(No Model.)

E. METS.

KNOCKDOWN TABLE.

No. 335,140. Patented Feb. 2, 1886.

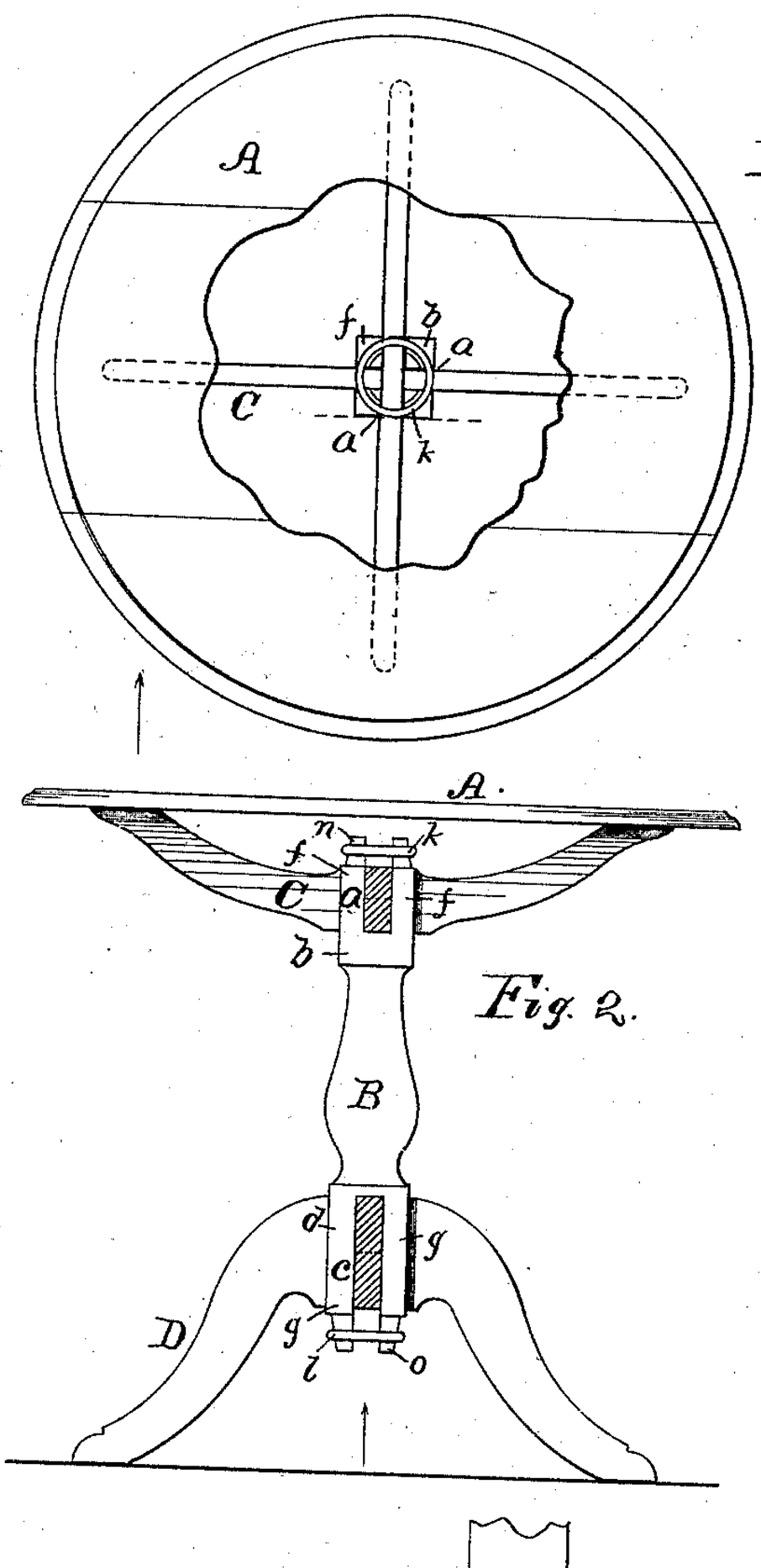

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

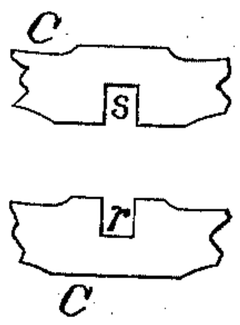

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

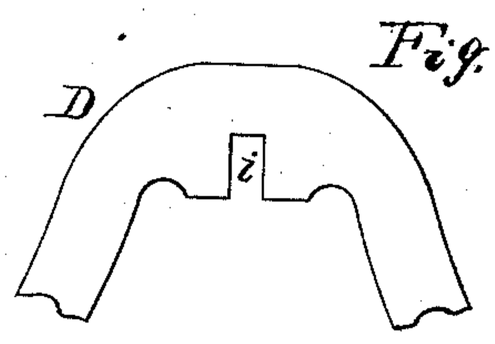

Fig. 4.

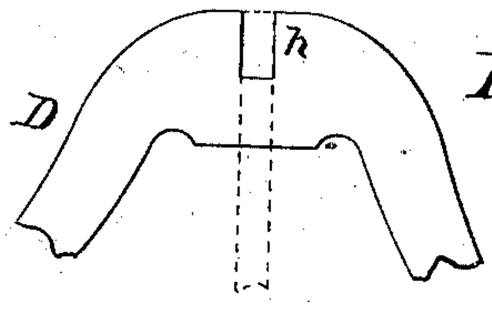

Fig. 5.

