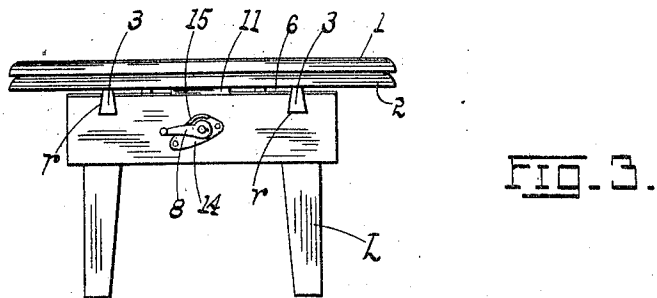
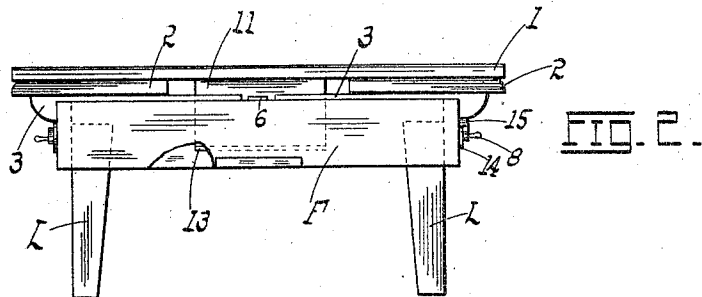
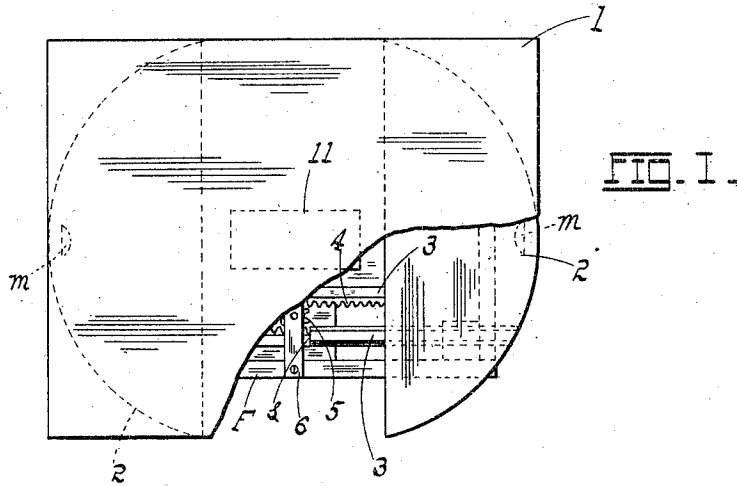


C. HEDRICH.
EXTENSION TABLE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1911.

1,039,128.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Harry A. Beines

Louis Epelley

INVENTOR.

Charles Hedrich

BY.

Emil Loren

ATTORNEY.

