June 30, 1953 E. ALBANO 2,643,924

MULTIPLE EXTENSION DROP-LEAF TABLE

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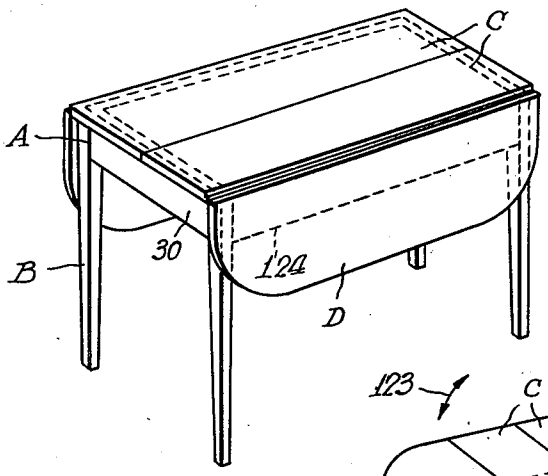


FIG. 1.

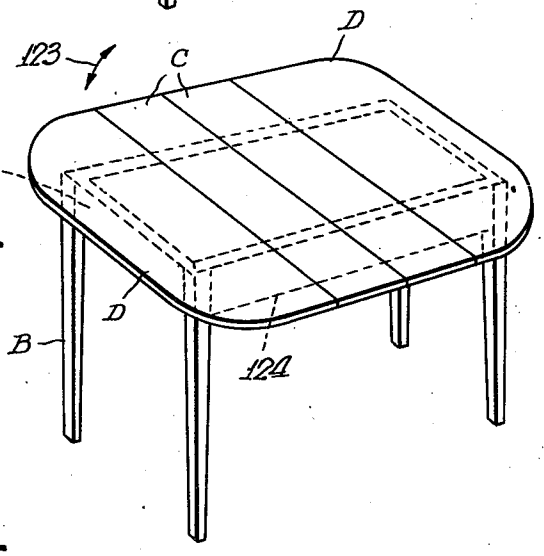
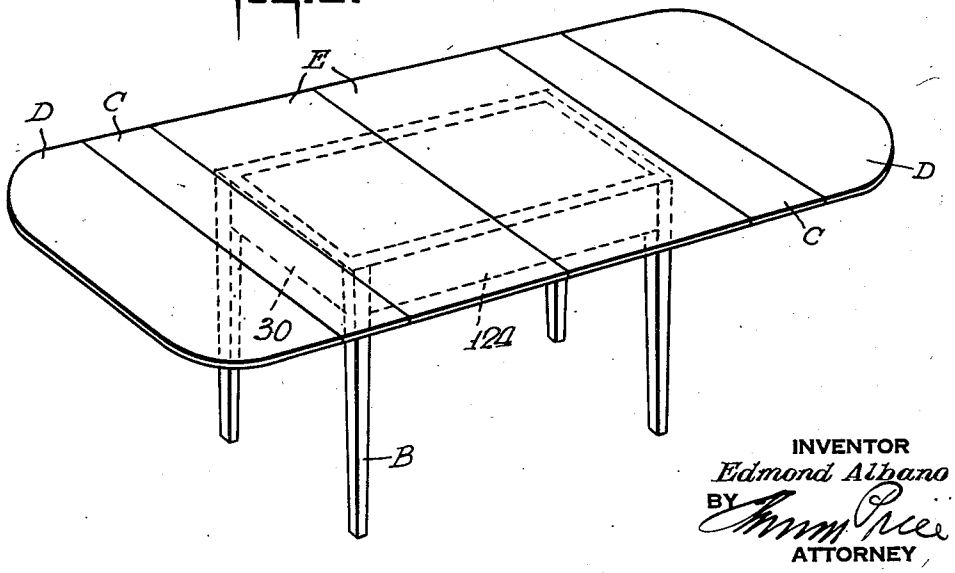


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.



