

No. 701,782.

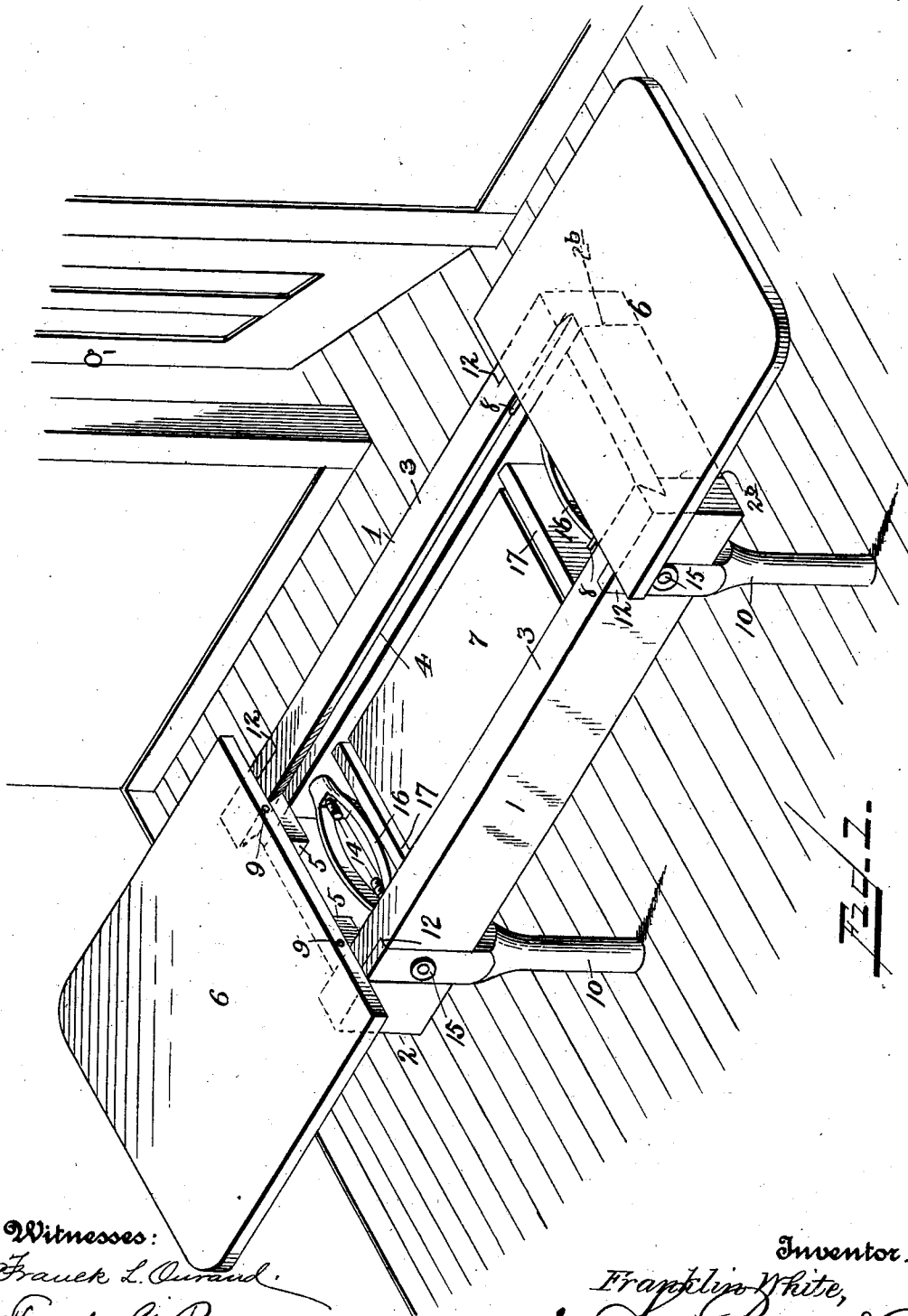
Patented June 3, 1902.

F. WHITE.
EXTENSION TABLE.

(Application filed Feb. 28, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:

Frank L. Curran.