C. HEDRICH.
EXTENSION TABLE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1911.

1,039,128.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 4

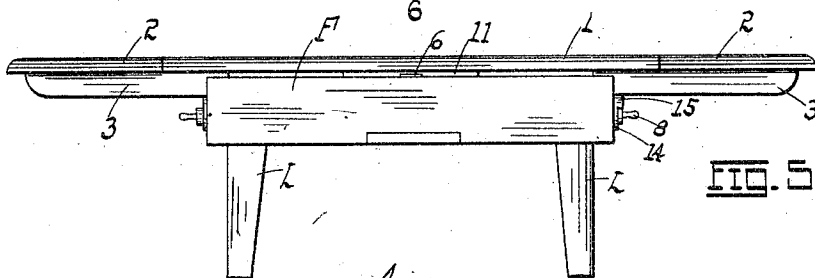
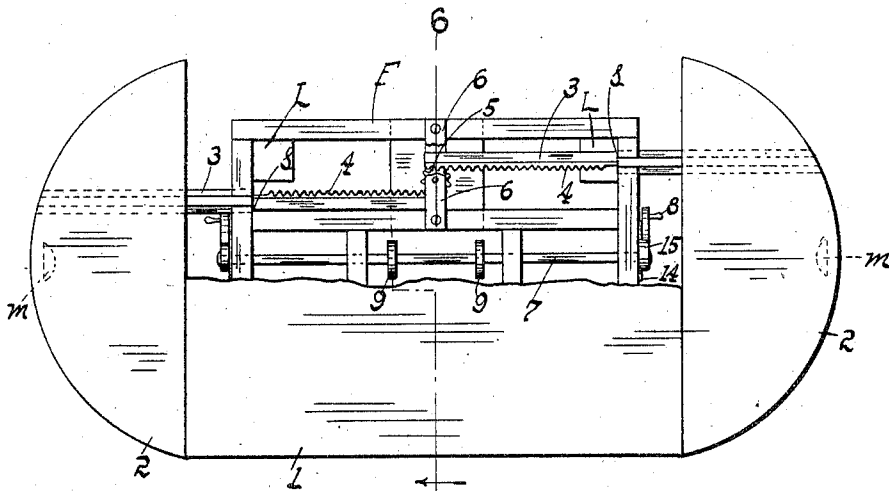


FIG. 5.

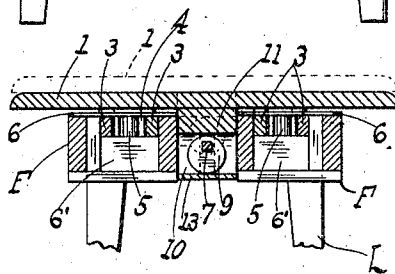


FIG. 6.

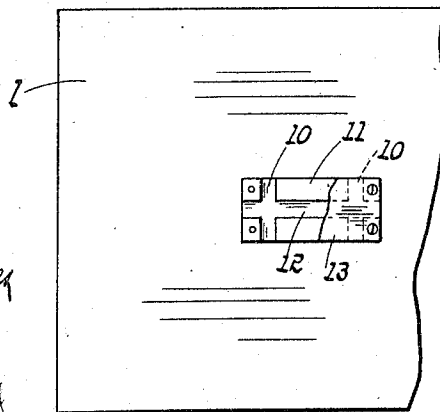


FIG. 7.

WITNESSES:

Harry A. Reimer

Louis Epelley

INVENTOR.

Charles Hedrich.

BY *Carl Hansen*
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HEDRICH, OF GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

1,039,128.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 24, 1912.

Application filed September 11, 1911. Serial No. 648,917.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HEDRICH, a subject of the King of Hungary, residing at Granite City, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in extension tables; and it consists in the novel details of construction more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan of the table shown folded, parts being broken away; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is an end elevation of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a top plan of the table shown extended, parts being broken away; Fig. 5 is a side elevation of Fig. 4; Fig. 6 is a cross-section of Fig. 4 taken on the line 6-6 of said figure; and Fig. 7 is a bottom plan view of the center section or top showing the chambered block, for the housing of the eccentrics.

The object of my invention is to construct a table which may be collapsed or extended without the removal or replacement of the ordinary leaves forming complements of the usual extension table, the leaves herein forming a permanent part of the general construction of the table, and when not in service occupying a collapsed position under the main or center section of the table.

A further object is to construct a table of the character described which shall be simple, contain a minimum number of operating parts, one readily manipulated, and one possessing further and other advantages better apparent from a detailed description of the invention which is as follows:

Referring to the drawings, F represents a frame provided with legs L, on which the table sections and operating parts are supported. The table comprises a relatively stationary main or center top or section 1, and sliding terminal sections or leaves 2 which may have any convenient contour according to the design to be imparted to the table. Disposed on the under side of each section 2 are pairs of parallel bars or slides 3, 3, the same operating loosely and freely through dove-tail recesses *r* formed along the upper edges of the terminal members of

the frame F, the inner portions of the respective slides being provided with rack-bars 4. The rack-bar on the slide secured to one leaf faces the rack-bar on the corresponding and opposing slide on the opposite leaf, the racks of each pair of opposing slides meshing with a pinion 5 interposed between them and mounted on the frame F between the plates or bridge-strips 6, 6, and the blocks 6' carried by the frame, the parts 6, 6', serving as guides for the inner ends of the slides 3, 3. To prevent accidental withdrawal of the slides 3 from their recesses or ways *r* in the frame F, suitable arresting shoulders *s* are formed in each slide which arrests the outward movement of the slide by coming in contact with the terminal wall of the frame.