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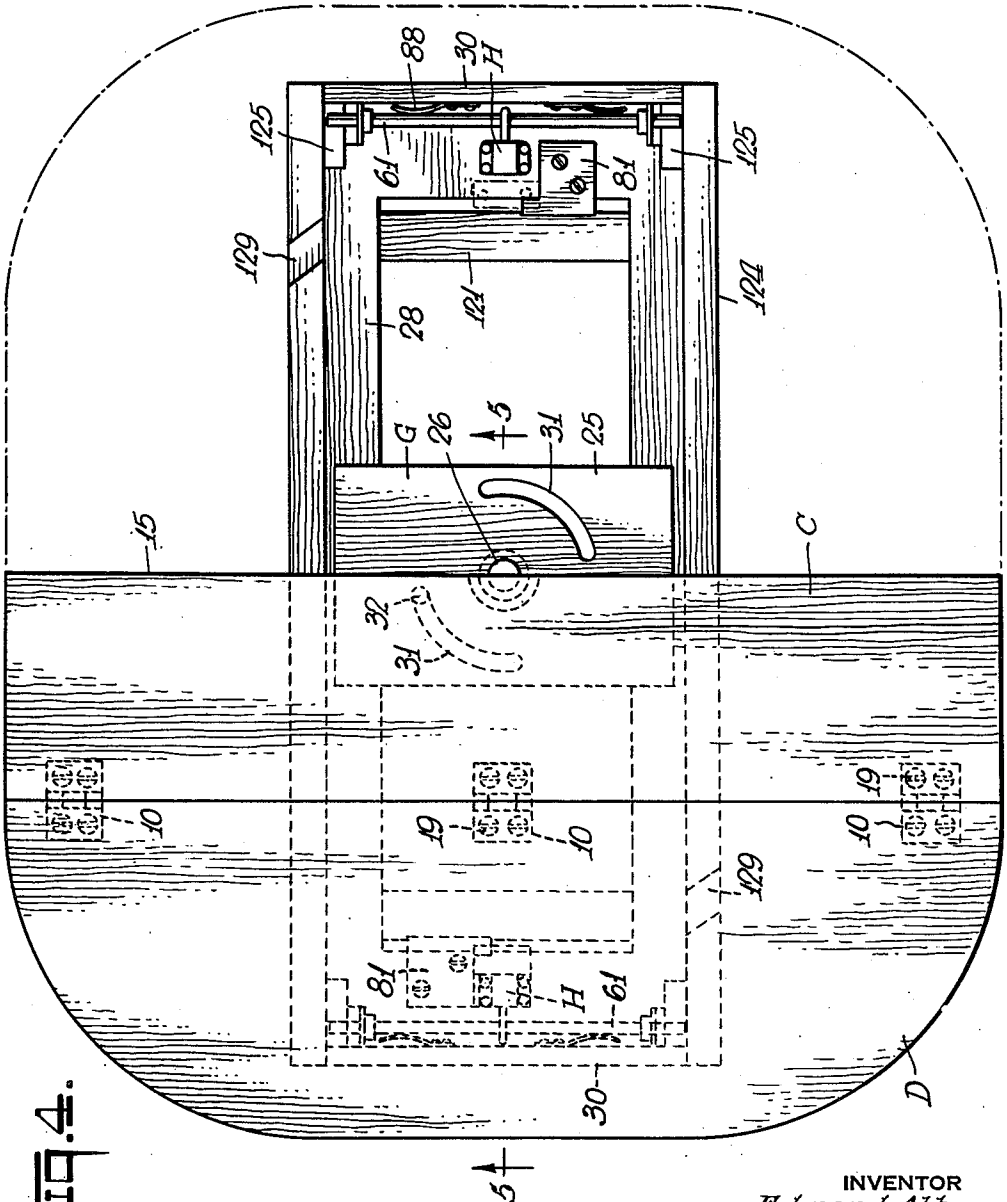


FIG. 4.

