

H. Olds,

Extension Table.

No. 104,340.

Patented June 14, 1870.

Fig. 1.

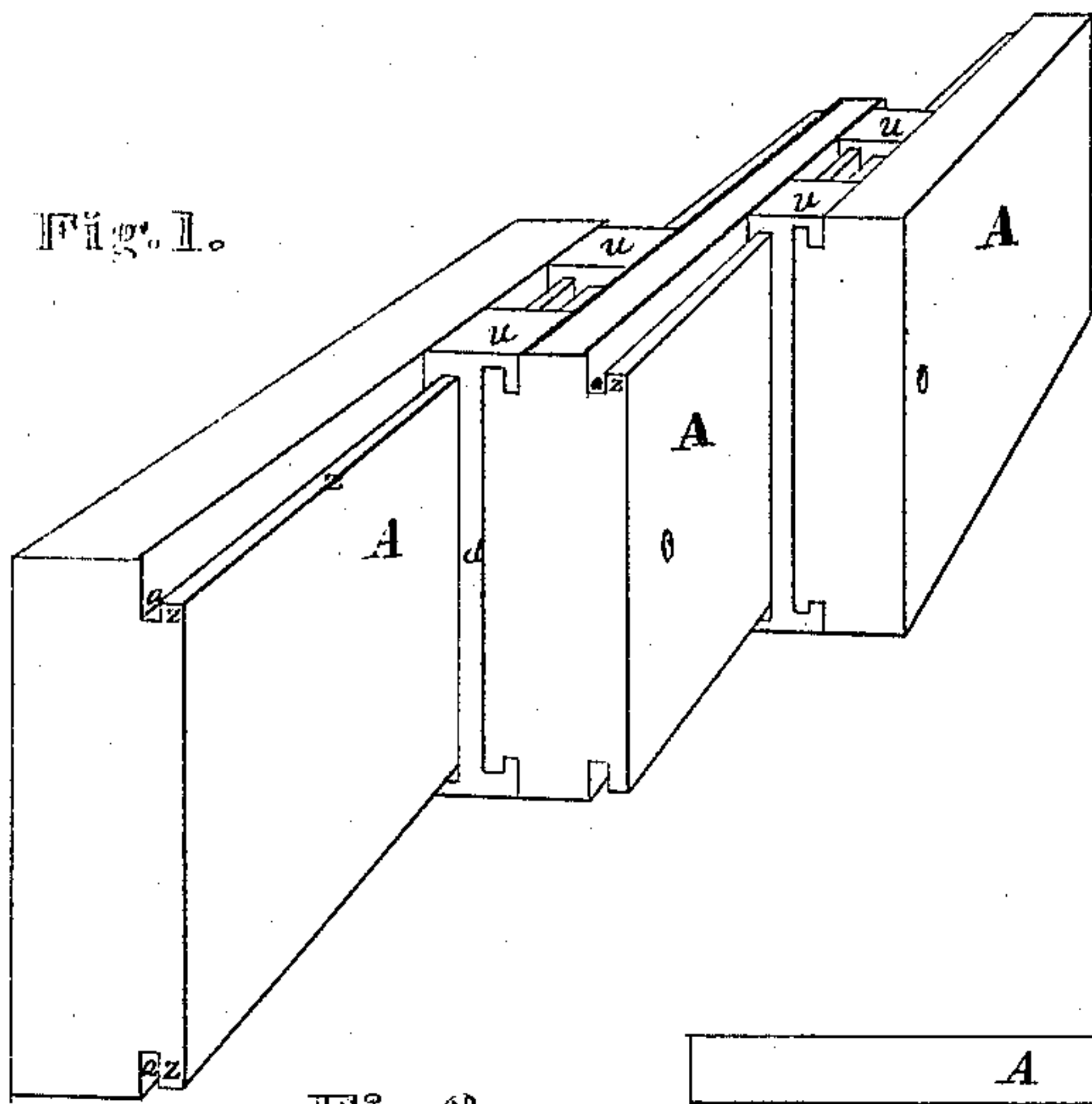


Fig. 2.

