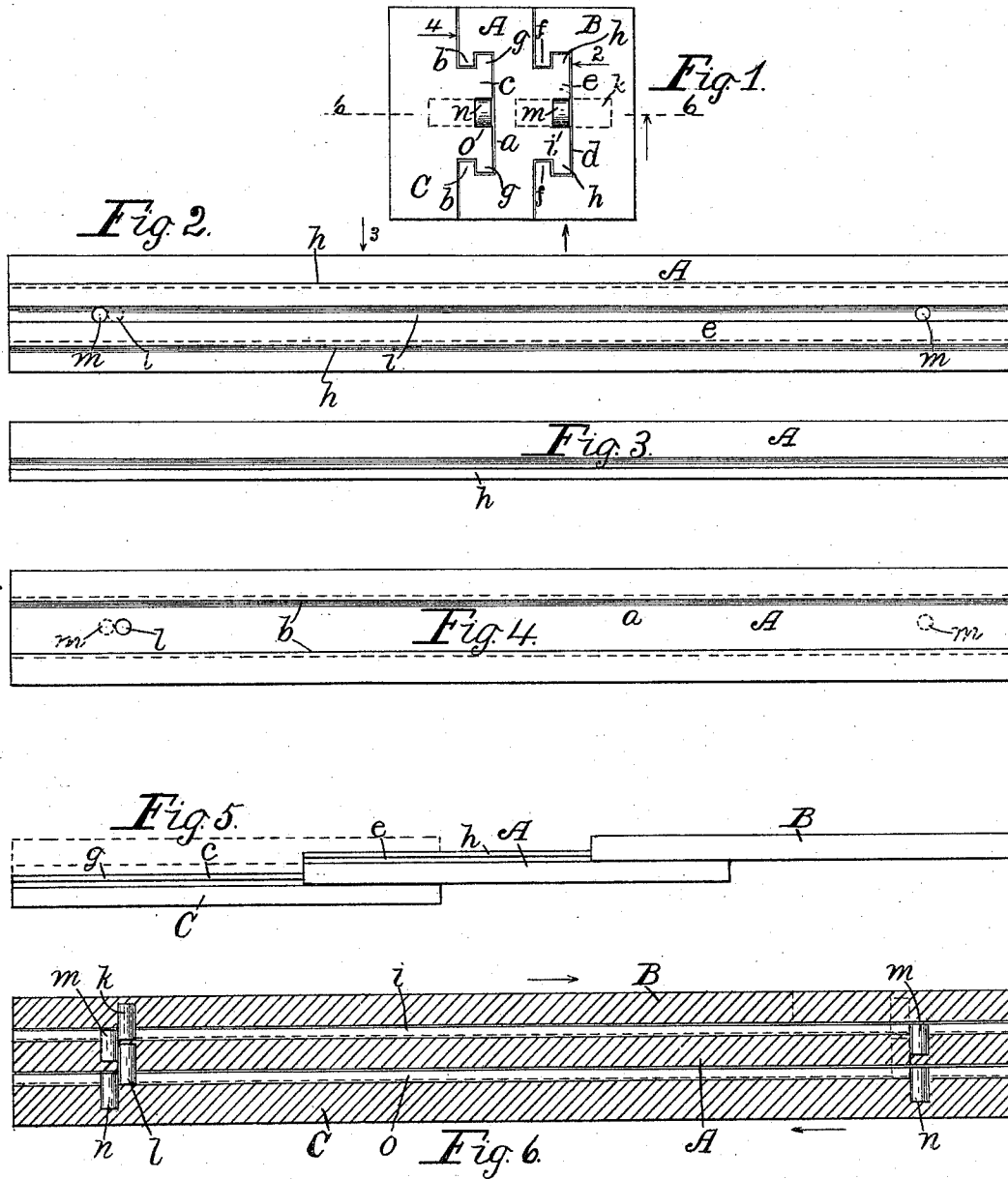


(No Model.)

H. J. DURGIN.
SLIDE FOR EXTENSION TABLES.

No. 581,956.

Patented May 4, 1897.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY J. DURGIN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

SLIDE FOR EXTENSION-TABLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,956, dated May 4, 1897.

Application filed April 30, 1896. Serial No. 589,730. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY J. DURGIN, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Slides for Extension-Tables, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to slides for extension-tables employed for the purpose of lengthening or shortening the tables. These slides are usually made of wood in two or more pieces and joined side by side, so as to slide freely upon each other in longitudinal directions.

