March 25, 1930. H. SISKIN 1,751,952

EXTENSION TABLE

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Fig. 1.

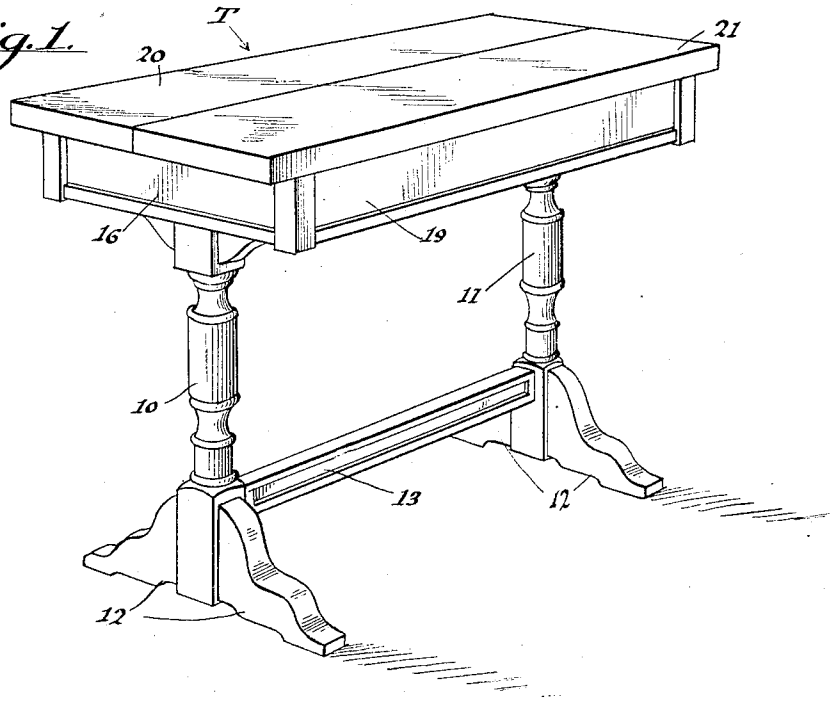
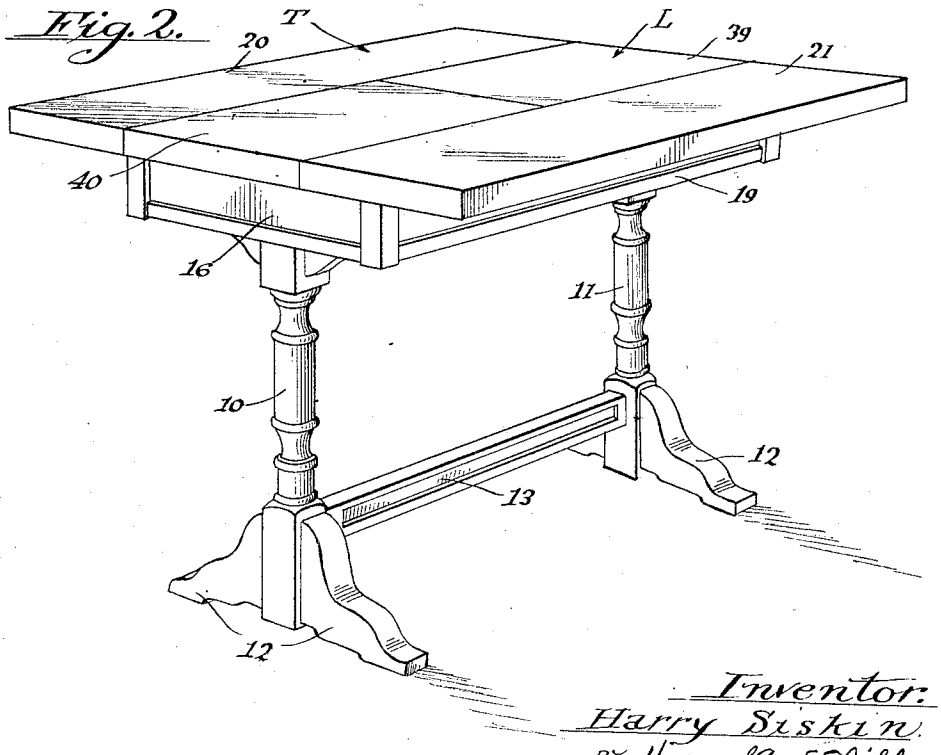


Fig. 2.



Witness:

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March 25, 1930. H. SISKIN 1,751,952

EXTENSION TABLE

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Fig. 3.

