H. G. PORTER.

SLIDES FOR EXTENSION TABLES.

No. 184,981. Patented Dec. 5, 1876.

Fig. 5.

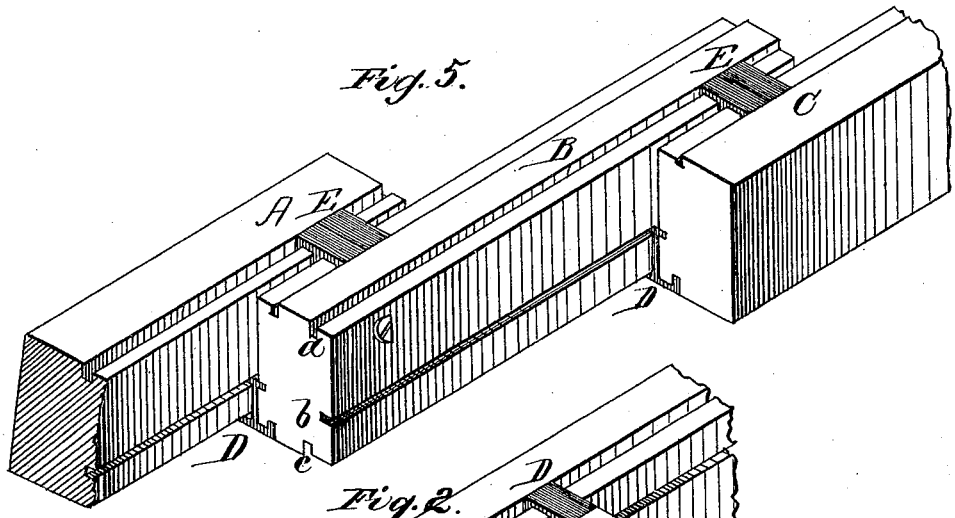


Fig. 2.

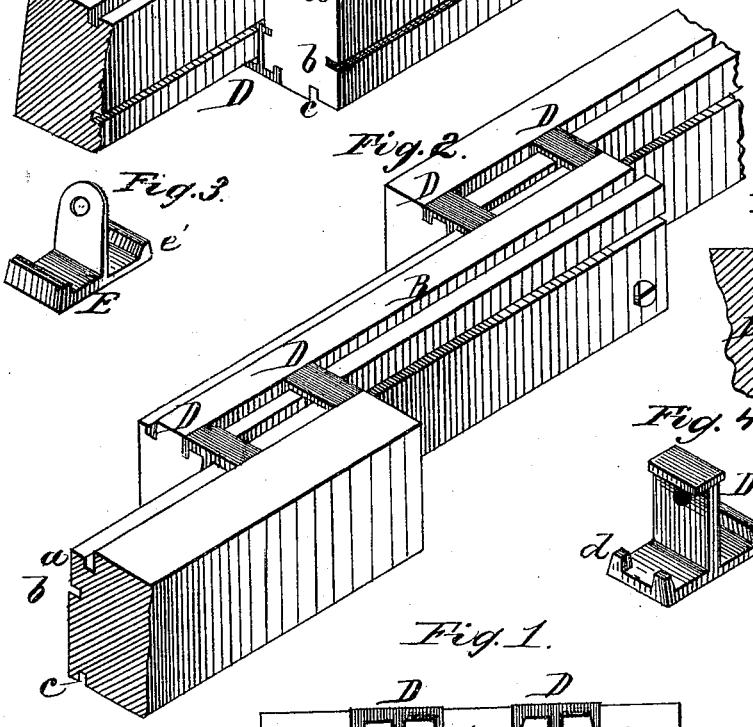


Fig. 3.

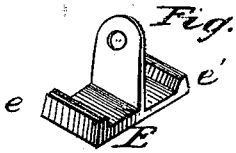


Fig. 6.

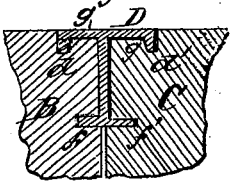


Fig. 4.

