No. 803,873. PATENTED NOV. 7, 1905.

R. S. BROWN.

BENCH LEG.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 3.

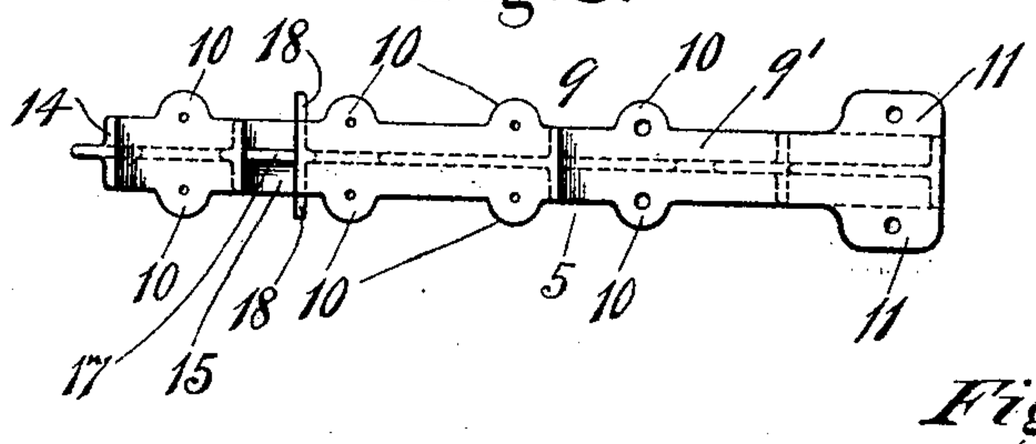


Fig. 1.

