

No. 751,285.

PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

J. HERZOG.
TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

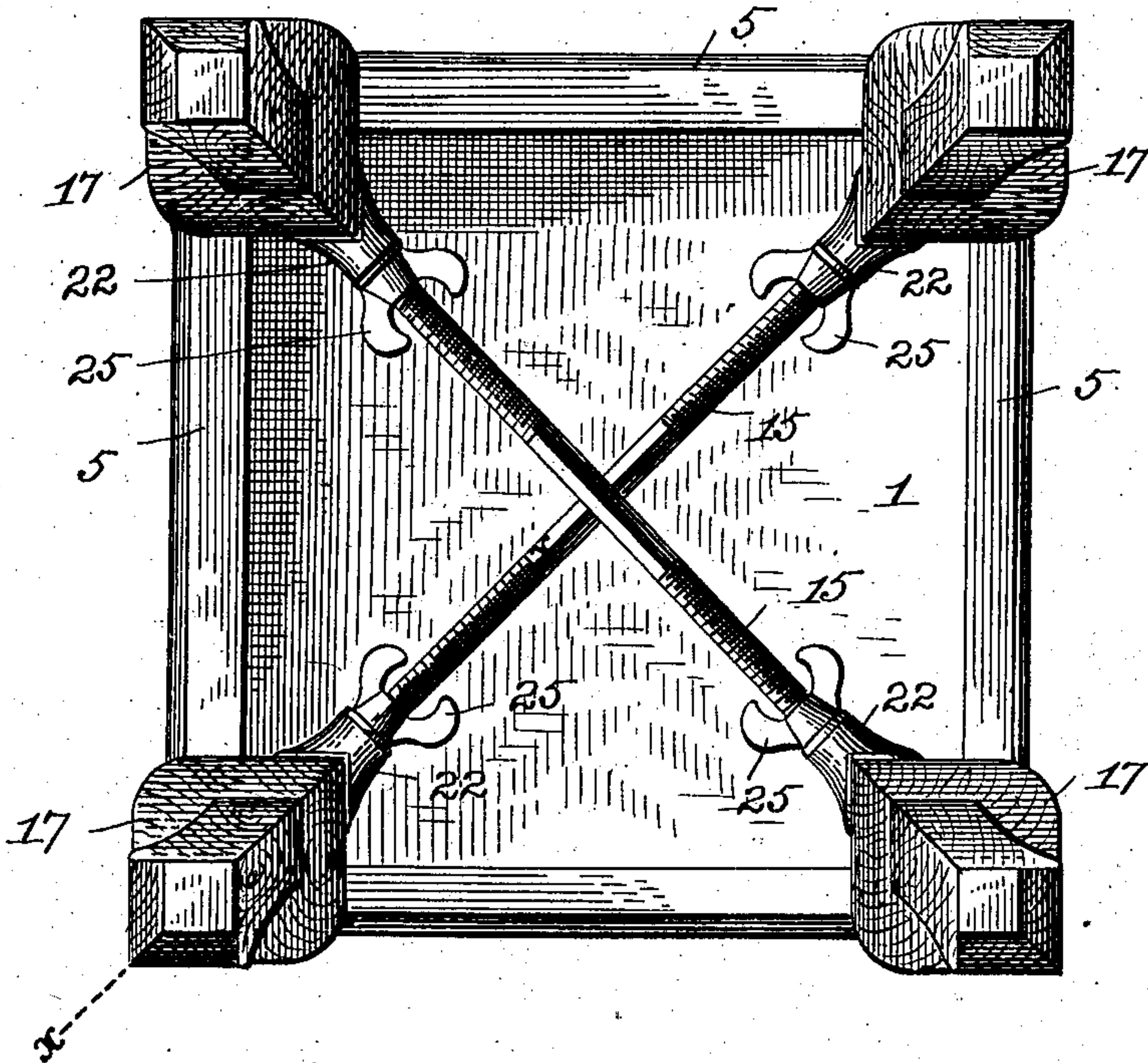


Fig. 2.

