Nov. 28, 1939. E. P. CHARAK 2,181,262

EXTENSION TABLE

Filed Aug. 14, 1936 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

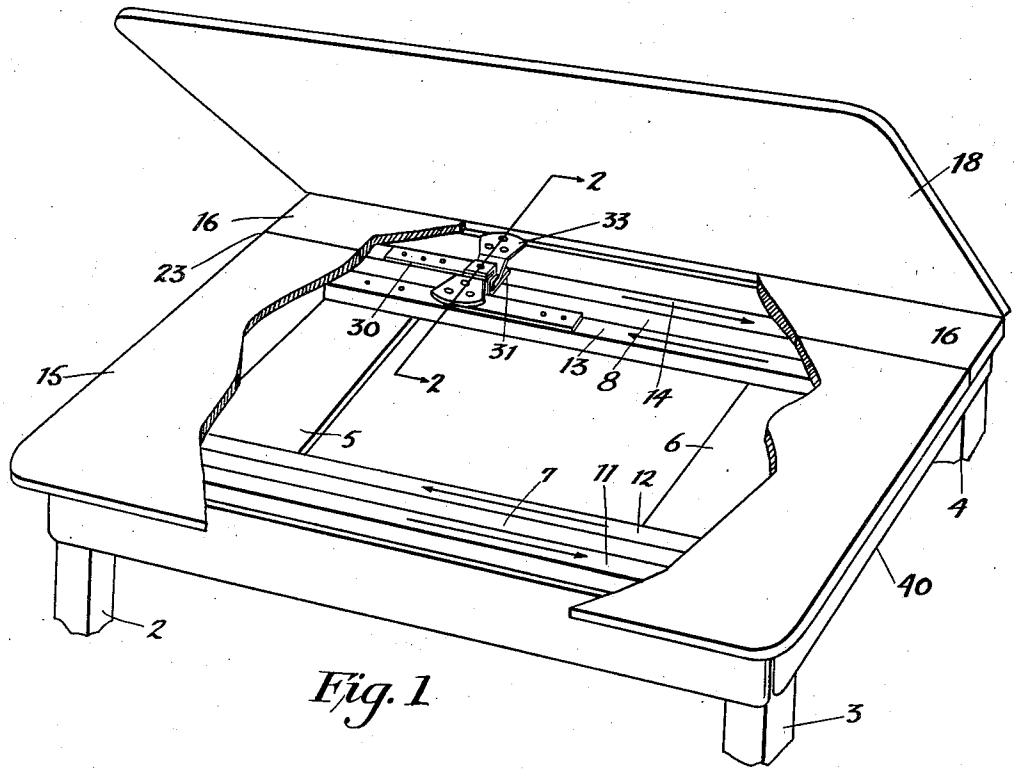


Fig. 1

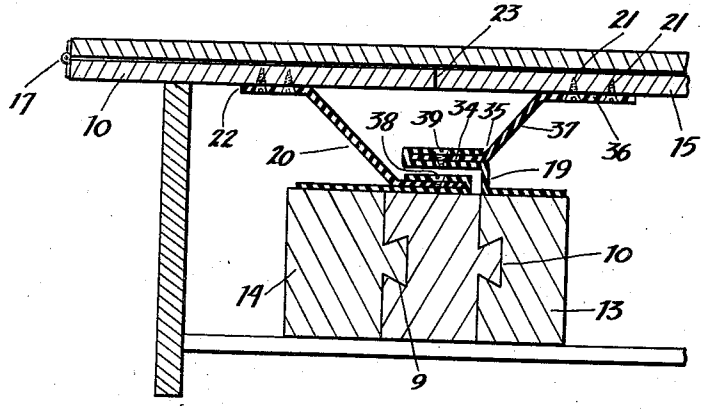


Fig. 2

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Filed Aug. 14, 1936 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

