Sept. 8, 1942. W. D. TEAGUE, JR 2,295,096

EXTENSION LEAF TABLE

Filed Oct. 9, 1940 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

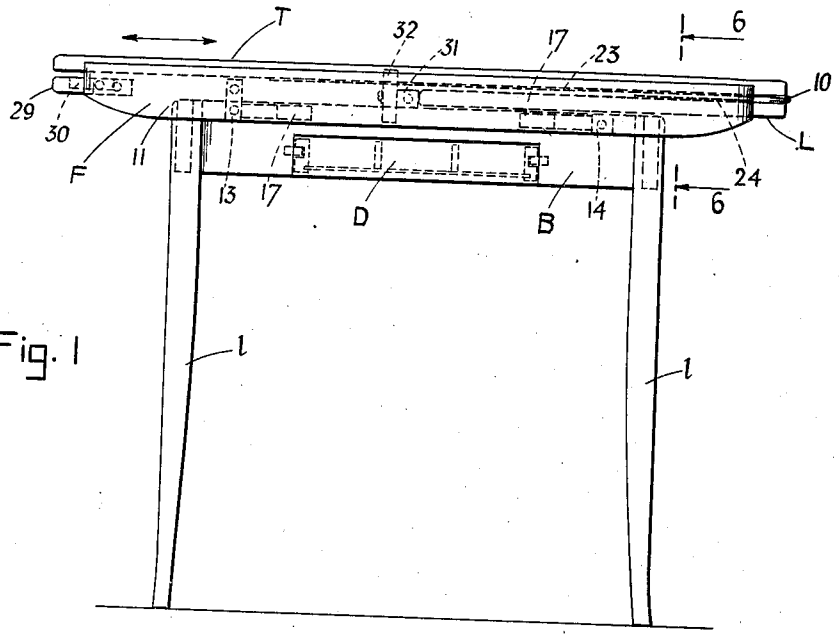


Fig. 1

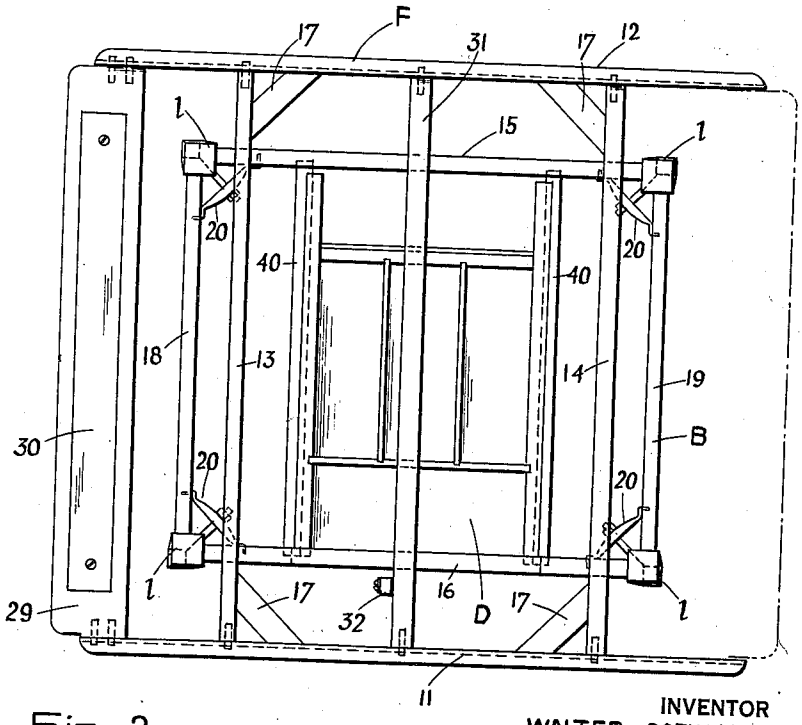


Fig. 2

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EXTENSION LEAF TABLE

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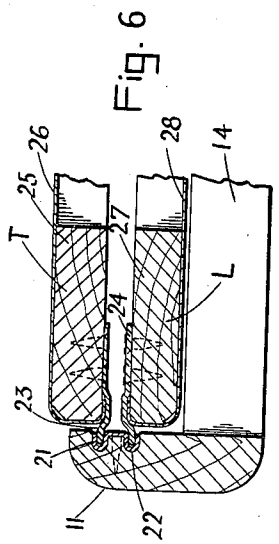


