

(No Model.)

B. BAIRD & T. O. JOHNSON.
SLIDE FOR EXTENSION TABLES.

No. 485,521.

Patented Nov. 1, 1892.

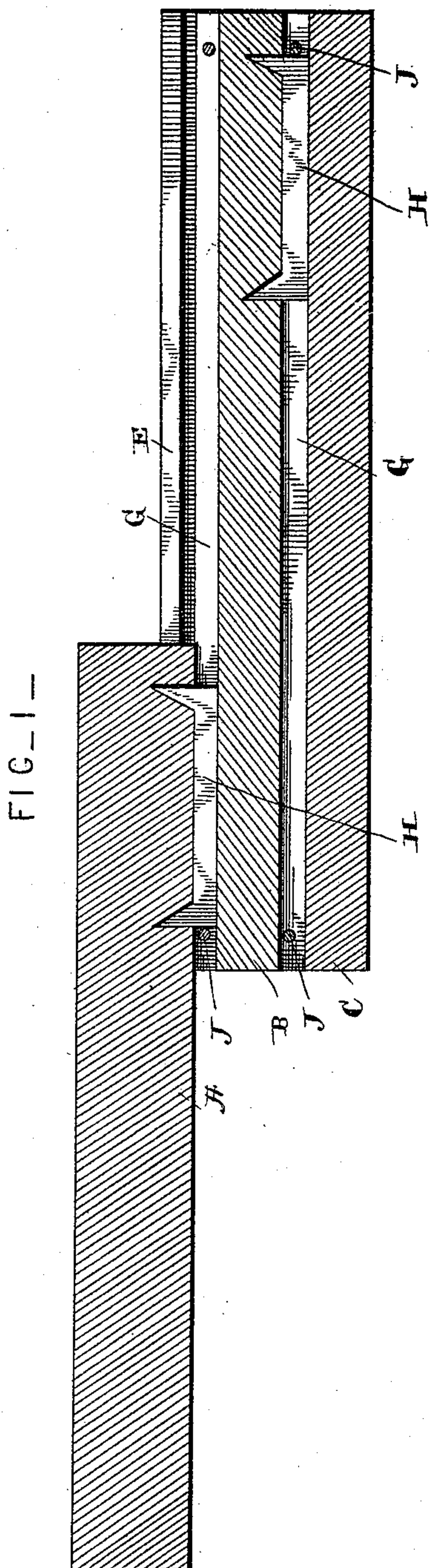


FIG-2-

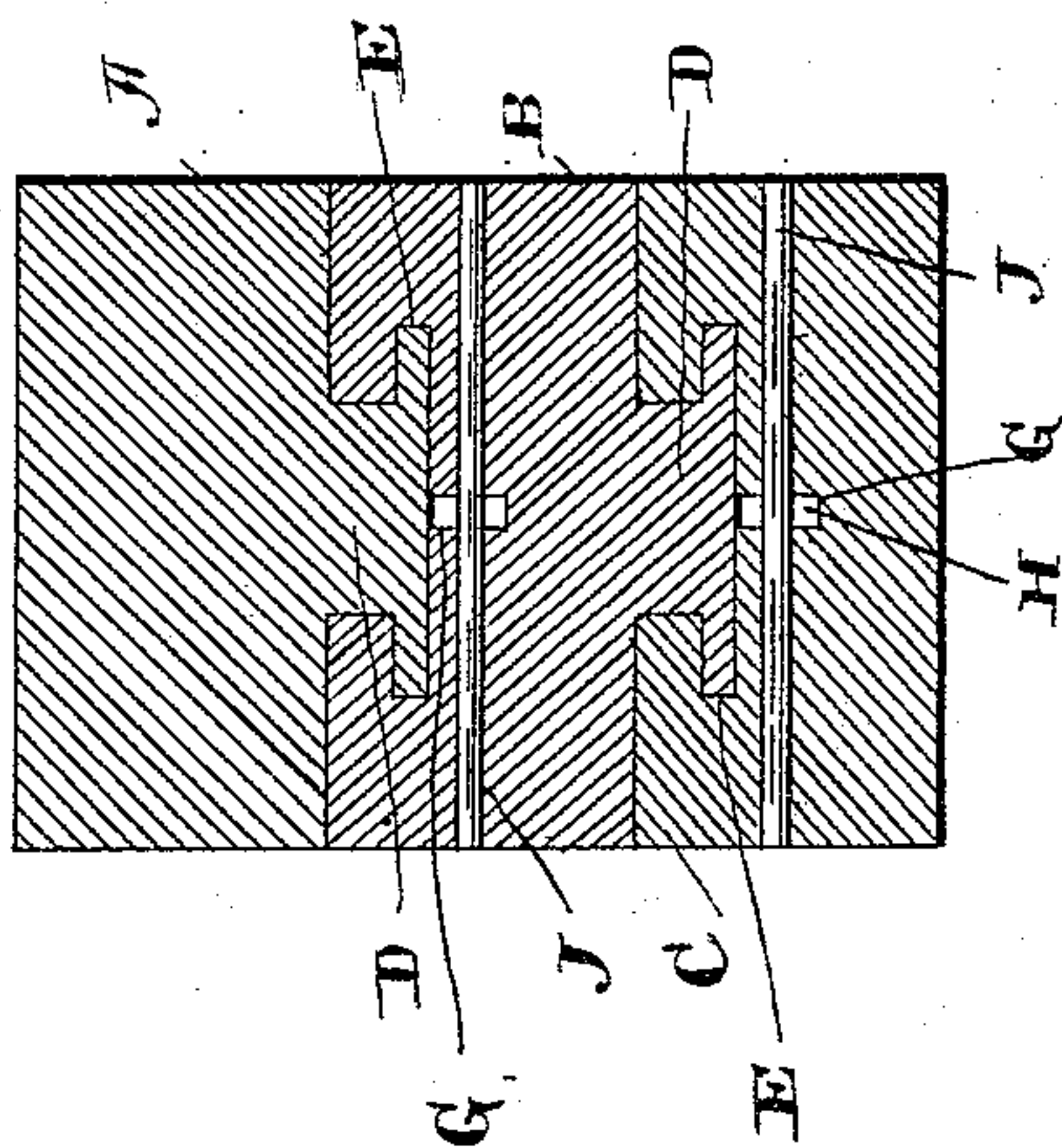
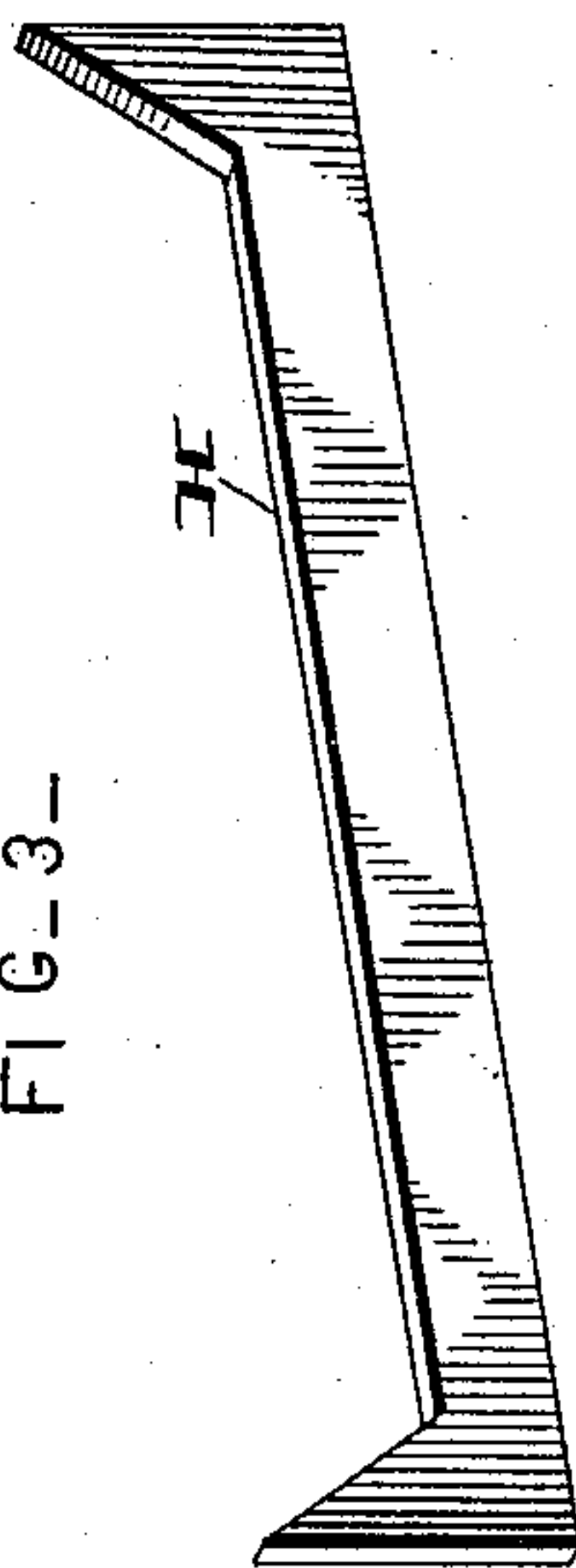


