

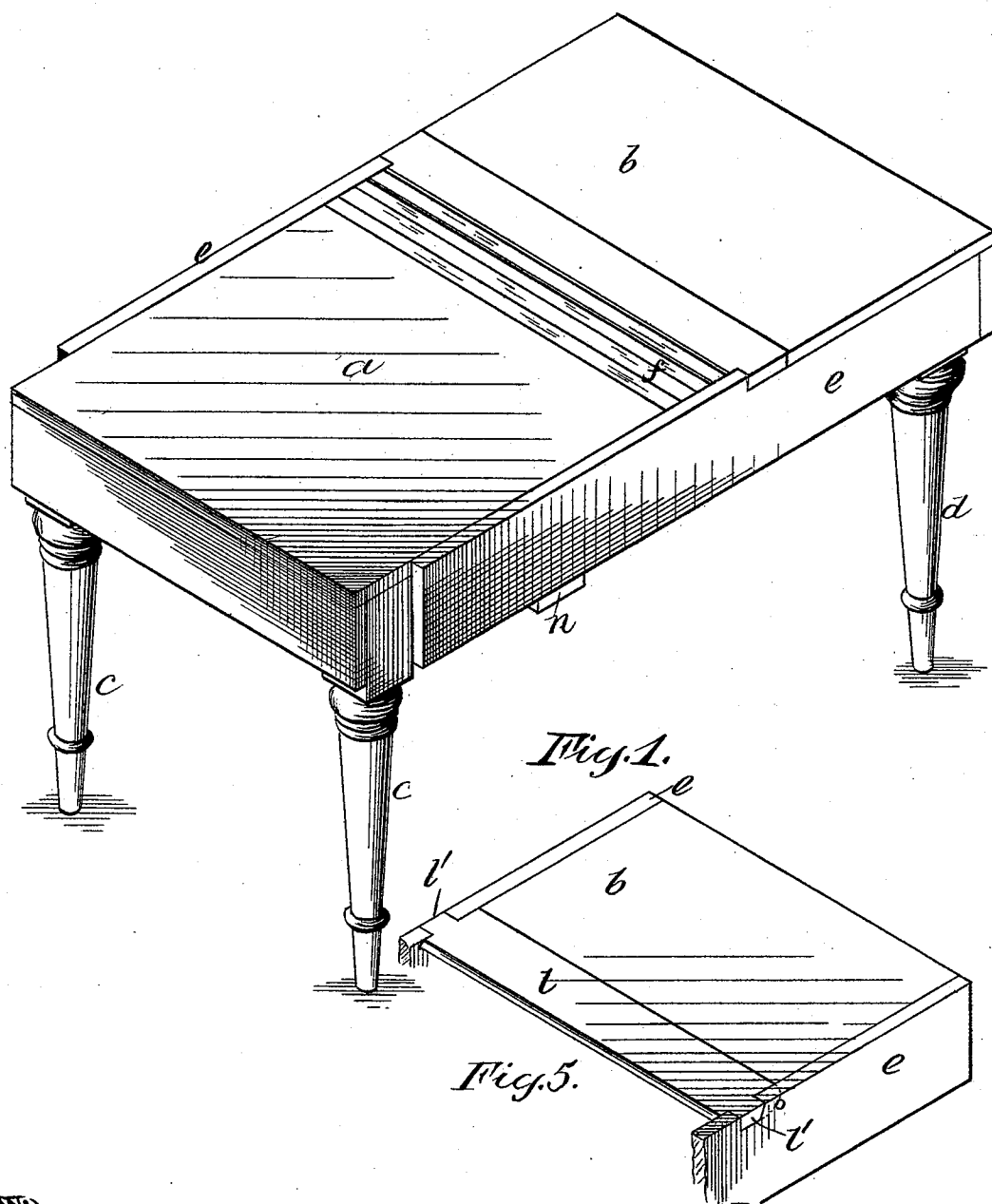
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. D. STRYKER.
EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 499,480.

Patented June 13, 1893.



