

May & Hooper

Table Slide

N^o 97,209.

Patented Nov. 23, 1869

Fig. 1.

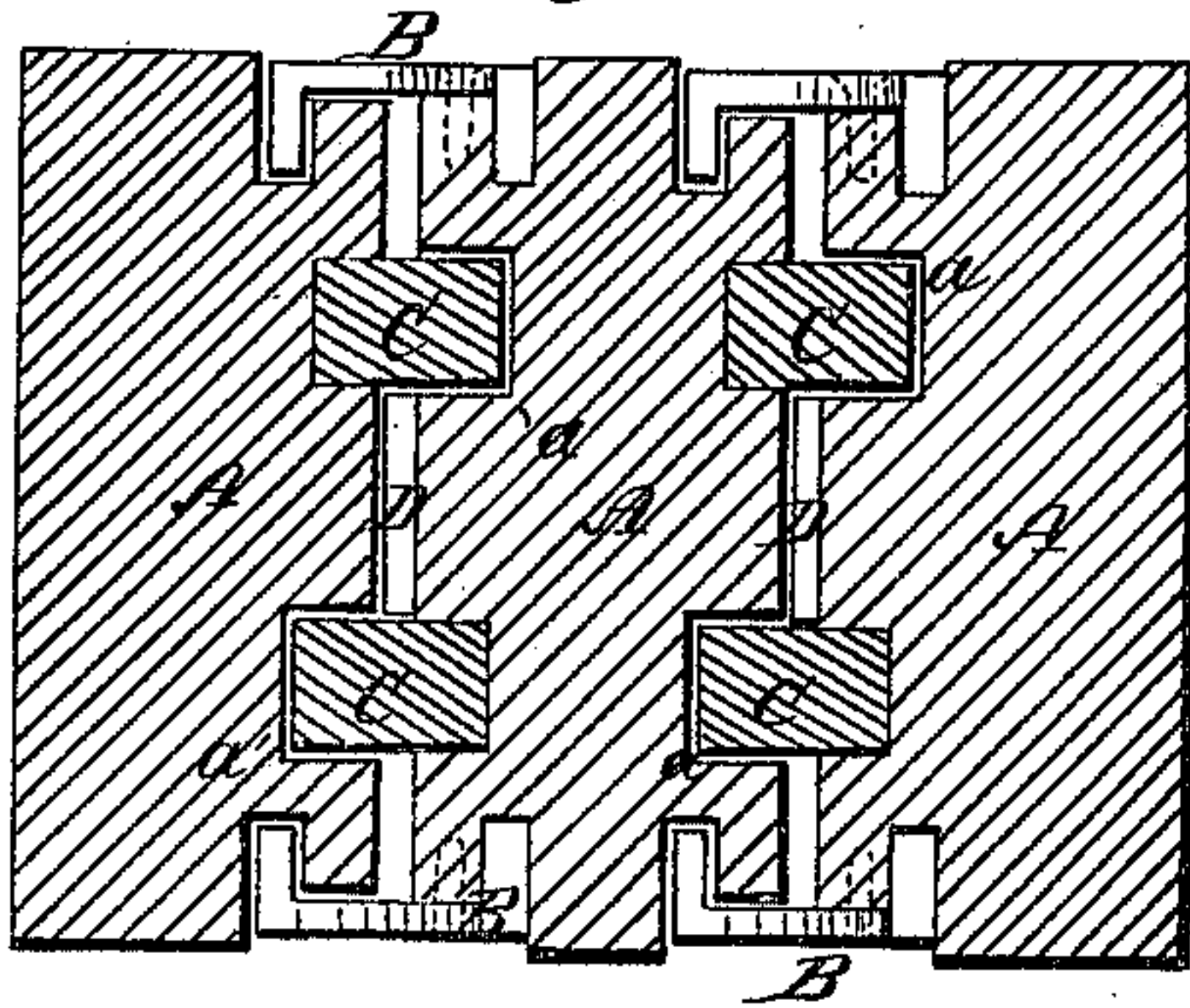


Fig. 2.