Fig. 6

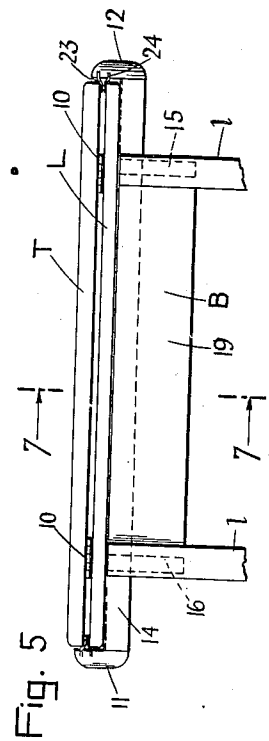


Fig. 5

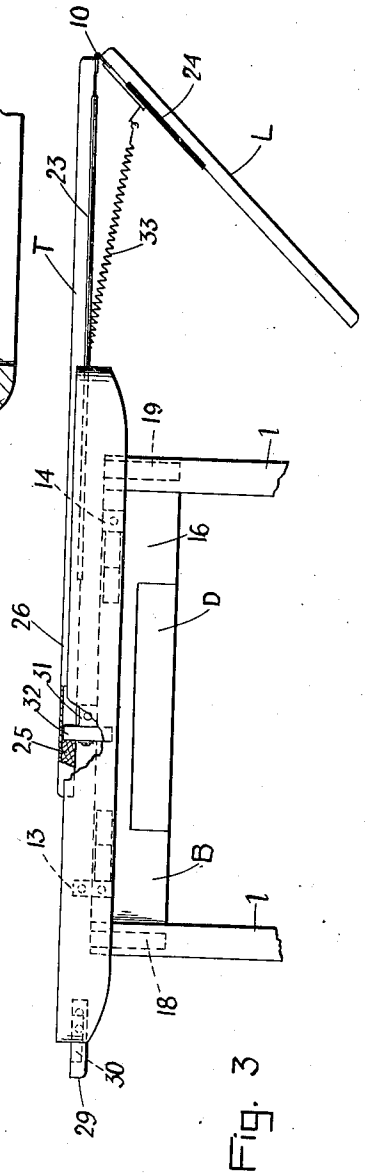


Fig. 3

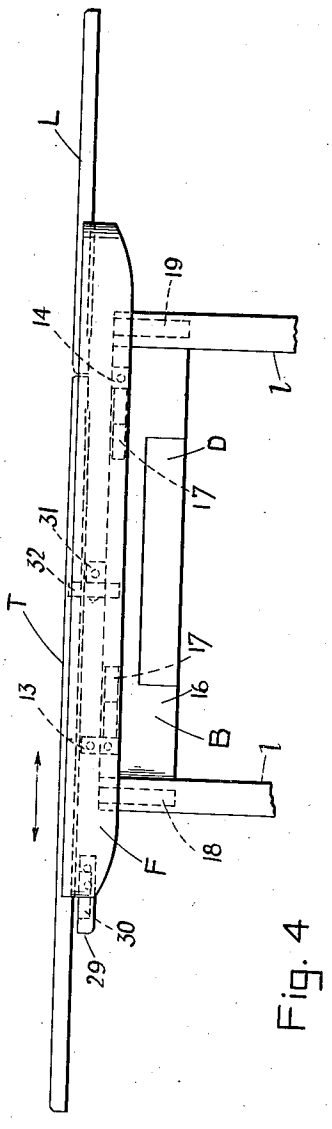


Fig. 4

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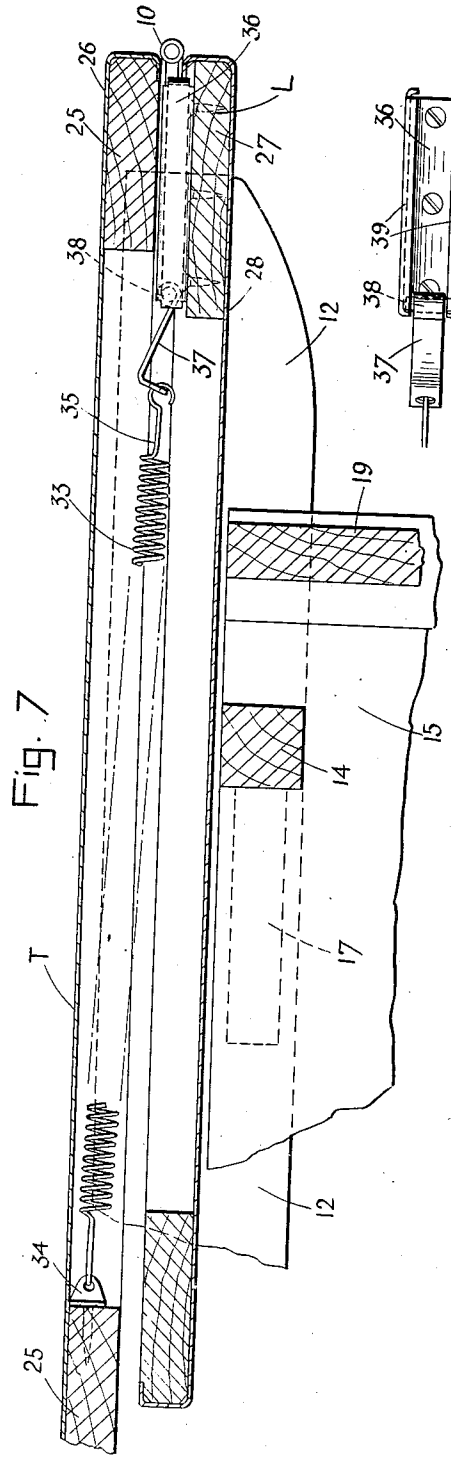


Fig. 7

Fig. 9

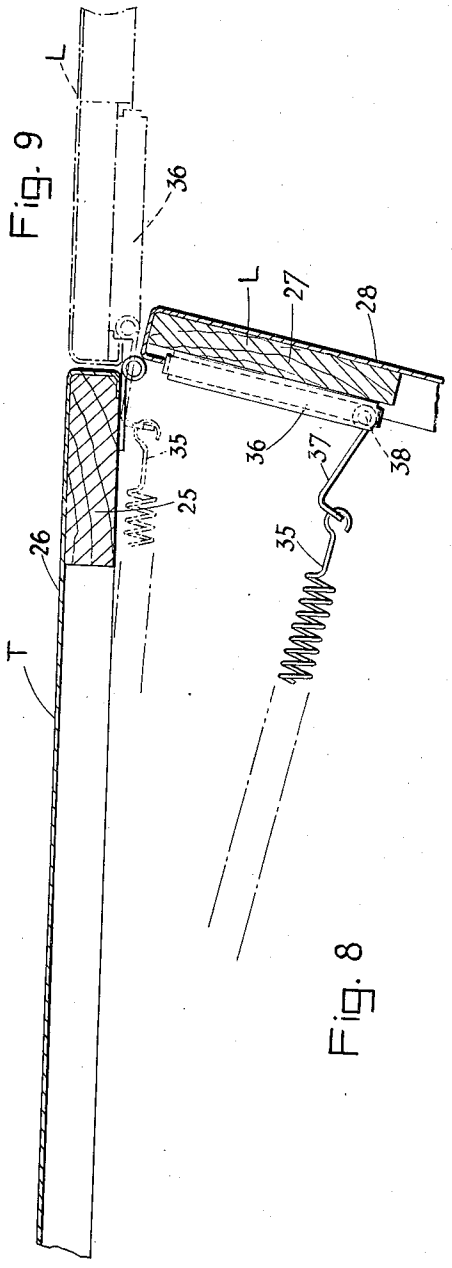


Fig. 8

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Patented Sept. 8, 1942 2,295,096

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,295,096

EXTENSION LEAF TABLE

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Application October 9, 1940, Serial No. 360,350

7 Claims. (Cl. 311—41)

This invention relates to an extension leaf table and particularly to an improved extension leaf table of the single end leaf type.

The principal object of the invention is the provision of an extension leaf table of the single end leaf type having a novel and effective extension leaf mounting and movement.

