(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. H. WINDEATT.

EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 490,936. Patented Jan. 31, 1893.

Fig. 2.

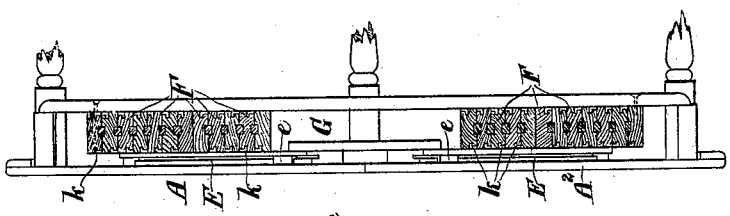
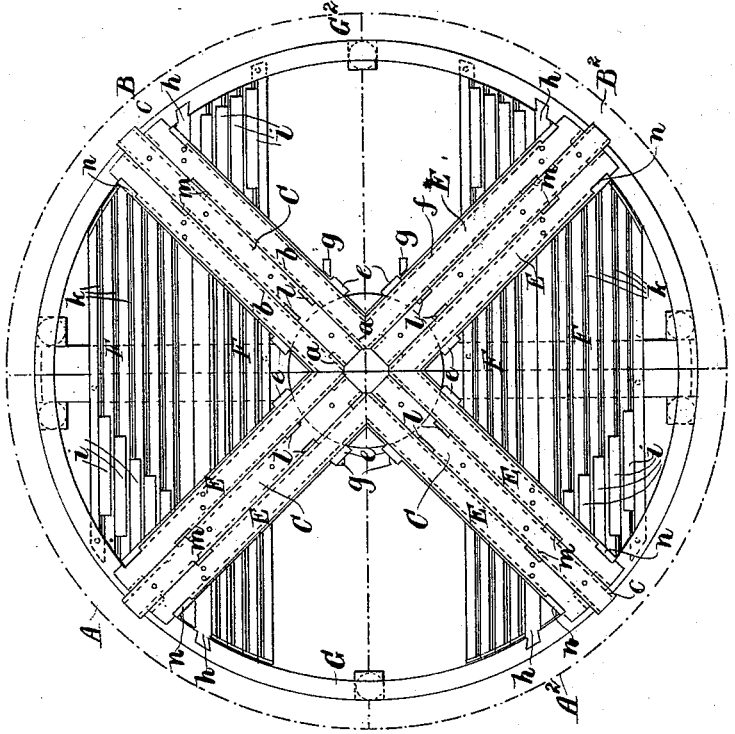


Fig. 1.



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By his Attorneys,
Howson and Howson

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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EXTENSION TABLE.

No. 490,936. Patented Jan. 31, 1893.

Fig. 4.