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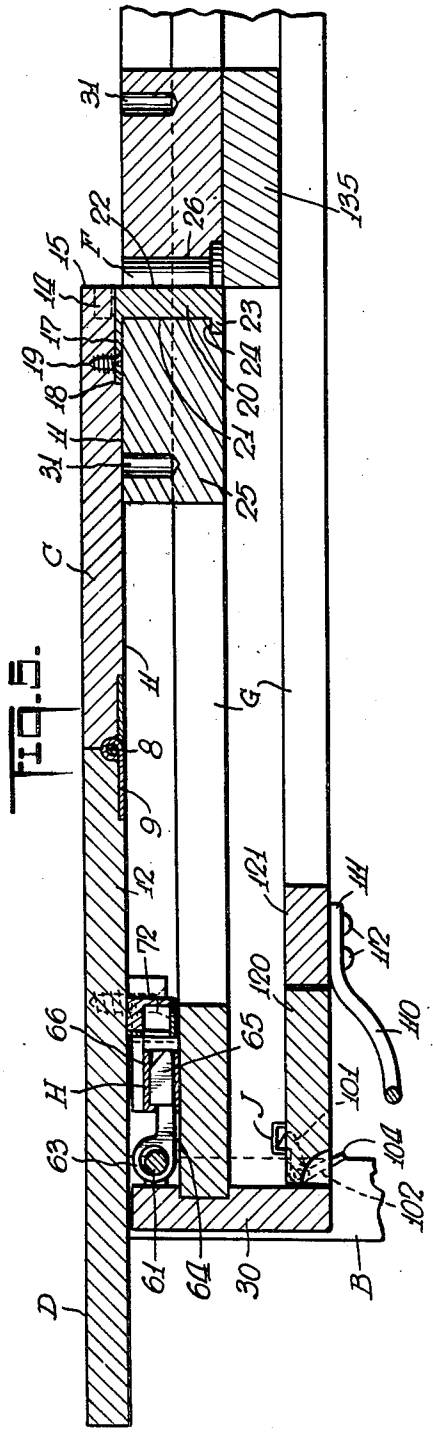


Fig. 5.

