Nov. 20, 1928. 1,692,618

C. E. BOWERS

SLIDE FOR EXTENSION TABLES

Filed Nov. 10, 1925

Fig. 1

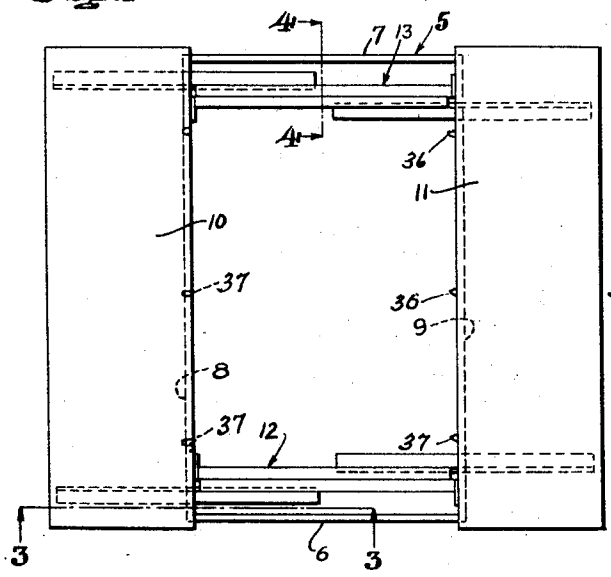


Fig. 4

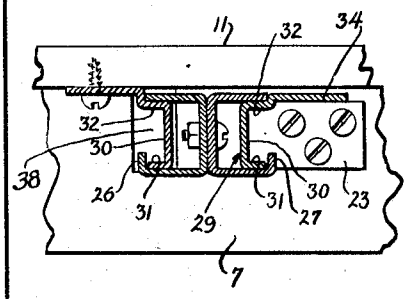


Fig. 2

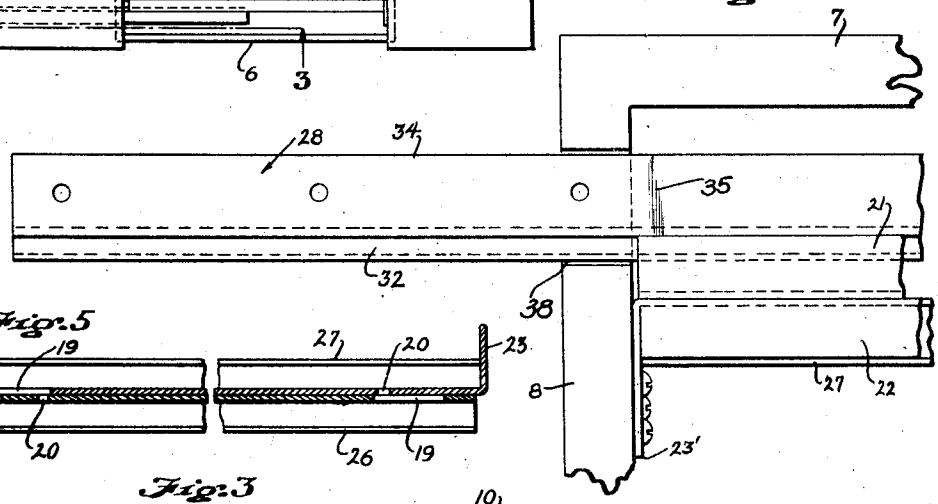


Fig. 5

Fig. 3

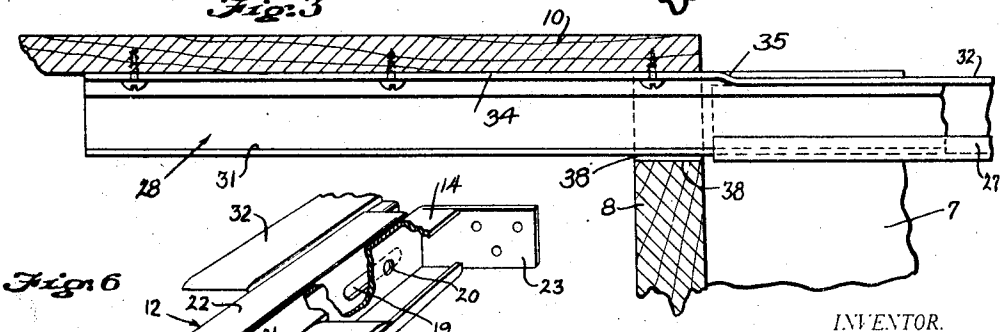
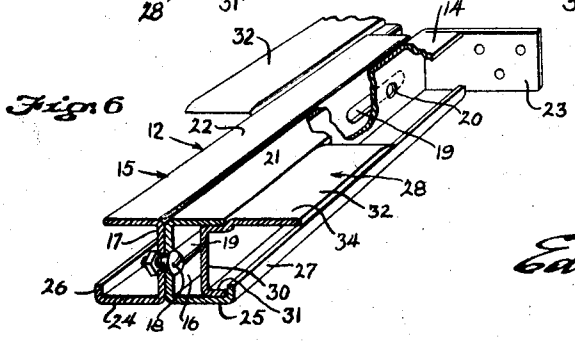


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SLIDE FOR EXTENSION TABLES.

