

981,163.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.
3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

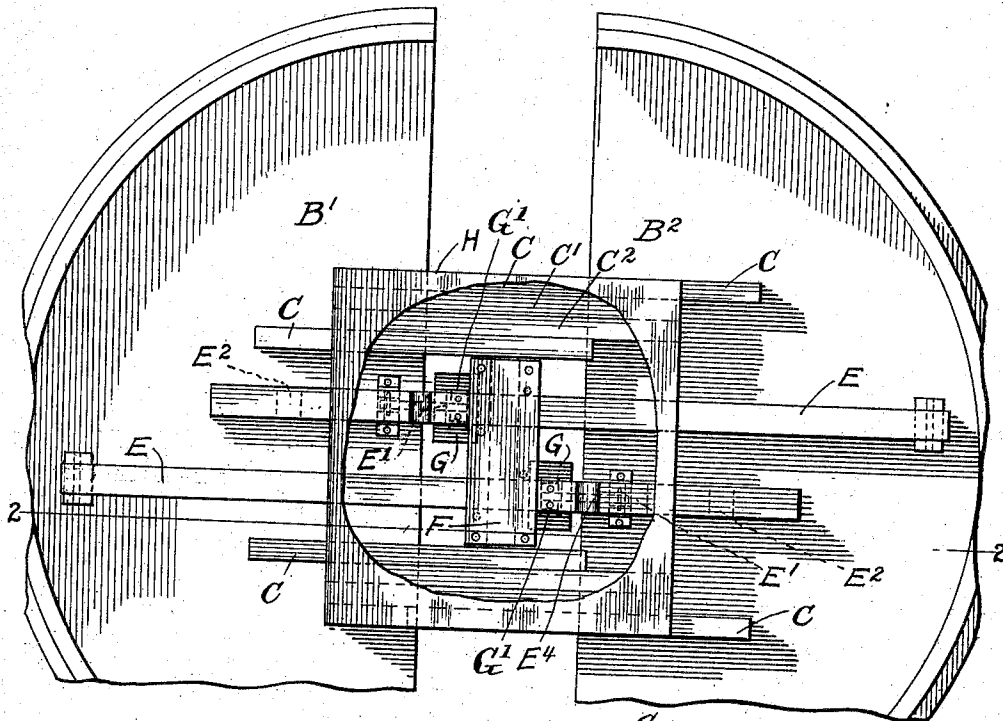
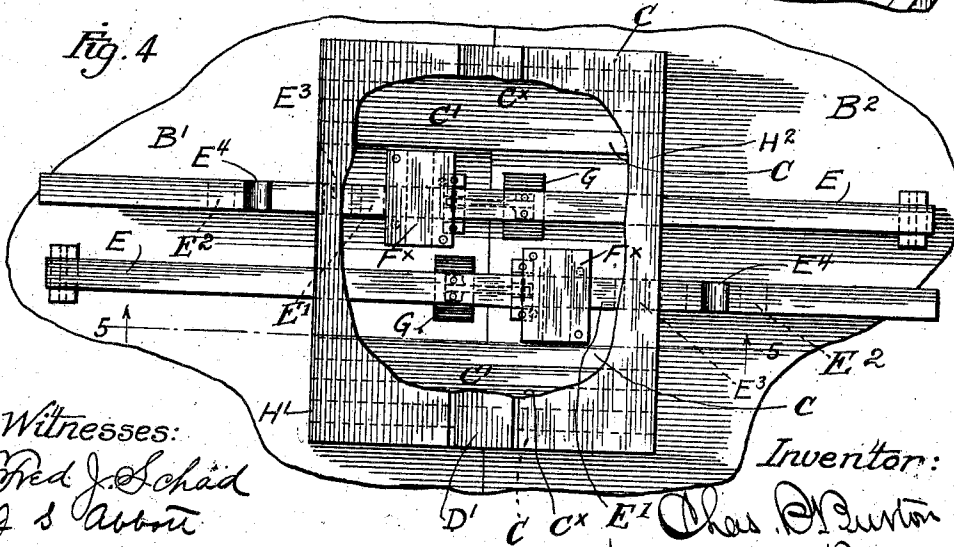


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
Fred J. Schaid
J. S. Burton

