

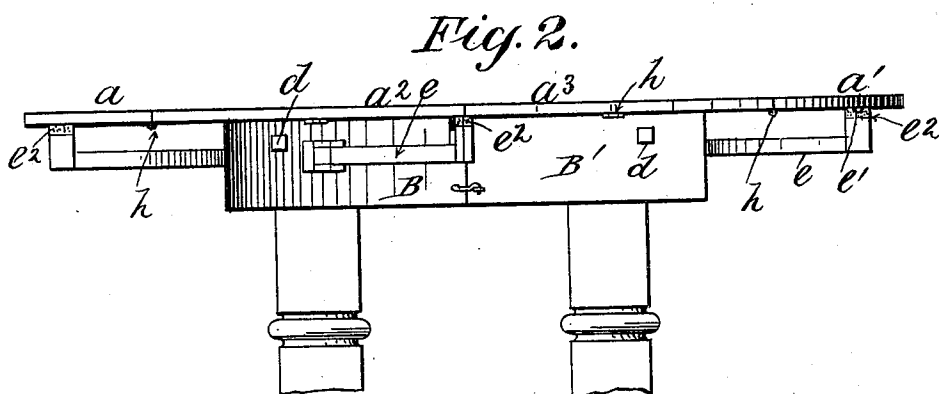
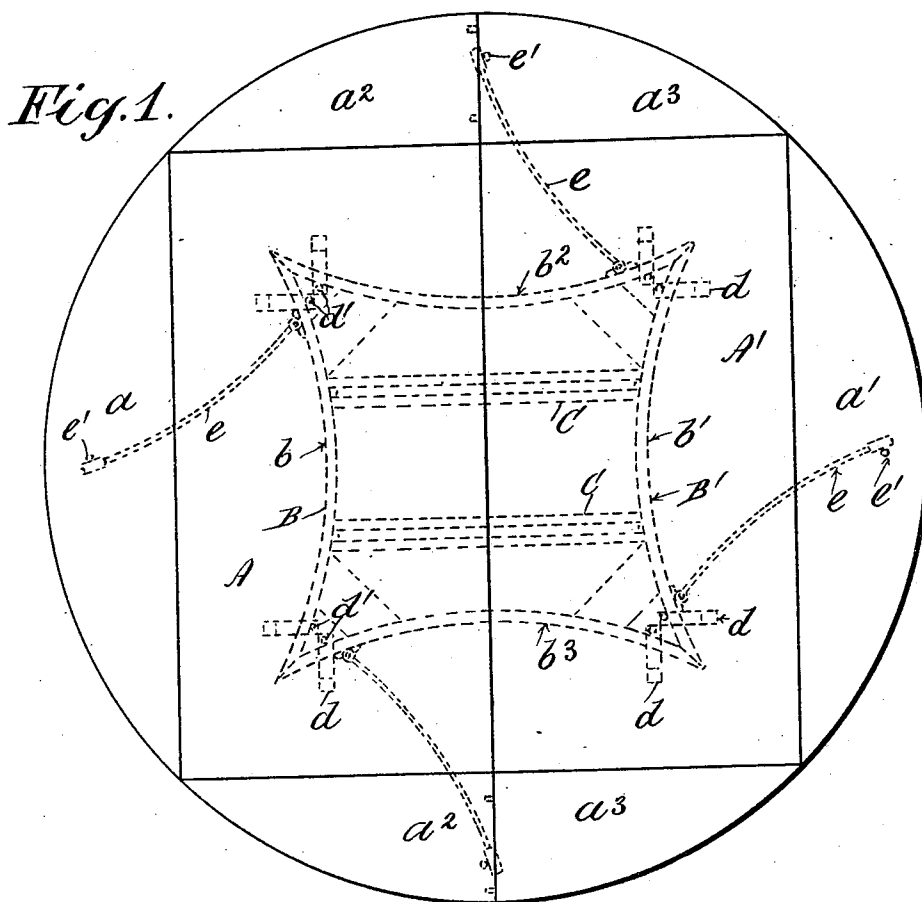
H. J. BREWER.

TABLE.

Application filed Mar. 18, 1901.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.

(No Model.)