Witnesses:

D. W. Gardner
Chas. C. Peters

Inventor:
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(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. D. STRYKER.
EXTENSION TABLE.

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Patented June 13, 1893.

Fig. 2

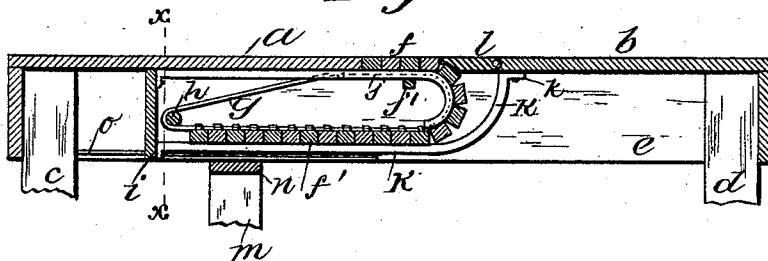


Fig. 3

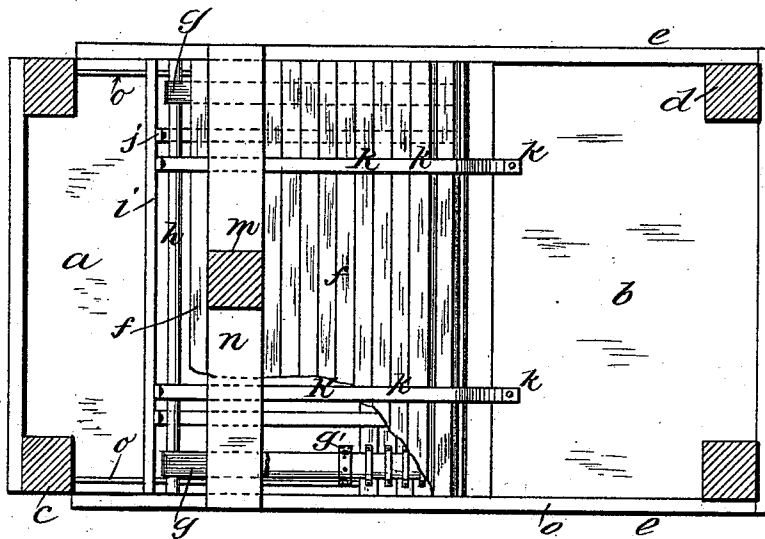
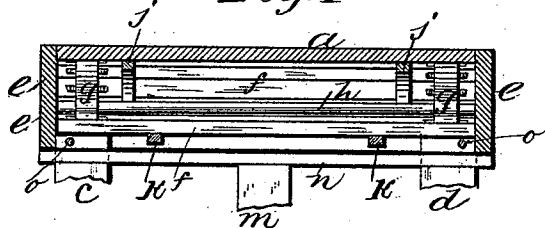


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM D. STRYKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 499,480, dated June 13, 1893.

Application filed May 2, 1892. Serial No. 431,520. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. STRYKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in extension tables, and has for its object the production of a table which may be readily and easily extended or contracted, without the insertion or removal of independent "leaves," and which is properly stiffened and braced so that in all positions the table is firm, rigid and steady.

To this end my said invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combinations of parts, all as hereinafter more particularly described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated: Figure 1, is a perspective view of one of my improved tables partly extended. Fig. 2, is a vertical longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3, is a bottom plan view with the extensible rolling curtain partly broken away. Fig. 4, is a vertical cross-section taken on the line $x-x$, Fig. 2; and Fig. 5, is a fragmentary view of a table top, showing a modification.

a , and b , are flat table-surfaces secured to their respective pairs of legs c, d . As shown, particularly in Figs. 1 and 3, the part b , is made wider than the part a , and is secured to the sides e , which are protracted, and when the table is closed are flush with the opposite end of the table, forming at the same time, slides or guides through which the part a , moves during the extending or contracting operation.

To the part a , is attached one end of a rolling curtain f , somewhat similar to the curtains used in roll top desks, c composed of a number of strips of wood of the same width as the part a , flat on their outer surfaces, and suitably joined together, as by endless strips of webbing or other flexible material, g , which, as shown particularly in Fig. 2, pass over the rod or roller h , and are attached to the under side of the part a , as near the inner edge thereof as possible, as at g' , Fig. 3.