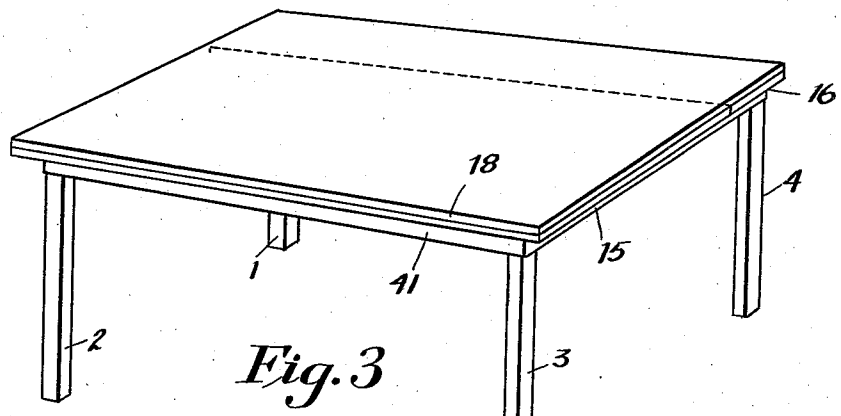


Fig. 3

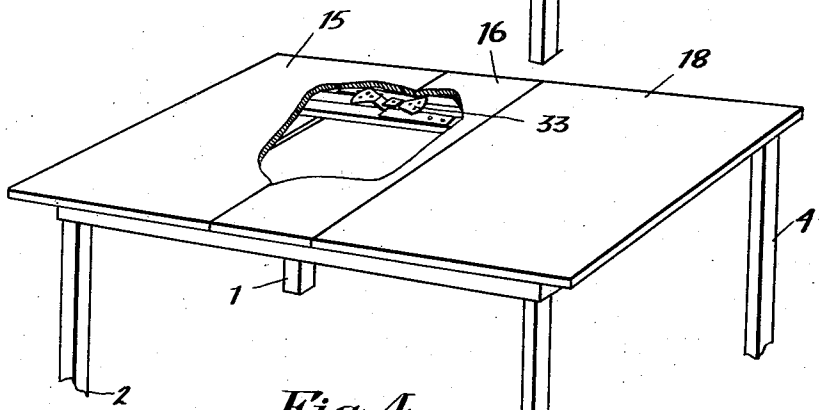


Fig. 4

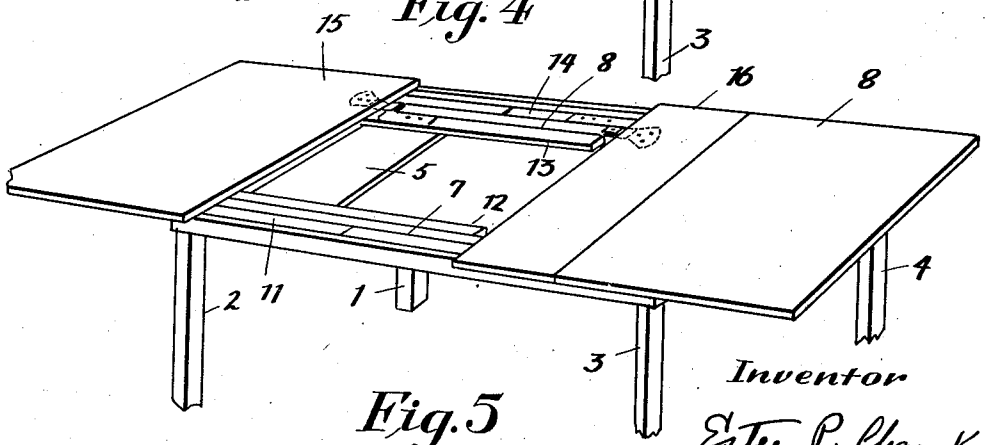


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,181,262

EXTENSION TABLE

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Application August 14, 1936, Serial No. 95,983

3 Claims. (Cl. 311—67)

The present invention relates to tables, and more particularly of the so called console type that ordinarily are used against a wall in a room or in some place where they can be kept out of the way.

The present type of table differs from the usual type in that it can be easily made larger in size and be made useful for a dining room or where a larger table is desired.

In the present invention the table tops fold over each other and ordinarily occupy a size normally one-half the smallest open size. In the present invention however the table may be opened and a number of leaves inserted. In ordinary appearance however, the table has a plain top without drop leaves or any extensible mechanism.

The further advantages of the table will be better understood from the description below when taken in connection with the drawings illustrating an embodiment of the same in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective looking from the top at an angle with a portion of the top removed,

Figure 2 shows a section taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1 assuming that the top cover of the table is folded in face to face relationship with the lower cover and the section is taken through from the top of the table.

Figure 3 illustrates the table in its folded position. Figure 4 illustrates the table with the top unfolded, and rotated to a position of 90° from that shown in Figure 3, and, Figure 5 illustrates the table in the extended position without the center leaves being inserted.

As indicated in Figure 1 there may be provided a solid frame comprising four legs 1, 2, 3, 4; the legs at the end being joined by cross supports 5 and 6 which fasten to lengthwise beams 7 and 8, which are provided with grooves and tongues 9 and 10 in which the sliding beams 11, 12, 13 and 14 work. The lower table top is made of two parts 15 and 16, the part 16 being joined to the upper top 18 by means of the hinge 17. In this arrangement the part 18 lays over the parts 16 and 15 to form the finished top when the table is folded together.

As indicated more clearly perhaps in Figure 2, the part 16 joins the part 15 just over the hinge or pivots 19 and 20 as will be explained.