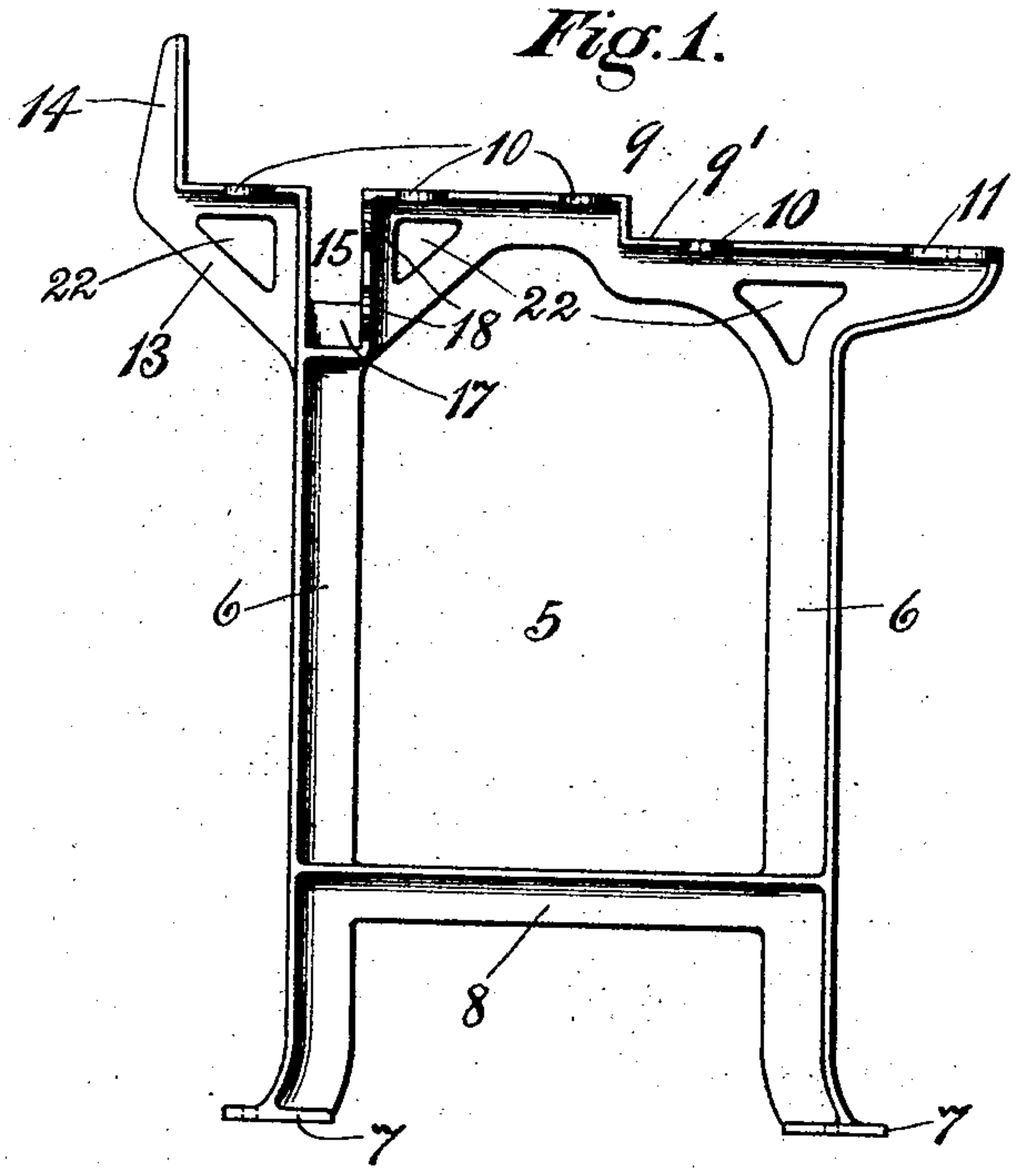


Fig. 2.

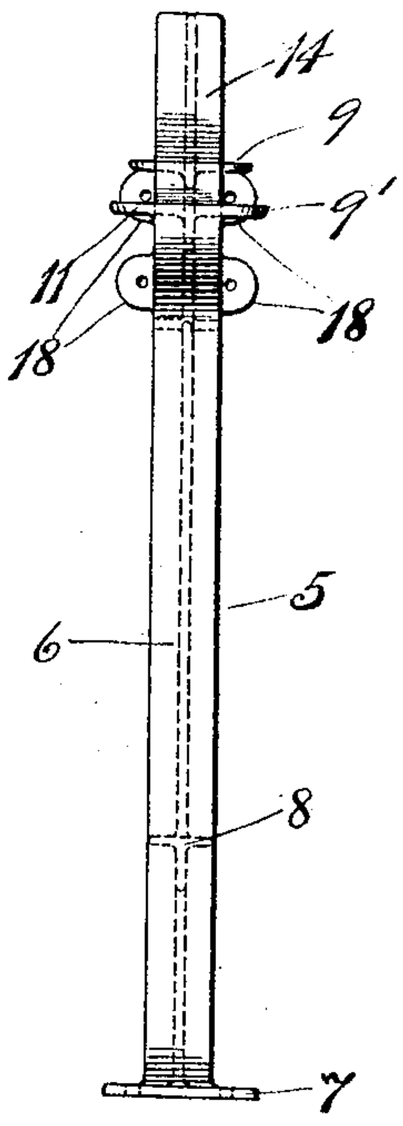
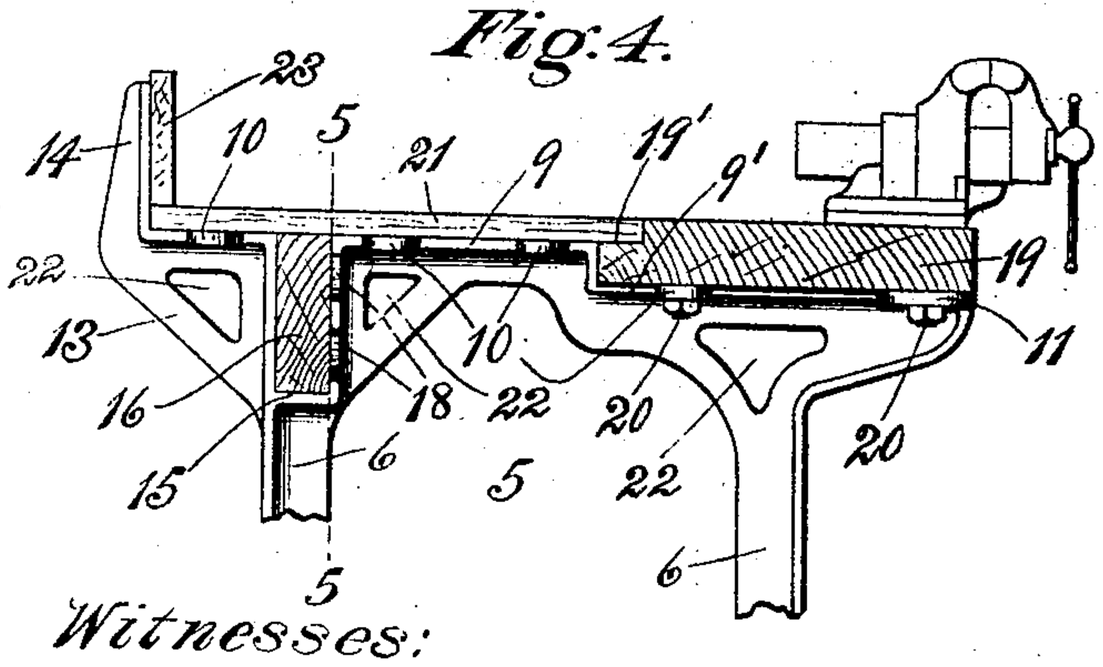


