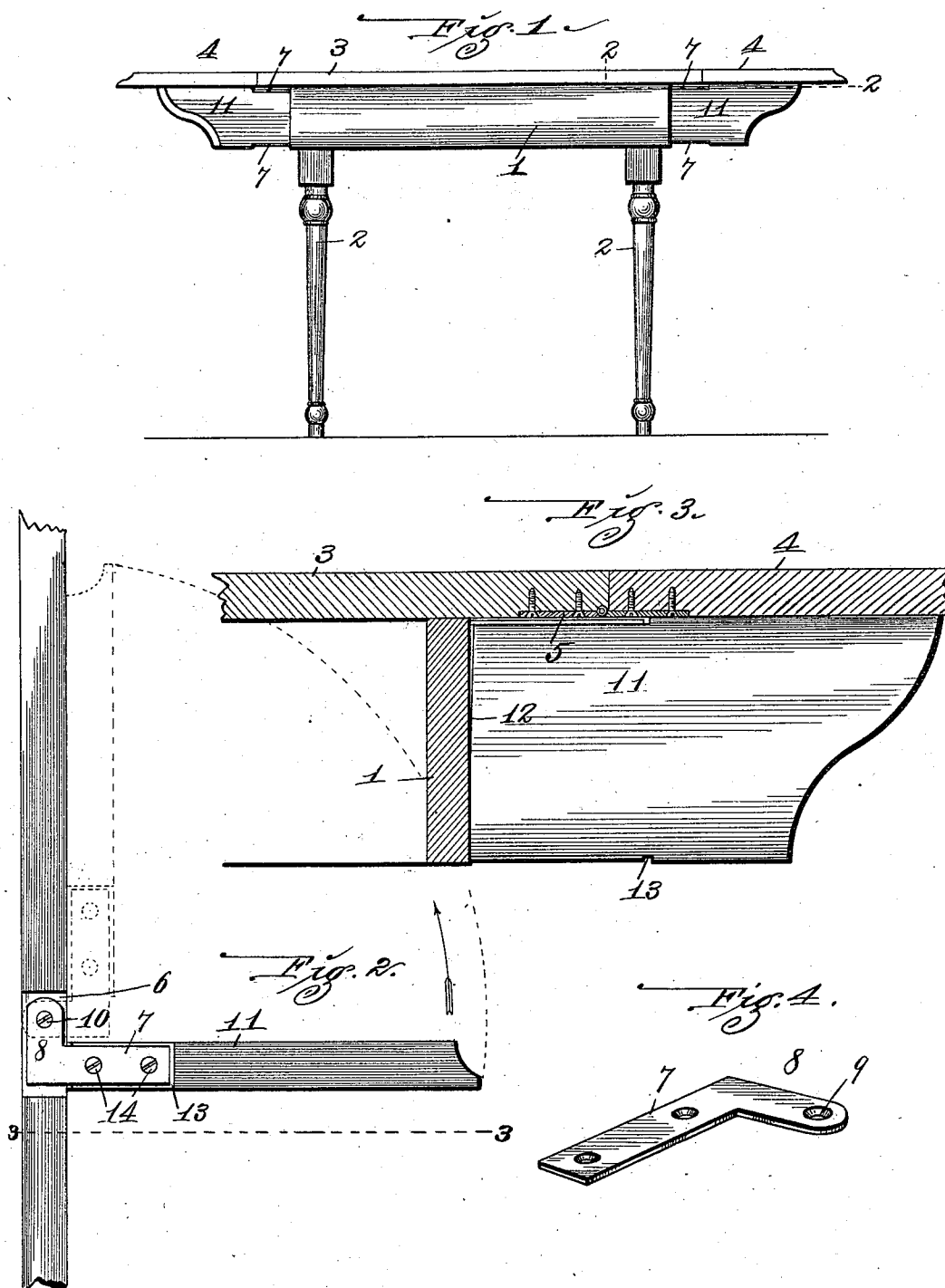


(No Model.)

A. W. H. WOLTERS.
TABLE.

No. 560,456.

Patented May 19, 1896.