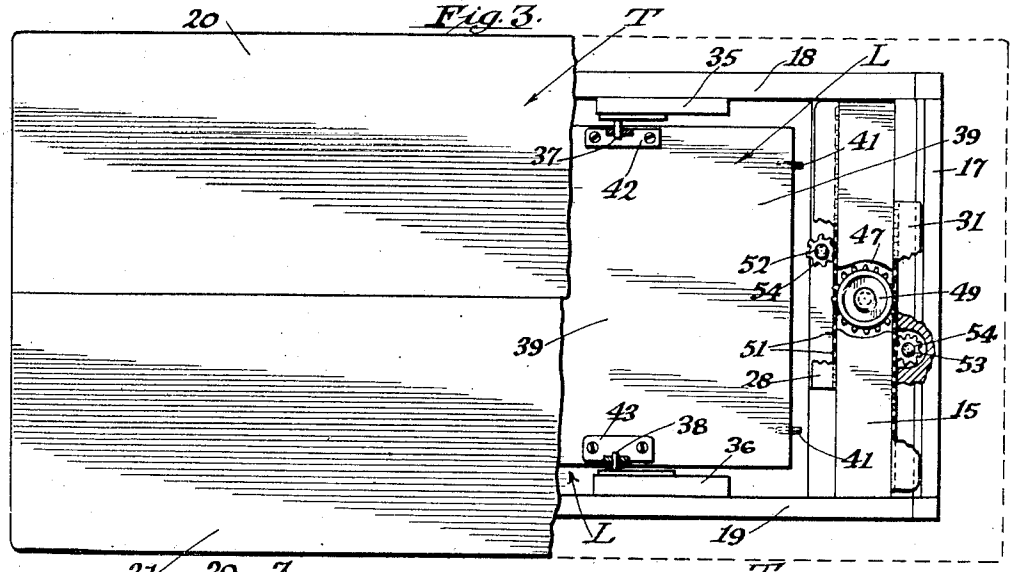
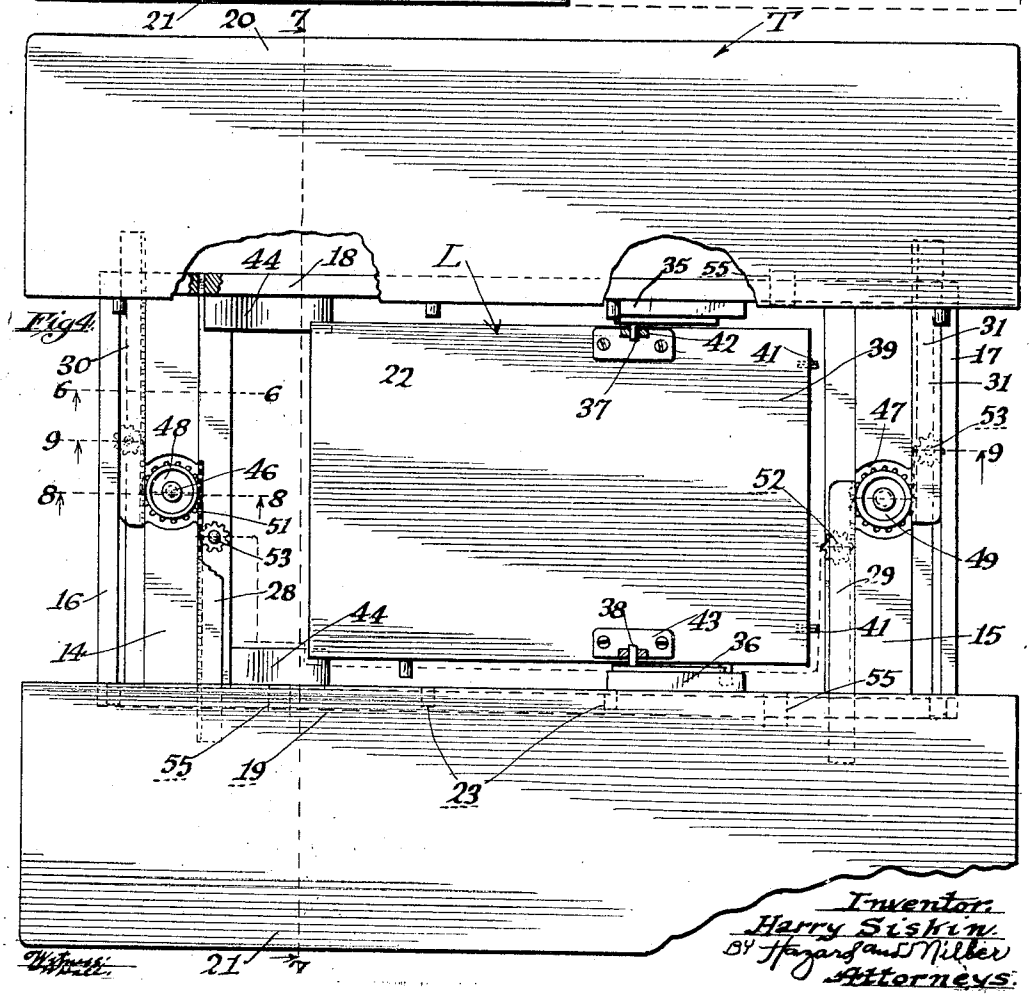