In the extension leaf table of the present invention, a single end extension leaf is utilized and this extension leaf is mounted for movement between an extended horizontal position in alignment with the table top and a contracted horizontal position folded under the table body. The table top is also mounted for movement between extended and contracted positions. According to the principles of construction of the present invention, the extension leaf and the table top are organized for movement as a unit between their contracted and extended positions, so that both the table top and the extension leaf may be simultaneously manipulated in a very simple way by the operator when the table is to be converted from one use to another. The provision of an extension table, simple in structure, which is capable of functioning in these ways is the prime desideratum of the present invention.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of an extension leaf table of the single end leaf type in which the table top and extension leaf, besides serving their functional uses in a novel and effective manner, are related so that a novel ornamental design may be built.

To the accomplishment of the aforestated objects and to such other objects as may hereinafter appear, the present invention resides in the novel structural principles of the extension leaf table as herein described and sought to be defined in the appended claims.

In the appended drawings:

Fig. 1 is a front elevational view of the table with the parts shown in contracted position;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view thereof with the table top and extension leaf removed;

Fig. 3 is a front elevational view thereof illustrating the manner of operating the same, with a part of the table broken away for illustrative purposes and also with part of the legs thereof broken away;

Fig. 4 is a similar view thereof showing the table top and extension leaf in extended position;

Fig. 5 is an end view thereof (with the table legs partly broken away), showing the parts in the same position as in Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged view of a detail taken in cross-section in the plane of the line 6—6 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view of parts thereof taken on an enlarged scale in the plane of the line 7—7 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a similar view of parts of Fig. 7, showing these parts in different positions; and

Fig. 9 is a view of a detail of a part shown in these Figs. 7 and 8.

Referring now more in detail to the drawings and having reference first to Figs. 1 to 5 thereof, the essential elements of the table of the present invention are shown to comprise a table body B, a table top T supported on said body and slidably movable thereon in the opposite directions indicated by the double headed arrow in Fig. 1, and an end extension leaf L connected to said table top T along one side or end thereof, the said extension leaf being slidably movable as a unit with said slidable top T and being pivotally movable with respect thereto between the extended position in horizontal alignment with the table top shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, and a contracted position folded immediately under said table top and shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The table body B is suitably supported by the corner legs 1, 1.

By means of this recited construction, both the table top T and the extension leaf L are slidable together as a unit on the table body B in the opposite directions indicated by the arrows in Figs. 1 and 4, the movable unit being extensive enough to produce a fully contracted and central relation of the parts as shown in Fig. 1, and a widely extended centered relation of the parts as shown in Fig. 4, the table extension and the leaf extension being substantially the same in the extended as well as in the contracted position. To accomplish these results, the extension leaf L is simply hingedly mounted on the table top T along one edge or side thereof by means of the spaced hinges 10, 10. The extension leaf L is thereby mounted for the required pivotal movement so that the same may be moved between the extended horizontal position in table top alignment (Fig. 4) and the contracted horizontal position folded immediately under the table top, this pivotal movement as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawings being obtainable when the table top T and the attached extension leaf L are slid to the extreme right of the table assembly as viewed in Fig. 3.

For suitably supporting and guiding both the table top T and the extension leaf L for these movements, the table body B is provided with a

frame generally designated as F, which comprises the two upstanding rail members 11 and 12 positioned on opposite sides of the table body B, joined together primarily by the transverse struts 13 and 14. This frame F is mounted on the table body B by setting in the struts 13 and 14 in the side rails 15 and 16 of the table body B, as is shown best in detail in Figs. 2 and 7 of the drawings. The members of the frame F may be suitably braced together by the corner braces 17, 17. The table body B further includes the end rails 18 and 19; and the rails of the table body may be suitably braced to each other and to the table legs 1 by the corner braces 20, 20.

These upstanding rail members 11 and 12 of the frame F provide trackways or guideways for the support and sliding movement of the table top T and the extension leaf L. The detail of this construction is best shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings, and referring to this figure the structure is shown in connection with the rail member 11. This rail member is provided with an upper trackway 21 and a lower trackway 22 (which may be formed by a suitable grooved insert as shown), the lower trackway serving to slidably support the extension leaf L, and the upper trackway serving to slidably support either the table top T alone or the same in combination with the extension leaf L in extended position. To these ends, the table top T is provided with a runner plate 23 (one on each side) secured to an underneath face thereof, and the extension leaf L is provided with a runner plate 24 (one on each side) suitably secured to an inside face of the extension leaf, the runner 23 mating with the upper trackway 21 and the runner 24 mating with the lower trackway 22 when the leaf L is in contracted position, and with the upper trackway 21 when the leaf is in extended position.

