

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. O. MOLAND.
EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 471,393.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.

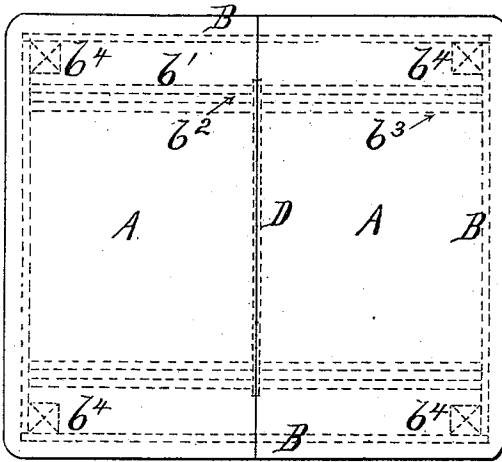


FIG. 1.

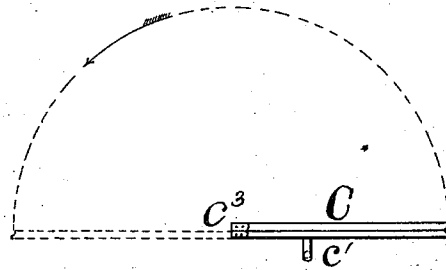


FIG. 6.

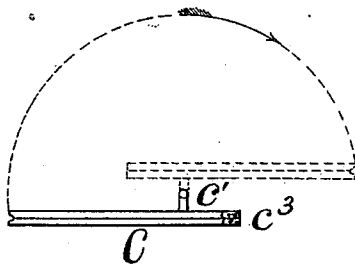


FIG. 5.

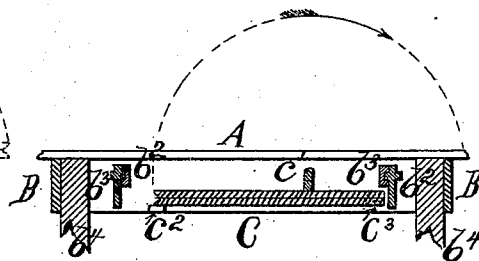


FIG. 4.

WITNESSES.

Joseph B. Perkins, Jr.
Geo. Burton.

INVENTOR.

George O. Moland
by E. N. DuBois, his atty.

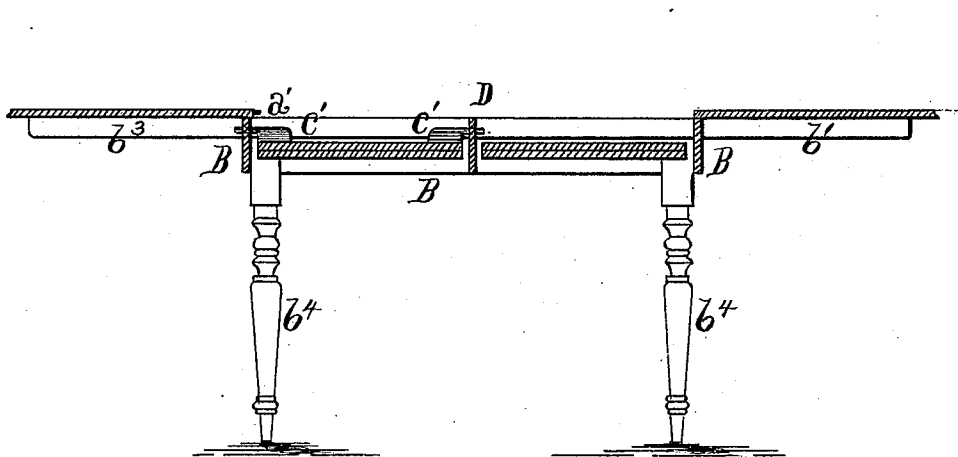
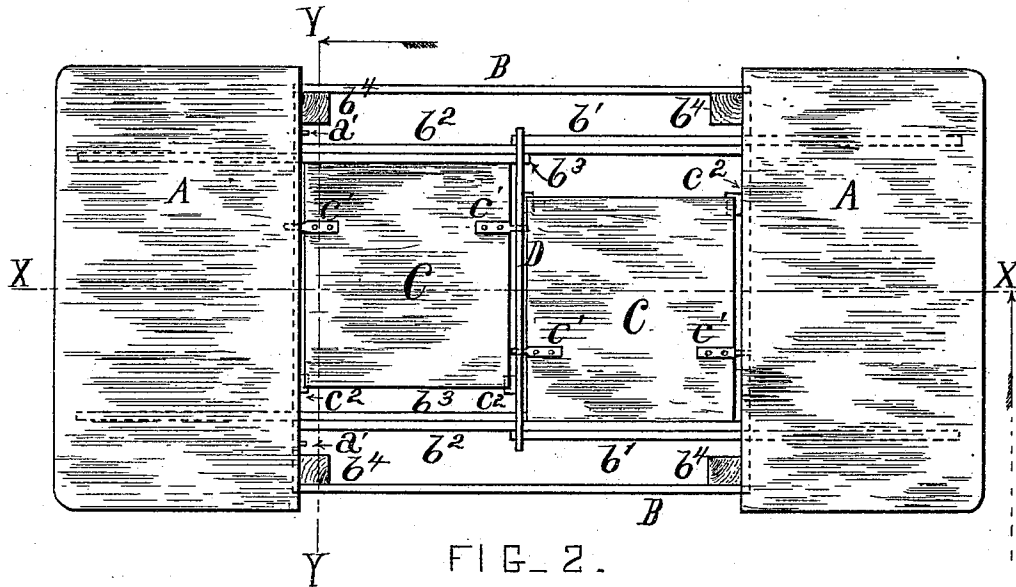
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

G. O. MOLAND.
EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 471,393.

Patented Mar. 22, 1892.