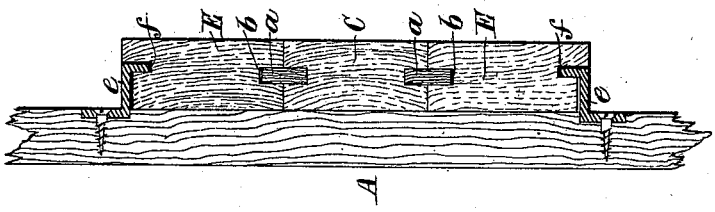
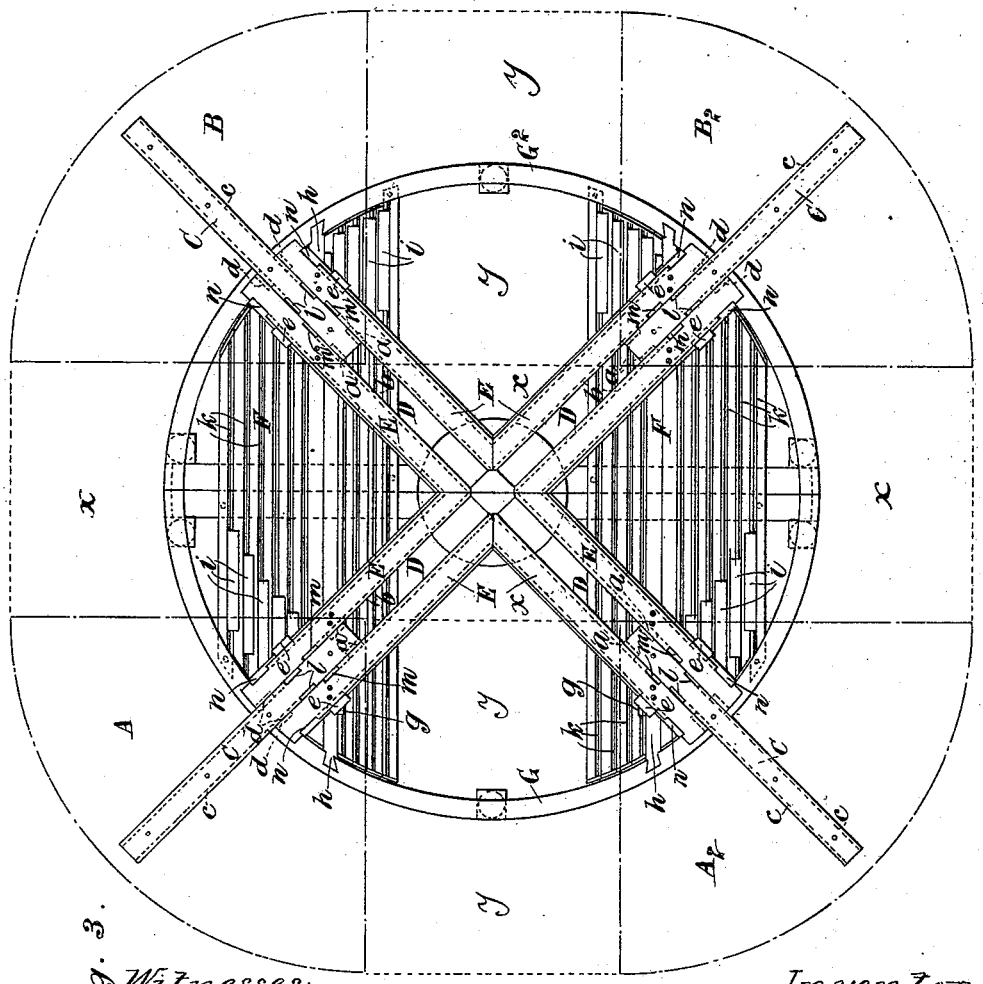


Fig. 3.



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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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EXTENSION TABLE.

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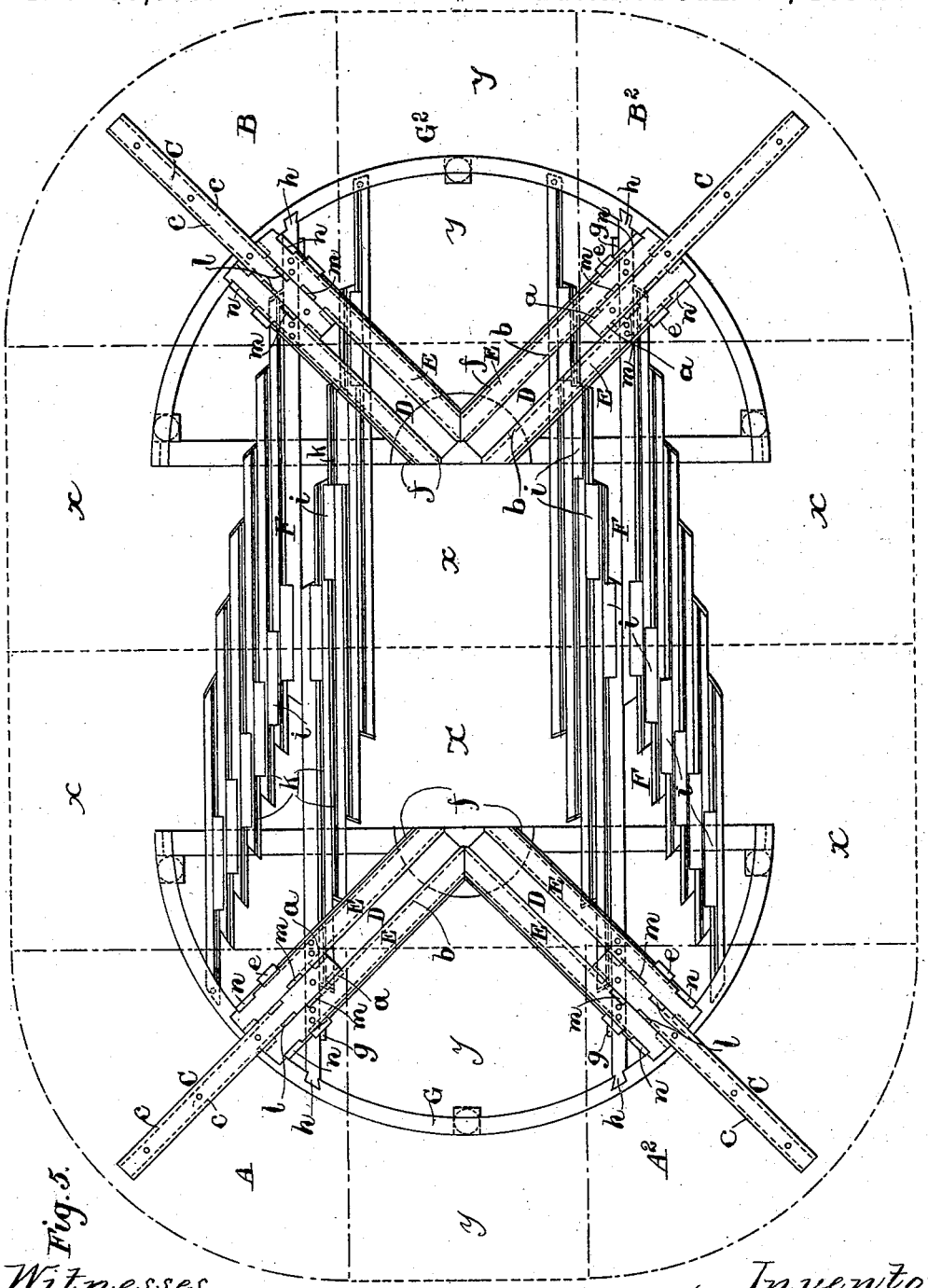

