P. J. LILJEHOLM.

TABLE-LEAF SUPPORT.

No. 173,976. Patented Feb. 22, 1876.

Fig. 1.

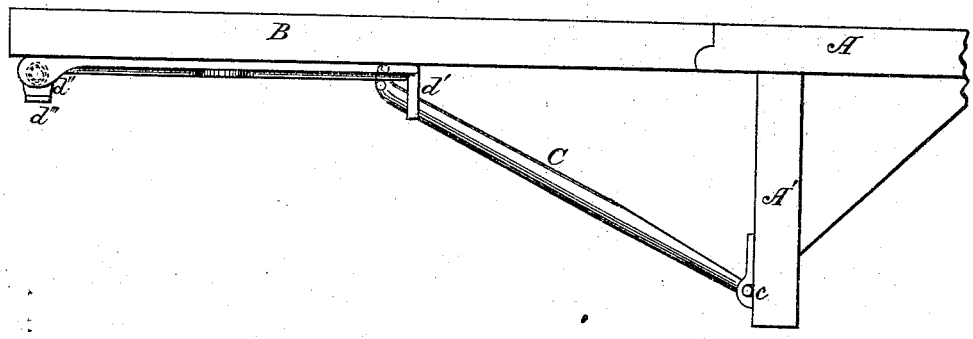


Fig. 3.

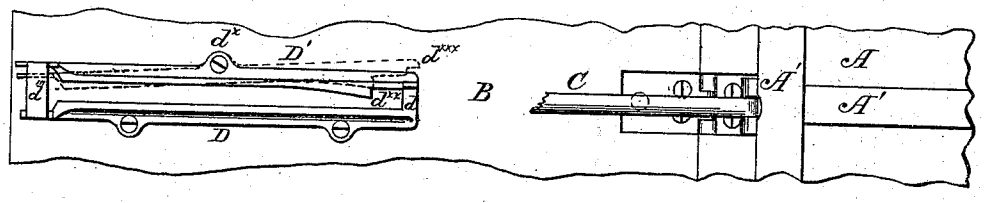


Fig. 2.

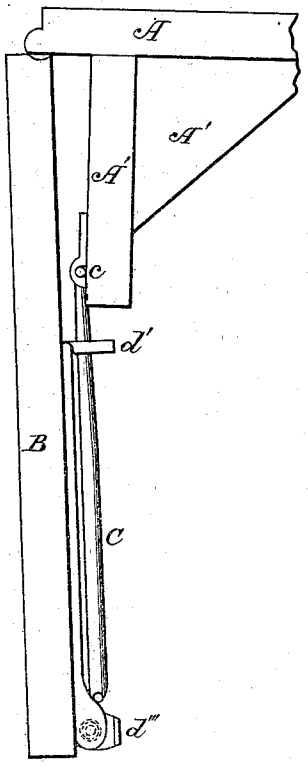


Fig. 4.

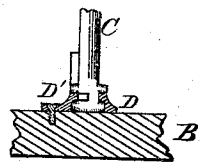
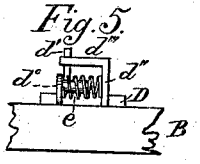


Fig. 5.



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PETER J. LILJEHOLM, OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TABLE-LEAF SUPPORTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **173,976**, dated February 22, 1876; application filed October 27, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, P. J. LILJEHOLM, of Rockford, in the county of Winnebago, in the State of Illinois, have made certain Improvements in Supports for Table-Leaves, of which the following is a specification:

The invention consists in the construction of the devices that support the leaf of a table when the leaf is in the same plane with the bed of the table, as will be fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a transverse view of a table with the leaf thereof supported by the improved support; Fig. 2, a view of the same with the support and leaf folded; Fig. 3, a plan view of support from the under side of the leaf; and Figs. 4 and 5, details of parts of the support.

A represents the bed of the table, and A′ the frame or rails that supports the bed, constructed in the common manner. B is the fall-leaf of a table, hinged in the usual way to the bed A, and so as to be folded or let down to the position seen in Fig. 2. C is the supporting-brace, hinged or pivoted to the frame or rail A′ at *c* so as to freely swing in the hinge. D is the fixed part of a metal guideway-plate, made fast to the inner or under side of the table-leaf B, by screws or other contrivances, and at the end, toward the frame A′, forms a right angle, *d*, and at the extreme end of the angle it turns at another right angle, *d′*, so that when the fall-leaf is in position seen in Fig. 1 it will project down, and thereby forms a fender to hold the brace-support in place when the leaf is raised, and prevents any lateral strain or blow from throwing the brace out of its lock when supporting the leaf.

On the outer end of the guide-plate D is formed a shield for a spring, by projecting at right angles at *d″*, from the face of plate D, a sufficient distance to receive a spring, and then turn to form plate *d‴*, to shield the spring between plate *d‴* and the leaf of the table and allow freedom of action in the spring.

D′ is a pivoted plate, and forms the fellow guide-plate with plate D to the supporting-brace C, and is pivoted at its center to the table-leaf, by screw or other contrivance, at $d^{\times}$. This plate is attached to the leaf so that its inner edge, from its outer end to the point $d^{\times}$, is parallel to the inner edge of D, and after passing point $d^{\times}$ it curves toward plate D, and the space between the two becomes much narrower at notch $d^{\times\times}$, where it forms a square shoulder, and against which the T-shaped end of brace C is stopped, locked, and held when the leaf is raised, as seen in Fig. 1.

The projection *d′* on plate D strikes against the rear wall of notch $d^{\times\times\times}$ at the extreme inner end of plate D′, and prevents the nearer approach of the two plates. At the outer end of plate D′ is a pin, d°, projecting toward stud *d″*, and around which is spiral spring *e*, one end bearing against the inner side of plate D′ and the other against the stud or upright part *d″* of plate D, as seen in Fig. 5.

The plates D and D′ are constructed to receive and allow the T-shaped end of brace C to be held between and freely slide therein, as seen in section in Fig. 4.

By such construction of plates and brace-support, and affixed to the table as described, as the table-leaf is raised the T-end of the brace slides between the plates toward the narrow opening, and as it strikes against the curved edge of plate D′ it forces it out and compresses the spring *e* until the end of the brace passes notch or shoulder $d^{\times\times}$, when the spring acts to close in the inner end of the pivoted plate D′, and the brace C is locked fast in its place, holding the table-leaf firmly in position, as seen in Fig. 1.

When the table-leaf is to be folded down, as seen in Fig. 2, it is only necessary to force the outer end of plate D′ to contract the spring, so that the space between the plates at notch $d^{\times\times}$ will allow the end of the brace to freely pass between them, when the leaf will fold by its own weight.

This construction affords a cheap and safe support to a table-leaf, that is easily operated.

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

1. The brace-support C, in combination with the fixed guide-plate D, pivoted and curved plate D′, and spring *e*, constructed and operating as and for the purposes described.

2. In a support for table leaves, the pivoted and curved edged guide-plate D′, having the notch or shoulder $d^{\times\times}$ and spring *e*, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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