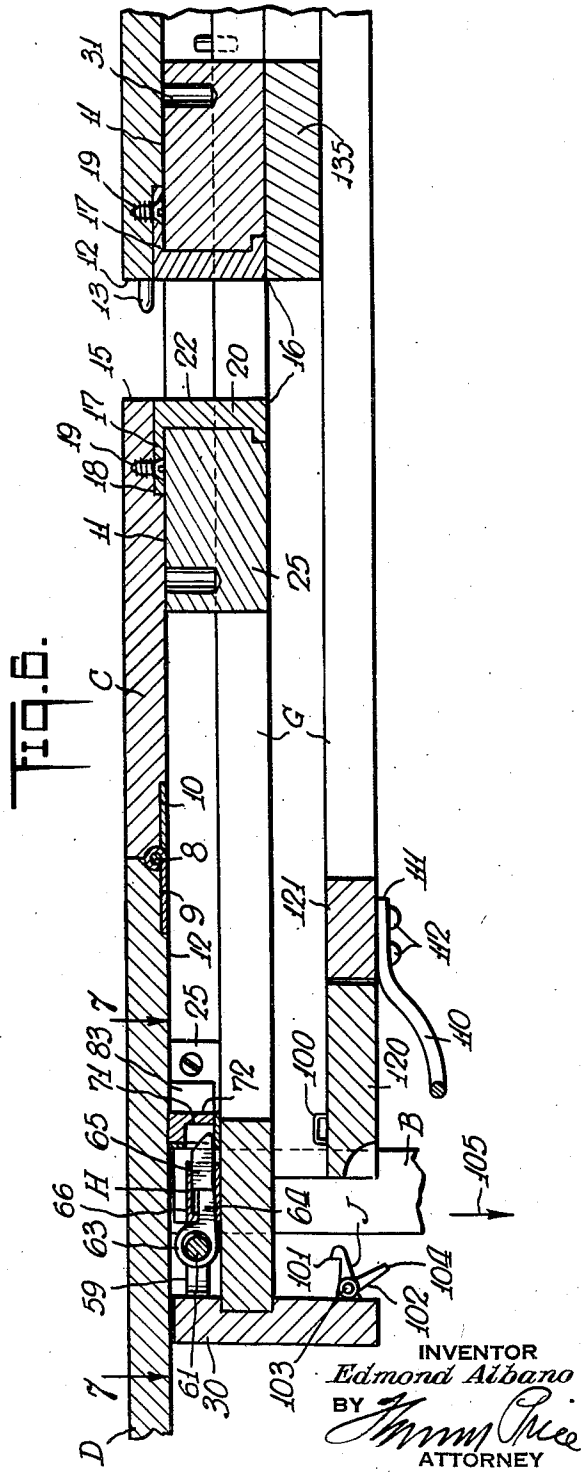


Fig. 6.

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FIG. 7.

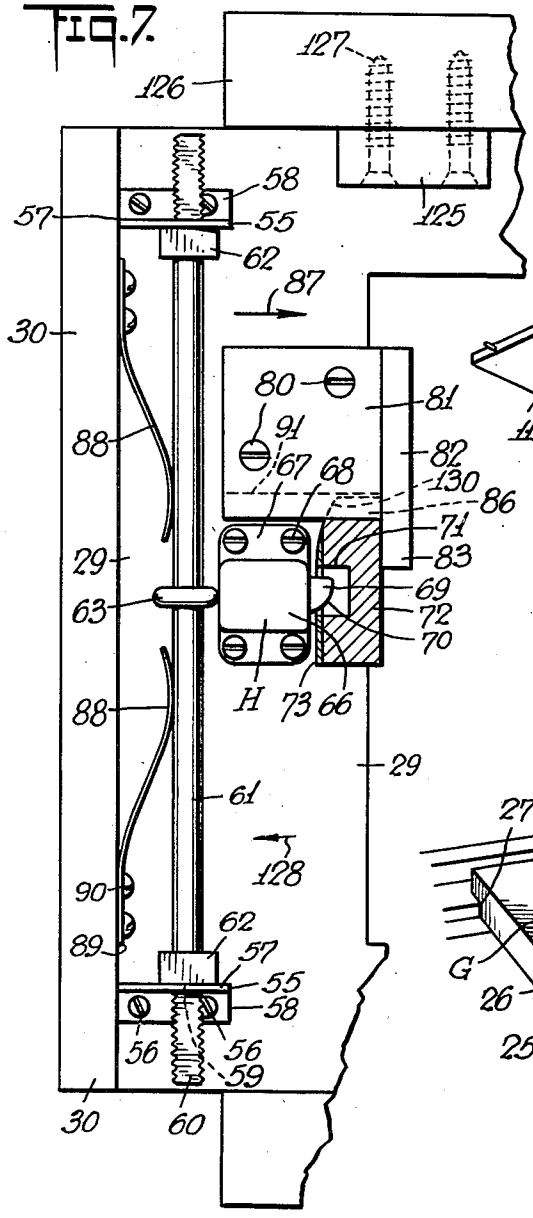


FIG. 8.

