N. Jenkins

Table Slides

No. 75022. Patented Mar. 3. 1868.

Fig. 1.

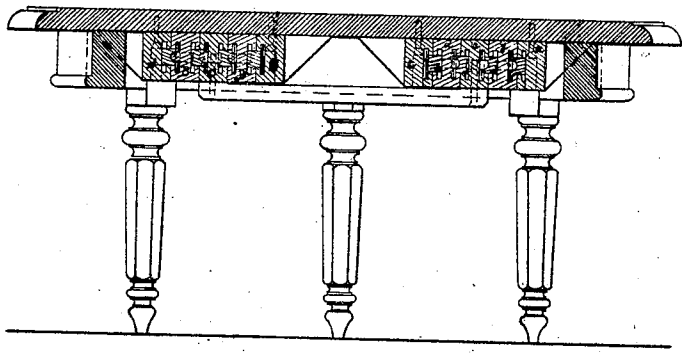


Fig. 3.

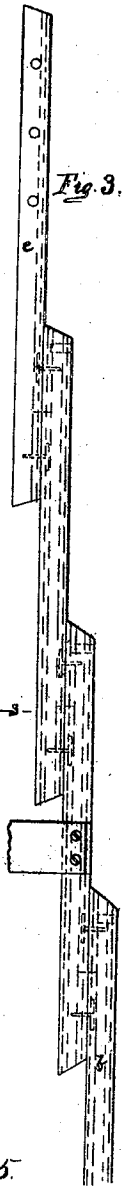


Fig. 2.

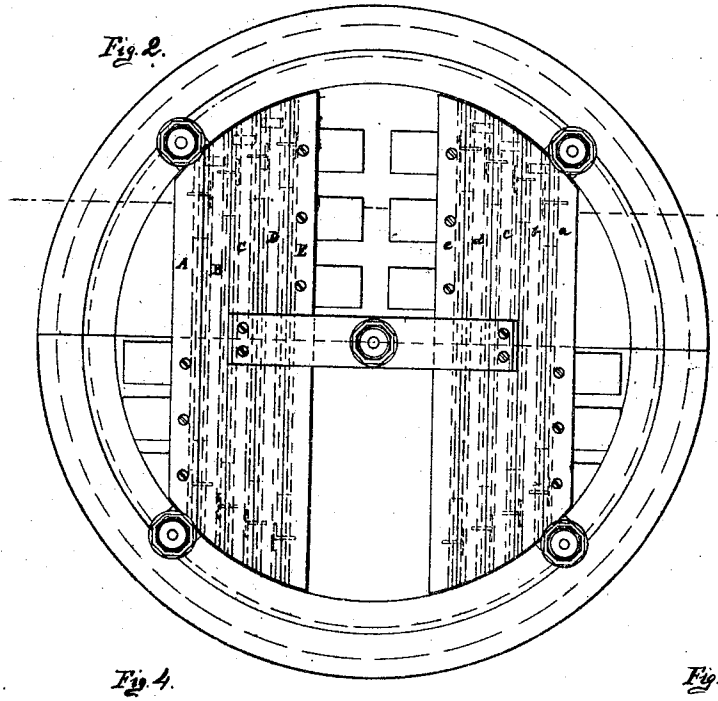


Fig. 6.

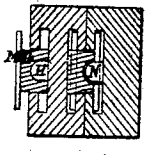


Fig. 4.

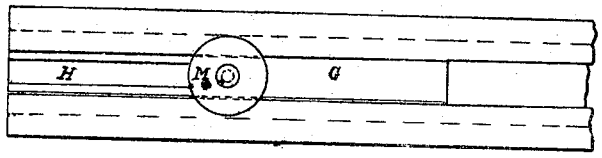
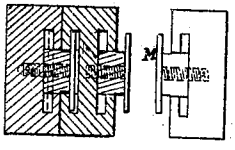


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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NICHOLAS JENKINS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, GEORGE BROWN, AND CHARLES F. BLISS, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 75,022, *dated March* 3, 1868; *antedated February* 20, 1868.

IMPROVED SLIDES FOR EXTENSION-TABLES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS JENKINS, of the city and county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Slides for Extension-Tables; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

The general construction and arrangement of the several parts of the table are identical with that in common use.

My invention relates to the parts which connect the several sections of the slides, and which control and modify their motions. It cheapens the construction, and increases the durability.

I will first describe what I consider the best means of carrying out my invention, and will afterwards designate the points which I believe to be new.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a table provided with my improved slides, the section being on the line S S in fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a view of the table from below.