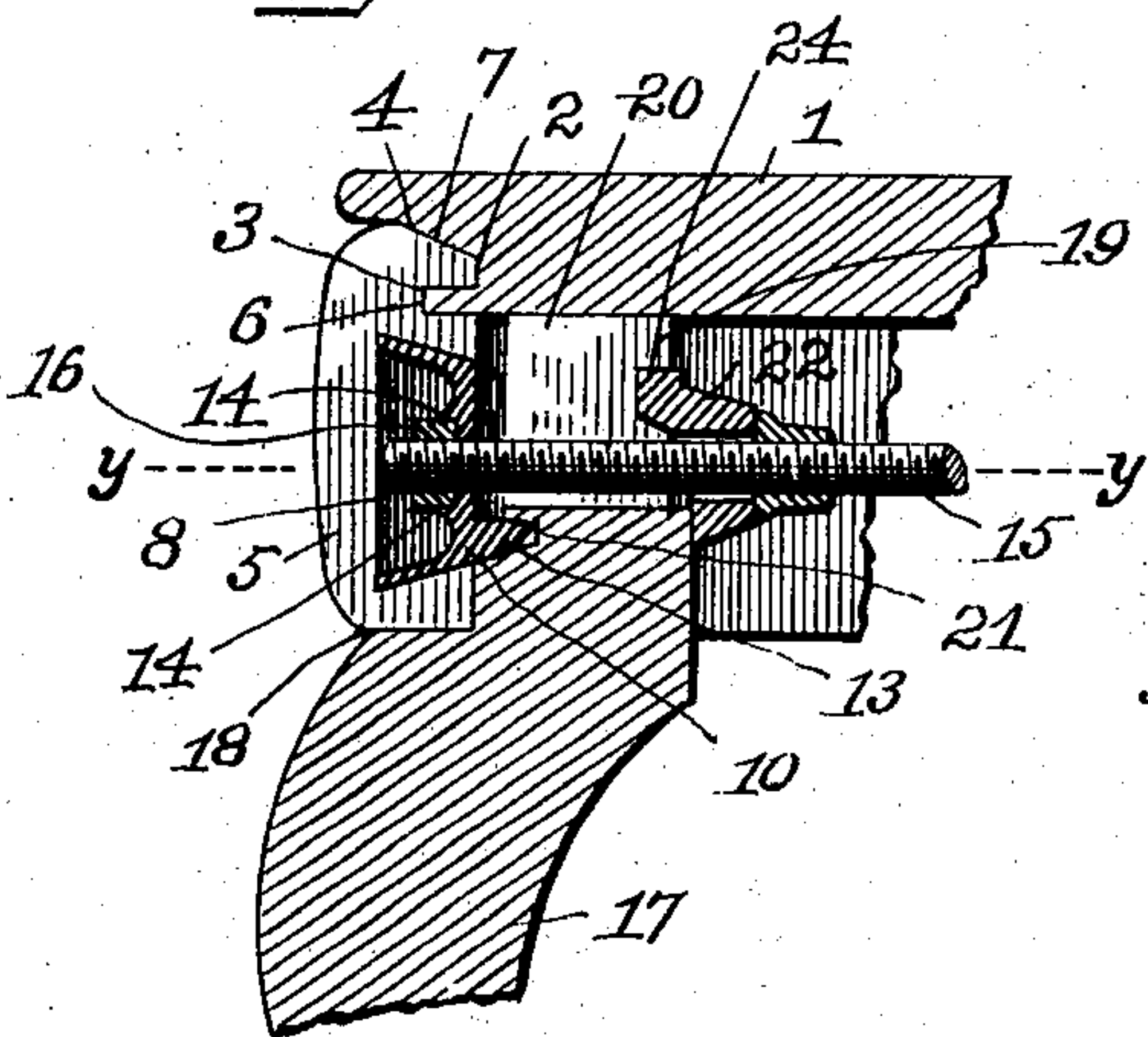
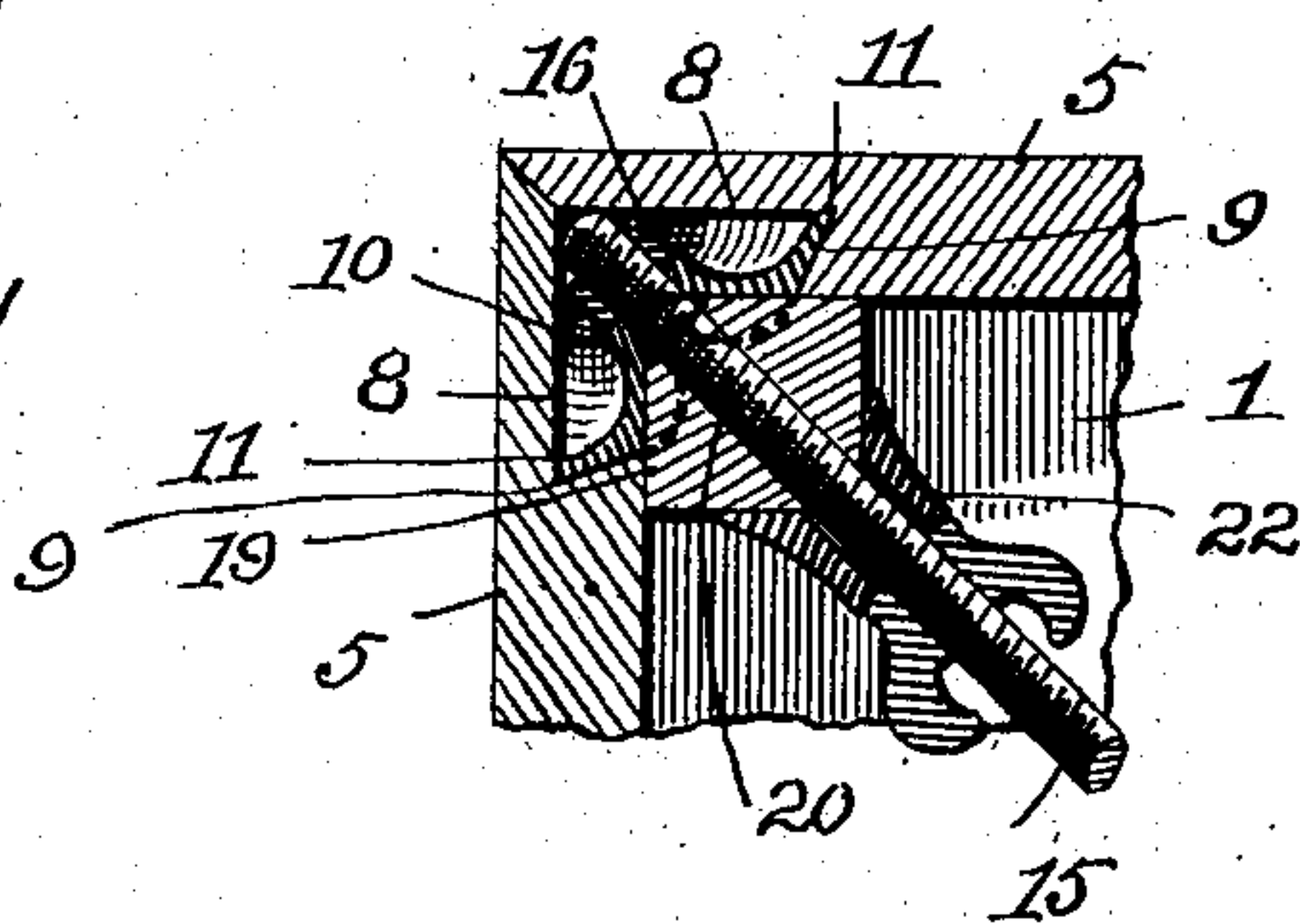