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. WINDEATT, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR TO JOHNSTONE NORMAN & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,936, dated January 31, 1893.

Application filed January 13, 1892. Serial No. 417,933. (No model.) Patented in England November 28, 1891, No. 20,778.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY WINDEATT, cabinet-maker, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and a resident of 2 Clydes-dale Road, Bayswater, London, England, have invented certain Improvements in Expanding Tables, (for which I have obtained Letters Patent in Great Britain, No. 20,778, dated November 28, 1891,) of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide tables which are capable of being extended in a lateral direction as well as longitudinally and which are rendered very firm and rigid when expanded.

Tables constructed according to this invention may be either rectangular circular or of any other desired shape when not expanded and the top is preferably composed of four parts or divisions the division lines being at right angles to each other and meeting at a point in the center of the table. Each part or division of the table top is capable of being moved outward and inward at an angle (preferably of forty-five degrees) to the division lines in suitable guides provided with slots and projections which prevent the divisions from rocking when they are drawn outward or extended. By sliding the divisions of the table top outward in the angular direction and filling the spaces thus produced between the divisions, with flaps or "leaves" a firm and rigid table is produced of the required increased size. The framing of the table may also be made telescopic so as to render the table capable of being further extended in a longitudinal direction. And in order that my said invention may be fully understood I shall now proceed more particularly to describe the same and for that purpose shall refer to the several figures on the annexed sheets of drawings the same letters of reference indicating corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents in plan a round table constructed according to my invention the table-top being shown in its normal or unexpanded condition by strong dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the same table showing by strong dotted lines the parts forming the table-top in the positions they occupy when drawn out or expanded. Fig. 4 is a transverse section (drawn to an enlarged scale) through the guide and sliding portion of one of the divisions of the table top. Fig. 5 is a plan showing by strong dotted lines the divisions of the table-top expanded and in full lines the frame of the table also extended in a longitudinal direction.