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This invention relates to metallic slides for extending divided table tops, designed to be used in connection with concealed table leaf constructions.

The general object of the invention is to provide a metallic table slide construction that may be readily adjusted to tables of varying widths.

Another object is to provide a slide construction that may be readily secured in position on an extension table without necessitating the use of brackets or other extraneous securing means.

A further object is to provide a slide construction in which the divided table tops will be rigidly secured thereto, that will not bind when drawn apart, and which will prevent any vertical or lateral movement of the top sections when operated.

Further objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of an extension table showing the sections of the divided top extended.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged partial plan view of the table with the top removed.

Fig. 3 is a cross section of the above taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross section through one of the slides with the tops in a closed position, taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section through one of the table slide guides.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view, partly in section and partly broken away of the slide construction.

In the drawing 5 designates the frame of an extension table of usual construction provided with legs (not shown), the frame consisting of vertically disposed wood plates 6, 7, 8, and 9, suitably secured together in rectangular formation. The table top is divided into two sections 10, 11, adapted to be drawn apart to permit of the insertion therebetween of a foldable extension leaf construction usually disposed and secured below the divided top, but as this leaf forms no part of my present invention, no showing is made.

The slide construction for permitting a movement of the sections of the divided table top to or away from each other, preferably consists of a pair of metallic guide bars 12, 13, formed exactly alike, and for the purpose of brevity of description only one will be described. Bar 12 is mounted between, and is rigidly secured to plates 8, 9, adjacent to and in parallel relation to plate 6, while bar 13 is mounted in a similar manner, but disposed adjacent to plate 7 of the frame. These guide bars 12, 13, each consist of two metallic die formed channel members 14, 15, best shown in Fig. 6, their vertically disposed webs 16, 17, being adjustably secured together by means of bolts and screws 18, each web being provided with an adjusting slot 19 at one end, and a bolt hole 20 at its opposite end, a slot and bolt hole registering when the channel members are secured together. The upper right-angular webs 21, 22, of the channel members at their oppositely disposed ends when they are bolted together are cut away in order that one of the ends of the vertical webs 16, 17, may be bent at right angles to form attaching brackets 23, 23′, provided with screw holes for attaching the channel members to the table frame plates 8 and 9, as clearly shown in the various views of the drawing.

By adjustably securing the channel members 14, 15, of the guide bars together, any variation in size of the table frame that might occur in manufacture or otherwise, is amply provided for, the maximum adjustment equalling substantially the combined length of two slots.

The longitudinally extending edges of the lower angular webs 24, 25, of the channel members are turned upwardly to form guide flanges 26, 27, for the table slide members 28 secured to the sections of the divided table top. These slide members like the guide bars 12, 13, are of die formed sheet metal, four in number and arranged in pairs, a pair being secured to each of the table top sections 10, 11, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing. Each slide preferably consists of a vertical web 30, and angular webs 31, 32, formed integral therewith. Webs 31, 32, are adapted to engage the oppositely disposed faces of the angular webs of the channel members 14, 15, of the guide bars, the edge of web 31 engaging the upturned flanges 26, 27, formed on the edges of webs 24, 25, of the channel members. The outer portion 34 of web 32 is offset above the plane of that portion of the web that is disposed adjacent the vertical web 30, in order that its upper surface will be disposed in the same plane as the upper surface of the angular webs 21, 22, of the channel members of the

guide bars, and also to form a perfect contact with the under faces of the table top sections, as shown in Fig. 3, said sections being secured thereto by means of screws or other suitable securing means.

In order that the under surfaces of the table top sections will not contact with the unattached portions of the angular outer end portions 34 of the webs 32 of the slide members when the table sections are drawn together, the same are bent downwardly in a plane below the attached portions as clearly shown at 35 in Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawing. These inclined ledges 35 of the flanges 32 of the slides also facilitate the accurate registration of the pins 36 secured to the inner edge of table top section 11 with the sockets 37, formed on the oppositely disposed edge of section 10.

The guide bars 12, 13, and the slides are of substantially equal length, in order that the slides will contact throughout their lengths with the guide bar, each of frame plates 8, 9, being provided with openings 38 that register with the slides so as to permit of a movement of the slides therethrough when the table sections are drawn apart, see Figs. 2 and 3.

From the above it will be clear that I have an economical slide construction for extension tables that will greatly assist in strengthening the table frame, the adjustable feature being especially important as inequalities in sizes of table frames are of frequent occurrence. Furthermore the top sections will move easily in the metallic guide ways without binding, and as the slides and guideways fit perfectly no lateral or vertical movement of the top sections will occur.

What I claim is:

An extension table slide comprising a guide bar including a pair of metal channel bars, means on the vertical webs of said channel bars for adjusting the bars longitudinally with respect to each other, the longitudinally extending edges of each of said bars having flanges extending therefrom, the flange of both bars extending in opposite directions, each of said bars having at one end thereof an attaching flange for rigidly securing the guide bar to the table frame, and a slide of channel form mounted to slide between the flanges of each metal bar, the upper flange of each channel slide extending beyond the longitudinal edges of the upper flanges of the metal guide bars, whereby the extension table top sections may be secured thereto to move therewith.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 16th day of October, 1925.

CLAUDE E. BOWERS