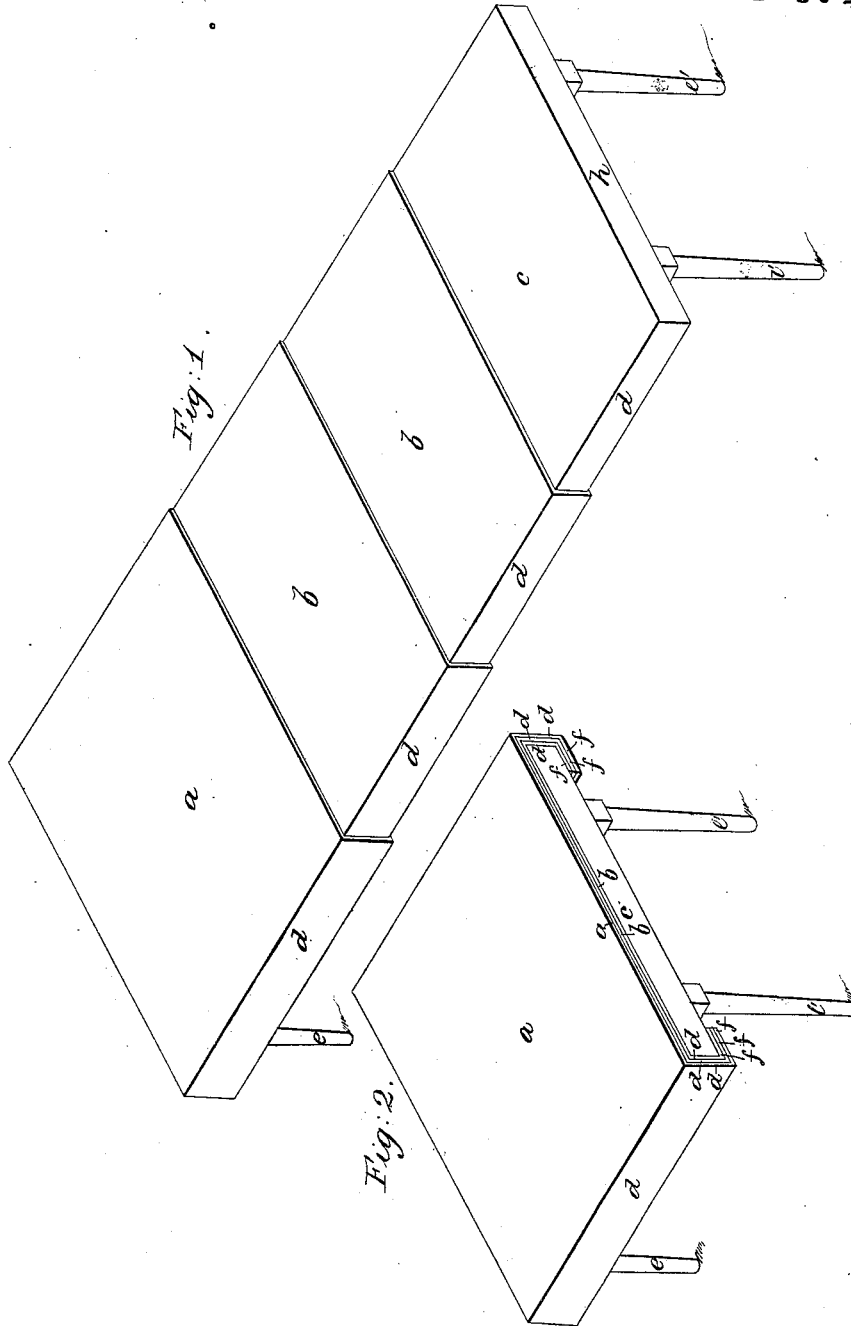


*E. F. Shoenberger,*

*Extension Table,*

*N<sup>o</sup> 7,789.*

*Patented Nov. 19, 1850.*

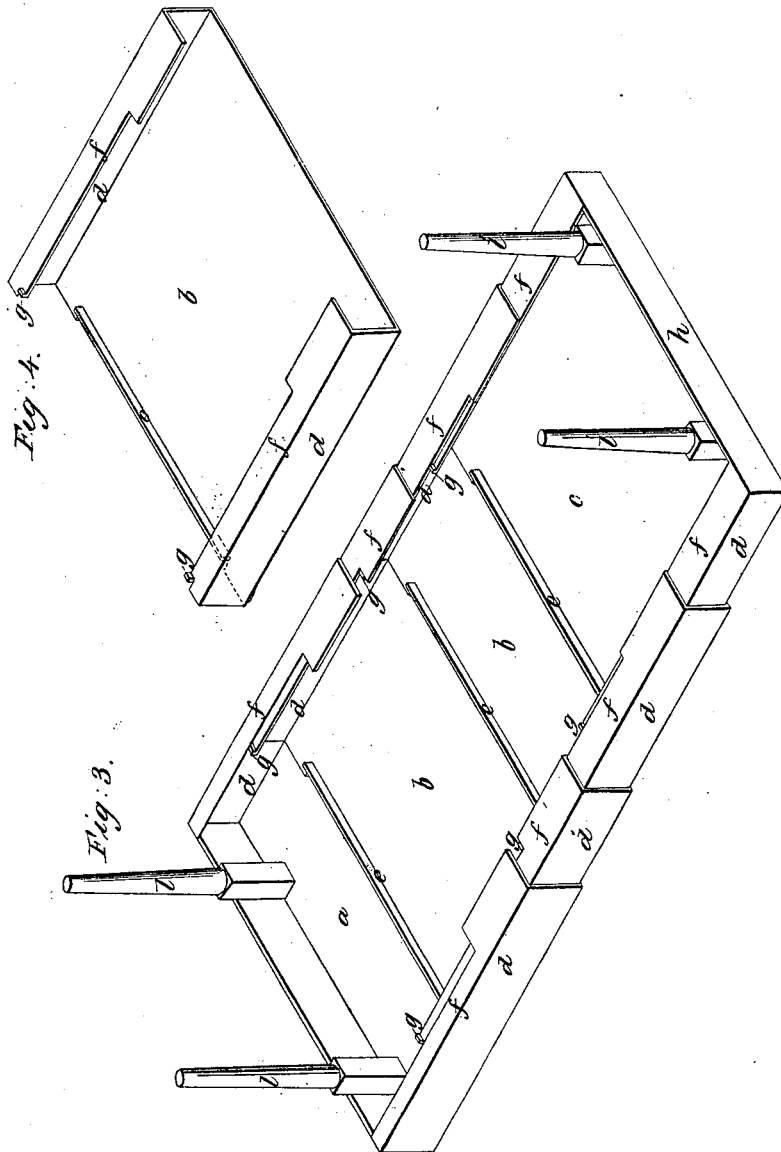


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*Extension Table,*

*N<sup>o</sup> 7789.*

*Patented Nov. 19, 1850*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

E. F. SHOENBERGER, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

## EXTENSION-TABLE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 7,789, dated November 19, 1850.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN F. SHOENBERGER, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful improvements in the construction of tables, counters, bedsteads, and other articles to which the principle of extension may be applied; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a table constructed on my plan drawn out to its full length. Fig. 2 is a view of the same table closed up. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the same table turned upside down in order to exhibit the construction, one of the sections being drawn out to its full length and the remaining sections only partly extended. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the inner sections of my table showing the under side as in Fig. 3.

Similar parts in the several figures are designated by the same letters.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to construct and use my improvements I will proceed to describe them fully with reference to the accompanying drawings.

My invention consists in the construction and combination of the several sections of extension tables, bedsteads or other articles in such a manner as to slide inside of each other, so that when the several parts are pushed together the whole shall be inclosed in one section. In order to accomplish this object it is desirable to construct these parts of the tables or other articles which slide together of as thin a material as is consistent with strength and durability, because as each section (excepting the outside one marked 'a' Fig. 3) slides into that one which is next above it, the sections thus overlapping each other, if the top pieces of the table are made of the ordinary thickness, it would cause an inconvenient variation or irregularity in the surface when the table is extended. To obviate this difficulty I propose to construct the top and side pieces of my tables, &c., of metal plates, about one sixteenth of an inch in thickness, so that in a table of eight sections the variation in height would be only one half of an inch in the whole length. In the drafts accompany-

ing this specification the proportionate thickness of the top pieces of the sections is exaggerated in order to exhibit the construction more accurately. I do not however desire to claim as my invention the use of metallic plates, or to confine myself to their use in the construction of any articles made on any plan as my invention is usually applicable to tables or other articles whether constructed of wood, metal, or any other suitable material.