The table-top is divided into four parts A A^2, B B^2, the division lines being at right angles one to another and meeting in a point in the center of the table as shown in Fig. 1. Each part or division is provided on its underside with a rib or projection C arranged at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the division lines, and fitted to slide in slots or guides between bars E forming part of the frame of the table. On the two opposite sides of each of the ribs C are tongues or projections *a* fitted to slide in grooves *b* in the bars E at the sides of the slot D in which the rib C slides, similar grooves *c* being provided in the sides of the ribs C in which fit tongues or projections *d* on the bars E at the sides of the slot D. These grooves and tongues give rigidity to the divisions when moved outward or extended and in order to still further insure the rigidity and firmness of the table angular metal tongues as shown at *e* may be screwed to the underside of the divisions which tongues engage in grooves *f* in the outer sides of the bars E. If desired, when the tongues *e* and grooves *f* are provided, the tongues *a* and *d* and grooves *b* and *c* may be dispensed with. The extent to which the divisions A A^2, B B^2 can be moved out or extended is governed by blocks *g* on the divisions coming into contact with the bars *h* of the frame of the table. The divisions may be drawn out to any distance required within the limit of the stops or blocks *g* the spaces between the divisions being then filled in with loose leaves as shown for example by light dotted lines in Fig. 3 one of which leaves *x* is of a size to extend across the table and fill the space between the parts A A^2 and the parts B, B^2; the other space between the parts A and A^2 and the space between the parts B and B^2 being filled with short leaves *y* to complete the surface of the

enlarged table. If a table be required that will expand only in an angular direction as described, the framing may be made inseparable but if in addition to the extension by the drawing out of the divisions A A^2, B B^2, the table be required to be capable of farther extension in a longitudinal direction, the framing is made in two parts G G^2 each part carrying two of the divisions A A^2 and B B^2, the two parts G G^2 being connected together by extension bars F after the manner of ordinary extending tables as shown in the drawings, the space between the divisions A A^2 and B B^2 when extended being filled with leaves *x* as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 5. Only two short leaves *y* are required, while the number of long leaves *x* will depend upon their width and the extent to which the table is capable of being, or is required to be extended in the longitudinal direction. To the top and bottom edges of each of the bars F are secured, metal tongues *i* which engage in slots *k* provided in the adjacent bars F whereby the bars are held in contact and jamming thereof, one with another, is prevented. The tongues *i* may also serve as stops to govern the distance to which the bars are permitted to slide over or against one another. To facilitate placing the divisions A A^2, B B^2, in position on, and removal thereof from, the framing of the table, openings *l* leading to the grooves *c* are provided in the ribs C and in the bars E are openings *m* and *n* leading respectively to the grooves *b* and *f*. These openings are suitably positioned and are of such size that by removing the stops *g* the divisions may be moved into position to bring the openings *l* in the ribs C opposite the tongues *d* on the bars E and the tongues *a* and *e* respectively opposite the openings *m* and *n* in the bars E. When the divisions are in this position they may be easily raised out of engagement with the bars E and replaced when desired.

Tables constructed according to this invention are capable of being made to assume various sizes and shapes to suit requirements. For example the four divisions A A^2, B B^2 may be all drawn out so as to increase the size of the table in all directions as shown in Fig. 3 or the framing G G^2 may be separated or extended so as to separate the divisions A A^2 from the divisions B B^2 and the space between them be filled with loose leaves or flaps. Or as shown in Fig. 5 the table may be extended longitudinally and also laterally, and the spaces between the parts being filled in with leaves *x* and *y*, as shown in Fig. 5.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:

1. An expanding table having a frame carrying the table, and supporting legs rigidly affixed thereto, in combination with a top divided into four parts and guides whereby each of said top parts is capable of radial extension, and tongues and grooves connecting these radial top parts with the frame and forming the means of support for said top parts when extended, substantially as set forth.

2. An expanding table having a frame divided into two parts, and longitudinally sliding extension bars connecting the two parts, in combination with a top divided into four parts and guides whereby each of said top parts is capable of radial extension, each part of the frame carrying two parts of the top whereby the table may be extended in a lateral direction as well as a longitudinal direction, substantially as set forth.

3. In an expanding table having a top divided into four parts capable of being radially expanded and at angles to each other, the combinatian of bars E forming guideways D on the frame of the table, the said bars being provided with grooves *f* with a rib or projection C on each part of the top, the said ribs adapted to slide in the guideways D, and angular metal tongues *e* on each of the said top-parts, adapted to engage in the grooves *f*, all substantially as set forth.

4. In an expanding table having a top composed of several parts or divisions capable of being moved outward at an angle one to another from the center of the table, the combination of a rib or projection C, on each of said divisions, the said ribs being provided with tongues *a* and grooves *c*, and angular metal tongues *e* also secured to each division, with bars E provided with tongues *d* and slots *b* and *f*, on the table frame, the tongues *a* and *e* on the divisions adapted to slide in the grooves *b* and *f* respectively, in the bars E, and the tongues *d* on the bars E adapted to slide in the grooves *c* of the bars C, as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

W. H. WINDEATT.

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