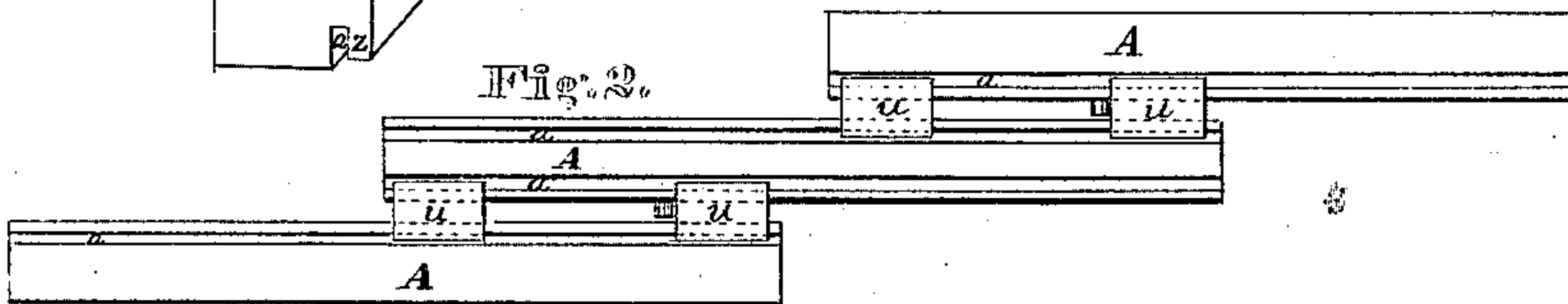


Fig. 3.

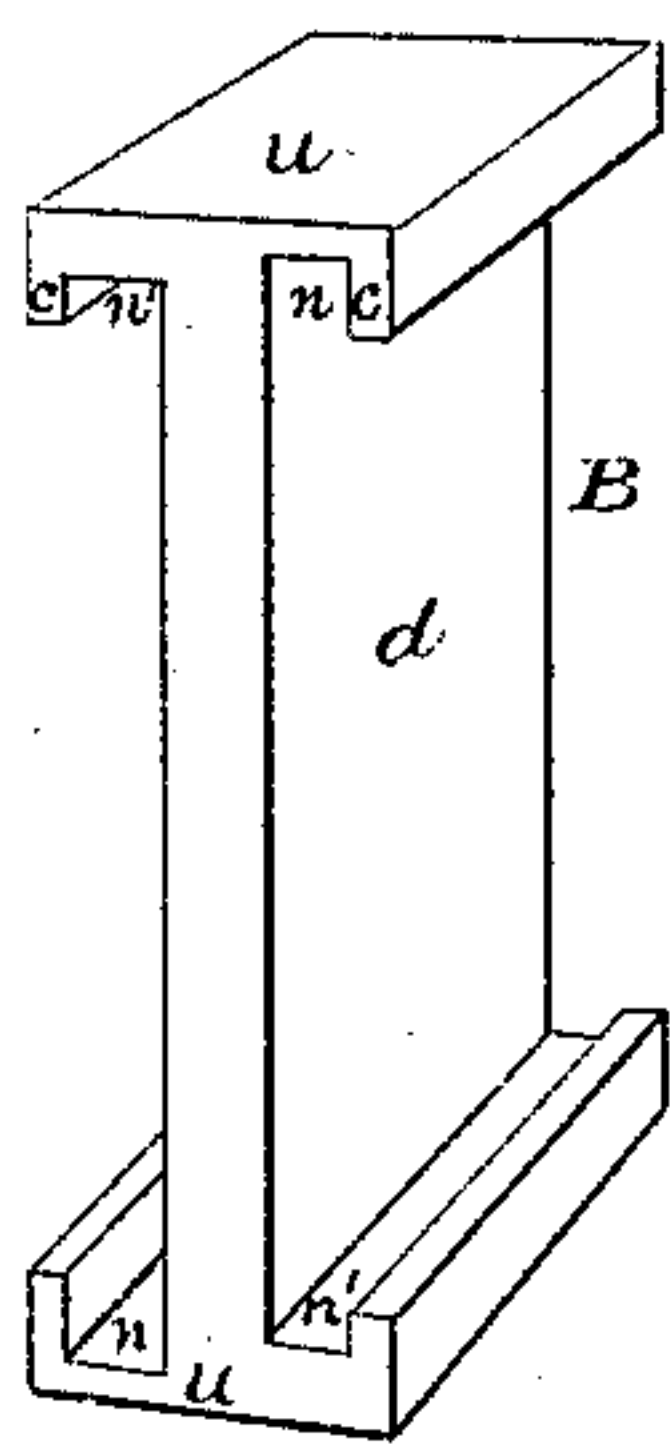


Fig. 4.