The object of my invention is to produce a table-slide similar in form to those in common use, but one that may be more cheaply manufactured and stronger and more durable. This I accomplish by abandoning all short slide-pieces of either wood or metal in its construction, thus avoiding the cutting away of the material of the slide in a manner to render it weak, and by providing a continuous and unbroken bearing between the parts in contact to the extent to which they may at any time overlap.

The invention is hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is an end view of the slide. Fig. 2 is a plan of the middle piece, view indicated by arrow 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the middle piece indicated by arrow 3 in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the middle piece indicated by arrow 4 in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 shows the slide as a whole partly drawn out. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal section of the slide taken on the dotted line 6 6 in Fig. 1. Fig. 1 is drawn to a scale larger, and Fig. 5 to a scale smaller, than that of the other figures.

Referring to the drawings, A B C are the three main parts of the slide, they being of the same width and length and preferably made of wood. The middle part A is made with a longitudinal groove or channel *a* in one side with overhanging lips or gibs *b*, the groove being uniform in cross-section and extending from end to end of the part. The contiguous outside part C is formed with a T-shaped tongue or male part *c* along one side thereof, adapted to fit freely in the groove *a*

of the part A, as shown. This tongue *c* is a portion of the part C itself (and not a separate piece inserted in a channel formed in the part C) and extends continuously and unbroken from end to end of the part C. From this description of the parts A C it will be understood that the bearing between them is at all times continuous as to longitudinal directions to the extent to which they lap upon each other.

The part B is formed with a groove or channel *d*, similar to the groove *a* in the part A, the latter part having a tongue *e* to fit the groove. This tongue *e* and the groove *d* are uniform in cross-section and continuous from end to end of the respective parts, so that the bearing between them at any time will be continuous and unbroken to the extent to which they lap upon each other, the same as in the case of the parts A C, above described. The tongue *e* is a solid part of the piece A, and not a separate piece inserted therein. The tongues *c* and *e* are provided, respectively, with two lips or projections *g g* and *h h*, which fit within the undercut portions of the grooves *a* and *d* and prevent the parts from being separated except by endwise movement. On account of making these several tongues and grooves continuous from end to end of the respective parts of the slide long bearing-surfaces between them are secured, and by forming the male portions or tongues of the parts A C of the slide directly upon or from the parts themselves I avoid cutting into said parts in a manner to weaken them. This gives greater strength to those parts and renders them much less liable to split than if they were cut into to receive separate male pieces or tongues.

The tongue *e* is provided with a narrow longitudinal groove *i*, extending from end to end of the part A. This part is provided with stops *m m*, extending into the groove to intercept a pin *k*, rigid in the part B and occupying the groove between the stops *m m*, Fig. 6. On account of this construction of the device the longitudinal movements of the part B upon the part A are limited by the pin *k* encountering one or the other of the stops *m m*, and the parts are prevented from becoming separated or detached.

The tongue or male piece *c* of the part C is

similarly formed with a groove *o*, extending the full length of the part, the latter being provided with stops *n n*, extending into said groove. The adjacent part A is provided
5 with a pin *l*, reaching into the groove between the stops *n n*, which serves to limit the longitudinal motions of the parts A C upon each other, said parts being prevented from becoming separated.

10 There may be two or more parts A B C taken to form the slide, but two, a male and a female part, are necessary, the number above two not being essential to my invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

15 A table-slide consisting of a series of longitudinally-movable strips of the same width, one surface of one of the side pieces and of each of the intermediate pieces being provided with a longitudinally-undercut groove
20 extending continuously and unbroken from one end of the strip to the other, and one surface of the other outside strip and the other

side of each of the intermediate strips being provided with a T-shaped tongue, the central portion of each tongue being provided with 25 a narrow continuous and unbroken groove extending from one end of the strip to the other, of two pins secured at a distance from each other in the groove of each tongue, one of which pins is detachable and one pin per- 30 manently secured in the undercut groove of each strip, the permanent pin being located between the two pins and adapted to engage therewith and limit the movement of the strips upon each other, substantially as set 35 forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 25th day of April, 1896, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY J. DURGIN.

Witnesses:

ENOS B. WHITMORE,
M. L. WINSTON.