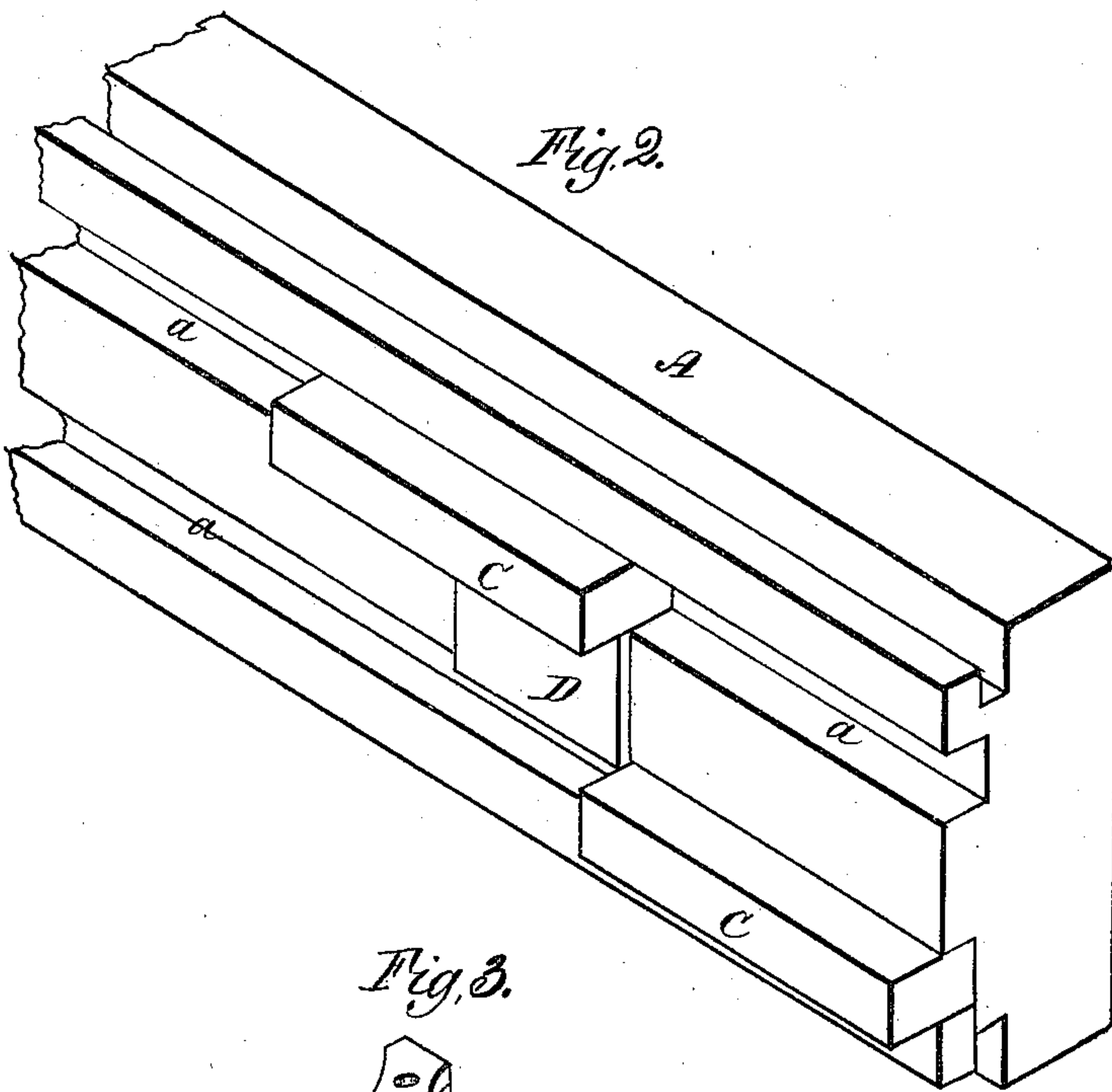
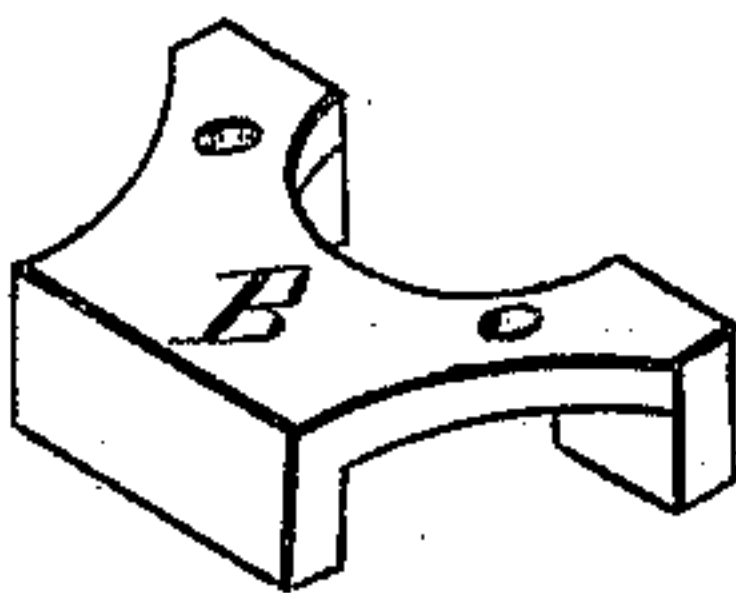