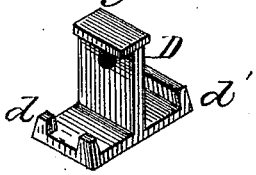
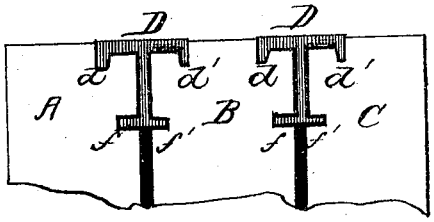


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN SLIDES FOR EXTENSION-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **184,981**, dated December 5, 1876; application filed May 25, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY G. PORTER, of Columbus, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Table-Slides, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and letters of reference marked thereon.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an end view of three sections of the wooden slides with my improved castings thereon, the same being detached from the table. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same in right position. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the lower casting or metallic connection. Fig. 4 is a detached and inverted view of the upper casting or metallic connection. Fig. 5 is a bottom and perspective view of the three slides and the casting thereon. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the upper casting D, Fig. 2.

My invention or improvement in table-slides consists of a novel construction of T-shaped castings or connections, in combination with the wooden slides or tables, all of which will be fully described in the accompanying specifications and drawings.

It is well known that table-slides when drawn out are liable to sag and present a hollow surface on the top, and when stored in a damp place they are liable to swell and slide with difficulty, or not at all. The object of my invention is to remedy these difficulties.

I employ two metallic castings, to connect the wooden slides or the sections of the slides. One of these castings, D, Fig. 6, is fastened to the top of the wooden sections, and the other to the bottom thereof. The upper casting has two sets of horizontal flanges, as seen at *g g* and *f f'*, Fig. 6. The upper flanges *g g* are of equal thickness, and have pendent lips *d d'*. But in the lower castings or connections, E, Fig. 3, the horizontal flanges *e* and *e'* are of different thickness, the flange that slides, or which the wooden section slides, being thinner so as to allow room for the wooden section to slide easily. By this construction, when the slides are drawn out they will present an even surface on the top, whether they are shrunk by dry weather or swollen by dampness, and the sections will not sag.

The wooden sections are made short, and the metallic castings placed at or near their ends, having no castings near the middle, so that when the wooden sections swell they will not bind, but run perfectly free and easy.

In the construction of my table-slides, I make the wooden sections A B C, in number three or more, as may be desired, according to length of the table. These sections are dressed down to proper size and length, and the grooves made therein, as shown in the drawings. The outer sections have grooves in each edge of one side, and also grooves at the top near the inner side to receive the castings or flanges thereof, as will be more fully described. The middle or inner section or sections have similar side grooves, as shown in the drawings. The two castings are shown at D and E, Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings. They have a screw-hole for fastening them to the wooden slides A B C, as seen in Fig. 2. The thick lips *d* and *e* of these castings fit tightly into the grooves *a* and *c*, while the thin lips *d'* and *e'* fit loosely so as to slide freely in the grooves.

As above mentioned, the slides A B C are short. The upper castings D are placed on the ends of the slides, and when the latter are drawn out the castings give two bearings some distance apart, as seen in Fig. 2; but the lower castings E are placed a little distance from the ends of the slides or sections, and when these are drawn out the lower castings strike each other, and thus serve as stops to prevent the slides from being drawn out too far.

It is important to mention that the upper castings D, Fig. 6, have both of their horizontal flanges of the same thickness where these flanges bear on the slides A B C, but on the side that slides the lip *d'* of the flange may be rounded so as not to catch on the wood in sliding, as seen in Fig. 6. But the lower casting E has one thick and one thin flange, as seen at *e e'*, Fig. 3. This thin flange *e'* gives all the play at the bottom of the wooden slides. As already mentioned, the sliding lips are rounded so as not to bind in the grooves, as shown at *d'*, *e'*, and *f'*.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The upper casting or metallic connection D, provided with the two upper horizontal

flanges *g g*, both of equal thickness, and the lips *d d'* and flanges *f f'*, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The lower casting E, provided with two horizontal flanges, *e* and *e'*, of unequal thickness, the thinner flange allowing room or play to prevent the slide from binding, substantially in the manner set forth.

3. The metallic connection D, in combination with the slides A B C, substantially in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

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

HENRY G. PORTER.

Witnesses:

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