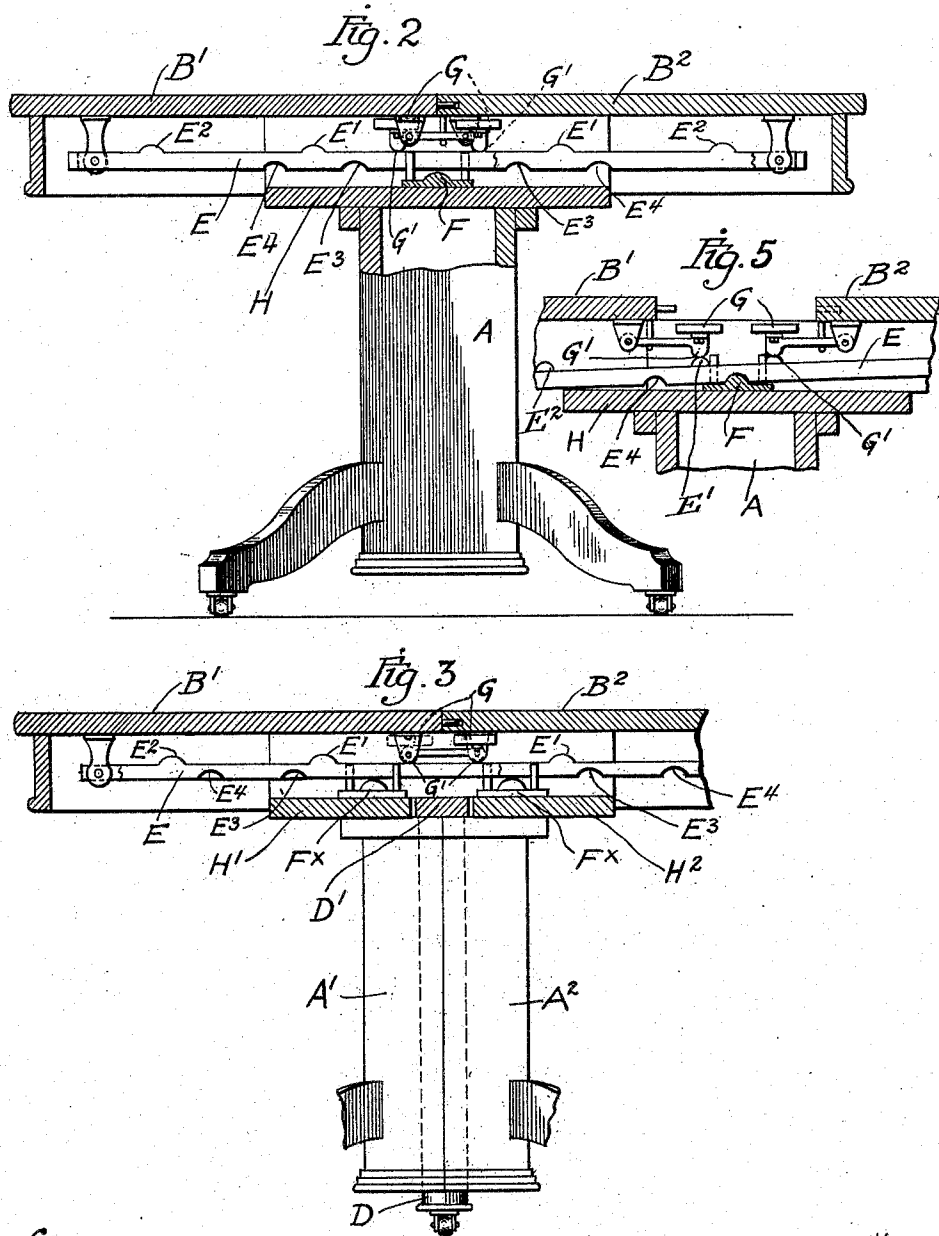
Inventor:
Chas. S. Burton
by Burton & Burton
his attys

C. S. BURTON.
EXTENSION TABLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 20, 1909.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