Witnesses:

W. Gardner.

James A. Wilson

Inventor:

Honorable J. Brewer

By his Attorney

Rev. W. M. Smith

TABLE.

(Application filed Mar. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

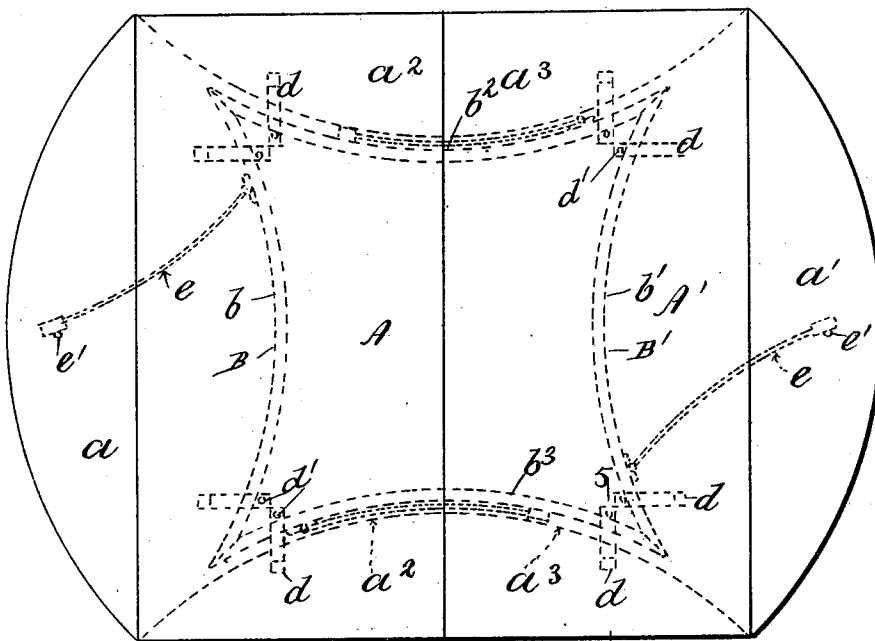


Fig. 4.

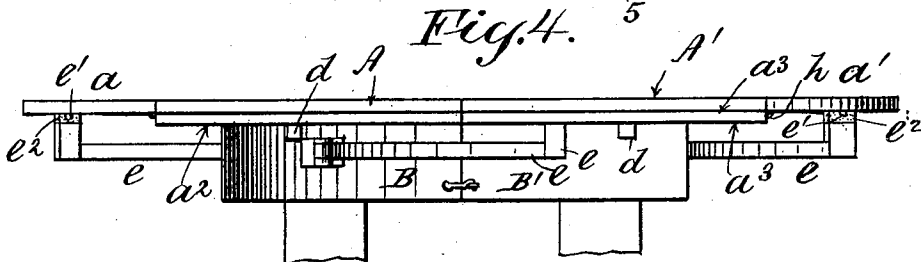
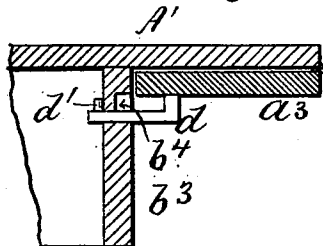


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Oliver Gardner
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Inventor:

Horatio J. Brewer
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No. 677,632.

Patented July 2, 1901.