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

Edw. L. Jewell
C. D. Davis

John Herzog
INVENTOR
by R. H. Bishop
Attorney

No. 751,285.

PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

J. HERZOG.
TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 23, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

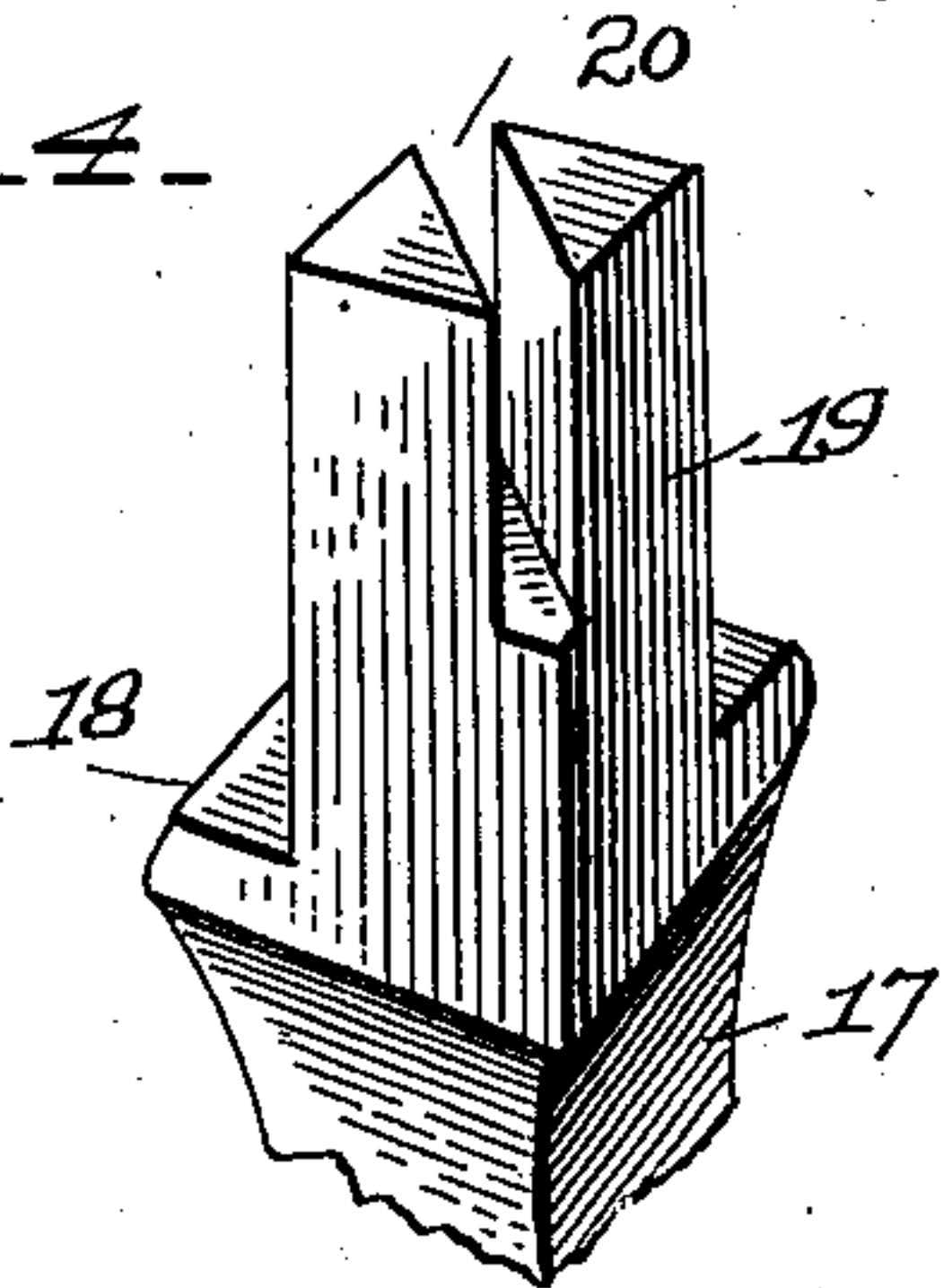


Fig. 5.