As will be clear from viewing Figs. 1, 5 and 6, the table top T and the extension leaf L are supported for sliding movement in the upper and lower trackways of the rail members 11 and 12 when the extension leaf is in its contracted position; and as will be clear from viewing Fig. 4 of the drawings, the table top T and the extension leaf L are supported for sliding movement in the upper trackway only of the rail members 11 and 12, when the extension leaf L is in its extended position, the upper trackway receiving the runner plates of the extension leaf when the latter, moved to its extended position is slid in unison with the table top T from a position corresponding to that of Fig. 3 to the position shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in the drawings, the table top T and the extension leaf L are made in the form of so-called enamel or porcelain tops. As shown (see particularly Figs. 6 to 8 of the drawings), the table top T to this end comprises the usual filler frame 25 and an enamel coated sheet metal lining 26, and the extension leaf L similarly comprises the customary filler frame 27 and the enameled sheet metal lining 28. The exterior finish of the body B and the frame F when made of wood, may be made to suitably contrast with the enamel finish of the table top T and the extension leaf L, enhancing the ornamental effect of the table assembly.

To balance the design appearance and also to balance the weight of the table, the upstanding rails 11 and 12 of the frame member F are also tied together at the table end opposite the extension leaf end by means of a cross-piece member 29 suitably secured at its opposite ends to the upstanding rails 11 and 12. In this cross-piece member 29 is embedded a metal plate 30 suitably secured thereto, which plate acts to balance the weight of the table top T and extension leaf L when the latter are moved to the extreme position shown in Fig. 3. This cross-piece member 29 being arranged below the table top T at the side opposite the extension leaf and being arranged in alignment with the extension leaf when the latter is in contracted position, and being given the same design and contour as the extension leaf, matches the same in construction and appearance in the contracted position of the table and serves to impart a balanced table design as shown particularly in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

The novel ornamental design obtained by utilizing these structural principles is shown and claimed in my copending design application made jointly with Walter Dorwin Teague, now Design Patent Des. 124,658, granted January 14, 1941.

The artistic effects produced and the enhancement effects obtained by the contrasting surface ornamentation of the parts will be apparent from the disclosures of this design application.

Suitable stop means is provided for centering the table top and the extension leaf with respect to the table body for both the leaf extended and leaf contracted positions thereof. Such a stop means is most simply provided by a medially arranged strut member 31 joined to the upstanding rails 11 and 12, which on one side is adapted to be engaged through the medium of an attached stop piece 32 by an end part of the filler frame 25 of the table top T when the table top (and leaf) is moved to its extreme position in one direction as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, and which is adapted to be engaged directly on its other side by the free end of the extension leaf L when the table top (and leaf) is moved to its extreme position in the other direction as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

To counterbalance the drop movement of the extension leaf L and to assist in its return movement, I provide a spring 33 anchored at one end to the table top and movably anchored at the other end to the extension leaf. The structure and functioning of this spring is best shown in Figs. 7 to 9 of the drawings; and referring to these figures, the spring 33 is shown as an elongated tension spring anchored at its inner end 34 to a part of the table top filler frame 25 and anchored at its other end 35 to a slide housing 36, which latter is secured, as best shown in Figs. 7 and 9, to a part of the extension leaf filler frame 27. The spring end 35 is anchored to the slide housing by means of a link member 37 which terminates in a pin 38 adapted to ride in the tracks 39 defined by the side walls of the slide housing 36. By means of this construction and the arrangement as shown in Figs. 7 to 9 of the drawings, it will be observed that the spring end 35 slides towards the pivotal axis of the leaf when the latter is moved to its extended position, this being clearly illustrated by the full and dotted line positions of the leaf L shown in Fig. 8 of the drawings, and that this spring end 35 slides away from the pivotal axis of the leaf when the latter reaches the position shown in full lines in Fig. 8 of the drawings and is moved from this position to its fully contracted position shown in Fig. 7 of the drawings. By means of this construction, the spring exerts little torque to upset

the position of the leaf when the latter is extended, and a substantial torque when the leaf is in any position between that shown in Fig. 7 to that shown in Fig. 8. The result is that when needed, the spring exerts its action, the spring, therefore, serving to counterbalance the drop movement of the extension leaf and to assist in its return movement.