Frank G. Radelfinger.

Inventor:

Franklin White,
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Attorneys.

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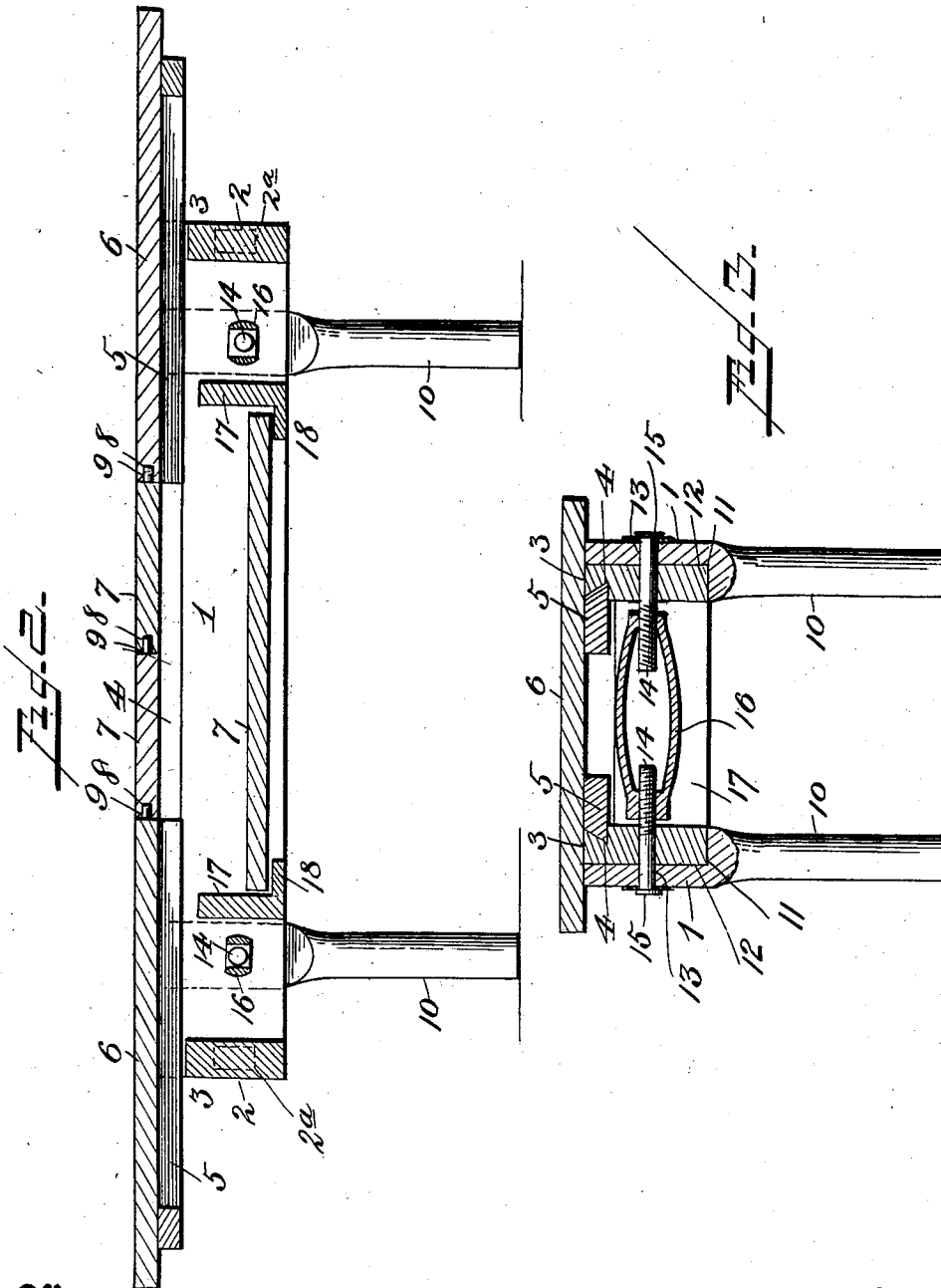
Patented June 3, 1902.