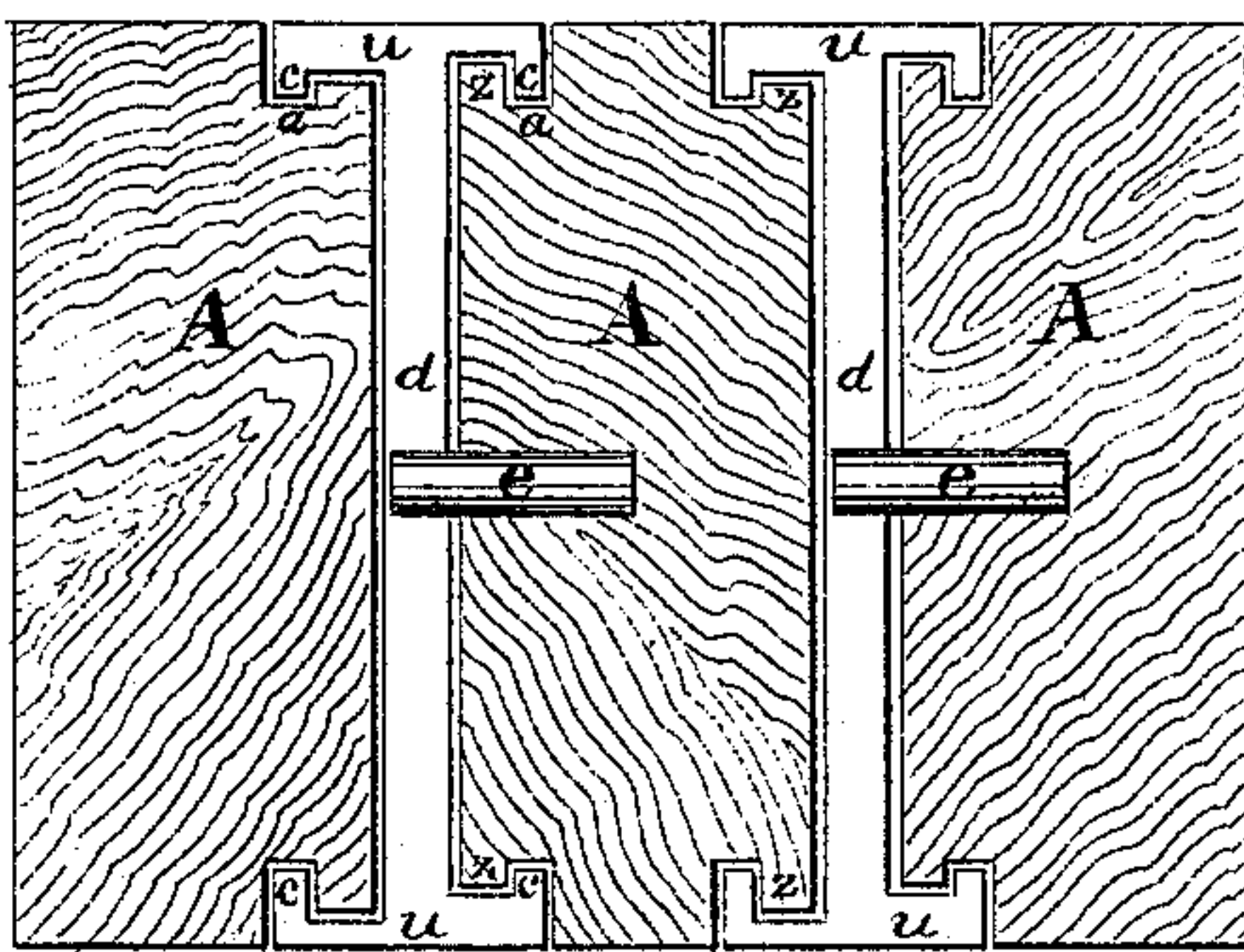
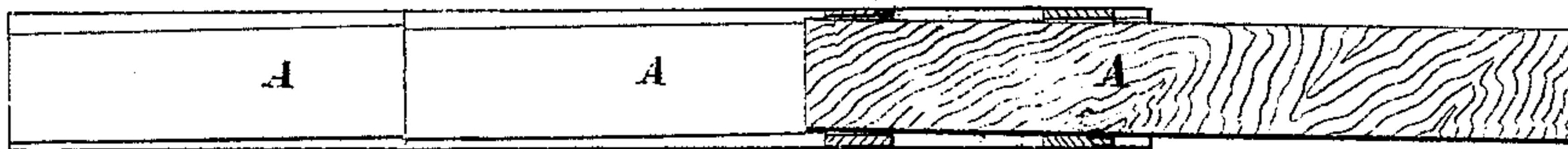


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Villette Anderson.
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United States Patent Office.