When the table is in its collapsed or folded condition the leaves 2, 2, occupy a position under the main or center section 1 (Figs. 1, 2, 3); and when the leaves 2, 2, are pulled out from under the section 1, the latter must be lowered to bring its upper surface in the common plane of the upper faces of the leaves. So too, must the section 1 be raised when occasion arises to collapse the table and to slide the leaves under such center section. In the present embodiment of my invention this is accomplished by the following mechanism:—Mounted in the frame F and disposed in parallelism with the slides 3, is a central rocker-bar 7, the outer terminals of which are provided with operating handle-levers 8, 8, by which the bar may be rocked or rotated. Carried by said rocker member 7 at convenient points are cams or eccentrics 9, 9, which operate freely in recesses 10 formed for their reception in a chambered block 11 depending from the under side of the table section 1, the block having a longitudinal channel 12 formed therein for the free passage of the rocker-bar 7. A cover plate 13 screwed to the bottom face of the block 11 prevents the accidental lifting and removal of the section 1 from the frame F, once the parts are assembled. The terminals of the rocker-bar 7 pass through suitable bearing plates 14 provided with upper curved flanges or lugs 15 which overhang the rounded bases of the handle-levers 8, 8, the ends of the flanges striking and arresting the levers 8 when the latter have been oscillated sufficiently to impart the necessary rocking motion to the bar 7 and its cams or eccentrics 9, 9, to raise

the center table section 1, when the occasion comes to collapse the table.

The operation of the table may be described as follows:—Assuming the table to be collapsed (Fig. 1) that is to say with the leaves 2, 2, beneath the center section 1, (the rocker-member 7 having been, from a previous operation, rocked to cause its cams to elevate the section, to permit the leaves 2, 2, to pass under it), and that it is desired to extend the table. By seizing either leaf 2 (a bottom hand-hold or socket *m* being provided for the purpose) and pulling the same outwardly, the opposite leaf will be pushed outwardly in the opposite direction by reason of the rack and pinion connections between the slides 3 and pinions 5. When the leaves 2 have been extended their full limit (the arrest thereof by the shoulders *s* determining that point), the operator oscillates the lever 8 (either one being seized depending at which end of the table the operator is standing) and rocks the bar 7 in proper direction to depress the eccentrics 9, this allowing the section 1 to drop. When the said section drops its full limit it will have settled on the frame *F*, and into the plane of disposition of the extended leaves, and we now have an extension table (Fig. 4). To collapse the table we rock the eccentrics upward (until the flanges or lugs arrest the oscillations of the levers 8)

thus elevating the section 1 sufficiently to allow the leaves 2, 2, to be passed under it. The section 1 elevated, the operator now pushes one of the leaves 2 inwardly, the rack and pinion connection having the effect of drawing the opposite leaf inwardly in the opposite direction, and when both leaves are under the section 1 the operation is complete and we have a collapsed table.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

A table comprising a frame, a central vertically adjustable top or section mounted on the frame, terminal leaves provided with parallel slides extending under the central section and operating in the frame, means positioned between the slides and in cooperation therewith for imparting to the leaves a simultaneous movement in opposite directions, a central rocker-bar disposed between the slides, cams on said bar operating in planes transverse to the slides and engaging the central section, a block provided with suitable ways or grooves for housing the cams, and means for limiting the outward movement of the leaves.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES HEDRICH.

Witnesses:

EMIL STAREK,
LOUIS EPELLEY.