F. WHITE.
EXTENSION TABLE.

(Application filed Feb. 26, 1902.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN WHITE, OF LANDOVER, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,782, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed February 26, 1902. Serial No. 95,724. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN WHITE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Landover, in the county of Prince George and State of Maryland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to extension-tables; and the object of the same is to construct a knockdown table of this kind which will be provided with means for clamping the sliding top, so that the table when extended will be as stable as when in its contracted form.

The novel construction employed by me in carrying out my invention is fully described in this specification and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of my table extended. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of my table. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same.

Like numerals of reference designate like parts in the different views of the drawings.

My table is supported on a rectangular frame having sides 1 and ends 2. The ends 2 bear tenons 2^a, which fit mortises in the sides 1 and are set below the upper faces thereof to form guides 3 for the top. The guides 3 are cut by parallel angular grooves 4 to accommodate bevel-edged parallel guide-strips 5, rigidly secured to the under side of the end sections 6 of the top of the table. The distance between the beveled edges of the guides 5 is a little greater than the distance between the shoulders 2^b on the ends 2, so that when the sides 1 are firmly clamped together the guides 5 are firmly held against all movement. When the table is contracted, the sections 6 abut and form the whole top thereof; but when it is extended rectangular sections 7 are fitted intermediate the end sections 6, which are drawn out. One of the sections 6 is provided with pins 8, while the other has recesses 9 therein to accommodate the pins 8. The sections 7 have pins 8 on one side and recesses 9 on the other, so that they may be fitted in with the pins 8 engaging the opposed recesses, and are thereby firmly secured in place.

Four legs 10 serve to support the table. These legs are notched at 11 to fit snugly mortises 12, formed in the sides 1. Transverse apertures 13 are formed in the legs 10 and sides 1, through which tie-rods 14 are passed. The rods 14 have flat heads 15, which keep them from pulling through, and their inner ends are threaded and connected together by turnbuckles 16, constructed to be operated to draw the sides 1 together and firmly clamp the guides 5 against all movement and also to securely hold the legs.

Cross-bars 17 fit mortises in the sides 1 and have flanges 18 thereon, which form shelves to support the rectangular sections 7 when not in use. By this arrangement the sections 7 cannot be taken out until the end sections 6 have been drawn back.

When it is desired to extend my table, the turnbuckles 16 are turned to loosen the rods 14 to release the guides 5 and permit the end sections 6 to be drawn back. As many of the sections 7 as are required can then be taken out of the receptacle and inserted between the ends of the sections 7, after which the turnbuckles 16 are tightened to hold all parts against movement.

In shipping my table the turnbuckles 16 are unscrewed and the rods 14 removed, when the whole table can be taken apart and crated for shipping.

I do not wish to be limited as to details of construction, as these may be modified in many particulars without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an extension-table, the combination of a rigid frame having parallel grooved sides, a top formed in sections bearing guides mounted to slide in said grooves, and means for clamping said frame transversely of said sides to secure said sections against all movement, substantially as described.

2. In a table, the combination of a frame having parallel grooved sides, a top formed in sections bearing guides mounted to slide in said grooves, tie-rods extending transversely of said sides and bearing turnbuckles con-

structed to be operated to clamp said guides against all movement, substantially as described.

3. In a knockdown table, the combination
5 of a frame having parallel grooved sides, a top bearing guides mounted to slide in said grooves, legs detachably connected to said sides and having transverse apertures therein,
10 tie-rods passing through said transverse apertures in said legs and said sides, and turnbuckles engaging said rods and constructed to be operated to clamp said guides against all movement and to secure said legs, substantially as described.

15 4. In a table, the combination of a frame having parallel grooved sides and ends loosely

fitted into said sides, a top comprising sliding sections bearing parallel guides slidingly mounted in said grooves, the distance between the faces of said guides being greater than 20 the length of said ends between shoulders, tie-rods fitting apertures in said sides, and turnbuckles mounted on said rods, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set 25 my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANKLIN WHITE.

Witnesses:

BENNETT S. JONES,
L. L. BURKET.