No. 647,652. Patented Apr. 17, 1900.

J. E. DURGIN.

TABLE.

(Application filed Dec. 13, 1899.)

(No Model.)

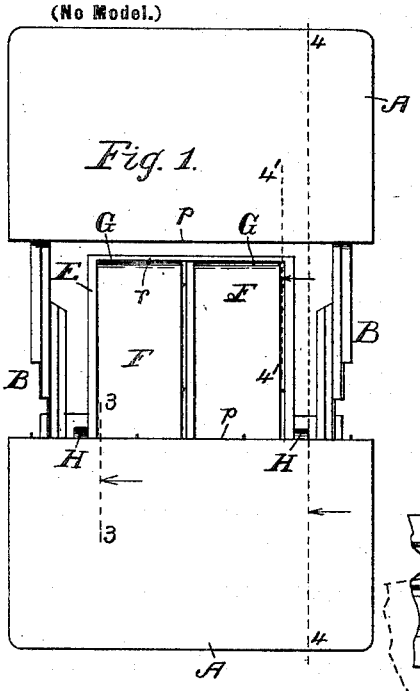

Fig. 1.

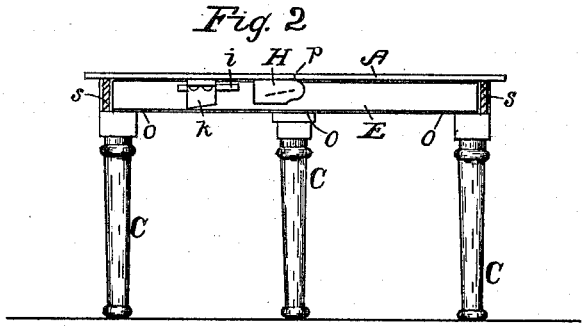

Fig. 2.

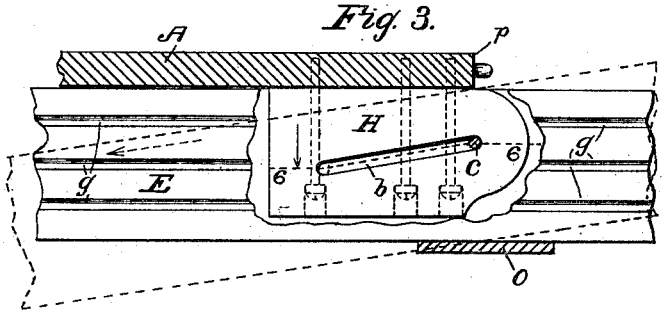

Fig. 3.

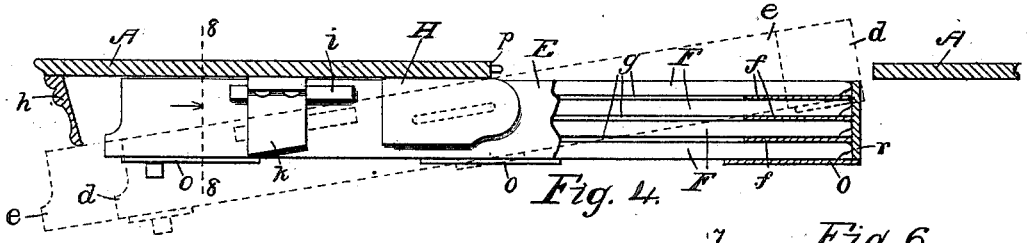

Fig. 4.

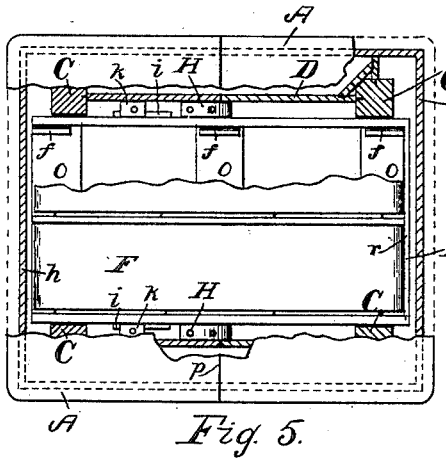

Fig. 5.