HENRY OLDS, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 104,340, dated June 14, 1870.

IMPROVED EXTENSION-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 I, HENRY OLDS, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Extension-table Slides; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of my invention in perspective.

Figure 2 is a top view thereof.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the metal slide.

Figure 4 is a transverse vertical section, and

Figure 5 is a longitudinal vertical section.

My invention relates to the sliding frames of extension tables, and consists, mainly, in the formation of the metal slides which connect the extension bars, whereby the bearings of the latter, when the table is extended, are arranged in an upwardly-convex curve of slight degree, but sufficient to brace the table up firmly, and to prevent sagging or bearing down in the center.

The letter A of the drawing designates the sliding bars, provided with the longitudinal grooves *a a*, in their upper and lower edges.

The short vertical flanches *c c* of the metal slide work in these grooves, and thereby hold the bars together.

The outer wall of each groove *a* is formed by a tongue or strip, *z*, which does not extend upward or downward, as the case may be, until it is even with the top or bottom of the bar; but a difference is made sufficient to allow the free passage of the tops of the metallic slides B, when the leaves of the table are in position.

Further, in order to make the tops of the bars level, these tongues or strips *z* are slightly inclined, usually with reference thereto, as hereinafter explained.

B represents the metal slide, T-shaped in its transverse vertical section.

The short vertical flanches *c c* operate in the grooves *a a* of the extension bars, and serve to bind them together.

The main stem *d* of the slide works between the extension bars, and serves to keep them separate.

Sufficient thickness is given to this stem to prevent any springing or warping of the faces of the bars from bringing them together, and causing them to bind against each other.

The recess *n*, on one side of the main stem *d* of the slide, is formed somewhat deeper than its fellow upon the other side, while the opposite recess *n'*, at the

other end, but on the same side of the stem *d*, is made more shallow than its fellow.

The horizontal wall of each recess, or that which is formed by the head *u* of the metal slide, is the bearing-surface, which is in contact with the inclined or bearing-surface of the strip *z*.

Each slide B is usually secured firmly at the end of an extension bar A, in such a manner that those bars which lie at the extremities of the set, and are fixed to the body of the table, shall have each one slide attached, while the intervening or movable bars shall each have two slides secured thereto, one at each end, but on opposite sides of the bar.

The design of the arrangement is such, that each groove *a* of the extension bar shall receive the fixed flanch *c* of one slide, and the movable flanch *c'* of another.

At the same time, each groove should receive the flanch or outer wall of a deep recess, *n*, and that of a shallow recess, *n'*; and it will be observed that, in the upper strips *z* of the system, the deep recesses are fixed, and the shallow recesses are movable, while on the lower strips *z* the reverse arrangement obtains, the deep recesses only sliding on the strips *z*.

The effect of this arrangement is to give the bearing-surfaces of each sliding bar a slightly inclined position, with reference to those of the preceding bar, the succession producing, when the table is extended, a slight convexity, highly favorable to its strength and firmness; and, although the strips *z* receive the necessary inclination to produce this convexity of bearing, the upper surfaces of the bars may be perfectly level throughout the succession.

If the bearing-surfaces of the walls *z* be made parallel with the top and bottom edges of the bar, a convexity will be produced in the table-top.

Studs *e e* are placed in suitable positions in the slides to prevent action in either direction beyond a certain point.

Such a table should never bind in the sliding.

The bearing-surfaces can always have sufficient play to permit them to be easily moved, with reference to each other, while the conformation thereof will effectually prevent sagging or bearing down in the center when the table is extended.

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

1. In combination with the slide bars-A, having tongues *z*, grooves *a*, and stops *e*, the metal slide B, having separating stem *d*, flanches *c c*, and alternate shallow and deep recesses *n n'*, when constructed and arranged as herein shown and for the purpose specified.

2. The metal slide B, provided with connecting

flanches *c c*, separating stem or wall *d*, and alternate shallow and deep recesses or grooves *n n'*, substantially as shown and described.

3. The slide-bar A, provided with the inclined planes *z z*, when constructed and arranged to operate in connection with a metal connecting-slide, as and for the purposes herein shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the above, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY OLDS.

Witnesses:

HORACE WHEATON,
EVERETT R. LEWIS.