Fig. 4.



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March 25, 1930. H. SISKIN 1,751,952

EXTENSION TABLE

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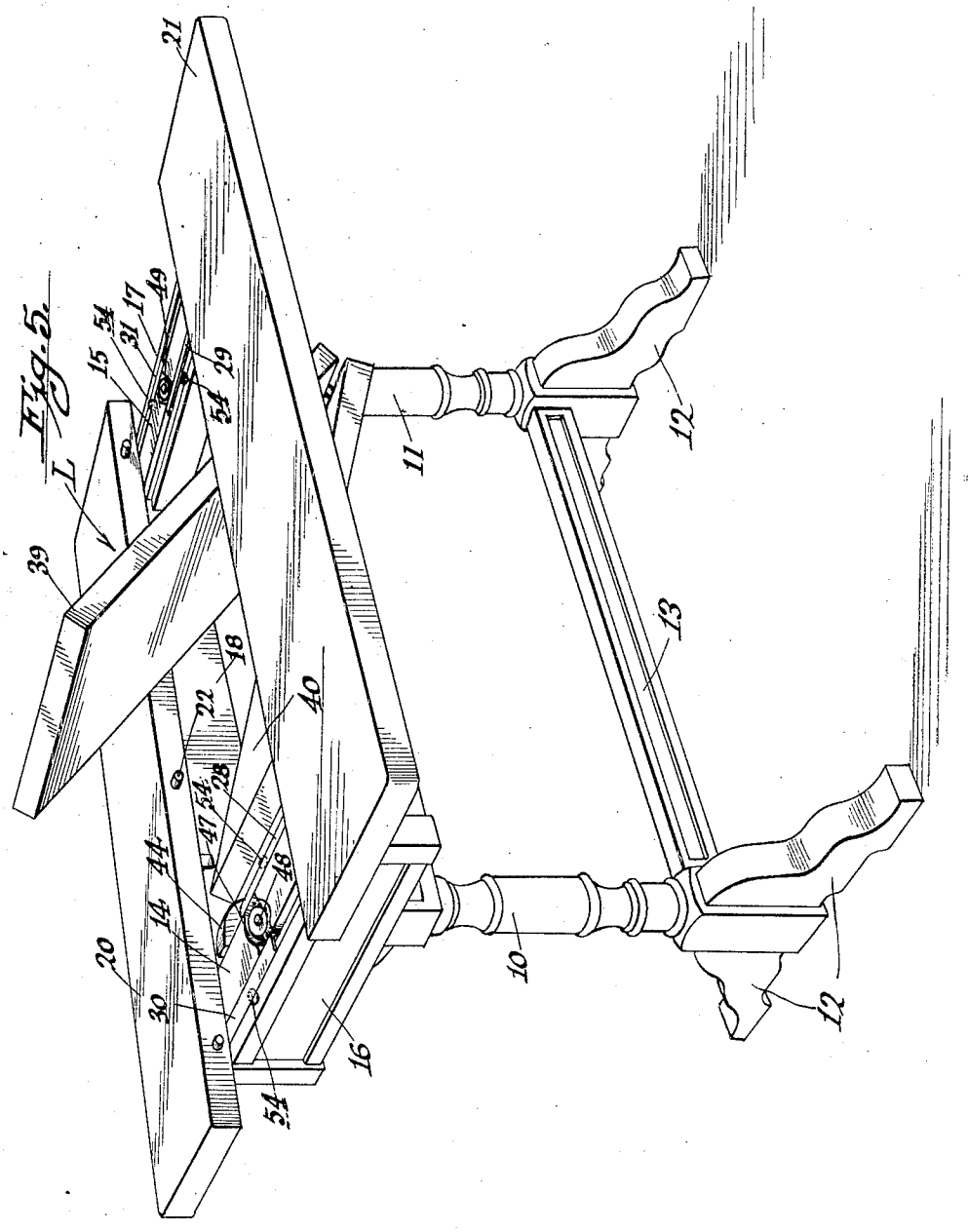
Fig. 5.