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

R. F. O'good.

Geo. W. Smith.

Inventors

S. May & J. Hooper
By J. Fraser & Co.
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United States Patent Office.

SEYMOUR MAY AND JOHN HOOPER, OF WATERLOO, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 97,209, dated November 23, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN TABLE-SLIDE.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SEYMOUR MAY and JOHN HOOPER, both of Waterloo, in the county of Seneca, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Extension-Table Slides; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a cross-section of a set of extension-bars, with our improvement applied thereto.

Figure 2, a perspective view of the end of one of the bars.

Figure 3, a view of one of the slides proper.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Our invention consists in combining, with double tongues connecting the bars, a central wooden block, which forms the contact-surface in the sliding of the bars, as hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings—

A A A indicate the ordinary extension-bars, which are connected at top and bottom by the usual slides B B.

The ends of each bar are provided with double tongues C C, set, one in advance of the other, and situated at such a distance apart, that a bearing-block, D, is situated between, which serves as the contact-surface, to receive the friction as the bars slide.

Both the tongues and the block are made of wood, the former running in grooves *a a*, and the latter simply resting against the side of the next bar.

The block may be set with its grain crosswise of that of the surface on which it runs.

Our object in this invention is to produce a wooden contact on all the frictional surfaces. By so doing, we

avoid the rusting of iron, and the consequent grinding and noise that are produced, after long standing in damp weather. The wood, by never oxidizing, never becomes fixed in place, but always moves freely and easily. The crossing of the grain in the block D, insures long wear, and prevents splintering.

Our object in placing the block D in the vertical centre, is to avoid the double friction that would occur if used at top and bottom. The double tongues C C are simply for steadying the block on opposite sides, and do not fill quite fully into the grooves, in which they rest, and therefore produce no friction in the sliding movement. Their use, however, is essential, to prevent rocking upon the block as a fulcrum.

We do not claim the use of tongues, to produce a separation of the bars, as we are aware that the same are employed in the patent of S. J. Genung, September 7, 1869. We desire only to cover a special arrangement of parts, in which wood forms the whole frictional contact.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The arrangement of the wooden block D, forming the frictional surface of the bars, when combined with the double guide-tongues C C, on opposite sides, for steadying the same, the whole operating in the manner and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto signed our names, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

SEYMOUR MAY.
JOHN HOOPER.

Witnesses:

ABRAM BACHMAN,
JOSEPH KEECH.