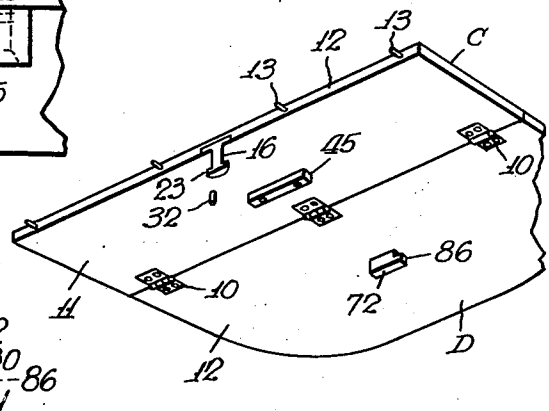
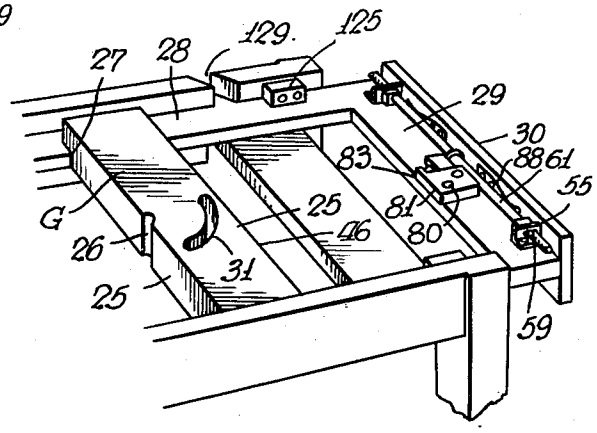


FIG. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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MULTIPLE EXTENSION DROP-LEAF TABLE

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Application June 2, 1948, Serial No. 30,625

4 Claims. (Cl. 311—51)

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The present invention relates to a multiple extension drop leaf table.

It has been found most satisfactory, according to the present invention, to provide a basic table supporting structure with a rotary top and two sliding supporting units carried in the upper part thereof. These sliding units are designed to be latched together when the table is unextended. When the table is to be extended, the sliding units may be readily released and extended, depending upon the particular extension it is desired to make in the table construction.

In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, the sliding units are designed to carry hingedly connected center leaf and drop leaf assemblies. The assemblies are detachably connected by a split bearing construction to the sliding units.

To use the table as an extension table, the center and drop leaf assemblies are separated from each other by separating the sliding units. This separation will permit of the insertion of one, two, three or more extension leaves. When the drop-leaf-center-leaf units have been rotated 90 degrees, and the table is to be extended to receive extension, means is preferably provided to prevent reverse rotation of the leaves to the former position by a revolving lock or transom catch.

Where it is desired to use the table as a drop leaf table, the center drop leaf assemblies are rotated 90 degrees in a reverse direction as may be done when the center-drop-leaf assemblies are pressed home. In this position the sliding units are preferably latched in position by elbow latches.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter more specifically described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein is shown an embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications can be resorted to which fall within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawings wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the table according to the present invention with the side drop leaves down and with the center leaves positioned longitudinally along the long axis of the table.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 1, with the side drop leaves extended and the drop

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leaves and center leaves turned to a position 90 degrees from that shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view similar to Fig. 1, of the table with the drop leaves and center leaves in extended position and with extension leaves inserted.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the table in the position of Fig. 2 upon an enlarged scale as compared to Fig. 2, and with the center and drop leaves on one side removed to better show the interior construction.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary transverse vertical sectional view upon the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a transverse vertical sectional view similar to Fig. 5 showing the center and drop leaf construction being extended from the position of Fig. 2 to the position of Fig. 3.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary top horizontal sectional view taken from the line 7—7 of Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a bottom perspective view of one of the center leaves with hingedly attached drop leaf removed from the table construction and upon a smaller scale as compared to Figs. 4 to 7.

Fig. 9 is a top fragmentary perspective view of an end of the table construction with the hingedly connected center leaf-drop leaf removed and showing the sliding unit for the table top and drop leaf, partly withdrawn from the table structure.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 4, 8 and 9, the table, as shown, consists of a supporting structure A having legs B. The top of the table is formed by the center leaves C, the drop leaves D and the extension leaves E.

The center and drop leaves C and D are hingedly connected on each side as separable and demountable units.

The center leaves C are provided with a split pivot structure F, which is supported in a sliding support structure G. The leaf units C and D are each provided with the lock structure or transom catch H to prevent fortuitous turning movement when the table is being extended. The sliding units G are also provided with a latch structure J to latch the units G in closed position after the table has been collapsed, as shown in Fig. 2.