The table may also be provided with the customary slide drawer, and this is best shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings. The slide drawer D, movable through a suitable front opening in the table rail 16, is slidably supported in the customary fashion on guide rails 40, 40, which are carried by the table body B.

The construction, mode of operation and produced results of the extension leaf table of the present invention will, in the main, be fully apparent from the above detailed description thereof. To move the table top T and extension leaf L to extended position, the table top T and leaf L are grasped as a unit at the exposed end thereof, and are slidably moved on the table body B as a unit until stopped in the extreme position shown in Fig. 3. The leaf L then drops under the control of the tension spring 33 and is manually moved from its dropped position by rotation into the extended horizontal position in alignment with the table top. The extension leaf L is then slid in the opposite direction, forcing the attached table top T to slide along therewith until the assembly is stopped in its extreme opposite position as shown in Fig. 4. To move the parts back to the contracted position shown in Fig. 1, the movements are followed in the reverse sequence. In both leaf extended and leaf contracted positions, novel ornamental effects are produced, a balanced ornamental design being obtained.

It will be apparent that while I have shown the preferred construction of the extension leaf table of the present invention, changes may be made in the structure of the parts and in the specific design imparted thereto, without departing from the spirit of the invention defined in the following claims.

I claim:

1. An extension leaf table comprising a table body, trackways on opposite sides of said table body, a table top slidably mounted on said table body and movable in said trackways, and an extension leaf also slidably mounted on said table body and movable in said trackways, the said extension leaf being pivotally mounted on said table top along one edge thereof, the said extension leaf being slidably movable as a unit with the said slidable table top and being pivotally movable with respect thereto between an extended position in horizontal alignment with the table top and a contracted position folded under said table top.

2. In the extension leaf table of claim 1, stop means between the table body and the slidable top and leaf for centering the top and leaf on the table body for both the leaf extended and leaf contracted positions thereof.

3. An extension leaf table comprising a table body, upper and lower trackways on each side of said table body, a table top, runners on opposite sides of said table top slidable in the upper trackways and slidably mounting the table top on said table body, an extension leaf pivotally mounted on said table top along one edge thereof, and runners on opposite sides of said extension leaf, the said extension leaf being slidably movable as a unit with the said slidable table top and being pivotally movable with respect thereto between an extended position in horizontal alignment with the table top and a contracted position folded under said table top, the runners on the extension leaf being slidable in the lower trackways when the extension leaf is in the contracted position and in the upper trackways when in extended position.

4. An extension leaf table comprising a table body having a frame and supporting legs, the said table body including upstanding rail members on opposite sides thereof, trackways in the rail members, a table top slidably mounted on said table body and movable in said trackways, an extension leaf pivotally mounted on said table top along an outside side thereof, and a cross-piece member bridging the rail members below said table top at the opposite side thereof, the said extension leaf being slidably movable as a unit with the said slidable table top and being pivotally movable with respect thereto between an extended position in horizontal alignment with the table top and a contracted position folded under said table top, the said cross-piece member being in alignment with the extension leaf in contracted position and matching the same in construction.

5. The extension leaf table of claim 4 in which the cross-piece member is provided with a balancing weight.

6. An extension leaf table comprising a table body, a table top slidably mounted on said table body, an extension leaf pivotally connected to said table top along one side thereof, the said extension leaf being slidably movable as a unit with the said slidable table top, and being pivotally movable with respect thereto between an extended position in horizontal alignment with the table top and a contracted position folded under said table top, and a spring anchored at one end to the table top and at the other end to the extension leaf to counterbalance the drop movement of the extension leaf and to assist in its return movement.

7. An extension leaf table comprising a table body, a table top slidably mounted on said table body, an extension leaf pivotally connected to said table top along one side thereof, the said extension leaf being slidably movable as a unit with the said slidable table top, and being pivotally movable with respect thereto between an extended position in horizontal alignment with the table top and a contracted position folded under said table top, and a spring anchored at one end to the table top movably anchored at the other end to the extension leaf, the said other end being movable towards the pivotal axis of the leaf when the latter is moved to its extended position and away from the axis when the same is moved to its contracted position.

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