To a cross piece i , between the sides e , are

secured the metal strips j , flat on the top and bent to hook form at their free ends, as shown, and serving as supporting guides for the curtain f , in its passage into and out of use, as a portion of the table top, the flat upper portions of said strips supporting the sections of the curtain in use, and that portion of the curtain not in use as above described, rests upon the metal strips k , which are also attached at one end to the cross piece i , are curved at their opposite ends and secured to the under side of part b . These strips k , also act as guides or run-ways in an obvious manner. The inner ends of hook strips j , are preferably stiffened or supported by the cross piece j' , to prevent play and give additional strength when the curtain f , is in use.

To the part b , or to the sides e , is hinged the lid or flap l , bridging the gap formed by the curve taken by the unused portion of the curtain f , and abutting against the last level section of the curtain on the top of the strips j , forming a perfectly flush and level table-top. The under surface of this flap l , is cut away or beveled to escape the edge of the first section of the curtain, taking the curve, and its outer end may be provided with a downwardly projecting hook or finger engaging the last bevel section, thus securely locking the table against contraction. To give additional support when the table is extended, I prefer to provide the center leg m , which may be permanently secured to a cross piece n , secured to the under surface of the sides e , and to prevent relative lateral motion the stiff rods o , preferably of metal, are passed through the legs c , and extend through appropriate holes or channels in the cross piece i , bored to receive them.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5, the table surfaces a , and b , are made of equal size, the part b , being embraced by the sides e , instead of resting on top thereof, as shown in Fig. 1. The said sides are in this case recessed, as shown to afford a support for the tongues l' , of the flap l , which is hinged or pivoted through said sides instead of to the part b .

The operation of my device is as follows:— The parts a , and b , are pulled apart, and as one end of the curtain f , is attached to the part a , the said curtain slides over the strips k , and over the hook ends of strips j , to the

top of the latter, when they are supported level and flush with the table top, and, in conjunction with the flap *l*, which, abuts against the last level section of the curtain and locks the table against contraction, forming a continuous flat surface from one end of the table to the other. When it is desired to reduce the length of the table, the flap *l*, is raised and the parts *a*, and *b*, brought together when the sections of the curtain *f*, slide over the hook ends of the strips *j*, and upon the strips *k*, to the under side of the table and out of use, when the flap *l*, is dropped, forming a bridge between the parts *a*, and *b*, and producing a flat and even surface as before.

It will be obvious that by the use of my invention much time and labor are saved, and the necessity of independent "leaves," is entirely obviated, while the construction is simple, durable, not liable to get out of order, and capable of cheap manufacture.

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

1. An extension table having a two-part top, one of said parts having a hinged or pivoted flap, and also having prolonged side pieces which are connected at or near their free ends by a cross piece; a pair of curved metal strips attached to the cross piece and also to the table top, and a second pair of metal strips also attached to the cross piece and curved or hook shaped at their free ends, the said strips affording guides or supports for a roll-

ing curtain, and a rolling curtain attached to the other part of the top, substantially as described.

2. In an extension table, a two-part top, side pieces serving as guides, a flap extending from one part, a rolling curtain attached to the other part, the sections of said curtain being joined by endless strips of flexible material; a rod or roller over which said flexible material is passed, metal strips, flat on their upper surfaces and bent to hook form at their free ends, for sustaining that portion of the curtain in use, and lower strips upon which that portion of the curtain not in use rests, substantially as described.

3. In an extension table, a two-part top, side pieces serving as guides and connected by a cross piece to which are secured upper and lower guides, or supports for a rolling curtain; stiff rods or strips passing from one end of the table through channels in said cross piece; a rolling curtain attached to one part of the table top and a flap recessed and provided with a downwardly projecting finger extending from the other part, substantially as described.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1892.

WILLIAM D. STRYKER.

Witnesses:

FREDERIC CARRAGAN,
EUGENE V. MYERS.