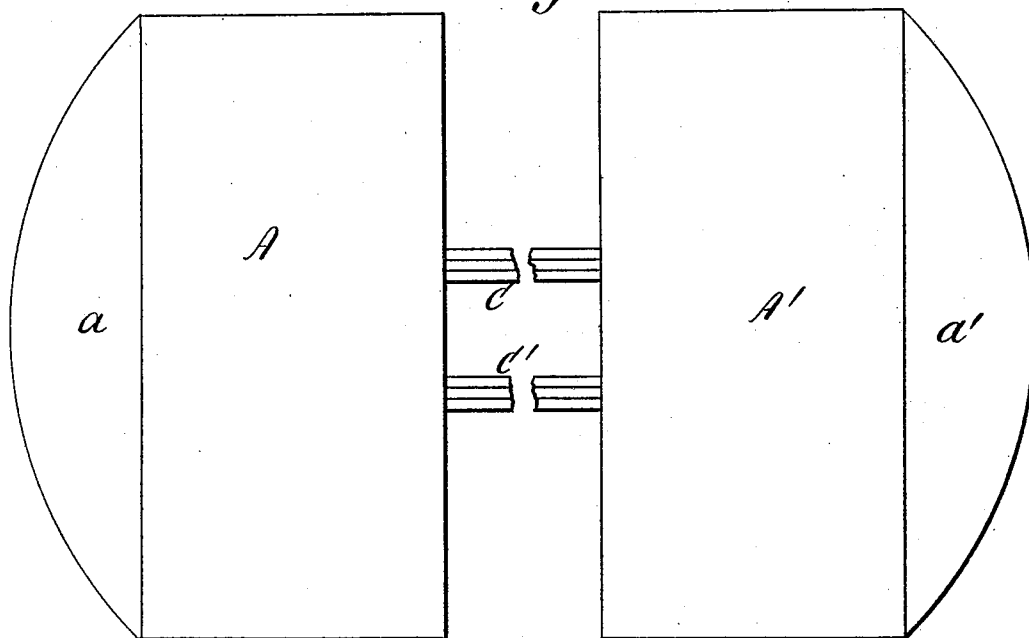
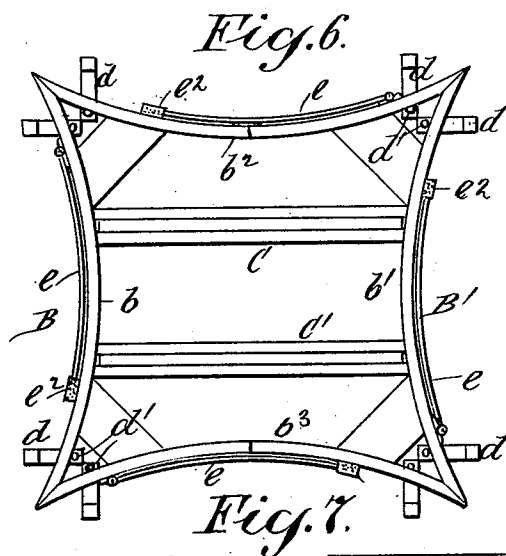
H. J. BREWER.

TABLE.

(Application filed Mar. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 3.



Witnesses:

W. J. Gardner.

James A. Nelson

Inventor:

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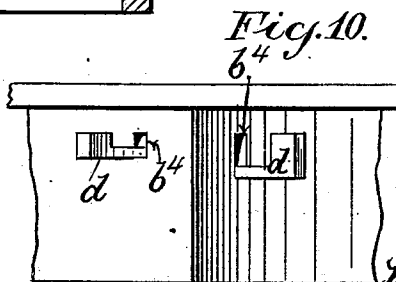
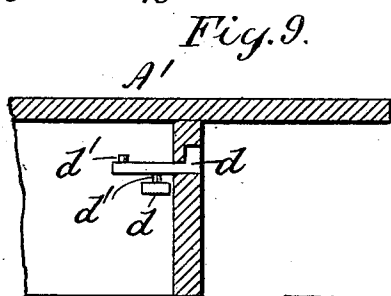
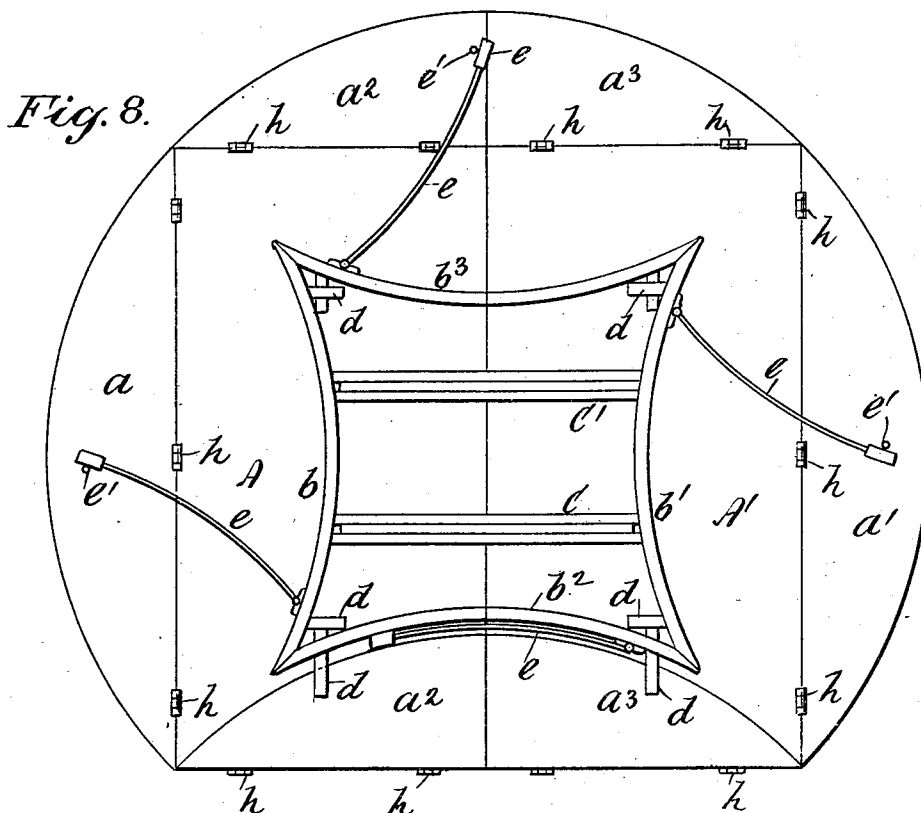
H. J. BREWER.

