S. STILWELL.

Slides for Extension-Tables.

No. 157,483. Patented Dec. 8, 1874.

Fig. 1

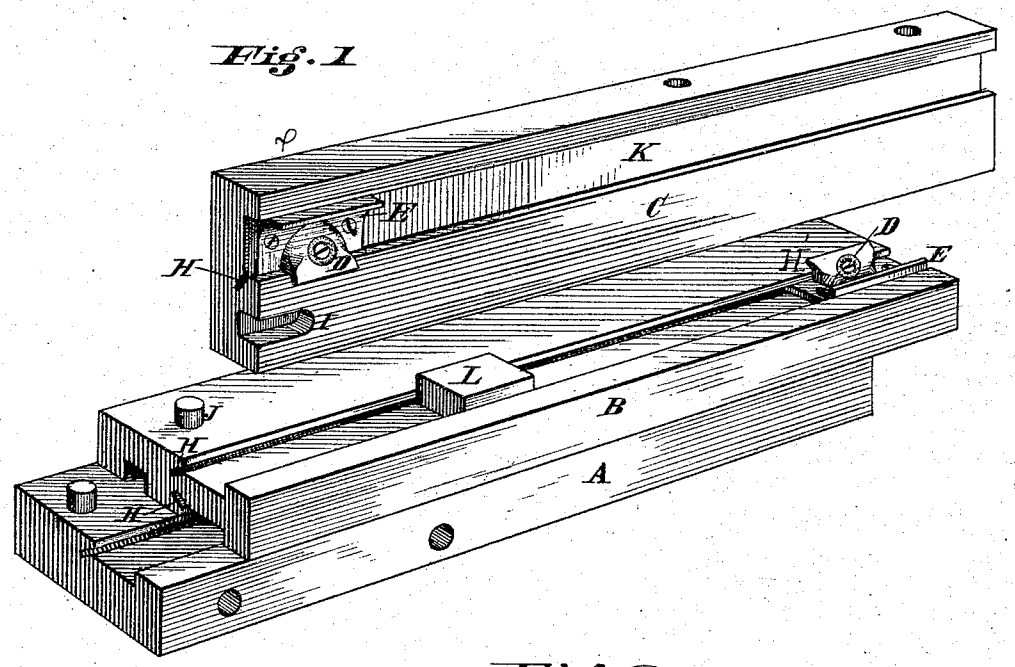
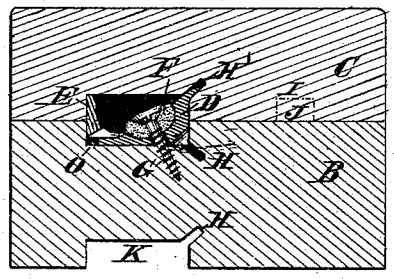


Fig. 2



Attest

Inventor

Stephen Stilwell

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN STILWELL, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO EDWIN R. STILWELL, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN SLIDES FOR EXTENSION-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **157,483**, dated December 8, 1874; application filed May 27, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN STILWELL, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Slides for Extension-Tables, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to an improved method of uniting bars to form slides for extension-tables, &c., and is an improvement upon Letters Patent granted to me September 20, 1870, all of which will be fully understood by reference to the following specification and drawings, making a part of the same.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improvement, with one of the bars removed and placed so as to show a top and bottom view of the bearing parts and the devices for connecting the parts together. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on the line *x*, Fig. 1, with the left-hand bar removed.

A B C represent three slide-bars of an extension-table, any desired number of which may be used. K represents a longitudinal groove running across the face of the bars. H represents a narrowed groove projected from the inner top edge of groove K, and at an angle to the sides thereof, parts H and K forming a dovetailed groove to receive plate D.

It will be observed that the center bar B has two grooves, H, the outside bars having only one. The lower edge of groove K is at right angles with the face of the bar, and is the bearing-surface for sustaining downward pressure on the slats.

D E represent metal plates for attaching the bars together. Plate E has a circular opening in the center at the top, so as to admit plate D to be inserted therein, and fastened to the bed of groove K. The ends of E are projected and fit loosely into the groove H, so that the screws which attach it to the bed of groove K will the more securely hold the fastening in place. This feature may be omitted, if desired. Plate D is preferably made of the form shown in Fig. 1. The upper edge has a feather, which is projected to fit into groove H of the bar facing the one to which it is fastened. This feather H′ fits loosely into the groove H, so that shrinking or swelling of the bars will not prevent it from sliding freely therein, its object being to prevent the lateral spreading of the bars, while the downward pressure upon the bars is sustained by the projecting ledge on plate E resting on the bottom edge of groove K. G represents a screw for securing plate D in groove K, and F a rubber or other suitable cushion between the head of screw G and plate D to render the fastening a yielding one. O represents an elastic or rubber cushion placed between the end of plate D and the groove K. It serves to take up lost motion of the plate D and feather H′ vertically; at the same time, allows the natural shrinking and swelling of the parts. L represents a stop, and is placed in groove K, between the fastening-plate D E on bar C and the same part on bar B. It is not essential to the operation of the slide, but deadens the noise which would otherwise be made by the contact of the metallic plates. J represents pins, which come in contact with the inner end of groove I and stop the movement of the bars on closing the same together. These pins are now made removable, so that the bars A B may be united.

The plate D must be entered into the groove H endwise on account of the elongated form of the groove. The projection of the groove H at an angle, instead of on the plane of the face of groove K, tends to prevent the splitting of the material by the screws, and adds materially to the strength of the bar, while the projecting of the outer edge of plate E beyond the edge of the bar a distance corresponding nearly with the depth of groove K forms a bearing for the ledge upon the edge of groove K, and allows the parts to slide more freely than the method shown in my previous patent, besides being stronger and allowing the parts to move freely.

The method here shown of constructing and uniting the bars is cheaper and of easier construction than the plan hitherto adopted.

Having described my improvement, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In slide-bars for extension-tables, the combination of the fastening-plates D E and cushions F with the slide-bars provided with the grooves H and K, substantially as set forth herein.

2. In slide-bars for extension-tables, the fastening-plate D, with feather H′, in combination with the slide-bar provided with groove H and K of the opposite bar, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of May, 1874.

STEPHEN STILWELL.

Witnesses:

O. M. GOTTSCHALL,

E. S. YOUNG.