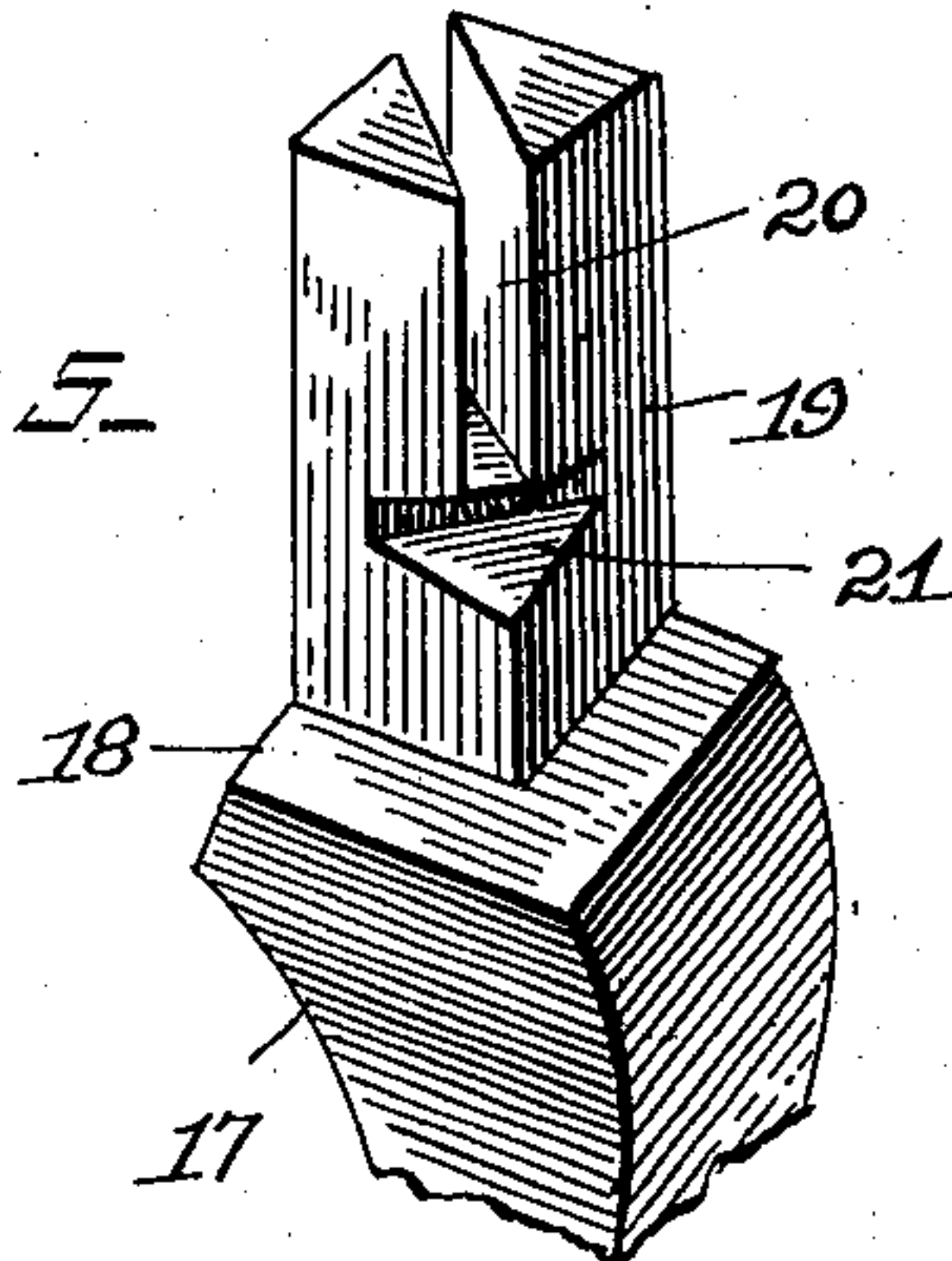


Fig. 6.

