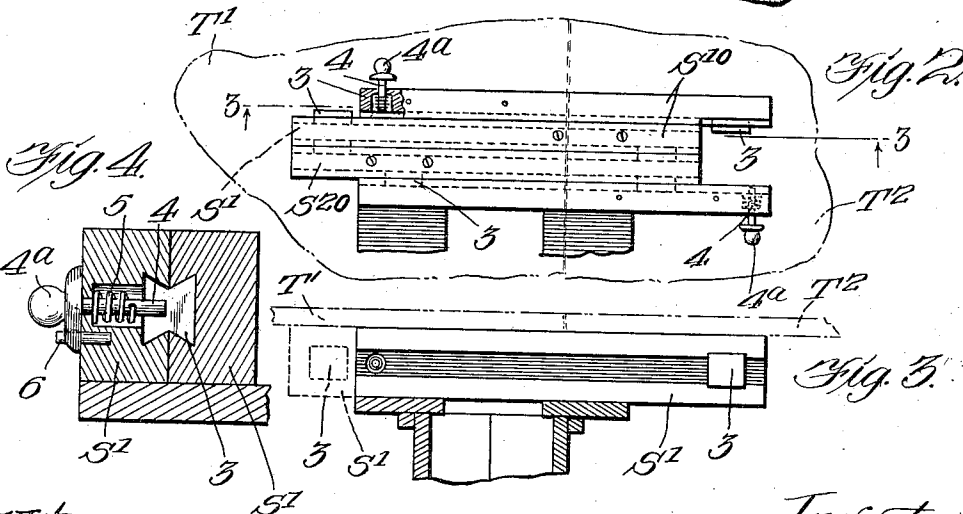
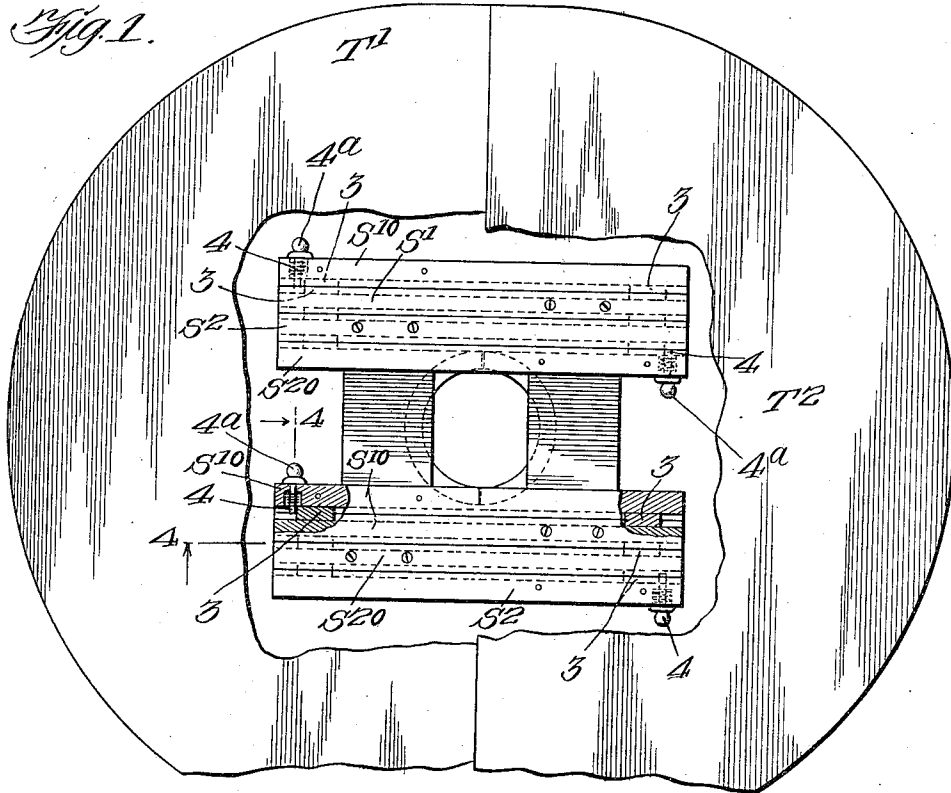


E. TYDEN.
EXTENSION TABLE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1909.

1,033,844.