FIG-3-



WITNESSES-

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BURR BAIRD AND THOMAS O. JOHNSON, OF NEWARK, OHIO.

SLIDE FOR EXTENSION-TABLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,521, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed November 10, 1891. Serial No. 411,461. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BURR BAIRD and THOMAS O. JOHNSON, of Newark, in the county of Licking and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Slides for Extension-Tables; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in slides for extension-tables; and it consists in certain novel features of construction and in the combination of the parts, which will be fully described hereinafter, and particularly referred to in the claim.

The object of our invention is to construct an improved stop and guide for extension-table slides which will serve to strengthen the sections by resisting the tendency thereof to warp, and which will strengthen and support the sections when extended and prevent the annoying trouble so often experienced in devices for this purpose of binding when the sections are being closed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a central longitudinal sectional view of an extension-table slide embodying our invention, the upper section being shown extended. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same, all the sections being closed. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the supporting, guiding, and stop staple, the same being somewhat enlarged.

A, B, and C indicate three sections of an extension-slide, which are specially intended for use in connection with extension-tables, though they may be used in any analogous connection, as will be understood. The upper section A and the lower side of the middle section B are each provided with a T-shaped guiding projection D, which projections fit in correspondingly-shaped grooves E made in the upper face of the middle section and also in the upper face of the lower section. These projections and grooves extend from end to end of each section. The construction just described, however, forms no part of the invention and may, therefore, be varied as to specific construction, if desired.

Our invention consists in providing the grooves E of the middle and lower section each with a longitudinal and preferably central slot G, which is very narrow, as shown, in which groove a guiding, supporting, and stopping staple H fits and freely slides as the several sections are being moved back and forth. Extending transversely across the ends of these slots G are the stoppins or rods J, with which the opposite ends of the staples H engage, for the purpose of limiting the movement of the several sections when moved in either direction. These stop-pins, extending across the ends of the sections, having grooves prevent the said sections from warping by resisting this tendency, as they fit the holes made therefor tightly. The staples H are made of flat metal and provided with one or more pointed projections to be driven into the sections having T or other suitably shaped projections. These staples are made of a length to suit the length of the section to which they are applied, and in each instance are made sufficiently long to give strength to the sliding sections, and an added support for them when they are extended and which will also prevent the annoying trouble so common in extension-tables of binding when they are being closed. The guiding and limiting staples H make an exceedingly-cheap device, which can be quickly driven into place, and owing to the projections being straight at their outer edges they are not forced out of the wood into which they are driven by the blow received when stopped by the cross-pins J.

By means of the above-described construction we produce a simple, cheap, and very effective means for guiding and stopping the several sections in their movements and at the same time adding strength and support thereto when extended, and which resists the tendency of the grooved sections to warp.

While we have described the section A as an upper section and the section B as a lower section, it will be understood that these positions may be reversed—that is, the section A placed at the bottom—without departing from the spirit of our invention. So, also, the additional narrow longitudinal groove G may be made in the projections D instead of in

the grooves E of the sections and the grooves provided with staples without departing, essentially, from the spirit of our invention, though we prefer the reverse construction before described.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

A slide extension comprising two or more sections having, respectively, interlocking grooves and projections, the adjacent edge of one section having a guiding-groove and the adjacent edge of the other section a guiding, supporting, and stopping projection, which consists of a flat piece of metal having projec-

tions to be driven or inserted into the said section, and transverse stopping-pins which extend across the said guiding-groove at its ends and entirely through the end of the section, for the purpose set forth, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

BURR BAIRD.

THOMAS O. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

ROE EMERSON,
JACOB R. DAVIES.