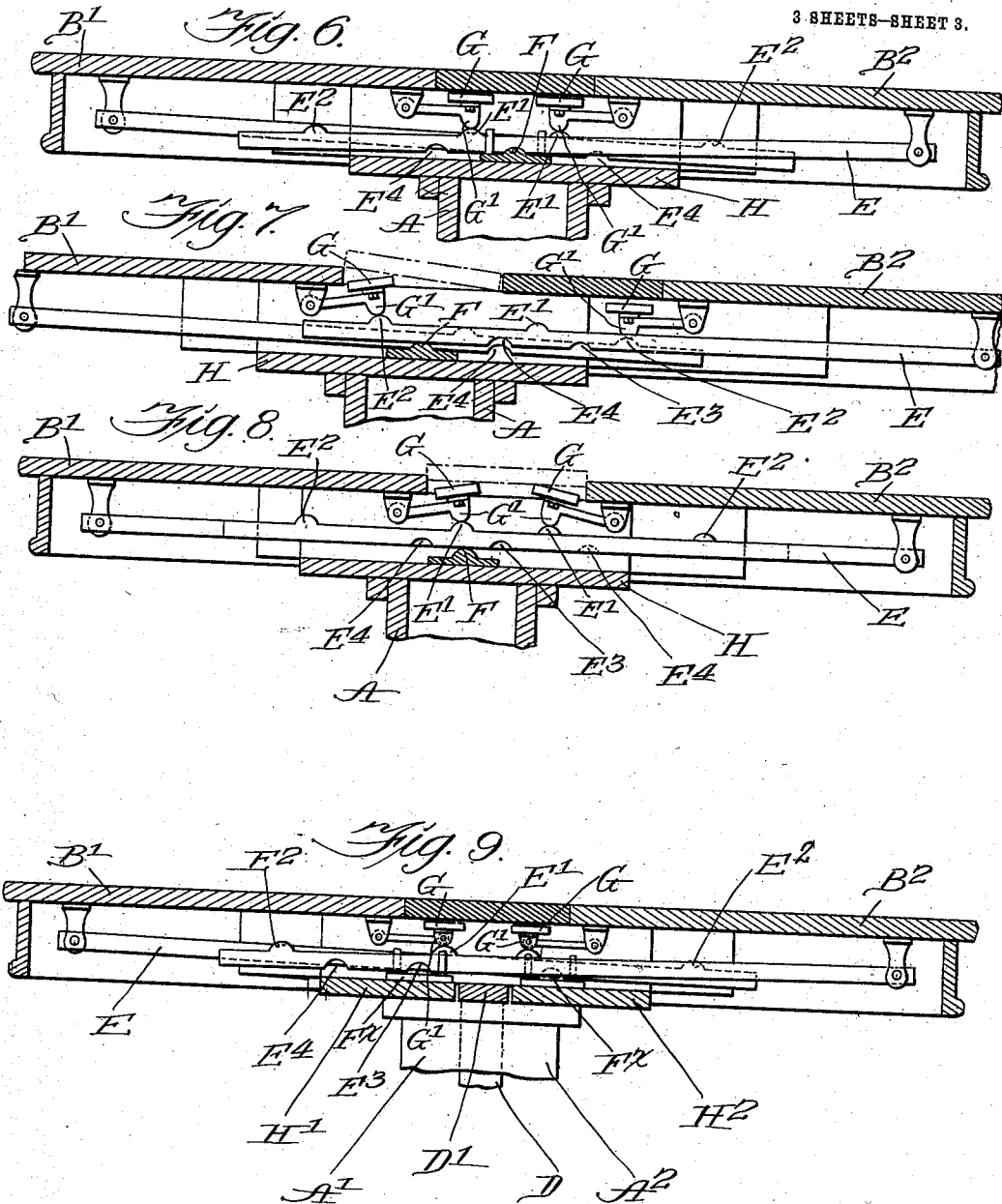
Witnesses:
Fred J. Schad
J. A. Brown

Inventor:
Chas. S. Burton
By Burton & Burton
his Attorneys.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.



Witnesses:
P. F. Gathmann
M. S. Ady

Inventor:
Charles S. Burton
By Burton Burton
His Attorneys:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES S. BURTON, OF OAK PARK, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO EMIL TYDEN, OF HASTINGS, MICHIGAN.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

981,163.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 10, 1911.

Application filed March 20, 1909. Serial No. 484,763.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES S. BURTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Oak Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide an improved construction of an extension table of the type in which the top members are extensible without extending the pedestal, and is intended to provide means of insuring equal extension of the top members at any stage of extension at which the gap is equal to the filler width or multiple thereof.