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March 25, 1930. H. SISKIN 1,751,952

EXTENSION TABLE

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Fig. 9.

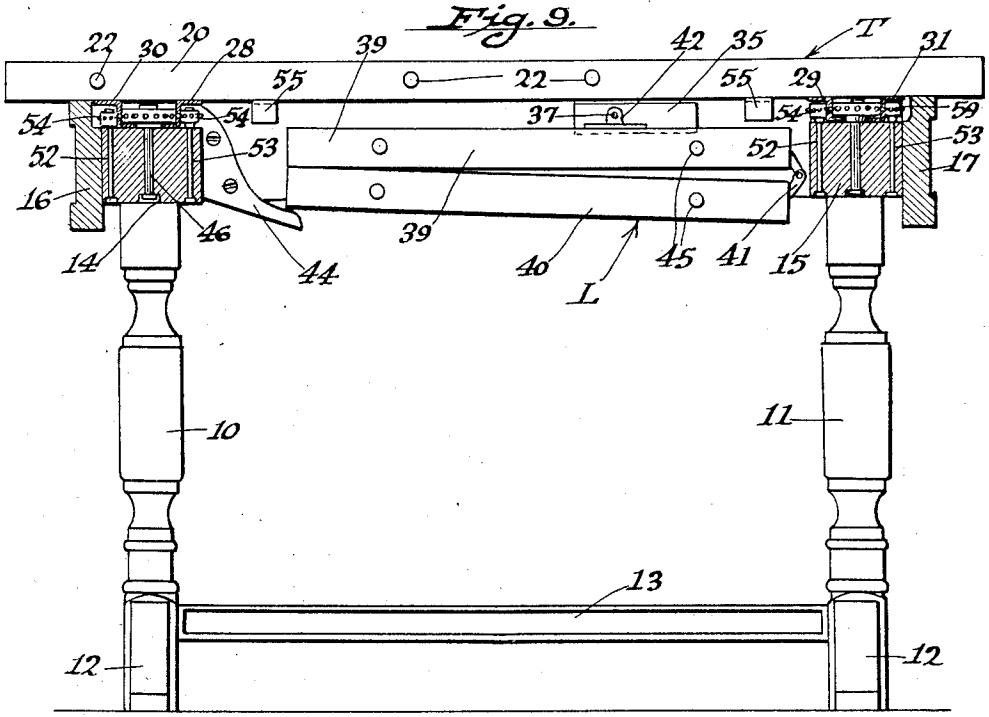


Fig. 7.

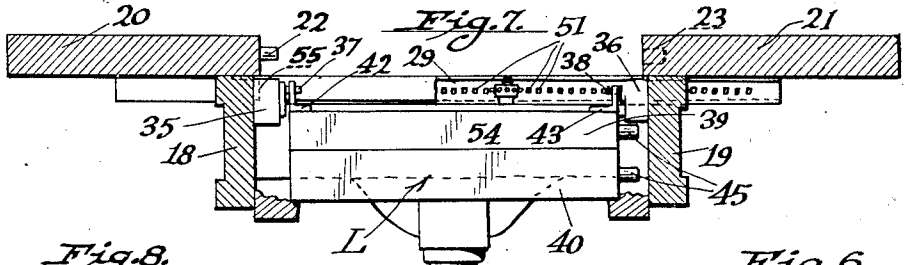


Fig. 8.

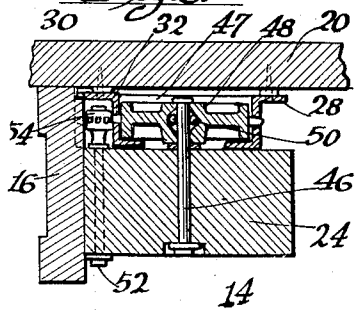
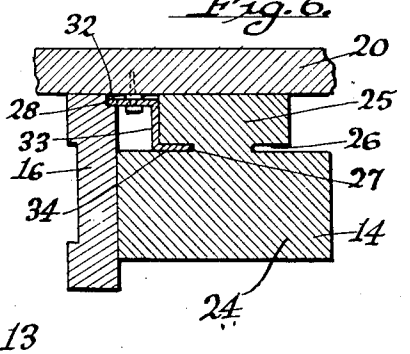
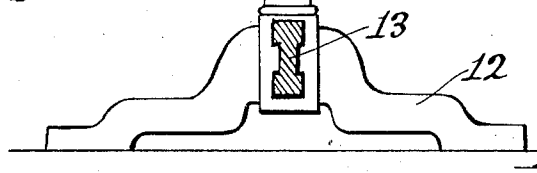


Fig. 6.