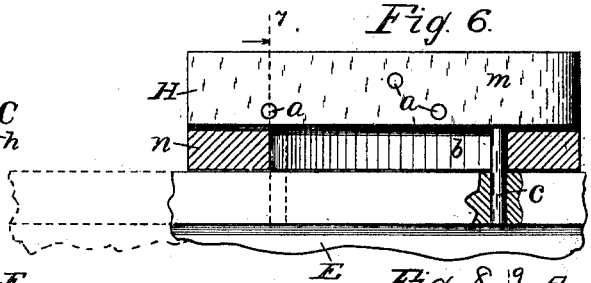

Fig. 6.

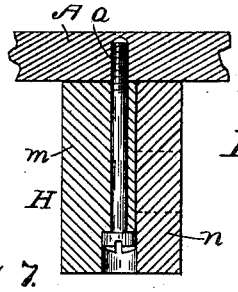

Fig. 7.

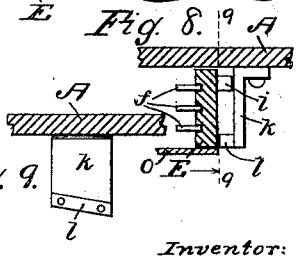

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,652, dated April 17, 1900.

Application filed December 13, 1899. Serial No. 740,188. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES E. DURGIN, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Tables, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to tables generally, but more particularly to the class known as "extension-tables," the invention consisting mainly in an improved tray or receptacle for holding the removable leaves of the table, said tray being held immediately beneath the top of the table.

The invention is hereinafter fully described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of a table partially extended, showing the tray in place. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a table closed, the frame being vertically and longitudinally sectioned to expose the tray. Fig. 3 is a section of parts taken on the dotted line 3 3 in Fig. 1, the tray being partly broken away and shown in two positions by full and dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section taken on the dotted line 4 4 in Fig. 1, parts being broken away, with a tray shown in various positions by full and dotted lines and longitudinally sectioned in part on the dotted line 4′ 4′ in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a plan of a table closed, with parts broken away and horizontally sectioned, showing the tray in place. Fig. 6 is a plan of a holding-block and part of the tray, sectioned on the broken dotted line 6 6 in Fig. 3, parts being shown in two positions by full and dotted lines. Fig. 7 is a transverse vertical section of the block, taken on the dotted line 7 in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a transverse vertical section of parts on the dotted line 8 8 in Fig. 4, showing a guide for the tray. Fig. 9 shows the inner face of a guide, the top board being sectioned on the dotted line 9 9 in Fig. 8. Figs. 1, 2, and 5 are drawn to a scale about one-sixteenth full size, Figs. 4, 8, and 9 to a scale about one-sixth size, Fig. 3 to a scale about one-third size, and Figs. 6 and 7 to a scale about one-half size.

A is the top of the table, B B the slides, C the legs, and D the frame, all of which may be of any common or usual kind or form in this class of furniture.

E is the tray or box for holding the extra or removable leaves F of the table, the same being a shallow rectangular receptacle containing one or more chambers or apartments G G. The tray is constructed to tilt on an axis and also in some cases to slide longitudinally through short distances, as indicated by its various positions shown in Fig. 4. It is supported by blocks H H, one at either side, secured by simple fasteners *a*, Figs. 3, 6, and 7, to the top A or other convenient adjacent part of the table. These blocks are alike and opposite each other, being placed longitudinally of the table and at equal distances on either side of the center line of the top. The inner opposing face of each block is formed with an inclined slit or opening *b*, Figs. 3 and 6, the tray being provided at its middle with two horizontal rigid trunnions projecting oppositely at its sides into the respective slits *b*, one being shown at *c* in said figures. Normally the trunnions are at the upper ends of the slits, as shown, in which position the tilting of the tray is done, and when the trunnions are thus placed the tray is normally horizontal, with its upper surface just beneath the top A, as shown, it being within the frame D.

In some cases I construct the blocks H without the slits or elongated openings *b*, merely forming cylindrical openings to receive the trunnions at points corresponding with the upper end of the slits *b*. In this construction the tray E simply tilts on the trunnions and has no longitudinal motion. The blocks in either case are so located that the trunnions when turned in their bearings in the blocks are vertically beneath the parting-line *p* of the top of the table.

