F. L. WADSWORTH.

EXTENSION TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 24, 1915.

1,182,722. Patented May 9, 1916.

Fig. 1.

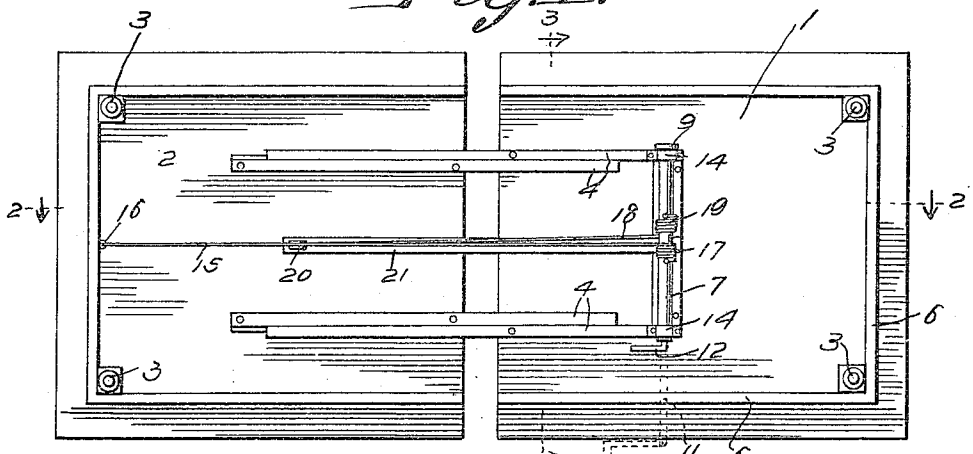


Fig. 2.

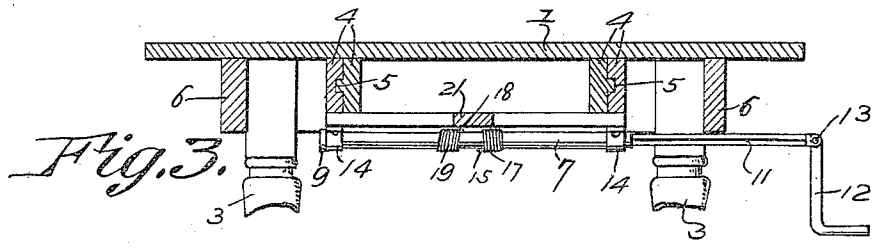


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

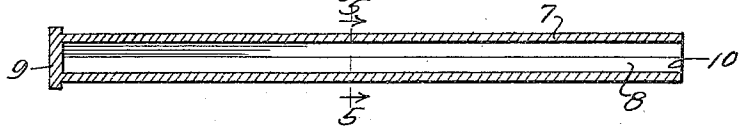


Fig. 5.



Inventor

F. L. Wadsworth,

By E. M. Bond

Attorney

Witness

C. D. B. Brown.

THE COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANKLIN L. WADSWORTH, OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

1,182,722. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 9, 1916.

Application filed June 24, 1915. Serial No. 36,023.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANKLIN L. WADSWORTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in extension tables and it has for its objects among others to provide a simple and improved construction of extension table whereby provision is made for extending and contracting the table by means of a shaft and cords or the like, and means for winding the same upon the shaft to move the sections of the table.

The invention has for a further object to provide an extensible and foldable means for rotating the shaft, said means, when not in use, being disposed entirely beneath the top of the table, beyond the molding thereof and out of sight as well as out of the way.

The invention has for a further object to provide an extension table of this general character composed of few parts, those simple in their construction and readily assembled and not liable to get out of order, yet most efficient in use.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the numerals of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a bottom plan of my improved table. Fig. 2 is a substantially central vertical longitudinal section through the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section, as on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 4 is an enlarged longitudinal section through the hollow shaft. Fig. 5 is a cross section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, 1 and 2 designate the two outside or movable sections of the top of the table. Each is designed to be supported at the outer corners by suitable legs, as 3, affixed thereto in any of the well-known ways.