Figure 3 represents some of the parts in the position which they assume when the table is fully extended. The succeeding figures represent some of the details on a larger scale.

Figure 4 is a side view of one of the slides.

Figure 5 is an end view of several of the slides.

Figure 6 represents the other ends of a portion of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures. The tints are employed to aid in distinguishing parts, and do not imply a necessary difference of material.

A, B, C, D, and E are the several slides on one side, and *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e* are the corresponding slides on the opposite side. The slides A and *a* are fast to one end of the table, and the slides E and *e* are fast to the other end. The centre leg is secured as usual, and the centrally-intermediate slides C and *c*, and the brackets or cross-pieces by which the slides are connected to the end-pieces of the table, are arranged in the ordinary approved manner; and the table is extended and contracted by a movement similar to that of ordinary extension-tables. The several slides are connected together, and made to work in contact each with the other, by means of a thin plate of metal on each, which is locked within the groove in the adjacent slide, with liberty to traverse endwise, but not in any other direction. My plates, for this purpose, are circular, as represented by M in fig. 4, and they are secured by a screw, which passes through the centre, so that they may become loose, and turn around to any extent, without occupying any greater vertical space in the groove.

The rectangular plates heretofore employed involve a liability to project upward and downward to too great an extent, by becoming turned so as to present their corners upward and downward; and these corners plough into the wood or groove in which they run, thus preventing the slides from performing their mission as slides, while mine are not so liable to be turned, having no corners; and if, by any means, the screw fastening the plate should loosen, as has been known, mine would ride and roll in the groove like a wagon-wheel, while the other would plough into the wood and become fast. The remedy which has been attempted for this evil in the old form of plates, by employing two or more screws as fastenings, has involved an increase of expense, with no corresponding advantage.

The blocks G, fitted in the grooves, form the stops, in the ordinary manner, which guide the slides, and sustain them vertically, and arrest the motion of the slides, one upon another, in the act of extending the table, and prevent the several slides from moving too far upon each other.

The stop-pins N are provided in my slides as a means of arresting the motion in the act of closing the table together. These pins strike the blocks G, when the adjacent slides have been slid together to a proper extent They arrest the motion of the slides by a more direct application of the strain than in the ordinary arrangement, with less tendency to twist, and with less tendency to induce any lateral strain, so as to cause any of the parts to bind.

Instead of placing the pins N at or very near the end of each slide, which would give them but a slight hold on the wood, I set them a sufficient distance inward upon the wood to afford a firm hold, and groove the block G, which is to receive them, in the manner indicated by H in figs. 4 and 6. In collapsing the table, or reducing it to its non-extended condition, the several pins N enter and traverse the several short grooves H until they reach and strike fair against the ends of these grooves, or strike against the plates M, to the edges of which the grooves H extend.

When, for any reason, it is desired to get a longer bearing on the slides than my round plate will afford, I can employ two of them side by side.

Some of the advantages due to certain features of my invention may be separately enumerated as follows:

First. By reason of the fact that my slide-plates M are circular, and mounted concentrically, I am able to secure them reliably by a single stout screw, or other fastening, with little expense, either for labor or material, and in a manner which renders it impossible to obstruct the motion of the slide by a mere loosening of the plate, and in a manner which involves less friction than wood plates, and no possibility of shrinking and swelling, so common in all extension-tables with wooden stops and plates:

Second. By reason of the fact that each stop N is mounted in the grooves on one part, and strikes against a part which is in the grooves in the adjacent part, I arrest the motion of the one slide upon the other by causing the force to act in or near the plane of the strain, and consequently it induces little or no side strain, while the ordinary arrangement induces much side strain. The stops are also less in the way of the other parts of the table, and interfere less with the compactness and symmetry of the work, and allow the manufacture of the slides to be conducted independent of the other parts of the table with more safety and certainty.

Third. By reason of the fact that each stop N traverses in the short grooves H in the adjacent slide, or in the block fixed thereon, as represented, I am able to secure the full travel of the slides without sacrificing the advantage due to the central position of the stop, as above explained, and am able to place the stop at a sufficient distance from the end of the slide to afford a proper strength to the parts with an arrangement of mechanism which is very simple and very easily produced by machinery.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new in the slides of extension-tables, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is as follows:

1. I claim the circular form of the metal plate M, when arranged relatively to the slides A, B, &c., and to the concentric fastening which secures it, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. I claim the stop N, centrally arranged relatively to the slides A, B, &c., with the blocks G receiving the same, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

NICHOLAS JENKINS.

Witnesses:

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W. C. DEY.