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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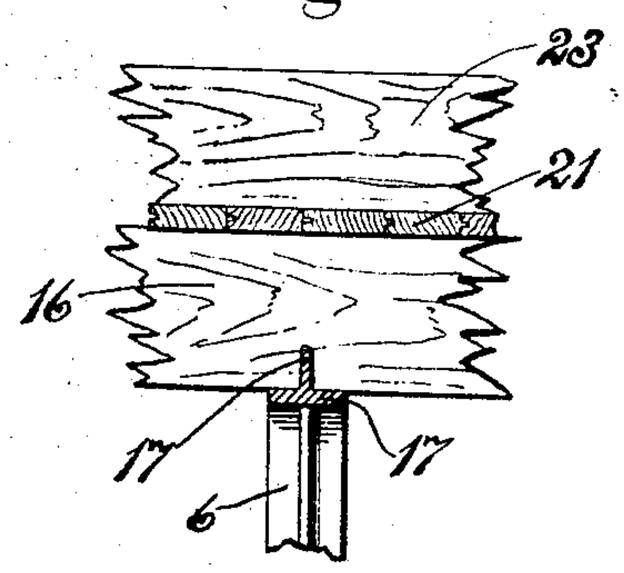
Frances E. Blodgett.

Fig. 5.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig: 6.

