

C. JONAS & I. BAUCH.

TELESCOPE TABLE.

No. 480,368.

Patented Aug. 9, 1892.

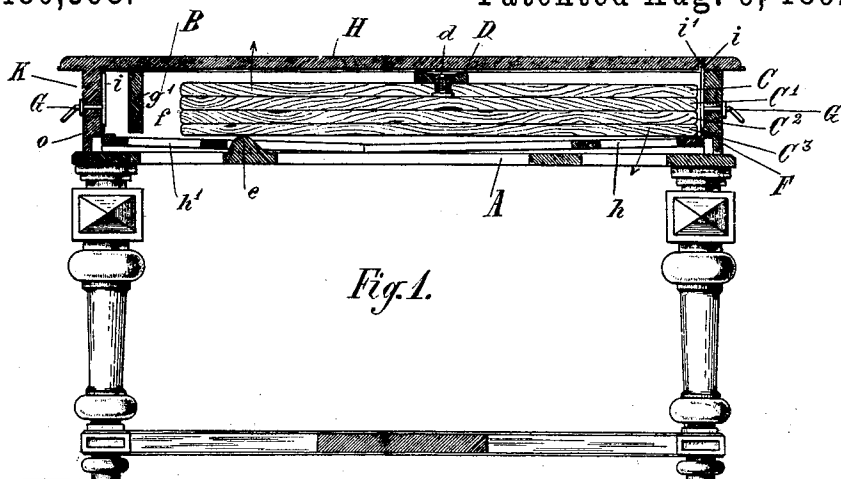


Fig. 1.

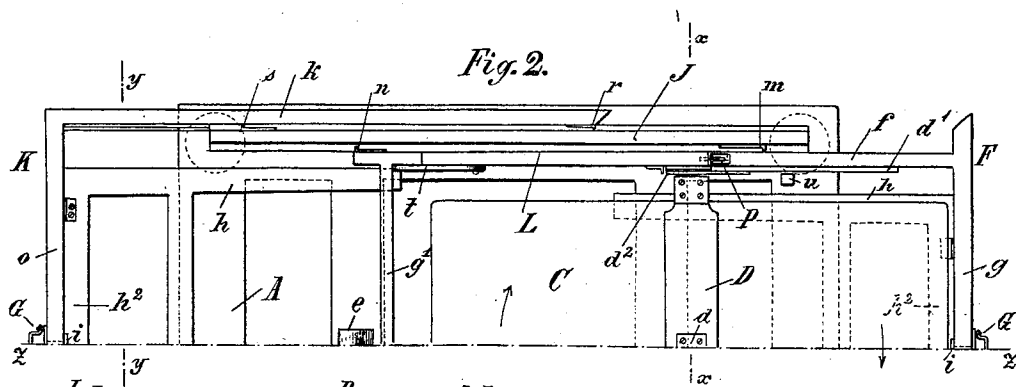


Fig. 2.

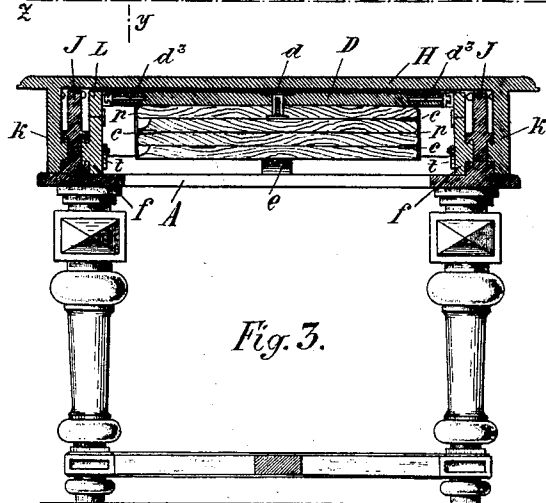


Fig. 3.

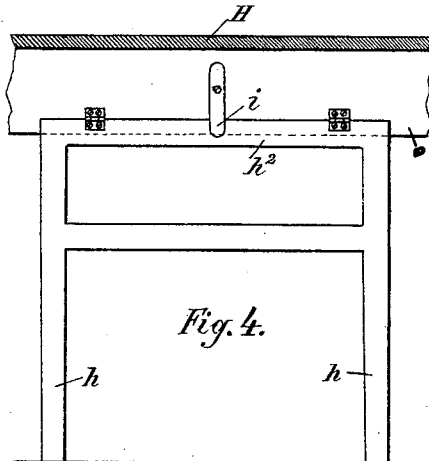


Fig. 4.

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CARL JONAS AND ISIDOR BAUCH, OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

TELESCOPE-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 480,368, dated August 9, 1892.

Application filed August 17, 1891. Serial No. 402,961. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CARL JONAS and ISIDOR BAUCH, citizens of Austria-Hungary, residing at Vienna, Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an extension-table of simple and suitable construction.

Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a longitudinal section through the table on line $z z$, Fig. 2, when completely folded. Fig. 2 is one-half of a plan view of the table partly extended, the plate being taken away. Fig. 3 is a cross-section through the folded table on line $x x$, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 shows a section on line $y y$, Fig. 2, representing in elevation the supplementary legs, which are turned down. Fig. 5, Sheet 2, is a longitudinal section through the completely-extended table. Fig. 6 is also a longitudinal section through the extended table when only two folding plates are used. Figs. 7 to 10 show some detail constructions to be explained hereinafter.

A is the frame of the table forming the space B, which is used for the reception of the folding plates $C C' C^2 C^3$. These plates are connected to each other by means of hinges $c c$, sunk into the wood in such a way that they form a plane surface when laid out. The lowest plate C^3 is provided on both sides with small leather straps $p p$, the ends of which are provided with knobs to be lodged in holes q , so as to keep the plates together when they are folded and to prevent their falling apart, as shown in Fig. 8, Sheet 2. The plates are fastened by means of a screw-pivot d to a cross-beam D, both ends of which are made to slide lengthwise in guides $d' d'$, fastened to a frame F. Two slide-blocks $d^2 d^2$, adapted to slide in the said guides d' , are provided with pins $d^3 d^3$, fitting in sockets at the ends of the beam D, so that the latter can easily turn on said pins. The frame F is formed of the longitudinal cheeks $f f$, provided with the guides $d' d'$, and of the cross-pieces $g g'$. The cross-piece g receives in hinges the supplementary supports or legs $h h$, which are pushed into the space B under the

plates $C C^3$ when the table is folded together. In extending the table these supports $h h$ and $h' h'$ turn downward and can be set fast by means of keys $G G$. The latter are used, also, to set fast the frames F and K in order to prevent motion of these frames when the table is folded together or when it is transported. By turning the key G the strip i is turned before the cross-rail h^2 of the legs, thus securing the same in a fixed position, and in turning the key for one hundred and eighty degrees when the table is folded the said strip i enters into a groove i' of the top plate H, Fig. 1, thus securing the same and also the frame F. The cheeks $f f$ are hung in dovetailed guides of the beams J J, which are rigidly fastened to the frame A A of the table. They are provided with stops $n n$, which abut against stops $m m$ of the beams J J when the table is drawn out, thereby limiting the extension.

L L are flaps hinged to the frame F by the hinges $l l$, and when the table is to be drawn out only half of its full length these flaps are turned down so as to give room for the plates $C^2 C^3$ not being in use, Fig. 6. The flaps L L can be secured in fixed position to the cheeks $f f$ by means of bolts P P, as shown in detail by Figs. 9 and 10, so that they form under ordinary circumstances one single piece with the same. The half-frame K, composed of the cheeks $k k$, also runs in dovetailed guides on the beam J J, and also carrying on the cross-piece o , (like g , as above explained.) The supplementary supports $h' h'$ are provided with stops $r r$, abutting against the stops $s s$, in order to limit the motion of the top plate H, which is firmly connected to the above-mentioned frame K.

In operating the extension of the table the inner frame F is pulled out so far that the stops $n n$ touch the stops $m m$, which limits the further motion. Then fingers $t t$ are turned down behind fixed stops $u u$, so as to prevent any inward motion of the frame F. The supports $h h$ are now turned in place and by means of key G fastened in position. Then the outer frame K is drawn out till the stops $r r$ touch the stops $s s$. The other supplementary support $h' h'$ is turned down, and also fixed in position. The cross-beam D, with the plates $C C' C^2 C^3$, is thereupon turned on the pivots $d^3 d^3$ for one hundred and eighty de-

grees, so that the plates hanging on the beam are now resting on the top of the same. The plates are then turned on the screw-pivot d for ninety degrees and are unfolded so that they form, with the top plate H, a smooth surface.

If it is desired to use only two plates for extending the table, the flaps L L are turned down and the plates not used are placed in the cavities thus formed.

In folding together the table the plates $C' C^2 C^3$ are at first folded and set fast by the straps $p p$. They are now turned around the pivot d , so as to be lengthwise in the table. Now the cross-beam D, with the plates, is turned for one hundred and eighty degrees, so that they take again the hanging position. The keys G G are loosened and the supplementary supports moved in. The frames K and F are pushed together and set fast. When the table has been extended only to half-length, the second pair of legs $h' h'$ has of course remained under the space B without having been used. The projection e in the middle of the frame A of the table has the object to support the folded plates $C' C^2 C^3$ when the same in folded state occupy the space D.

It is self-evident that the details of construction can be varied in many ways without deviating from the nature of the invention.

Having thus described our invention, what we desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

An extension-table composed of folding plates $C' C^2 C^3$, turning on a pivot d of a cross-beam D, the latter being arranged to swing around pivots $d^3 d^3$, and the plates being held together by leather straps $p p$ of an inner frame F, provided with guides $d' d'$ for the slide-blocks $d^2 d^2$ of the cross-beam D, of the hinged flaps L L in the frame F for the reception of the non-folded out plates $C^2 C^3$, and of the hinged supplementary supports $h h$ and $h' h'$, arranged to be set fast by keys G, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL JONAS.
ISIDOR BAUCH.

Witnesses:

MORIZ GELBHAUS,
W. B. MURPHY.