Attest
M. P. Smith
John L. Tunisow.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST W. H. WOLTERS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO THE LEROI FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 560,456, dated May 19, 1896.

Application filed May 27, 1895. Serial No. 550,825. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST W. H. WOLTERS, of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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 relates to an improved table; and it consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved table. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view taken approximately on the indicated line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken approximately on the indicated line 3 3 of Fig. 2, the table top and leaf being shown in this view. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective of one of the hinge-plates of which I make use in carrying out my invention.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings, 1 indicates the rectangular frame of a table, the same being of the usual construction and supported on suitable legs or standards 2. Said frame 1 is provided with an ordinary table-top 3, the edges of which extend past the sides of the frame 1. 4 4 indicate ordinary table-leaves, the same being connected by hinges 5 to the side edges of the table-top 3. Formed in the top and bottom edges of the side rails of the frame 1 and at the centers thereof are slight recesses or depressions 6.

7 7 indicate hinge-plates of which I make use in carrying out my invention, the same being constructed of ordinary metallic straps and having end portions 8, that extend at right angles to the body portions. In the ends of said end portions 8 are formed apertures 9. These right-angled extending portions 8 are located in the recesses 6, and screws 10 pass through the apertures 9 and thus pivot or hinge said plates to the side rails of the frame 1.

11 11 indicate leaf-supports, the ends 12 of which are cut or formed at slight angles relative to the top and bottom edges thereof. Formed in the top and bottom edges of said leaf-supports adjacent the rear ends 12

thereof are recesses or cut-away portions 13, in which the body portions of the hinge-plates 7 are located and held by means of screws 14, passing through suitable apertures formed in said plates. When said supports 11 are properly located and hinged to the side rails of the frame 1, the lower rear ends of said supports will, when said supports are moved at right angles to the side rails of the frame, engage against the lower faces of the side rails of the frame 1, while the upper rear edges of said supports will be a very slight distance from the upper faces of said side rails, this being by reason of the peculiar formation of the rear edges of said supports. By reason of this construction the lower portion of the inner end of each support 11 will first come in contact with one of said side rails, (when said support is placed in a position to support the table-leaf,) so that the inward movement of said lower portion is first arrested but the upper part is left free to continue its movement inward, whereby the outer end of the support will have a tendency imparted to it to be thrown upward as the pressure exerted by the operator's hand is increased. A reference to Fig. 2 will show that the said supports are substantially in the form of a rectangle, so that when their inner upper corners are forced inward and their lower inner corners are in contact with the side rails of the table the outer upper corners must necessarily be thrown upward in accordance with the movement of similar devices in the form of the well-known bell-crank and angular levers and bars. The support 11 will be held in such elevated position by means of frictional contact of its upper outer corner with the under surface of the table-leaf, the friction generated at such point, as I have found, being amply sufficient for such purpose.

When it is desired to lower the leaves 4, the supports 11 are swung laterally, as indicated by the arrow and dotted lines in Fig. 2, and until said supports lie immediately against the side rails of the frame 1. When in this position, they are beneath the protruding edges of the table-top 3, and the leaves 4 may be now swung downwardly and into vertical planes.

A table of my improved construction is simple and inexpensive. The leaf-supports thereof are so constructed as to prevent the outer ends of the leaves from sagging or lowering into planes below the plane occupied by the table-top when said leaves are in proper position, and said leaf-supports may be folded against the sides of the frame and beneath the protruding edges of the table-top when the leaves are not in use.

I claim—

The improved table having the usual side rails, top and hinged leaves, a leaf-support 11 made of wood and provided on its inner end with angular metallic hinge-plates 7 and thereby hinged to one of said side rails, and the inner end 12 of said support cut off at an

angle relative to the top and bottom edges thereof, whereby the lower portion of said end will contact first with the said side rails 20 when said support is placed in a position to support the table-leaf and the upper part left free to move inward to elevate the outer end of said support as the pressure exerted by the operator's hand is increased and continued, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 25

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

AUGUST W. H. WOLTERS.

Witnesses:

MAUD GRIFFIN,
JOHN C. HIGDON.