The drawings accompanying this specification represent an extension table without reference to other articles, as bedsteads, counters, &c., &c., which may be made on the plan invented by me, and to which the same mode of extension may be readily applied.

The construction of the several sections of the table is shown in Fig. 3, in which 'a' is the outside end section, 'b' 'b' are the inner sections, which are of similar construction varying only in size and in the width of their side flanges 'f,' 'f,' and 'c' represents the inner end sections, differing from the inner sections 'b, b,' only in having an end piece 'h,' to which the legs 'l' 'l' are attached. The construction of the inner sections 'b, b' is shown more clearly in Fig. 4.

In the drawings, (see Figs. 3 and 4) 'd, d,' are the side pieces which extend the whole length of each section at right angles to the plane of the surfaces of the table. Parallel to the surface or top of the sections are flanges 'f' 'f' which extend inward from the under edge of the side pieces, 'd, d,' of each section. These (f, f) I call "side flanges." At one end of each inner section 'b, b,' and of the end section 'c,' is a flange 'e' pressed downward and extending nearly the whole width of the section piece. These (e e) I call "end flanges" for the sake of distinction. The design of these end flanges is to act as guides or supports for the top piece of the sections to compensate for their extreme thinness. The side flanges 'f f' necessarily vary in width as will be seen by reference to the drawing Fig. 3. The inner end of each side flange has a catch or projection 'g,' which rises as high as the thickness of the adjoining flange. This projection, or catch prevents the sections from drawing out too far, when the table is extended, by resting against the

shoulder formed in the side flange *f*, by  
diminishing the width of the side flange for  
two thirds of its length in each section,  
see Figs. 3 and 4. Thus each section draws  
5 out or extends for only two thirds of its  
length, the one third remaining inside its  
overlapping section which in addition to  
the support and bracing afforded by the  
side pieces and side and end flanges, secures  
10 the requisite strength and stiffness.

What I claim as my invention and de-  
sire to secure by Letters Patent is not the  
construction of tables or other articles and

requiring extension, in sections, because that  
has been known and used before; but 15

What I do claim as my invention is—

The construction of extension tables in  
such a manner as that the sliding parts  
when extended shall constitute a table com-  
plete without any replacing of panels to 20  
form the leaf, substantially in the manner  
hereinbefore set forth.

EDWIN F. SHOENBERGER.

Witnesses:

BENJ. PATTON,  
WM. BAKEWELL.