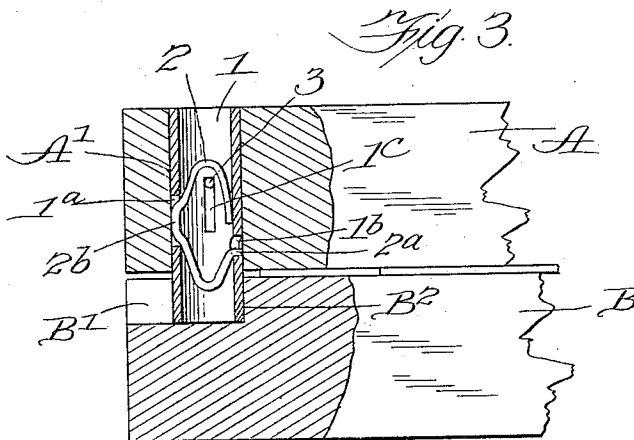
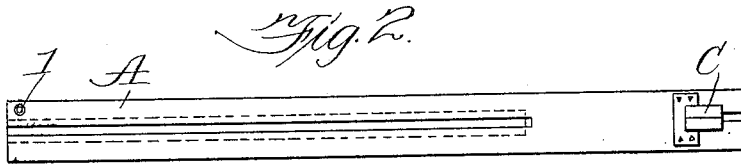


1,053,117.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMIL TYDEN, OF HASTINGS, MICHIGAN.

EXTENSION-TABLE SLIDE.

1,053,117.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 11, 1913.

Original application filed December 8, 1910, Serial No. 596,193. Divided and this application filed April 10, 1911. Serial No. 620,136.

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-Table Slides, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

This application is a division of my application Serial No. 596,193, filed December 8, 1910, and relates to an improved construction of slides for connecting the extensible parts of an extension table, such construction being adapted to permit a separation of adjacent slides from each other without their separation from the table parts to which they are secured.

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

In the drawings:—Figure 1, is a top plan view of a pair of slides having the particular features of construction embodying this invention. Fig. 2, is a side elevation of one of the slides. Fig. 3, is a detail section showing the stop pin embodying this invention.

The drawings illustrate a single pair of table slides A, and B, connected together by a particular form of metal tongue, C, in one slide engaging the usual under cut or T shaped groove, in the other slide. This form of metal tongue fitting is the subject of the parent application, Serial 596,193 of which this is a division and is fully described therein. It will be understood that as applied to an extension table one of the slides would be secured to the table support, and the other to one of the usual halves of the top.

The slides as usual require a stop to prevent them from sliding out of connection, and such stop is preferably movable at will out of operative position for stopping the slides, so as to permit them to be disengaged for separating the two members of the table top from each other, and from supporting member of the table, if it were desired to "knock down" the table for shipment or any other purpose. For this reason I employ a tubular bolt or pin 1 which has at one side a slot 1^a, and at the other side an aperture 1^b for holding one end of of the friction spring 2, which is made of a piece

of spring metal, bent C-shaped, one end having an outbent lug 2^a which engages the aperture 1^b. At the middle of its length the spring 2 has a portion, 2^b which is bowed outwardly to protrude through the slot 1^a for frictionally engaging the wall of the aperture A¹ in the slide in which the pin 1 is located. The aperture A¹ is a snug fit for the pin 1 so that with the added pressure of the spring 2 the pin is quite strongly held frictionally in any position at which it may be set in the aperture.

The length of the pin is greater than the thickness of the slide by the amount only of its necessary engagement with the adjacent slide which has a notch, B¹, in its end to accommodate the pin; and against the inner end, B², of this notch the pin acts for preventing the slides from sliding out of connection with each other. Fig. 3 shows the pin in such operative position,—that is, with one end engaging the notch face, B², and the other end being flush with the outer face of the slide, A. For moving the pin into inoperative position, it is only necessary to draw out the slide, A, in the direction in which the pin allows it to be moved, thrust the pin, 1, through its aperture, A¹, until the end of the pin is flush with the inner face of the slide, A, while the other end projects through the outer face thereof. The slide, A, may then be moved back upon the slide, B, to the point at which the tongue and groove features become disengaged and the slides can be entirely separated.

To prevent the pin, 1, from being removed from the slide, A, with a danger of becoming lost, it is secured therein by a tack, 3, driven into the slide from the bottom and engaging a slot, 1^c, in the tubular pin, 1. This slot is of a length substantially equal to the range of movement of the pin when it is thrust out of engagement with the slide, B, so that while interfering in no way with this operation, the tack, 3, effectually checks the pin against further movement and removal.

I claim:—

In combination with a pair of slides mounted upon each other for sliding engagement with each other, a pin slidably carried by one slide in position to protrude transversely of the proximate faces of the slides, said pin being tubular and having a

slot and an aperture, and a C-shaped spring
lodged in said tubular pin, one end of said
spring engaging the aperture of the pin and
the middle portion of the spring being
5 bowed to protrude through the slot of the
pin for frictional engagement with the seat
in which the pin is carried.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand, at Chicago, Illinois, this 5th
day of April, 1911.

E. TYDEN.

Witnesses:

LUCY I. STONE,
M. GERTRUDE ADY.

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