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Patented Mar. 25, 1930

1,751,952

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HARRY SISKIN, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

EXTENSION TABLE

Application filed January 15, 1925. Serial No. 2,535.

This invention relates to improvements in tables and is especially an improvement over the table described in my co-pending application Serial No. 733,183, filed August 20, 1924.

It is an object of this invention to provide a table having a top formed of two opposed sections with means connecting these sections so that when one section is moved in one direction, the other section will be moved in an opposite direction.

A further object of this invention is to provide a table having side beams supported upon legs with a top formed of two sections slidable upon the side beams, which sections have guides bearing upon the side beams, and to provide rollers which maintain the guides in engagement with the side beams, so that there will be no looseness of the guides permitting the sections to wobble or to jam during their sliding movement.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will be made manifest in the following detailed description and pointed out in the appended claims, reference is had to the accompanying drawings for an illustrative embodiment of the invention, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved table;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the table, the additional leaf being shown in position;

Fig. 3 is a top plan view, parts being broken away, of the table as shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the table, the sections of the top being shown as having been separated;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the table showing the extra leaf about to be swung into applied position;

Fig. 6 is a vertical section taken substantially on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 7 is a vertical section taken substantially on the line 7—7 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 8 is a vertical section taken substantially on the line 8—8 of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 9 is a vertical section taken substantially on the line 9—9 of Fig. 4.

Referring to the accompanying drawings wherein similar reference characters designate similar parts throughout, the improved table is preferably supported upon a pair of legs 10 and 11, which legs have secured thereto adjacent their lower ends suitable feet 12. A brace 13 extends between the legs 10 and 11 and maintains them in spaced relation to each other. A pair of side beams 14 and 15 are secured upon the legs 10 and 11, which side beams rest upon the legs adjacent their middle portions. Suitable side panels 16 and 17 may be secured upon the outer sides of the side beams 14 and 15 and end panels 18 and 19 are secured upon the ends of the side beams 14 and 15, as clearly shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The side panels 16 and 17 and the end panels 18 and 19 together with the legs 10 and 11, the brace 13 and the feet 12 may be of ornamental character, as shown upon the drawings, if so desired.

A top, generally designated at T, is supported upon the side beams 14 and 15 and is slidable thereon. This top is formed of opposed complementary sliding sections 20 and 21, the section 20 preferably carrying suitable pins 22 which are received in complementary recesses 23 in the section 21 when the sections are moved toward each other. As clearly shown in Fig. 6, the lower portion 24 of each of the side beams 14 and 15 is considerably wider than the upper portion 25. Grooves 26 and 27 are formed in the side beams between the large lower portion 24 and the small upper portion 25. Guide members 28 and 29 are secured upon the under side of the section 21 and extend toward the section 20. In a similar manner guide members 30 and 31 are secured upon the under side of the section 20 and extend toward the section 21. These guide members may be formed of sheet metal or the like and are preferably in the form of adjacent bars. One of the horizontal portions, as indicated at 32 upon Fig. 6, of each of the guide members is secured to its respective section of the table top. The vertical portion 33 bears against the side of the small portion 25 of the side beams 14 and 15. The remaining horizontal portion 34 extends into one of the grooves 26 and 27 as the case may be. The guide members 28, 29, 30 and 31 slide upon the side beams 14 and 15 when the sections 20 and 21 are caused to slide upon the side beams 14 and 15. Suitable blocks 35 and

36 are secured upon the inner sides of the end panels 18 and 19 and these blocks have mounted thereon pivot pins 37 and 38 respectively.