TABLE.

(Application filed Mar. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 4.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORATIO J. BREWER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 677,632, dated July 2, 1901.

Application filed March 18, 1901. Serial No. 51,576. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORATIO J. BREWER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tables, of which the following is a specification, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which the invention appertains to make and use the same.

My improvements relate to what are known as "extension-tables," in which the top is formed in two parts connected by means of extension-bars sliding telescopically upon each other, the intervening space between the two parts being occupied by supplementary top boards when the table is extended.

The object of the invention is to afford an extension-table which may be readily converted into either a round-top, square-top, or elongated-top table; and the invention consists in the special combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed specifically.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of my improved table converted into a "round top;" Fig. 2, a side elevation of Fig. 1, with the legs broken away. Fig. 3 is a plan of the table arranged with curved ends. Fig. 4 is an elevation of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a section upon plane of line 5 5, Fig. 3, upon an enlarged scale. Fig. 6 is a plan of the table-frame, the top having been removed. Fig. 7 is a plan of the top of the table partially extended. Fig. 8 is a view of the underside of the table, the legs and means of attachment to the frame being omitted; Fig. 9, a view similar to Fig. 5, showing the leaf extended and the bolt retracted; Fig. 10, an elevation of a corner of the frame, upon an enlarged scale, showing the adjoining bolt-sockets on different planes.

The top of the table consists of the rectangular panels A A', (supplemented when the table is extended by the usual extra top boards,) to which are hinged the leaves $a^1 a^1$ and $a^2 a^2 a^3 a^3$, each formed with an outer edge, which is convexly curved. The panels A A' are secured, respectively, to the sections of the frame B B', which are united by means of the usual extension-bars C C, the details in the construction of which are omitted in the drawings.

The frame B B' is formed with the concave external sides $b b' b^2 b^3$, the radius of the curves being preferably slightly greater than that of the convex curve of the outer edges of the leaves, so that the latter may be swung back upon the hinges $h h$ until they rest against the under side of the table-top, in which position they may be secured by bolts $d d$, supported in mortises b^4 in the frame. The adjoining mortises and bolts are so formed and situated with relation to each other that the bodies of the bolts occupy different horizontal planes to enable them to act independently of each other, as will be understood by reference to Figs. 9 and 10. Stud d' on the bolts limit their outward movement by contact with the inner side of the frame.

