

(No Model.)

C. W. MUNZ.
EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 483,361.

Patented Sept. 27, 1892.

Fig 1.

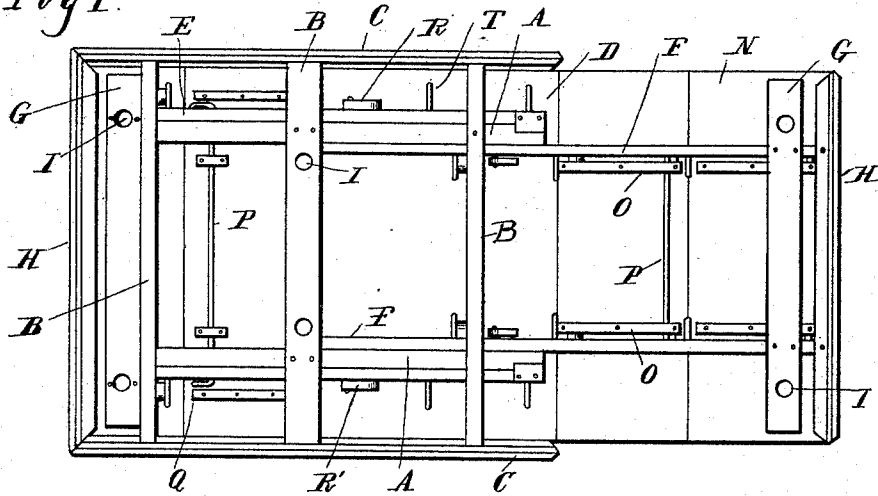


Fig 2.

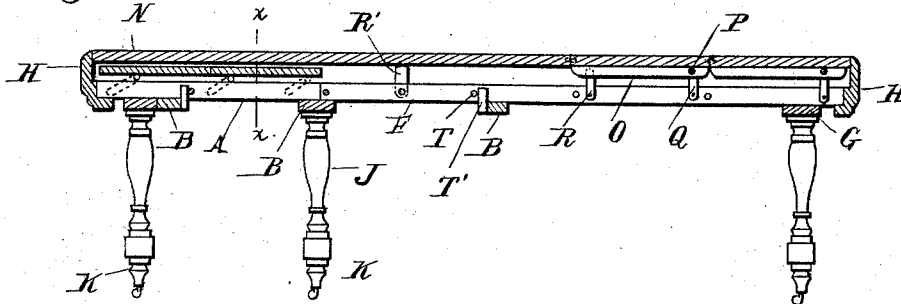


Fig 3.

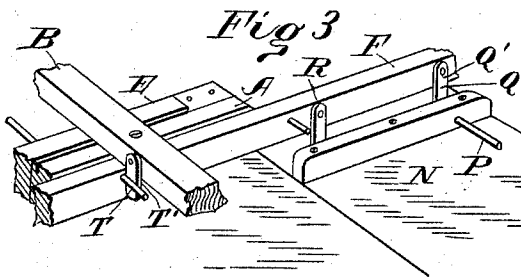
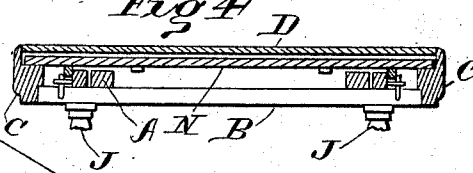


Fig 4.



Inventor

Charles W. Munz

By *Thos. Sprague & Son* Attys.

Witnesses
A. L. Stahle
P. M. Hulbert

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. MUNZ, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
WARREN WILLIAMS, OF SAME PLACE.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,361, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed September 14, 1891. Serial No. 405,573. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. MUNZ, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in extension-tables; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction of an extension-table carrying the leaves permanently secured thereto and adapted to be brought into position parallel with the top when the table is extended and to be depressed and moved under the top when the table is closed; further, in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of the various parts, all as more fully herein-after described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of my improved table. Fig. 2 is a vertical central longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the under side of the slides and one leaf. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *xx* in Fig. 2.

My table consists of a central stationary section composed of the rails A, connected together by cross-bars B beneath the side rails C, connecting the top D with said cross-bars. The rails A are suitably grooved on opposite sides to receive the sliding rails E and F, which are connected by cross-bars G, and at the end by end rails H, forming the end sliding sections at the opposite ends of the table, respectively. The cross-bars B and G are provided with suitable sockets I to receive legs J.

N are the leaves forming the extension. These leaves are provided on the under side with cross-bars O, extending, preferably, the entire length of the leaves and adapted to receive the pivotal cross-bars P, which at each end are provided with the depending arms Q, pivoted by means of the pins Q' to the extension-slides F. I preferably employ two of these pivotal cross-bars for each leaf: but instead thereof one such bar may be used and links R may be employed at the other side. The cross-bars O strengthen the leaves, prevent their warping, and give me the most con-

venient means of securely connecting the pivotal cross-bars P to the leaves. When the leaves are beneath the top, they form a sufficient support for the central top section D, but when they are extended no support is afforded therefor intermediate its ends, and to prevent possibility of its bending under a heavy load I provide suitable supporting-blocks R', pivoted to the side of the slides E and adapted to be turned parallel therewith or at right angles thereto, as plainly shown in Fig. 1.

To lock the extensions in their adjusted positions, I arrange pins T upon the side of the extension-bars and locking-lugs T' upon the cross-bars B, adapted to be turned behind said pins to prevent end movement of the slides in either direction.

The side rail is suitably grooved to receive the ends of the leaves, as plainly shown.

To extend the table, the operator takes hold of the hand-rail, (which when the table is closed is flush against the end of the stationary section of the top,) and, drawing out the slides to the position shown in Fig. 1 at the right hand, can readily swing them up to a position flush with the top, as shown in Fig. 2, and then by arranging the usual dowelpins into the apertures formed in the stationary portions of the table and locking the table in the manner previously described a perfectly-rigid structure is obtained.

The pivotal bars P sustain the leaves longitudinally and prevent their bending under heavy loads, as well as serving as the pivots for the links which support them in their raised and lowered position.

What I claim as my invention is—

In an extension-table, the combination, with the legs, of stationary rails A, grooved on their opposite sides, cross-bars connecting the rails and extending beyond the same, side rails E, grooved on their upper inner edges and supported by the outer ends of the cross-bars, a top secured in the upper part of the grooves in the rails E, flush with the upper edges thereof, extension-slides engaging in the grooves on the opposite sides of the rails A, end rails corresponding to the side rails E, carried by the outer ends of the extension-slides and of a width to allow the same to rest

in the grooves in the rails E beneath the top
extension-leaves, having cross-bars O on their
under sides, crank-bars passing through the
cross-bars O and formed with depending arms
5 Q at their opposite ends, which are pivotally
connected with the extension-slides, pins T
on the extension-slides, and pivoted locking-
lugs on the cross-bars, connecting the rails for

holding the parts in their adjusted positions,
substantially as described. 1c

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

CHARLES W. MUNZ.

Witnesses:

M. B. O'DOHERTY,
N. L. LINDOP.