The top 15 is only held on the table by means of the screws or pins 21 passing from the part 15 to the pivot 19, while the top 16 is held in a similar way to the pivot 20 by means of the screws 22. The pivots 19 and 20 are held to the sliding beams 14 and 13 respectively.

In the operation of the table, assume that the table is folded with the top 18 lying down on the top formed by the pieces 15 and 16. The operator raises the top 18 on the hinge 17 until the whole top formed by 15, 16 and 18 is about level and then begins to rotate the whole top turning the pieces 15 and 16 on the pivots 19 and 20 until the dividing line indicated by 23 is transversely across the table. Then by pulling the part 15 endwise the table opens as any leaf table and additional leaves may be placed in between the pieces 15 and 16. For this purpose the sliding beams are joined in pairs in the usual fashion as shown in the applicant's Patent No. 1,969,875, and movements of one may extend the other pair in the opposite direction by the usual gear train shown in the patent referred to, or in any other suitable way, as in the applicant's application Serial No. 35,073, filed August 7, 1935.

The construction of the hinged pivots 19 and 20 are shown in Figures 1 and 2. The member 20 comprises a right angled element 30 and 31, the portion 31 being bent in a U shaped fashion to receive the flat tongue 32 of the piece 33 which from the part which fits into the U shaped portion 31 is inclined upwards and then bent at an angle to form the flat flared out portion 33 through which screws or pins pass to secure the pivot to the top 16. A free pin 39 pivots the two parts of the flat hinge together in the tongue of the element 33 and in the U shaped member 31.

The top hinge 19 is similar to 20 but constructed with a higher offset U shaped portion 34 to allow this hinge to clear the hinge 20 as the two halves of the table are opened. Correspondingly, the tongue 35 is joined to the plate portion 36 by a shorter inclined piece 37 which is freely pivoted for horizontal rotation by the pin 39, corresponding to the pin 38 just beneath it.

It is to be noted that the pivots 19 and 20 are in line and in line with the line of separation of the parts 15 and 16 which is placed over the stationary beam 8. It will further be noted that the point of pivot is not at the middle line of the table, it being one side of the middle by the width of the board 16. In this way the table top when rotated with the line 23 positioned crosswise and unopened, extends the same distance lengthwise over both legs and makes a perfect balance allowing the table uniform and full extension on both sides when the extra leaves are inserted. In Figure 3 the table is shown folded normally in the console type showing the top half 18 equal in size to the lower half 15 and 16. In its ex-

tended position when rotated as indicated in Figure 4, the portion 16 lies transversely across the sliding beams 11, 12, 13 and 14 as also of course the portion 15 and the top, 18. In the opening made by the extension of the table, additional leaves may be inserted therein.

The construction of the hinges makes it possible to mount the hinges directly on the sliding beams and over the stationary beam 8 so that in the present construction the sliding beams may be held together by the end cross pieces 40 and 41, or if this is desired for finishing pieces, by pieces just beneath these to which the pieces 40 and 41 are attached.

In the present invention it is to be noted that the sliding beams extend and furnish support for the top leaves.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

1. A table of the console type having a hinged top half of substantially the same size as the bottom half, the top half being hinged along its lengthwise edge, the lower half of said top comprising two parts meeting in face to face relationship along a line parallel to the hinged edge of the top, a plurality of extension beams supported beneath the top and having beams sliding in pairs in opposite directions at each side of the table in the direction of the line in which the top halves of the table are joined, said junction line of the lower top half being positioned between adjacent sliding beams of one pair moving in opposite directions, means pivoting one portion of the lower half to one of said beams and means pivoting the other portion of said lower half to the other of said beams, whereby said top halves may be rotated from the position of the junction line longitudinal of said beams to a position transverse thereto.

2. In an extension table having a stationary frame, and extension beams in which the beams may be moved longitudinally with respect to each other to allow for the insertion of extra leaves, a top composed of two unequal parts, means hinging each one of said parts respectively to only one of said extension beams, the pivots of said hinging means being in the same vertical line to allow horizontal rotation of said parts together, and a second top piece hinged to the smaller of said parts and adapted to fold over in face to face relationship with said first top.

3. An extension table comprising a top section consisting of two parts of equal length and unequal width, said parts having their adjacent edges abutting each other when the parts are in retracted positions, two extension beams movable in opposite directions for extending said top apart, means pivotally connecting one of said beams to the narrow top part and the other of said beams to the wide top part, for relative rotation of the top parts and beams about a common vertical axis, said axis intersecting said abutting edges at a point spaced from one end to said top parts a distance equal to the width of said wide top part.

ESTEY P. CHARAK.