The leaves are supported in their extended positions by means of brackets e , pivotally connected to the frame, or by any well-known mechanical expedient. When the brackets e are used, stops e' are preferably arranged upon the under side of the leaves to limit the outward throw of the brackets, and the ends of the latter are preferably formed with pads e^2 to protect the upper surfaces of the leaves. It is likewise obvious that the function of the bolts d may be performed by other well-known mechanical expedients, and I do not therefore limit myself to the particular form and arrangement of parts shown for supporting the leaves, the essential features being the formation of the frame to accommodate the leaves against the under side of the panels A A' and the subdivision of the side leaves into sections $a^2 a^3$ to admit of the extension of the table when desired.

By supporting the leaves against the under side of the table-top when they are not required for use I render the under side of the table free and accessible, so that the lower limbs of a person seated at the table will suffer no inconvenience, and by making the side leaves each in two sections I render the halves of the table practically independent of each other, so that it may be quickly and conveniently extended or contracted.

A distinguishing feature of my invention consists in providing the fixed top panels A A' with the half-segment side leaves $a^2 a^2$ and $a^3 a^3$, as well as with the segmental end leaves

a and a' , respectively, the half-segmental side leaves enabling me to extend or contract the table without inconvenience or delay. In designating the leaves as "side" and "end" leaves I refer to the line of extension of the table, in which relation the segmental leaves a a' would constitute the end leaves. The concave frame performs a double function in that it accommodates the leaves when folded underneath the top panels while extending the support of the top panels well toward their corners, thereby materially adding to the strength and stability of the table as a whole as compared with a square frame used in like manner in an extension-table of this character. In other words, if a square frame equal to the greatest width of my concave frame were used the top of the table would have to be extended considerably on all sides in order to afford accommodation for the leaves against the under side thereof—a construction which it is the special object of my invention to avoid.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In an extension-table of the kind designated, the combination of the two fixed top panels and concave supporting-frames connected by extension-bars sliding telescopically on each other, leaves formed with convex outer edges and hinged to the said fixed top panels, means for supporting the leaves in an extended position, and means for holding said leaves against the under sides of said fixed panels, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

2. In an extension-table of the kind designated, the combination of the two fixed panels and concave supporting-frames connected by extension-bars, two segmental end leaves, one attached to the outer broad edge of each of said fixed top panels, and half-segmental leaves attached to the narrow edges of each of said top panels, together with means for supporting each of said leaves in an extended position, and means for holding each of said leaves against the under side of the said fixed top panels, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

3. In an extension-table of the kind designated the combination of the fixed top panels

A , A' , and supporting-frames B , B' , formed with concave external surfaces b , b' , b^2 , b^3 , the extension-bars C , C' , connecting said frames and fixed top panels, the segmental end leaves a , and a' , hinged respectively to the fixed panels A , A' , the half-segmental leaves a^2 , a^3 , hinged to the fixed top panel A , the half-segmental leaves a^3 , a^3 , hinged to the other fixed top panel A' , brackets attached to the framework for holding the leaves extended, and bolts supported upon the framework for holding the leaves against the under sides of the said fixed top panels, substantially as set forth.

4. In an extension-table of the kind designated the combination of the fixed top panels A , A' , and supporting-frames B , B' , formed with the concave external surfaces b , b' , b^2 , b^3 , the extension-bars C , C' , the segmental end leaves a , and a' , hinged respectively to the fixed panels A , A' , the half-segmental leaves a^2 , a^2 , hinged to the fixed top panel A , the half-segmental leaves a^3 , a^3 , hinged to the other fixed top panel A' , the extension-brackets e , e , pivotally supported on the framework, stops e' , e' , on the under sides of the leaves for regulating the position of said supporting-brackets when extended, and bolts d , d , supported on the framework and adapted to hold the leaves up against the under side of the said fixed top panels A , A' , for the purpose and substantially in the manner set forth.

5. In a table, the combination of the frame formed in two sections B , B' , united by extension-bars C , C' , and formed with concave external sides b , b' , b^2 , b^3 , and mortises b^4 , the bolts d , in said mortises, the swinging brackets e , pivotally secured to the frame-sections, the fixed top panels A , A' , secured to the frame-sections, and the leaves a , a' , a^2 , a^3 , hinged to the fixed top panels and formed with convexly-curved outer edges, the whole arranged and operating substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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JAMES A. WILSON.