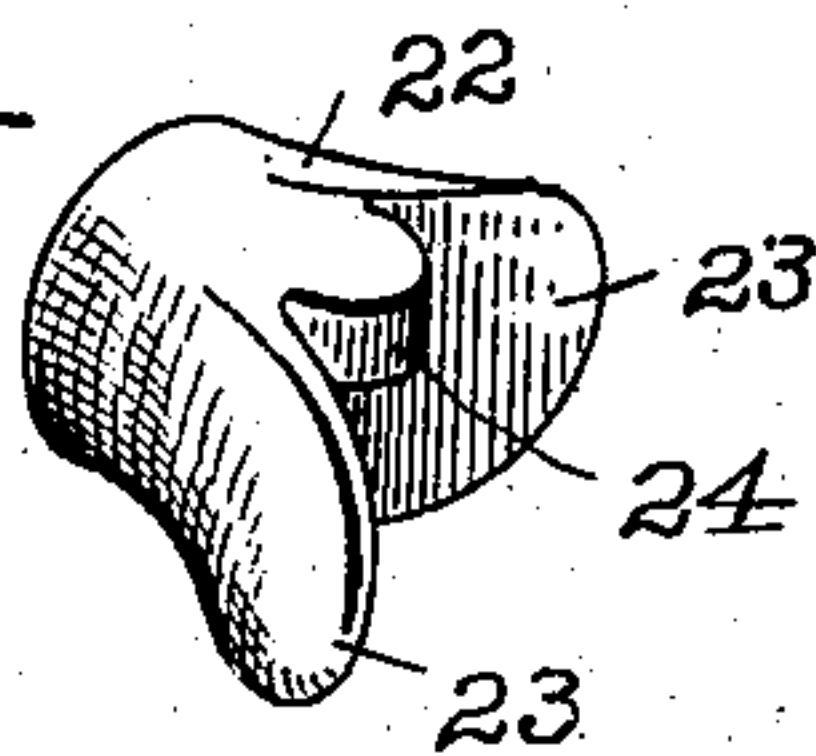


Fig. 7.

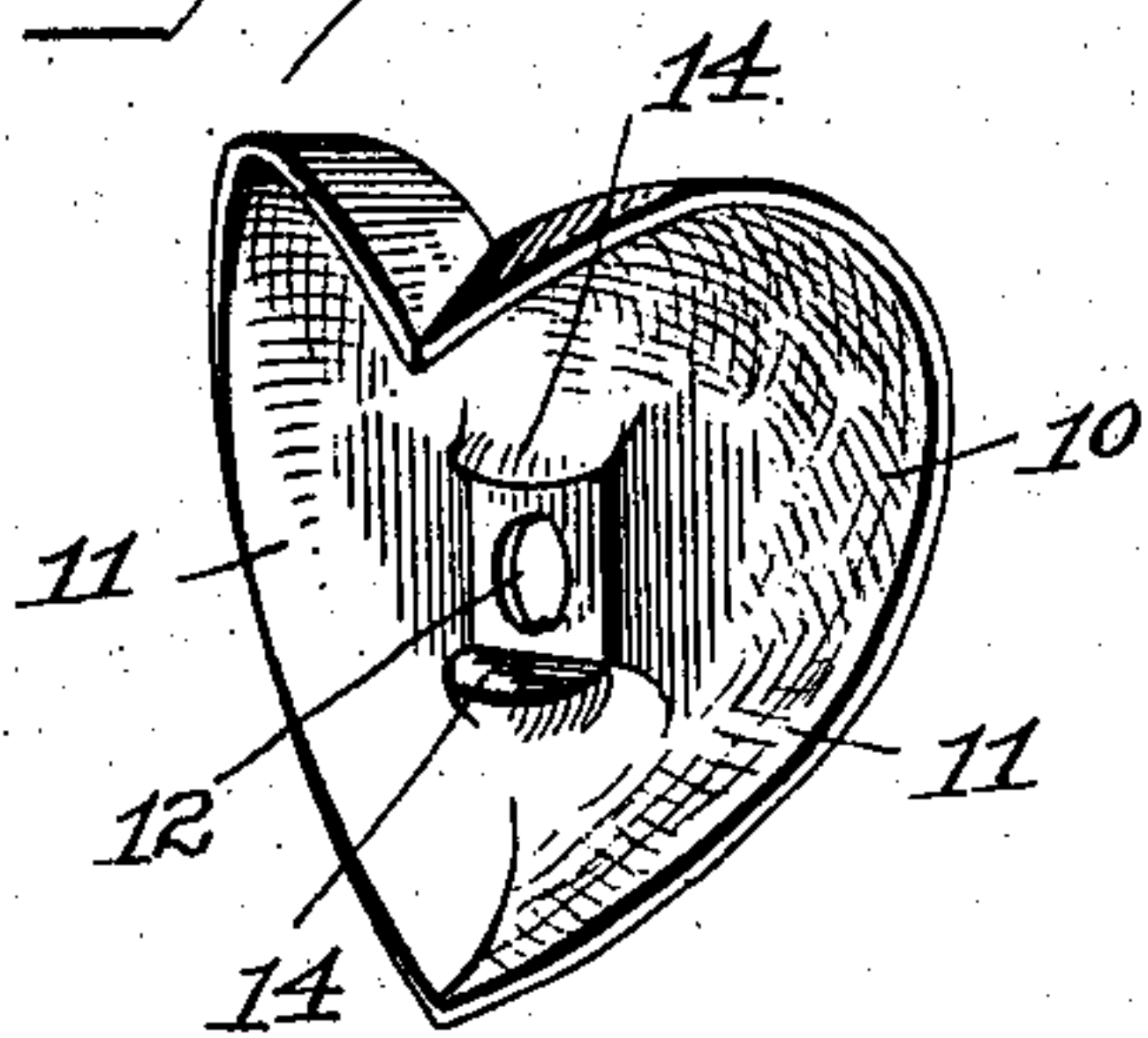


Fig. 8.