A foldable leaf structure, generally designated at L, is supported upon the pivot pins 37 and 38 between the side beams 14 and 15. This leaf structure consists of two halves 39 and 40, which are hinged together, as indicated at 41. The upper half 39 carries suitable brackets 42 and 43 which connect the upper half 39 to the pivot pins 37 and 38. A suitable guide, as indicated at 44, is secured upon the inner side of the end panel 18 adjacent the side beam 14. When the top sections 20 and 21 are separated, as indicated in Fig. 4, the upper half 39 of the foldable leaf structure L may be lifted. This forces the lower half 40 toward the left, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, so that the free end of the lower half 40 rises upon the guide 44 to a position resting upon the side beam 14. The upper half 39 is swung backwardly and occupies a position resting upon the side beam 15, as will be appreciated from an inspection of Fig. 5. When the foldable leaf structure L is unfolded, the ends of the leaf formed by the halves 39 and 40 are flush with the ends of the top sections 20 and 21 and when the leaf is in unfolded position, the top sections 20 and 21 may be forced toward each other so that the pins 22 of the top section 20 are received in corresponding recesses formed in the leaf, and pins 45 provided upon the leaf structure L occupy positions within the recesses 23 formed in the top section 21.

A feature of the invention resides in providing means for causing one section when moving to produce movement of the opposite section in an opposite direction. In other words, a device is provided whereby when the section 21 is drawn away from the center of the table, the section 20 will be automatically caused to move in an opposite direction away from the center of the table so that both sections are simultaneously separated or brought together when it is desired to insert the additional leaf or to remove it from the table top.

As shown in Fig. 8, a suitable spindle 46 extends upwardly through the side beam 14. A recess 47 is formed in the top portion 25 of each of the side beams. These recesses receive gear wheels 48 and 49 which rotate upon the spindles 46 extending upwardly through the side beams. The gear wheels 48 and 49 are preferably provided with an anti-friction bearing which may be a ball bearing, as indicated at 50. The vertical portions 33 of the guide members 28, 29, 30 and 31 are provided with apertures 51 which receive the teeth of the gear wheels 48 and 49. If desired, suitable teeth may be formed upon the vertical portions 33 which mesh with the teeth upon the gears 48 and 49. However, the apertures are preferably employed so that the vertical portions 33 may remain comparatively thin. The guide member 30 carried by the section 20 and the guide member 28 carried by the section 21 both engage the gear wheel 48, and in a similar manner the guide member 29 and the guide member 31 both engage the gear wheel 49. When the top section 20 is drawn away from the center of the table, the guide members 28 and 29 are caused to slide with it, thus producing rotation of the gear wheels 48 and 49. This rotation causes the guide members 30 and 31 to slide in an opposite direction and consequently produce sliding movement of the top section 20 in that direction. Suitable spindles 52 and 53 extend upwardly through each of the side beams and rollers or pinions 54 are mounted thereon. These rollers or pinions are arranged upon opposite sides of the gears 48 and 49 and serve to maintain the guide members in engagement with the gear wheels. The rollers or pinions 54 also serve to maintain the vertical portions 33 of each of the guide members adjacent the sides of the upper portions 25 of each of the side beams. In this manner the guide members maintain a snug sliding fit with the side beams and prevent wobbling and jamming of the top sections 20 and 21 when these sections are moved. Suitable stops 55 in the form of angles are secured upon the under sides of the top sections 20 and 21, which limit the outward movement of the top sections by engagement with the end panels 18 and 19.

From the above it is seen that an improvement over my co-pending application is provided which resides in providing means for simultaneously causing both of the top sections to move in opposite directions when one is moved, and that means is also provided for maintaining the guide members in engagement with the side beams so that there will be no jamming or cramping movement of the top sections when moved.

It will be understood that various changes in the detail of construction may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In an extension table having movable top sections, a pair of transverse supporting beams each having grooves in opposite sides, a pair of Z-shaped slide bars attached oppositely to the top sections with their intermediate webs disposed uprightly on opposite sides of the beam and with corresponding webs slidable in the opposite grooves, the intermediate web portions having teeth-engaging openings, a gear mounted in a recess in the top of the beam and engaging the openings to move the top sections oppositely, and means also carried by the beams for holding the slides in engagement with the gear.

2. An extension table structure in accordance with claim 1, in which the said means comprises toothed gears also engaging the teeth-engaging opening of the slides on the sides opposite the engagement of the said gear.

3. In an extension table having movable top sections and angular bar slides connected thereto, a transverse side beam having grooves at opposite sides engaged by the bar slides, each angular bar slide having one flange attached to its top section and a flange depending at right angles from the top section, the depending flanges having teeth-engaging openings, and a gear mounted at the top of the beam having teeth engaging the openings to move the top sections oppositely.

4. An extension table in accordance with claim 3, having means also carried by the beam for holding the slides in engagement with the gear.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

HARRY SISKIN.