Patented July 30, 1912.

Fig. 1.



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EMIL TYDEN, OF HASTINGS, MICHIGAN.

EXTENSION-TABLE.

1,033,844.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMIL TYDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hastings, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

10 The purpose of this invention is to provide an improved construction of extension table, particularly adapted to permit the top to be readily separated from the pedestal for handling and shipment.

15 It consists of the features of construction shown and described as indicated in the claim.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a top plan view of the table, embodying this invention, the top being broken away to disclose the details of construction pertaining to the invention in the slides, and the slides being partly shown in section at their engagement with each other. Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of a portion of the table showing one set of the slides in a different position from that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section at the line 3—3 on Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section at the line 4—4 on Fig. 1.

30 The table illustrated in the drawings is represented as having two pair of slides, S^1 , S^1 and S^2 , S^2 , for connecting right and left halves of a divided pedestal; but this invention is equally applicable to a table having an undivided pedestal. Two pairs of slides, S^{10} , S^{10} , and S^{20} , S^{20} , connect the two members of the top, T^1 , T^2 , with the corresponding pedestal members, that is to say, with the slides, S^1 , and S^2 , which are attached in the usual manner to said pedestal halves respectively. The slides of the two sets are arranged similarly instead of symmetrically, for reasons which will hereinafter appear, that is to say, the corresponding slides follow each other in the same order from one side to the other of the table, instead of being in the same order counting in opposite direction from the middle, the slides, S^{10} , for example, being the outermost of one set and the innermost of the other set, the two slides, S^{10} , being followed respectively in the same direction by slides, S^1 , S^2 , and S^{20} , the slide, S^{20} , being the innermost of the first mentioned set and the outermost of the other set. The adjacent slides are connected for relative sliding

by dove-tail blocks, 3, one such block being rigid with each slide near the end and engaging the groove in the other slide, so that normally the two blocks encounter each other, when the slides are relatively extended, and thereby limit the extension. This will be recognized as a familiar expedient. The customary construction for limiting the relative sliding movement of the two slides in the opposite direction is also employed, consisting of a stud, 4, projecting from one of the slides near the end thereof, opposite that in which is the rigid dove-tail block, 3, such pin colliding with the other slide, when the slides are even,—that is, unextended.

As illustrated, the stud, 4 protrudes in the dovetail slot of the slide in which it is mounted and collides with the rigid dovetail block of the other slide. For the purpose of this invention this stud, 4, is made adapted to be withdrawn from the dove-tail slot so as not to collide with the block, 3. Any convenient expedient for the purpose may be employed, such as that illustrated, which consists in making the stud, 4, in form of a spring-pressed bolt, of which the head, 4^a, is accessible at the outer side of the slide for withdrawing it against the resistance of the spring, 5, out of the dove-tail slot, that is out of the path of the block, 4, a detent shoulder, 6, being provided on which the head may be lodged by turning the bolt when thus withdrawn, for holding at a withdrawn position. While thus held withdrawn, it will be seen that the slot in which the slide or spring bolt is mounted can be moved to pass the blocks, 4, out of the ends of the dove-tail grooves in the respective slides, thereby disengaging the slides from each other. In order to take advantage of this expedient for detaching the two members of the table top from the pedestal, it is only necessary to move, for example, the right hand top member, T^2 , in direction for extension a distance a little greater than the distance of the inner end of either of the blocks, 3, from the proximate end of the slide with which it is rigid, being a little more than the length of the block plus the diameter of the bolt, 4, thereby opening a path along which the left hand top member, T^1 , may be moved in same direction a like distance, which will effect the disengagement of the slides, S^{10} , from the adjacent slides, S^1 , permitting said left hand top member, T^1 , to be removed bodily with the

slides attached to it; whereupon the right hand top member, T^1 , may be moved inward past the middle point an equal distance, causing its slide, S^{20} , to be disengaged from the slides, S^2 , so that said top member, T^2 , can be removed bodily with its slides, S^1 , leaving the pedestal with all its slides to be handled independently.