When it is wished to either remove leaves from the tray or to place them therein, the table is drawn apart, as shown in Fig. 1, and the tray tilted to the position shown by dotted lines *d d* in Fig. 4. In this position the upper end of the tray is above the top of the table and the lower end below the frame D or the fascia or hanging rim *h*, as the case may be, and the leaves may be drawn from either end of the tray. In case the tray is constructed to slide endwise it is, after being

tilted, drawn forward to the position shown by the dotted lines *e e*, Fig. 4, in which its forward end slightly projects from beneath the table, as shown. In this form of the parts the lower end of the tray is open and the leaves drawn out or inserted thereat, the upper end being closed by a wall or part *r*. If the design is to take the leaves out of the tray or introduce them therein at the upper end of the tray, said end is left open, the end piece *r* being placed at the lower end of the tray. The leaves when in the tray rest upon ledges *f*, (see also Fig. 8,) secured in longitudinal grooves *g* in the sides of the tray.

By constructing the tray to tilt, as above described, its forward end is permitted to pass under the adjacent part *r* of the frame of the table or the fascia *h*, as shown in Fig. 4, when it is drawn forward, so that the fascia or frame, or both, as the case may be, remain intact, neither being cut or defaced on account of the action of the tray. This tilting of the latter and the avoiding of the necessity of cutting away parts in order to render the contents of the tray accessible I regard as important and constituting an essential part of the invention.

Guides *k k*, Figs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, are provided on each side of the tray, secured to the top A, which, together with the blocks H H, control the tray and hold it centrally under the table. These guides are provided with inclined bars *l* adjacent to the sides of the tray, the latter having cleats *i i* to meet the parts *l l* when the tray is tilted and so control its swinging motion downward.

The blocks H H may be each in a single piece; but they are sometimes made up of joined sections *m* and *n*, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. When in two parts or sections, the thinner ones *n n* are formed with the slits *b b* or bearings for the trunnions, the main sections *m m* not being pierced or cut for the slits. These slits are made uniformly wholly through the pieces *n n* before the latter are secured to their counterparts *m m*. The parts *m n* of each block may be secured together by any convenient means—as glue, for example.

The tray E is open at the bottom, save as to thin cross-ties *o*, which serve to hold the sides of the tray in position and also form rests for the lower leaf or leaves placed in the tray.

The form or plan of the table as to its frame is not essential to this invention. In Fig. 2 bars or sections *s* of the frame are shown at either end of the tray, while in Fig. 5 these bars are omitted, the hanging rim or fascia *h* being added to serve in part for the frame. In either form the tray tilts so as to pass under the part, as already described.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A table, fixed supports beneath the top thereof, and a tray or receptacle having ledges for holding leaves of the table, said tray or receptacle having trunnions mounted directly in said supports to tilt from a horizontal position, substantially as specified.

2. A table, fixed supports beneath the top thereof, and a tray or receptacle having trunnions mounted in said fixed supports and supported wholly and directly thereby and constructed to have both a tilting and a longitudinal motion therein, as set forth.

3. A table provided beneath the top with inclined planes and having a tilting tray or receptacle beneath the top provided with trunnions mounted to move upon the inclined planes as said tray or receptacle is moved lengthwise, and rests held by the table to engage the trunnions of the tray, substantially as specified.

4. An extension-table having a tilting tray beneath the top, provided with trunnions, and rests for the tray, held by the table, said rests being opposite each other and formed with inclined slots in their opposing faces to receive the trunnions, substantially as set forth.

5. A table provided with a tray mounted for tilting and longitudinal movements, and holders or rests for the tray, fixedly supported by the table, said holders or rests being each made of parts joined, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

6. A table having a tray provided with trunnions upon which it may tilt and move longitudinally, and holders for the tray, fixedly attached to the under side of the top of the table and each made of joined parts, one part of each holder being formed with a rest or bearing for receiving a trunnion of the tray, substantially as set forth.

7. A table having a movable tray or receptacle, provided with trunnions, and holders for the tray, secured to the table, said holders each being made up of parts joined, one part of each holder being formed with an inclined slot, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

8. A table having fixed supports beneath the top thereof and a tray or receptacle beneath the top for holding the leaves of the table, said tray or receptacle being mounted in said supports fixed to the table and constructed to tilt or turn bodily into an inclined position, substantially as described.

9. An extensible table, having a top constructed to form an opening when extended and a tilting tray beneath the top thereof, the upper end of said tray when tilted coacting with said opening in the table-top, substantially as shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 8th day of December, 1899, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES E. DURGIN.

Witnesses:
E. B. WHITMORE,
M. L. WINSTON.