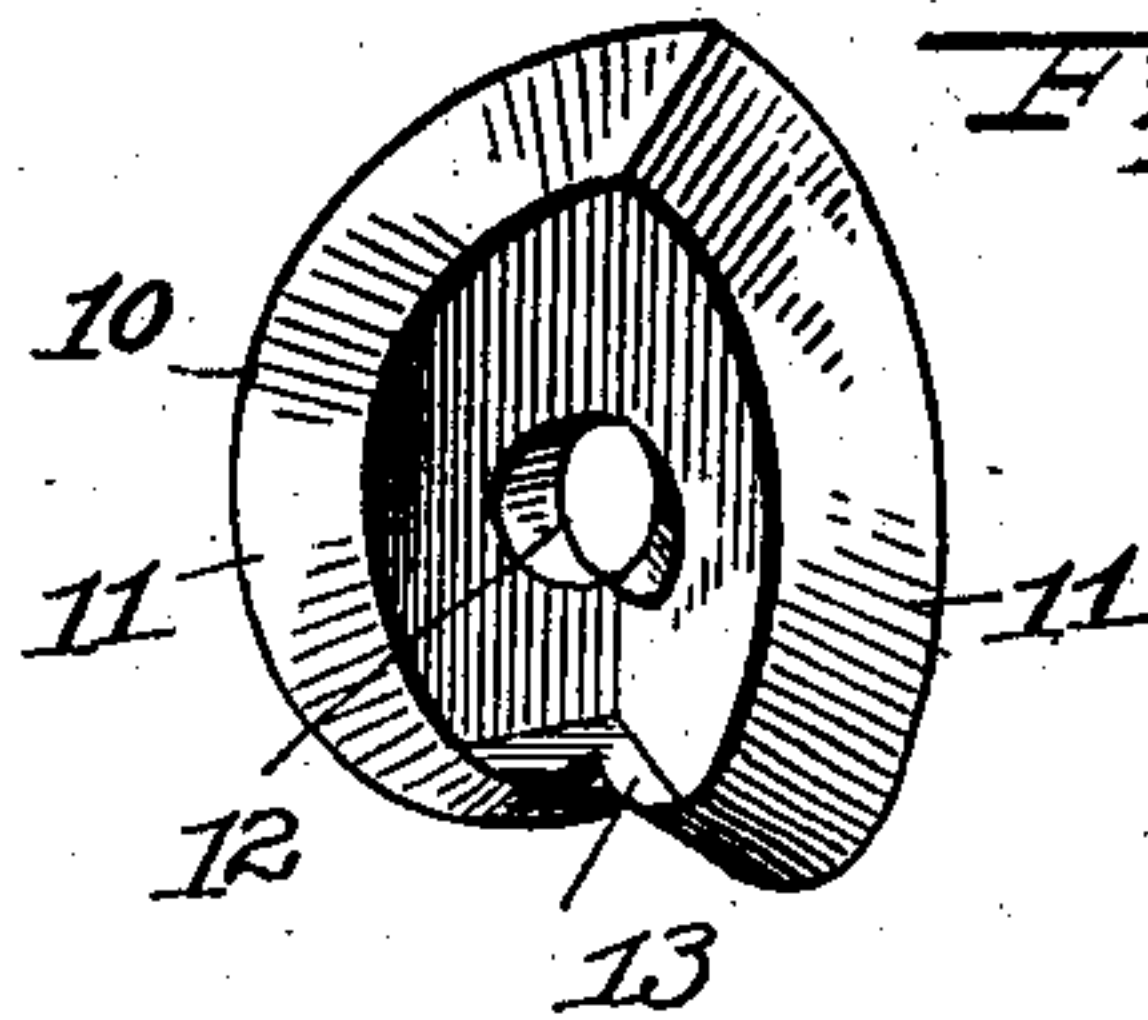
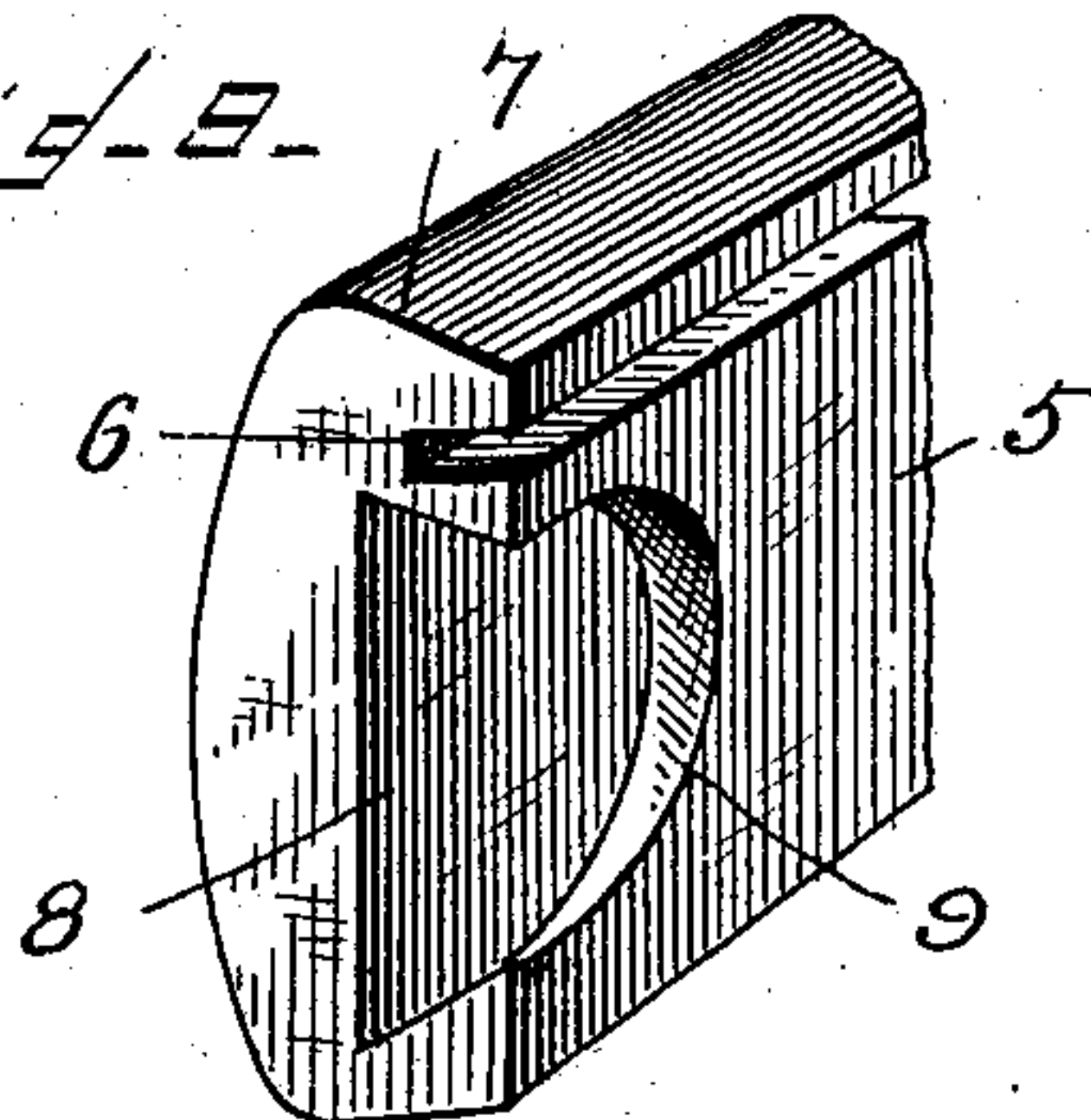