By making the stops which limit the closing-up movement of the table members accessible and withdrawable at will, it will be seen that the assembling of the several members by the engagement of the cooperating slides may be effected by positioning the top members each successively upon the supporting member at a distance inward from the normal closed or meeting position of the two members, substantially equal to the relatively short length of the tongue pieces, 3, of the slides plus the distance of the said tongue pieces from the nearer end of the slide, with the slides of the top member thus lapped alongside and bearing laterally upon the slides of the supporting member for all the remainder of their length, and with the top member lodged upon the upper edges of the systems of slides; and that the slides of the top member are thus absolutely positioned, both vertically and horizontally, with the tongues and grooves which are to be engaged perfectly alined, so that they may be slid into engagement without any danger whatever of splitting off the flanges by cramping or side-twisting in the process; and that the disengagement of the top members from the supporting member can be effected in the same way and with the same advantage,—that is, the engaged slides remain lapped upon each other for the greater part of their length throughout the whole sliding movement for disengagement of the tongues from the grooves, so that there is no danger of the cramping or side-twisting movement which would break the flanges in this part of the process.

If the slides of the two sets were arranged in the more usual symmetrical or inverse order, it would happen that after having engaged one top member with the supporting member in the manner described, it would be necessary, in order to similarly engage the other top member, to slide the first engaged member outward,—that is, away from the closed or meeting position,—far enough to entirely uncover the upper edge of the slides of the supporting member with which the slides of the second top member are to be engaged, because the slides of said second top member being, either both the interior or both the exterior slides of the two sets, they would have to be either entered between the two sets of slides, or embracing the remaining slides of the two sets between them; and in either case they would have to be entered from above down-

ward. Such outward movement of the first top member to uncover the supporting member slides would carry the inner or meeting edge of said first top member out beyond the end of the slides of the supporting member, a distance equal to the length of the tongue-piece or block, 3, plus its distance from the nearer end of the slide. Said first top member at this position,—that is, so far outward from the middle position,—in the absence of the other top member, would overbalance the table, and it would be necessary to have the help of two persons, or some special apparatus, in order to assemble the table properly in normal or up-standing position. This difficulty is avoided by arrangement of the slides as described, that is, with the two sets in the same order, instead of in the inverse or reciprocal order; for when thus arranged,—in the same order,—after the first top member has been positioned and engaged as described, the other top member may be lodged upon the supporting member with its slides, one of them between the two sets of slides and the other outside one of the sets, and the protruding ends of the slides being then thrust under the first top member already positioned, until the two top members meet edge to edge and then both top members being pushed together to move the first mentioned top member outward from closed position the necessary three or four inches to clear the tongue piece, 3, the second member may be moved over laterally to bring its slides against the slides of the supporting member with which they are to be engaged, and it will then be in position to be perfectly guided, as was the first member, for the necessary outward movement to engage the tongues of the slides with the grooves of the opposite slides respectively, which engagement will be effected by the time said second member is moved back to middle or meeting position.

I claim:—

An extension table, comprising in combination with a supporting member, two top members, movable on the supporting member for closing up and extension; two sets of slides by which the top members are connected to the supporting member for such extension, each set comprising two slides, one secured to each top member and a slide between them secured to the supporting member; the two sets having said slides arranged in the same order, adjacent slides having sliding engagement with each other, the engaging means consisting of tongues, one projecting from each slide into the other near the opposite ends of the respective slides, said tongues being short relative to the length of the slides, and longitudinal grooves in the proximate faces of the slides extending from the tongues which project

thereinto toward the opposite end of the slide; the several pairs of engaged slides being provided, respectively, with stops positioned thereon for limiting the closing-up
5 movement of the table members at closed or meeting position, such stops being positioned so as to be accessible at the assembled position of the top and being withdrawable at will to permit continuing the movement
10 of the top members, respectively, in closing

direction past their closed position for disengagement of the tongues from the grooves.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses at Chicago, Illinois, this 10th day of November, 1909.

EMIL TYDEN.

Witnesses:

MINNIE M. LINDENAN,
M. GERTRUDE ADY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."