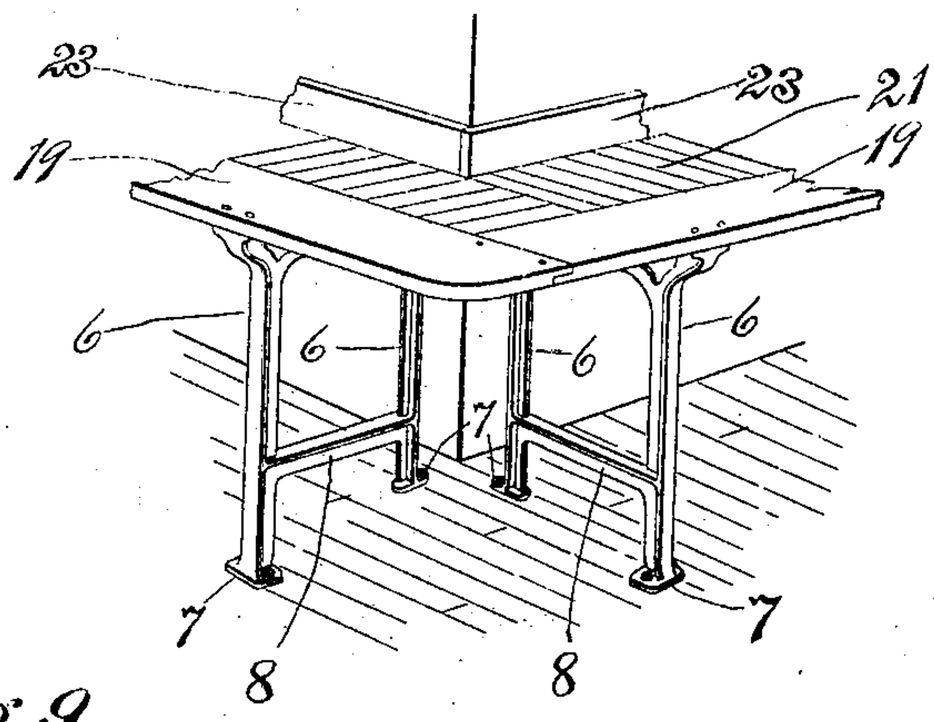


Fig: 9.

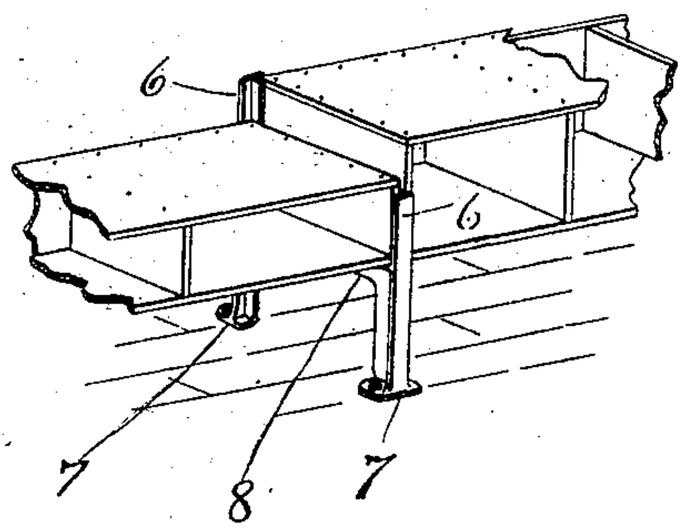


Fig: 8.

