

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLE SLIDES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 167,404, dated September 7, 1875; application filed January 8, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE H. MAXWELL and JAMES B. PEASTER, of Delhi, county of Delaware, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Extension-Table Slides; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an inner-side view of one of the extension-slides of a table extended. Fig. 2 is similar view of the other slide, which is used on the opposite side of a table. Fig. 3 is a top view of one of the extension-slides extended. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the same in line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of one of the slides as folded.

The nature of our invention consists in a wooden slide, having a portion of its sections formed with tongues, which project out horizontally to the inner and outer edges of the other portion of the sections forming the slide proper, said projecting tongues affording a bearing and brace for the interlocking tongues of the sections, and serving to prevent friction and binding from one slide bearing upon another, and to fill all vacancies that would occur, when the slide is extended, were the projecting tongues not provided.

A are the sections, with central dividing-tongues B. C are the sections which are united to the sections A by tongues *a* and grooves *b* on and in the respective sections. These sections are further united by short projections *c*, fitting in long grooves *d*, which have stops *e e* at their ends, as shown in the drawings. The tongues *a* and grooves *b* are formed in and on the upper and lower edges of the sections, and the projecting tongues B are between the same, as shown in Fig. 5; and the projections *c* and grooves *d* are formed on and in the sides of the sections, as shown in Fig. 4.

From an inspection of the drawings, in connection with the foregoing description, it will be seen that the tongues B of sections A sep-

arate the respective bearing-surfaces of sections C from one another, and thus sections C are allowed to act independently of one another, and are prevented from causing friction and wear against each other, as in other constructions. It also will be seen that the construction is such that the sections, when drawn out, are braced by the projecting tongues. This is very important, as any side movement of the table while extended is very liable to break off the interlocking tongues of the sections unless sustained on both edges.

The tongues B give great strength, as the extension-slides are made entirely of wood, which greatly lessens their cost as compared with slides made partly of wood and partly of iron.

It will further be seen that the tongues, by separating the bearing-surfaces of one section from those of another, avoids the necessity of having one groove in A serve for the tongues of two sections, C; and, as the respective tongues just fill the respective grooves, there will not be a vacancy left when the sections are drawn out, as is the case when one groove in a section, A, is used for the tongues of two sections, C.

We are aware of the patents of J. F. Birchard, S. J. Gruning, H. Olds, and H. J. Boda, and therefore do not claim the constructions and combinations of parts as shown in these patents; but

What we do claim is—

The wooden sections A, having the continuously-separating tongues B, and tongues and grooves *a b*, and grooves and stops *d e*, in combination with the sections C, having the tongues and grooves *a b* and projections *c*, in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.

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Witnesses:

WM. W. NEWCOMB,
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