Referring to Figs. 8 and 9, the two leaf units are each provided with a center element C and a drop leaf D. The drop leaf D is provided with hinge connections 10 to the bottom 11 of the center leaf C (see Fig. 3). The hinges 10 are provided with plates 9 and a pivotal connection 8 recessed into the bottom 11.

The inside edge face 12 of the center leaf C

is provided with pegs 13 for fitting into openings 14 in the corresponding edge face 15 of the opposite center leaf C.

Each center leaf is provided with a central half or split pivot element 16 which, as best shown in Figs. 5 and 6, has a flange 17, fitted into the recess 18 in the bottom face 11 of the leaf C. The flange 17 is held into position by the screws 19.

The central shank 20 of the pivot element 16 has a cylindrical outside face 21 and a flat inside face 22.

The lower portion of the pivot element 16 has an outstanding flange 23 which fits into the recess 24 at the block 25. The cross bar or block 25 is also provided with a similar circular cylindrical recess 26 for receiving the cylindrical face 21 of the pivot element 16.

The block 25, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 9, extends across the width of the sliding unit G and is recessed at 27 onto side beams 28 of the sliding unit G. The longitudinal beam members 28 are joined at their outside ends by the cross member 29 to which is attached the facing panel 30 of the upper part of the table structure A.

The block 135 shown in Fig. 5 may be attached to the bottom of the block 25 to form a support for the bottom of one of the split pivot elements F.

The cross beam member or block 25 also receives the quarter circular groove 31 in which fits the guide pin 32 projecting downwardly from the bottom 11 of the center leaf C.

The latch structure H is best shown in Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

On the cross member 29 is positioned the angle supports 55. The supports 55 are mounted by the screws 56 and have upstanding flanges 57. The vertical flanges 57 are provided with slots 59 which receive the projecting end portions 60 of the rod member 61.

The rod member 61 carries the collars 62 which abut the flanges 57. The central portion of the rod 61 receives the ring 63. The ring 63 forms the rear extension of the bar 64 (see particularly Fig. 6).

The bar 64 is connected to the sliding latch member 65. The member 65 is recessed in the casing 66. The casing 66 has the flanges 67 (see Fig. 7) mounted by the screws 68 upon the cross member 29.

The sliding latch 65 has a projecting bevel contact portion 69. The portion 69 is rounded at one corner as indicated at 70 in Fig. 7. The nose or bevelled projecting portion 69 normally is received in the recess 71 in the block 72. The block 72 is attached to the leaf member D. The block 72 has an overhanging lip 86 and a metal plate 73.

Also mounted on the cross member 29 by the screws 80 is the block 81 having the forwardly projecting side member 82 with the lip 83. The projecting lip 86 of the block 72 is received in the groove 91 of the block 81.

The bar 61 is normally biased in direction 87 by the leaf springs 88. The end portions 89 of the springs 88 are held by screws 90 upon the cross member 30. The latch H is a transom latch and will prevent inadvertent turning of the table top consisting of leaves C and D when the table is to be extended.

To hold the table top in closed position, the latch construction J is provided, which as shown may take the form of an elbow latch. The latch construction J has a lock member 100 mounted on the cross beam 120 of the table structure A (see Fig. 6), which engages the hook member 101 on the L-shaped member 102. The L-shaped member 102 is pivotally mounted on the inside face of the member 30 and has a handle member 104 to move the latch nose 101 downwardly in the direction 105. The lower slide member G is provided with a handle 110 having a flange structure 111 mounted by the screws 112 on the cross member 121.

When the table is in position of Fig. 1, the nose 101 will be engaged in the recess box 100 holding the split pivotal mount F together and the pegs 13 in the recesses 14. The table top consisting of assemblies C and D may be moved in either direction, as indicated by arrow 123 of Fig. 2, between position of Fig. 1 to position of Fig. 2.