Fig. 9.



WITNESSES

Edwin L. Jewell
C. O. Davis

John Herzog
INVENTOR
by R. W. Bishop
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HERZOG, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,285, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed March 23, 1903. Serial No. 149,117. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN HERZOG, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tables, of which the following is such a full, clear, and exact description as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

The object of this invention is to provide a table the parts of which may be packed in a small space for transportation and which can be quickly put together and firmly secured. An example of such a table is illustrated in the accompanying drawings; and the invention consists in certain novel features of the same, as will be hereinafter first fully described and then particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings just mentioned, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a table embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line *y y* of Fig. 2. Figs. 4 and 5 are detail perspective views of the upper end of the leg. Fig. 6 is a detail perspective view of the leg-clamp. Figs. 7 and 8 are detail perspective views of the rail-clamp, and Fig. 9 is a detail view of the end of the rail.

The table-top 1 is provided in its edge with an annular groove 2, the lower wall of which is horizontal, forming a rib or tongue 3, and the upper wall of which is beveled or inclined upwardly and outwardly, as shown at 4, to provide an extended clamping-surface to coact with the upper edge of the rails. The rails 5 are provided in their inner faces, near their upper edges, with grooves 6, adapted to receive the ribs or tongues 3 on the table-top, and their upper edges are beveled, as at 7, to coact with the beveled portion 4 of the table-top. The ends of the rails are suitably mitered or shaped to fit together, and in their ends are formed the sockets or recesses 8, adapted to receive the rail-clamping blocks. These recesses, it will be noticed, open through

the ends and the inner faces of the rails, and their walls 9 are flared toward the outer faces of the rails, whereby they are adapted to fit over the edges of the rail-clamping blocks 10 and hold the same. The said blocks 10 are castings having wings 11 adapted to enter and fit snugly in the sockets 8 in the meeting ends of adjoining rails. The blocks are provided with central openings 12, through which the clamping-rods pass. Each block is provided with the horizontal ledge or lip 13 on its inner face near its lower edge and with the horizontal shoulders 14 on its outer face above and below the central opening 12, the purposes of which will presently appear. The rails are drawn together and against the table-top by clamping-rods 15, which extend between the opposite joints and pass through the openings 12 in the clamping-blocks 10. These rods are provided with right and left threads at their opposite ends, and nuts 16 are mounted thereon beyond the rail-clamping blocks and adapted to fit between the shoulders 14 thereon and be thereby held against turning. The parts being arranged as thus described and shown, if the clamping-rods be turned the nuts will be caused to move along the rods, and consequently will force the clamping-blocks toward the centers of the rods, thereby drawing the rails firmly against the edges of the table-top and securely clamping the same.

