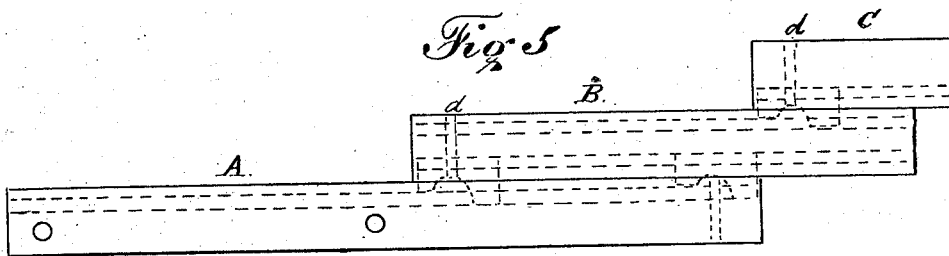
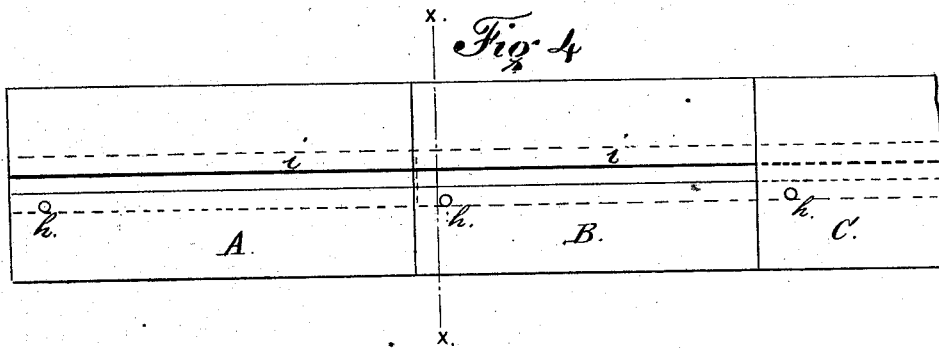
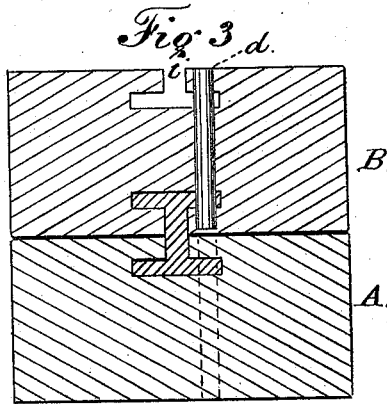
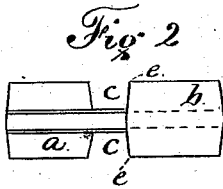
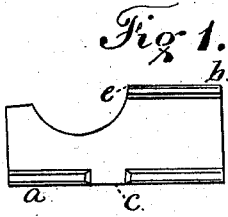


J. C. TURNER.
 Extension-Table Slide.

No. 162,975.

Patented May 4, 1875.



Witnesses
 B. C. Pole
 W. Davis

Inventor
 John C. Turner.
 By G. B. Towles,
 Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. TURNER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLE SLIDES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **162,975**, dated May 4, 1875; application filed January 15, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. TURNER, of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Table Slides; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved double-flanged angle-iron; Fig. 2, a plan or top view; Fig. 3, a transverse section of the slides, as indicated by the line *xx* of Fig. 4; Fig. 4, a side view; Fig. 5, a top view.

Like letters in all the figures of the drawings indicate like parts.

This invention relates to extension-table slides which usually are made of hard woods, and where flanged angle-irons are used and fastened in the grooves of the slides by pins to connect them together. Considerable difficulty is met with in boring through such woods to make the holes for the pins, because the construction of the irons is such that the holes have to be made through the width or thicker portion of the slide, the hardness of the wood in some cases being such as to cause the bit to break. To remedy this objection, the holes for the pins are bored through the thickness or thinner portion of the slide, and the irons constructed so that the pins not only hold the irons in the grooves, but at the same time act as back stop-pins for the slides, as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

The iron resembles the form of the letter **H**, consisting of a shank having double flanges *a b*. A slot, *c*, is made in the edge of flange *a* to receive the pin *d*. Flange *b* extends about half-way the length of the shank, enough to give it purchase or hold in the groove of the slide, and form a shoulder, *e*, for the pin to catch against when the slides are closed. **A B C** are the slides. The outer slides **A C** are provided with a groove corresponding in shape to the flange and shank of the iron. The middle slide **B** has a groove on each side of

it. The holes *h* for the pins are bored through the flat portion of the slides, close to the edge of the grooves *i*, and near enough to their ends so that the slot in the flange of the iron will come directly opposite to the hole to allow the pin to be passed through the slot, and thus hold the iron. The middle slide **B** is provided diagonally at each end with an iron, placed in the groove flush with the end of the slide, and secured by pins, in the manner above referred to. The pins, passing through the slot of the iron, and extending through the groove, form a back stop-pin to hold the slide when closed or from coming off the next slide. The outer slide **A** is provided with an iron at its front end only, and the opposite end with a back stop-pin. The outer slide **C** is provided with an iron at its back end only. The usual strips of wood of the proper length are placed one in the groove of slide **A**, with its end against the iron at the front end, and the other in the groove of slide **B** against the iron at its front end, so as to give the proper extension to the slides.

The operation is as follows: Slide **B**, provided at each end with an iron, as described, is first adjusted on slide **C** by slipping the flange of the iron at the back end of slide **C** into the groove of slide **B**, and then drawing slide **C** forward until the flange of the iron at the front end of slide **B** slips into the groove of slide **C**. It will be observed that when this is done a pin, *d*, is passed through the hole for securing the iron at the back end of the middle slide **B**, which pin not only secures the iron, but, extending up into the groove on the other side of slide **B**, acts as a back stop-pin for holding slide **C** when closed, or from slipping off slide **B**, the shoulder *e* of the flange of the iron at the back end of slide **C** impinging against the pin, and allowing the end of slide **C** to close flush with the end of slide **B**. The two slides thus adjusted together are attached to the outer slide **A** by slipping the flange of the iron at the back end of slide **B**, and the flange of the iron at the front end of slide **A**, respectively, in the grooves of each at the same time, and then drawing slide **B** forward, and inserting a pin in the hole at the back end of slide **A**, so that

the shoulder *e* of the flange of the iron on the back end of slide B will impinge against the pin when slide B is closed, and thus hold it.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim therein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an extension-table slide, the double-flanged angle-iron having flanges *a b*, provided with slot *c* and shoulder *e*, in combination with pin *d* passing through one wing of the mortise in the groove-sections into the slot *c* in the

iron to hold the iron in its place, and at the same time act as a back stop-pin, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN C. TURNER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES C. HERRICK,
W. R. CONGES.