It consists in the features of construction shown and described as indicated in the claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of an extension table equipped with this invention, having the table-top members partly broken away to disclose the devices constituting the invention. Fig. 2 is a section at the line 2—2 on Fig. 1, but showing to top closed. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing the invention applied to a separable pedestal. Fig. 4 is a detail plan view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the construction illustrated in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a detail section similar to Fig. 2, but showing the top members separated one filler width. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of the upper part of the table such as shown in Fig. 2, having the top members extended equally from the middle point and one filler introduced. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 6, except that the extension is made sufficient for the introduction of two fillers by the movement of one of the members one-and-a-half filler width, and the movement of the other member a half-filler width, preventing the introduction of the second filler. Fig. 8 is a view similar to Figs. 6 and 7, except that it shows one table member withdrawn three-quarters and the other one-quarter of a filler width, spacing said members sufficiently for the introduction of a filler, but preventing its introduction by reason of the inequality of the extension. Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section of the other portion of the table such as shown in Fig. 3, showing the

top members extended equally and one filler introduced.

In the drawings, A represents the pedestal of an extension table comprising in the form shown in Fig. 3 two separable members, A¹, A².

B¹, B² are two separable members of the table top which are mounted for extension relatively to the pedestal in the customary manner by means of slides, C; and in the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the pedestal members are similarly connected by slides, C¹, with a middle slide, C^x, said middle slide being connected with a center leg, D, by a cross bar, D¹, and being mounted on the undivided pedestal in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

To each table member there is pivoted on the under side thereof a longitudinal bar, E, which extends from its pivotal attachment near one end of the table nearly to the opposite end, the two bars thus extending parallel to each other throughout nearly the entire longitudinal extent of the table when the top members are closed together. Upon the top or cap, H, of the undivided pedestal at the middle point, in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, inclusive, there is mounted an abutment, F, on which both of the bars, E, are lodged, a corresponding abutment, F^x, being mounted upon the top of each member of the divided pedestal shown in Figs. 3 and 4 for lodgment of the bar pivoted to the corresponding table top member. To each table top member there is pivoted at the under side a filler obstructer, G, which at the end remote from its pivot is adapted to intrude into the space between the separated table top members when the said obstructer is swung upward, being out of obstructing position when the obstructer is at its lowest or normal position, at which a downwardly projecting nose, G¹, of said obstructer rides upon the top of the bar, E, pivoted to the opposite table top member. Each of the bars, E, has its upper edge provided with two cam projections, E¹, E², respectively, the former having its crest at a distance of one filler width from the point of lodgment on said bar of the nose, G¹, when the table-top members are closed together, and the latter having its crest at a distance of two filler-widths from the same point.

From the construction thus far described, it will be seen upon inspection that it will result that when the table top members are separated one filler width, the nose, G^1 , riding up on the cam upraise, E^1 , will cause the obstructor, G , to intrude into the gap open between the table-top members and prevent the insertion of a filler, and that similarly, when the table-top members are separated two filler widths, the same result will happen from the riding of the nose, G^1 , up on the cam-upraise, E^2 . This prevention of the insertion of fillers, 1 or 2, according to the degree of extension, is desired, except when the extension or separation of the table top members has been effected by moving both members equally away from their meeting point. And such obstruction is to be removed or prevented whenever the separation of the two members has been thus effected by equal movement of the two. To produce this last-mentioned result, the under side of each of the bars E , is provided with notches or recesses, E^3 , E^4 , at a distance of one-half a filler-width and one filler-width, respectively, from the point of lodgment of the bars on the abutment, F . Now when the two table-top members are separated one filler-width, if that separation has been effected by the movement of each of them one-half a filler-width from the central position, the bars, E , will be dropped by the coincidence of the notches E^3 , with the abutment or abutments, F , at the point at which the obstructors will be lifted by the cams, E^1 , the two operations counter-balancing each other and leaving the obstructor in its normal or lower position out of the way of the filler which may be then inserted. Similarly, if the two table-top members are separated two filler widths by movement of each one filler-width from central position, the recesses, E^3 , in the lower edges of the bars, E , permit the bars to be dropped as much as the obstructors are raised by the cam upraises, E^2 , and the filler space is thereby left unobstructed permitting their insertion.

