P. MARX.

Improvement in Extension-Table Slides.

No. 130,731. Patented Aug. 20, 1872.

Fig 1.

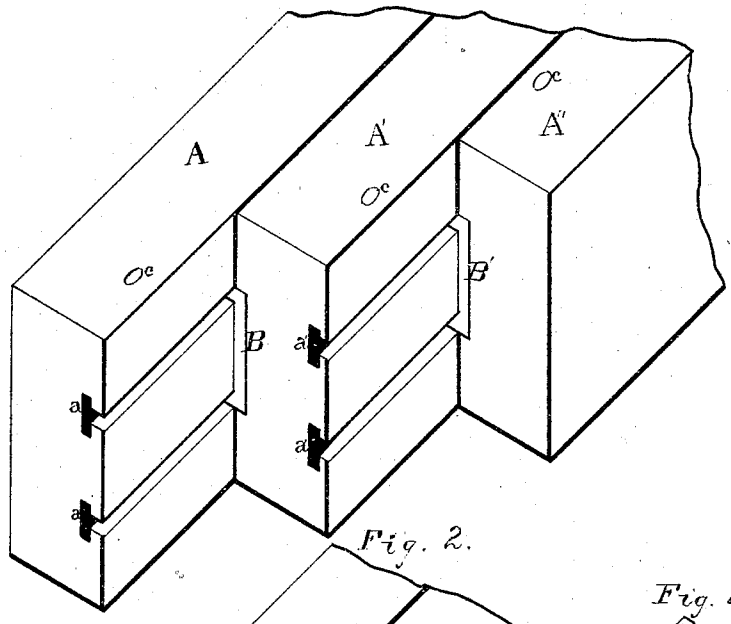

Fig. 2.

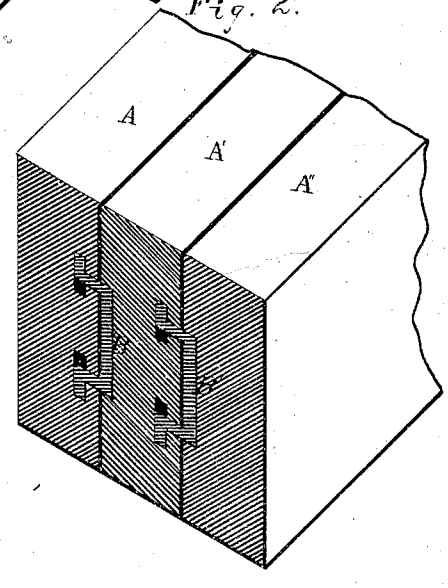

Fig. 3.

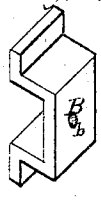

Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
D. G. Stuart
Lucian O'Brien

Inventor.
Phillip Marx
by A. McCallum
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILLIP MARX, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN EXTENSION-TABLE SLIDES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **130,731**, dated August 20, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

Be it known that I, PHILLIP MARX, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Extension-Table Slides; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction and operation of that class of extension-table slide-bars in which metal plates or slides are used in place of the ordinary wooden tongue and groove. The invention consists in providing metal slides of a new and improved form by means of which a great saving in the cost of the extension bars is effected and a better result accomplished in their operation, all as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of one end of a set of my improved extension bars partially extended. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of one of the metal slides. Fig. 4 shows a slide of modified form.

A A′ A″ represent a set of three extension-table bars arranged in the usual way side by side. The side of the bar A adjacent to bar A′ is cut with two longitudinal T-shaped grooves, *a a*, arranged parallel to each other at some distance apart. The middle bar A′ is also cut with two similar grooves, *a′ a′*, on the side next to the bar A″. The bar A″, as shown, is without the grooves. B B represent angular metal slides formed somewhat like the letter U with the ends flanged outwardly, and having screw or nail holes *b*, as shown by Fig. 3 of the drawing. These slides may also be formed with T-shaped ends, or of the form shown by Fig. 4; but I much prefer to use slides of the pattern shown by Fig. 3, for the reason that they can be molded and cast more easily and economically and with the screw or nail holes *b* formed in the casting, thereby effecting a great saving in their construction, as will be obvious to those skilled in the art.

In the drawing the slide B is shown as countersunk or set into the face of bar A′ the depth or thickness of the metal, in which position it is secured by means of a screw or nail passed through the hole *b*. The flanged or free ends of slide B are inserted in the grooves *a a* of bar A. The slide B′ is secured to the inner side of bar A″ in the same way, with its free ends inserted in the grooves *a′ a′* of bar A. The other ends of the bars, not shown in the drawing, are provided with and united by metallic slides of the same pattern.

By this arrangement it will be seen that all three of the bars are held together by the flanged or free ends of the slide plates engaging with the grooves cut in bars A A′, and that in a set of three it is only necessary to have four grooves instead of eight, as is the case where the plates are of such form as to require to engage with grooves on both sides of the middle and the inner sides of both the adjacent bars—a saving of considerable importance where economy of construction is so essential to success in the production and sale of this article of manufacture.

But I do not limit myself to this particular arrangement of the slides and grooved bars. All the adjacent sides of the bars may be grooved and the metal slides at the other ends of the bars be secured on the sides opposite to that shown in the drawing—that is to say, one shall be secured to the bar A with its free ends inserted in grooves formed in the adjacent side of bar A′, and the other in the opposite side of A′, with its free ends inserted in grooves formed in bar A″; or, again, the middle bar may be without any grooves, and have all four slides secured thereto, with their free ends inserted in grooves formed on the inner sides of the outer bars.

Any required number of these extension bars may be made up into a set by arranging the slides and grooves in either of the ways described. The wooden bars, always presenting square clean edges and smooth outer faces, make neat, compact, and strong sets of bars. The metal slides are made very stout and strong, and large enough to keep the bars slightly apart, so that they will slide back and forth without coming in contact, thereby reducing the friction and allowing for the swelling of the wood in damp weather.

In putting the bars together the metal slides are first secured in position on one bar, and then the other is slipped on endwise, the grooves engaging with the free ends of the slides. To prevent them sliding apart, stout metal bolts or rods are inserted into holes *c*, which pass vertically through the bar and grooves at proper distances from the ends; the metal slides will thus come in contact with this metal stop and prevent further extension of the bar.

What I claim as my invention is—

The combination of the slides B formed, as described, with table-extension bars grooved on their inner faces, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 29th day of July, 1872.

PHILLIP MARX. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
P. P. BURTIS,
GEO. H. HUGHSON.