Normally, when used as a drop leaf table, the position of Fig. 1 is employed and either one or both drop leaves may be extended, suitable pivotally mounted extension supports (not shown) being provided below each drop leaf D on the table sides 124.

In this position, the blocks 125 (see Fig. 7) held on the beam ends 126 by the screws 127 will strike the ends 60 of the rod 61, moving it in direction 128 as shown in Fig. 7. This will cause ring 63 to withdraw latch nose 69 from recess 71 in block 72. Blocks 72 and 81 then may be readily separated and the table top may be rotated.

Upon rotation, slots 129 on side members 124 are provided to accommodate and permit non-interfering passage of the blocks 72.

When it is desired to extend the table, the table top C and D is turned to position of Fig. 2, with the blocks 72 stopped against blocks 81, as shown in Fig. 5. Then by pressing handle 104 of elbow latch J and pressing on handle 110, the sliding units G are separated, as indicated in Fig. 6. At the same time bar 61 will be released by blocks 125 and spring 88 will press the latch nose 69 into recess 71 of block, locking the table top C—D against turning when the table is extended in position of Figs. 3, 6, 7 and 9.

By separating the assemblies C and D, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, it is readily possible to lift the assemblies C—D out of position in the sliding units G together with their split pivot mounts F, as shown in Fig. 8.

When the table top is collapsed after removal of extension leaves E, the movement together of slide units G will result in automatic latching of elbow latch J and unlatching of transom latch H.

The curved nose 70 of latch element 69 will cooperate with curved face 130 of block 72 to enable block 72 to by-pass nose 69 and permit nose 69 to latch into recess 71.

It is thus apparent that the present invention provides a multiple-purpose combination table which may be employed either as a drop leaf table or an extension table. The center-drop leaf assemblies C—D with the split bearings F may be readily removed, as indicated in Figs. 8 and 9.

The split pivot element F fits sufficiently loosely in the recesses 26 as to permit the leaf to be removed from the table in the manner shown in Fig. 8 when the table is open to the position shown in Fig. 6.

The L-shaped latch member has a hook 101 which will snap under and into the recess 100 in the manner indicated in Fig. 5 when the table is closed from the position of Fig. 6 into the position of Fig. 5. The coil spring is provided on the hinge 103 to cause the L-shaped latch and the nose 101 to rise upwardly and to snap into

the opening in the element 100 as indicated in Fig. 5.

The bar 121 extends from side to side of the table and will be attached to the side frame elements G.

As many changes could be made in the above table construction and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope of the claims, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawings shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of the invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, what is claimed is:

1. A multiple purpose table construction to serve either as a drop-leaf type table or to be rotated into position to serve as a sliding extension table comprising a basic table support structure, a slidably mounted intermediate structure on said support structure having two sliding assemblies which are designed to slide toward and away from each other upon the support structure when the table is to be used as an extension table and a plurality of table-top leaf elements rotatably mounted on said slidably mounted intermediate structure, said elements each having a one-half section of a split vertical central cylindrical axle element and an eccentric depending pin guide element and said intermediate structure having two separable sliding blocks one for each table top element, said blocks having central half-cylindrical recesses to receive

said axle elements and form pivotal mounts for said table top elements and having outside arcuate slots to receive said depending pins.

2. The construction of claim 1 in which a latching arrangement is provided at the ends of the intermediate structure away from the pivotal mounts to latch the table construction together.

3. The construction of claim 1 in which the intermediate structure at the ends thereof away from the pivotal mounts is provided with an upper latch and a lower latch to engage respectively the table-top elements and the support structure and in which the support structure is provided with a handle element to enable manipulation of the intermediate structure.

4. The construction of claim 1 in which the ends of the intermediate structure away from the pivotal mounts are provided with an upper latch construction to prevent rotation of the table-top elements and with a lower latch to prevent separation of the slidably mounted intermediate structure.

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