Considering the action of one bar, E , only with its corresponding abutment, F , and obstructor, G , it will be seen that the result sought will be accomplished, excepting as to two possible combinations of movement of the two table top members. That is to say, assuming the right-hand table-top member equipped with the bar, E , and the left-hand table member with an obstructor, G , if the separation of the table-top members one filler width is made by movement of the left-hand member only, the obstructor will be lifted and the insertion of the filler prevented as it should be; but if such separation of one filler-width is made by moving the left-hand member carrying the bar, E , the full filler-width the obstructor will not be lifted because the notch, E^4 , will at

that adjustment coincide with the abutment, F , at the same time that the abutment, E^1 , operates on the obstructor, G . Also when the two top members are separated two filler widths, if such separation is effected wholly by moving the left-hand member, the obstructor is operated and prevents the insertion of the fillers; but if it is effected by moving the left-hand member one and one-half filler-widths and the right-hand member one filler-width, although this will leave the table unequally extended to the extent of one filler width of excess at one side, the two fillers could be inserted, because the recess, E^3 , will then coincide with the abutment, F , at the same time that the cam upraise, E^2 , actuates the obstructor. Barring these two possible combinations of adjustments, one bar, E , and the corresponding cooperating parts will effect the desired purpose, and such a construction would be measurably efficient. But it will be observed that when the bars, E , and their cooperating parts are duplicated as described, the action of each supplements that of the other, covering the two contingencies above mentioned and making it impossible to insert either one or two fillers, except when the extension is effected by equal movement of the two table-top members. It will be understood that this expedient can be carried to any number of steps of extension, but the maximum extension contemplated being three filler-widths,—that is, involving three half-filler-width steps of each table member,—and the connecting slides being constructed to limit the extension at three filler-widths, the provisions above described are adequate for the maximum extension contemplated, because an extension of three filler widths cannot be made otherwise than by equal movement of the two members,—that is, moving each to its limit.

The structure above described is illustrated in the form shown without making allowance for tenons or the like, for engaging the top members and fillers, and ordinary presence of such devices will not prevent inserting fillers as described, but any desired allowance for the length of the tenons may be made in the slope of the several cooperating abutments on the dogs and latches and slope, for loose fit of the upraise F , and the recesses E^3 and E^4 . It will also be understood that the invention does not exclude customary means for drawing and locking the table members together.

I claim:—

1. In an extension table having table top members which are movable on the supporting member for extension to admit fillers, in combination with such supporting member and top members, a filler obstructor carried by one of the top members and adapted to be intruded into the interval between them

when separated, and a cam bar carried by the opposite table member lodged upon the supporting member having cam upraises positioned for encountering the obstructer to intrude it into the interval between the top members when said members are separated one or more full filler widths, said cam bar and its lodgment on the supporting member being relatively formed for the descent of the bar when the top member carrying said bar is withdrawn from closed position one or more half filler widths distance.

2. In an extension table having top members movable relatively to the supporting member for extension to admit fillers, in combination with such supporting member and top members, filler obstructers carried by the top members respectively, positioned for being intruded between them when they are separated, and a cam bar carried by each top member lodged upon the supporting member and extending under the filler obstructer carried by the opposite top member for coöperation therewith, each cam bar having cam upraises positioned along its length for encountering the filler obstructer of the opposite member when said top members are separated one or more full filler widths distance, said cam bars and their respective lodgments on the supporting member being relatively formed for descent of the cam bars when the top member which carries them is withdrawn from closed position one or more half filler widths distance.

3. In an extension table having a divided pedestal whose members are separable for extending the table, and having also table top members movable relative to the respective pedestal members for extension independently of the pedestal, in combination with the pedestal members and top members; a filler obstructer carried by each tube member positioned for being intruded between the two top members when they are separated; a cam bar carried by each top member for operating on the filler obstructer carried by the opposite member, and an upraise on the top of each pedestal member forming a lodgment for the cam bar carried by the corresponding top member, each cam bar having cam upraises positioned along its length for encountering the filler obstructer of the opposite member when said top members are separated one or more filler widths distance, the cam bars and their respective lodgments on the supporting pedestal member being relatively formed for descent of the cam bars when the top members carrying them respectively are withdrawn relatively to the pedestal member one or more half filler widths distance.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Chicago, Illinois, this 4th day of March, 1909.

CHARLES S. BURTON.

Witnesses:

J. S. ABBOTT,

M. GERTRUDE ADY.