WITNESSES
Joseph B. Perkins Jr.
Geo. Gaston.

INVENTOR
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by N. DuBois his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE O. MOLAND, OF SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF
TO OLE K. NELSON, OF SAME PLACE.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,393, dated March 22, 1892.

Application filed September 2, 1889. Serial No. 322,776. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE O. MOLAND, a subject of the King of Sweden and Norway, residing at the city of Springfield, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Extension-Table, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of tables which may be extended, when desired, by means of removable top boards or sections and afterward closed, so as to occupy comparatively little space.

The object of my invention is to provide suitable and effective means whereby the extensible sections may be folded up within the frame of the table and under the top when the table is closed, or, when desired, said sections may be unfolded and form part of the table-top when the table is extended. I attain this object by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the table closed, showing in dotted lines the position of the slides b' , b^2 , and b^3 . Fig. 2 is a top view of the table extended, showing the extensible sections C closed and in position within the main frame. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section on the line X X. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section on the line Y Y. Fig. 5 illustrates the revolution of one of the sections C on the hangers c' . In this figure the section C is shown in the same position as in Fig. 4. The arrow indicates the direction of motion and the dotted lines the revolved position of the section C. Fig. 6 shows how the upper half of the section C (the section C being in the revolved position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 5) turns on the hinges c^3 and is extended, as shown by the dotted lines.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in all the figures.

B B is the rectangular main frame, supported on suitable legs b^4 .

A A are the sliding tops of the table, secured to the slides b' and b^3 . Guide-rails b^2 are fastened at their ends to the sides of the main frame B and have on each side a longitudinal tongue fitting into a corresponding groove in the adjacent sides of the slides b'

and b^3 . I prefer to use a tongued guide-rail and grooved slides, as shown, though this arrangement may be reversed and a grooved guide-rail and tongued slides may be used, or any other convenient form of guide-rail and slides may be substituted without affecting my invention. The center rail D has near its ends suitable transverse holes, through which the guide-rails b^2 and the slides b' and b^3 pass, thereby forming guides, keeping the slides b' and b^3 in proper contact with the guide-rails b^2 . The extensible sections C are supported in part by the hangers c' and in part by the lugs c^2 . The sections C consist of two leaves connected together at one edge by hinges c^3 , as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. They revolve on the hangers c' and are opened or extended by means of the hinges c^3 , as I will hereinafter explain. Both sections are alike, except that one turns to the right on the hangers c' and the other turns to the left. They may be made, however, both to turn the same way. The projecting ends of the hangers c' fit loosely in holes in the sides B and the center rail D, so as to permit a lateral movement of the sections C in the direction of the center rail D, so that the edge of the section C next to the center rail D may overlap one-half the thickness of and rest upon the center rail D when the section is fully extended, so that the contiguous edges of the two sections C or of one section C and one part of the top A may be supported in line, so that the guide-pins a' will enter suitable holes in the edges of the top A or the sections C, as the case may be, and prevent them from slipping. Lugs c^2 are fastened to the frame B and the center rail D, which support one end of the sections C.

The operation of my device is as follows: Suppose the table to be closed, as shown in Fig. 1, and that it is desired to extend the table to its full length, the tops A are pulled apart as far as they will go. They will then be in the position shown in Fig. 2. The left-hand section C is then revolved to the right, as shown by arrow in Fig. 4, until the section rests on top of the side B. The upper half of the section C is then turned to the left on the hinges c^3 , as shown in Fig. 6, until it rests upon the opposite side B and lies in the same

horizontal plane with the lower half of the section. The whole section is then moved laterally until it overlaps one-half the thickness of the center rail D. The other section 5 is revolved to the left, extended to the right, and moved laterally over the center rail D until the adjacent edges of the two sections come together and the guide-pins a' in the edge of one enter suitable holes in the edge 10 of the other. The tops A are then slid toward each other until their edges join the edges of the sections C, and are held by guide-pins, as before described. In practice I have found two sections C to be a convenient number, 15 though a greater or a less number may be used. To close the table, the operation above described is reversed.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

20 1. In an extension-table, the combination of the main frame, the tongued guide-rails secured within and parallel to the sides of said frame, the grooved slides supporting the table-top and moving on said guide-rails, the center rail transverse to the main frame, secured 25 to the guide-rails and provided with openings, through which the slides move, and the

hinged sections pivotally supported between the guides by hangers perpendicular to said sections and having a lateral movement in 30 their supports, the axes of said hangers being midway between the lower plane of the table-top and the upper plane of the folded section, substantially as set forth, and for the purpose stated.

35 2. In an extension-table, the combination of the main frame, the tongued guide-rails secured to the main frame, the grooved slides projecting through openings in the main frame, moving on said guide-rails and supporting the end sections of the table-top, the 40 center rail transverse to the main frame, supported on the guide-rails and provided with openings, through which the slides move, the hinged sections pivotally supported between 45 said slides by hangers perpendicular to said sections, said hangers being movable laterally in their supports, and the lugs secured to the main frame and the center rail, as set forth, and for the purpose stated.

GEORGE O. MOLAND.

Witnesses:

DAN. O. D. HALLAHAN,
JOHN J. HARDIN.