4 are the slides of the table guided upon each other in the usual manner, as by a tongue 5 on the one slide engaging the corresponding groove in the adjacent face of the other.

6 is the depending molding or finishing strip of the table top.

Extending transversely of the table is a hollow shaft 7 having a telescopic bore 8 for a purpose soon to be described. This hollow shaft is closed at one end, as seen at 9, the other end being open, as seen at 10, and within this shaft is engaged a rod 11 which is polygonal in cross section to correspond with the bore of the shaft so that when the rod is engaged in the shaft it will serve to turn the latter when the rod is actuated. In the present instance the rod is shown as provided at its outer end with a crank 12 pivotally connected thereto at the outer end of the rod, and when the rod is extended the crank will hang down or extend in a direction at right angles to the length of the rod, as seen in Fig. 3. When the rod is pulled out, it is of such a length that the crank extends beyond the vertical plane of the outer edge of the table top, as seen in Fig. 3, and by dotted lines in Fig. 1, so that it may be manipulated to turn the shaft. When not in use, the crank assumes the position in which it is shown by full lines in Fig. 1. In order to make the shaft assume this position, the crank is first turned up into a position at right angles to that in which it is seen in Fig. 3 and the rod then pushed inward until the rod and the greater portion of the crank then in alinement with the rod is received within the hollow shaft. The crank is then brought into the position in which it is shown in full lines in Fig. 1 where it is entirely beneath the table top and at a point lying inside of the depending molding or strip 6. When it is desired to turn the shaft, the crank and rod are pulled outward and the crank turned into the position seen in Fig. 3 when it is ready to turn the shaft.

The shaft is mounted in suitable bearings 14 secured to the under side of the table top in any suitable manner, as by attachment to the lower edge of the opposite slides. Upon this shaft is wound a cord or cable or other

ligament 15, one end of which is secured in any suitable manner, as at 16, to the under side of the section 2 of the table top and is wound several times upon the shaft 7, as seen at 17, and secured thereto. 18 is another cord, cable or ligament wrapped around the shaft 7 several times, as at 19, in the direction opposite to the wrappings 17, and secured to said shaft and after passing around a pulley 20 secured to a longitudinal strip 21 secured to the under side of the section 1 of the table top, has its other end attached, as at 22, to the end of a bracket or bar 23 which is secured at its other end to the under side of the section 2 of the top, as seen clearly in Fig. 2. As will be seen from Fig. 1, the cords 15 and 18 are arranged in substantially the same vertical plane at the longitudinal center of the table, so that the pull is direct, in a straight line, and all liability to distort the parts and cause binding is avoided. With the parts thus arranged, when the shaft 7 is turned to the left, the sections 1 and 2 are opened or separated, and when the shaft 7 is turned in the opposite direction, the sections 1 and 2 are drawn toward each other or closed. Thus it will be seen that the cable may be lengthened or shortened easily and quickly, requiring but little strength so that even a small child can operate it.

It is evident that my improvement may be applied to extension tables of either the square or round type, the operation being the same in both forms.

Modifications in details may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What is claimed as new is:—

In an extension table, separable rigid sections, slides therefor, a revoluble shaft mounted upon one of the top sections, a bracket secured to the other top section, a longitudinal bar secured to the underside of the first mentioned top sections, a roller on said bar, a ligament secured at one end and wound upon said shaft, the other end being attached to the opposite top section, a separate ligament having one end attached to said shaft and wound thereon in an opposite direction, passed around said roller and having its other end connected to said bracket, and means for turning said shaft, said ligaments being disposed in the same vertical plane at the longitudinal center of the table to insure a direct straight pull and prevent distortion.

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

FRANKLIN L. WADSWORTH.

Witnesses:

E. T. JOHNSON,

EUGENE PALMER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."