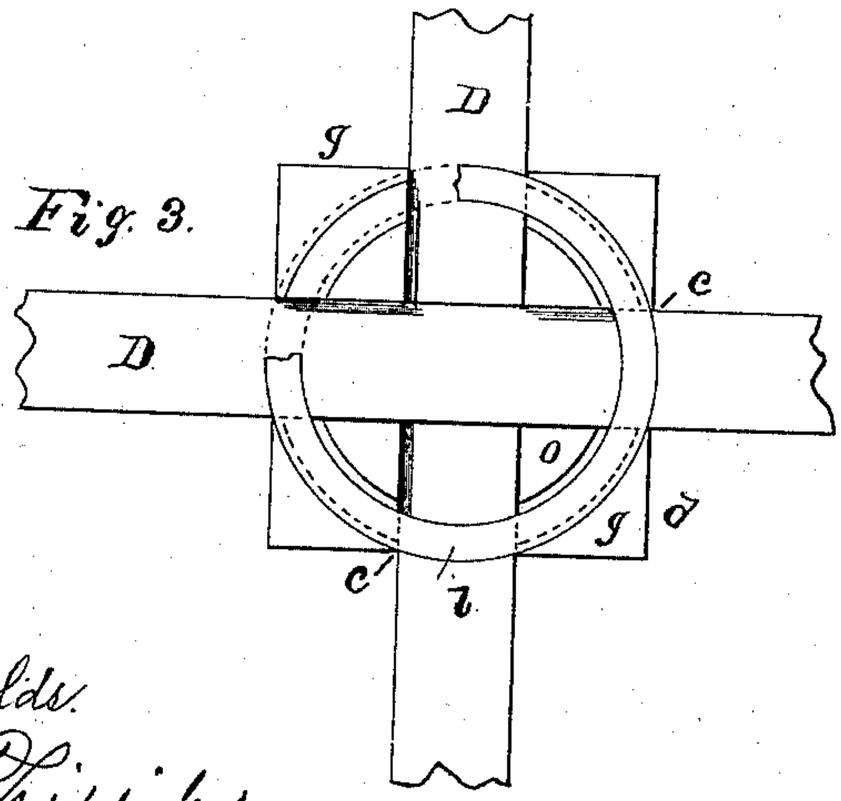

Fig. 3.

Attest.
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M. D. Phillips.

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Elisha Mets.
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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELISHA METS, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO ANTHONY P. DE NEVE, OF SAME PLACE.

KNOCKDOWN TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,140, dated February 2, 1886.

Application filed May 28, 1885. Serial No. 166,917. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELISHA METS, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Knockdown Tables, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce a knockdown table in which the legs and arms for supporting the top are joined and held to the column in a novel manner, the invention being fully described in the following specification, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the table taken from above the same, the central portion of the top being broken away to uncover the upper head of the column and show the manner of inserting the supporting-arms therein; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the same viewed as indicated by arrow in Fig. 1, a supporting-arm and leg being vertically sectioned next the respective heads of the column; Fig. 3, a view of the lower head of the column and portions of the legs and clamping-ring, viewed as indicated by arrow in Fig. 2, drawn to a larger scale to better show the manner of joining and inserting the legs and of holding the same by the clamping-ring. Figs. 4 and 5 are side elevations of the middle portions of the legs, showing the manner of notching the same for the purpose of joining them; and Figs. 6 and 7 similarly show the middle portions of the supporting-arms.

Referring to the parts, A is the top of the table, which, as shown, is circular. B is the column, C the supporting-arms, and D the legs. The column is formed with prismatic heads *b* and *d*, which are each formed with longitudinal cross-slots *a* and *c*, opening out at the ends and sides thereof, dividing the heads each into four equal branches, *f* and *g*. When put together, the supporting-arms and the legs occupy the respective slots *a* and *c* in the heads, crossing each other evenly at right angles, as shown.

In Figs. 4 and 5 is shown the form of the middle portion of the legs. These parts of the legs are made of uniform thickness, and a vertical rectangular notch or recess, *h*, is formed in the upper edge of one leg, and a similar notch, *i*, in the lower edge of the other leg. These recesses are each formed just half through the respective legs from edge to edge thereof, and each of such width as to receive the other leg, so that when put together, crossing each other at right angles, the legs are even at the top and at the bottom. The supporting-arms are formed and are put together in the same manner by means of the notches *r* and *s*.

The cross-slots in the heads of the column are formed of such dimensions as to receive, respectively, within them the sets of cross-arms and cross-legs, as above stated and shown.

The respective heads of the column are formed with tapering or conical parts or terminals *n* and *o*. A metal compressing-ring or clamping device, *k*, is fitted to slide over the tapering part *n*, and a similar device, *l*, is fitted to the conical part *o* of the head *d*. By driving these compressing-rings over the conical parts in directions toward the heads, where said conical parts are of larger diameter, the branches *f* and *g* will be brought toward each other and caused to tightly pinch the supporting-arms and legs inserted in the heads.

To take the table down it is only necessary to remove the clamping-rings to release the legs and supporting-arms, which may be then easily removed from the column.

Instead of the compressing-rings *k* and *l*, other simple means may be employed by which to hold the legs and cross-arms to the post, such as a screw passed through the branches of the latter into said legs and cross-arms.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The legs, supporting-column, and arms of a table, said column being formed with a head at its upper and lower ends, respectively, and divided into branches, said arms resting in the openings between the branches of said upper head, and said legs resting in the openings between the branches of said lower head, said branches of the heads being made conical or tapering at their free ends, in combination

with clamping-rings placed upon said branches, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, in tables, of supporting-arms halved together and legs halved together, as shown, a supporting-column formed at either end with a divided conical head, said arms placed in the slots of the upper head of said column, and said legs placed in the slots of the lower head of the column, and clamping-ring placed to encircle said respective heads, substantially as shown and described.

E. METS.

Witnesses:
E. B. WHITMORE,
J. L. REYNOLDS.