The table-leg 17 is formed with a horizontal shoulder 18, which is adapted to bear against the lower edge of the rail, and thereby support the table, and above this shoulder the leg is extended upward a distance about equal to the height of the rail. This upper extended portion or post 19 is constructed with a diagonal notch or open-ended slot 20, extending downward from its top to a point slightly below its center, and on its outer corner immediately below said slot is a horizontal notch 21. When the leg is in position, this notch 21 receives the ledge 13 of the rail-clamping block, which thereby aids in preventing the leg from dropping away from the top or the top being lifted from the leg. The clamping-rod passes through the slot 20 of the leg, and

a leg-clamping block 22 is mounted on the rod between the center thereof and the leg. This leg-clamping block is in the form of a ring or collar having flaring wings 23 adapted to bear against the sides of the post 19 and also having a lug 24 adapted to enter the slot, and thereby prevent turning of the collar and consequent crushing of the walls of the slot. A thumb-nut 25 is mounted on the clamping-

rod and adapted to be turned up against the leg-clamping block 22 to hold the same against the leg and bind the leg firmly against the rail. The construction and arrangement of the several parts being thus made known, the operation and advantages of the device will be readily appreciated. The turning of the clamping-rods, as before stated, draws the rails against the top and securely clamps them thereagainst. The tongue-and-groove formation of the top and the rails intimately locks the top in place, so that it cannot be lifted from the rails, while the beveled surfaces of the parts cause the table-top to rise slightly as the rails are drawn together. The rib or tongue of the top is thus caused to bind against the upper wall of the groove in the rail, and a very rigid structure results. The rail-clamping blocks lie flush with the inner faces of the rails, so that a continuous smooth surface is presented to lie against the upper post of the leg, and a firm body is provided against which the leg is clamped. Owing to the flared form of the socket in the rail, the clamping-block cannot be dislodged except by an endwise movement. Consequently when the clamping-rods are turned the rails are necessarily drawn against the top. After the top and rails have been secured together the legs are placed in position over the clamping-rods, and the leg-clamping blocks are then secured firmly in place by the thumb-nuts to bind the legs against the rails and the rail-clamping blocks. The table can then be lifted and moved without any fear of any of the parts dropping.

It will be readily seen that the table can be dismantled and the parts packed in a small compass for transportation and that the parts can be quickly assembled and a very firm table provided without the use of any nails or other fastenings which would destroy the wood or mar the appearance of the article.

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

1. In a table, the combination with the top, of rails having their inner faces adapted to engage the edges of the same, clamping-blocks seated within the meeting ends of the rails, and clamping-rods mounted in and extending between the blocks of opposite joints.

2. In a table, the combination with the top,

of rails adapted to engage the edges of the same and provided in their ends with sockets having outwardly-flared walls, clamping-blocks fitted in said sockets and forming a connection between the adjoining rails, and clamping-rods extending between said blocks and adapted to draw the same and the rails against the top.

3. In a table, the combination with the top, of rails adapted to engage the edges of the top, clamping-blocks seated within the ends of said rails and provided with horizontal shoulders on their outer sides, nuts held by and between said shoulders, and clamping-rods extending between the clamping-blocks, passing through the same and engaging said nuts.

4. In a table, the combination with the top, of side rails having their upper portions adapted to engage the edge of the top and provided with flared sockets in their ends, clamping-blocks having wings engaging the sockets in the meeting ends of adjacent rails, and clamping-rods mounted in and extending through the said blocks whereby when the rods are turned the rails will be drawn together and against the top.

5. In a table, the combination with the top, of rails having their inner faces adapted to engage the edges of the top, clamping-blocks seated within and entirely inclosed by the meeting ends of the rails, and connections between the opposite blocks to hold the rails against the top.

6. In a table, the combination with the rails, and clamping-blocks fitted therein provided with leg-supporting projections on their inner sides, of legs fitted over said projections and against the rails, clamping-rods extending between said clamping-blocks and passing through the legs, and clamps mounted on said rods and adapted to bind the legs against the clamping-blocks in the rails.

7. In a table, the combination with the rails, and clamping-blocks fitted therein provided with leg-supporting projections on their inner sides, of legs fitted against the rails and having horizontal notches engaging the said projections, rods fitted in and extending between said clamping-blocks and passing through the legs, and clamps mounted on said rods and bearing against the legs.

8. In a table, the combination with the top, the rails engaging and adapted to bind against the edges of the same, the legs fitted against the inner faces of the rails and provided with external shoulders supporting the rails, clamping-blocks fitted in the rails and engaging and supporting the legs, rods extending between said clamping-blocks and through the legs, and clamps fitted on said rods and bearing against the legs.

9. In a table, the combination of the rails,
clamping-blocks seated in the meeting ends
of adjoining rails and forming a connection
between the same, and means between the op-
5 posite blocks for drawing the same toward
the center of the table.

In testimony whereof I have signed this

specification in the presence of two subscrib-
ing witnesses.

JOHN HERZOG.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH GROHMANN,

RUTH BENJAMIN.