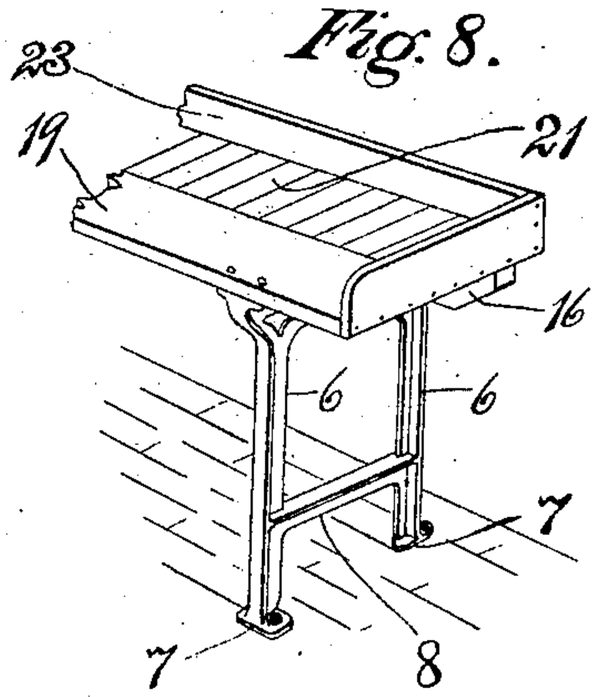
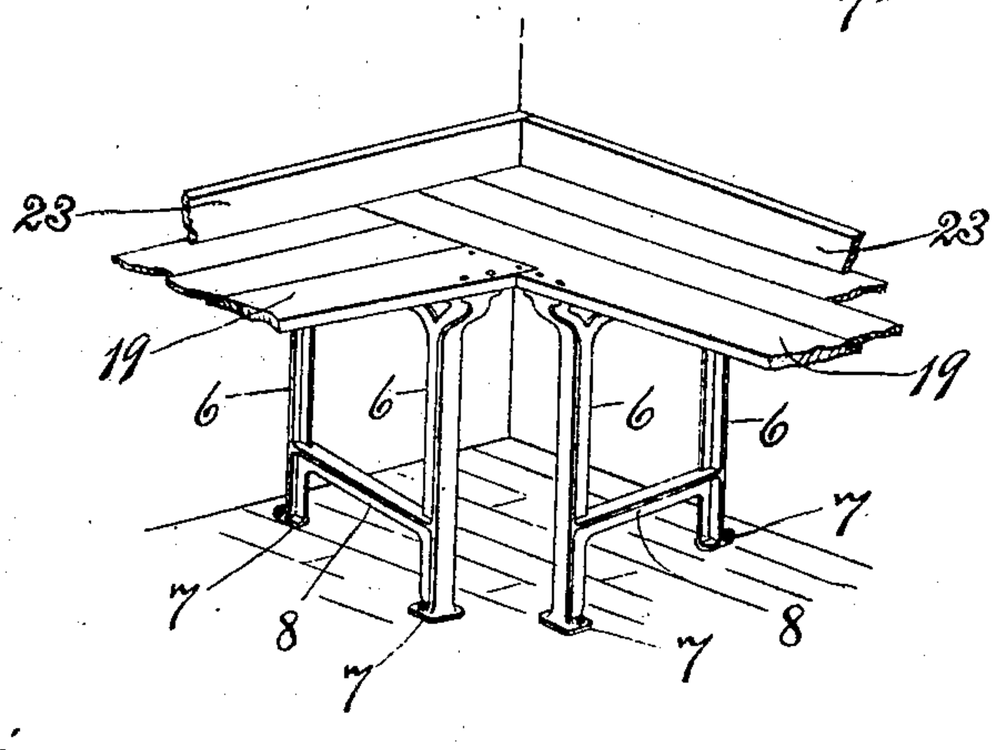


Fig: 7.



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Inventor:

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Wm. F. Blodgett

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BENCH-LEG.

No. 803,873. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 7, 1905.

Application filed September 21, 1904. Serial No. 225,342.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT S. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bench-Legs, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to work-benches.

In the old styles with which I am familiar work-benches have been of such construction that they were necessarily placed against the wall of the building. With the advent of single-story shops on the weaving-shed plan great increases in floor-space have been made with but little addition to the wall-space, and it is therefore more necessary in such buildings to place the benches in the middle of the room and elsewhere in the same independent of the wall.

In the present construction the prime object of the invention is the provision of a bench-leg which may be used at any point in the floor-space of the building and which will support the bench in a reliable manner, as will be hereinafter set forth.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a bench-leg having a pocket to receive the stringer upon which part of the boards constituting the table of the bench are supported.

Further objects of the invention relate to the peculiar construction of the bench-legs by the use of a series of which a portable and stronger bench results and one admitting of several styles of bench-top, as will be hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved bench-leg. Fig. 2 is a front elevation, and Fig. 3 is a top plan view, of the same. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view showing the construction of the bench-top. Fig. 5 is a sectional view on line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Figs. 6 and 7 illustrate corner constructions of a work-bench with the improved bench-leg; Fig. 8, an end construction, and Fig. 9 a "shelf-and-bin" construction.

Like numerals designate similar parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 5 designates in a general way the improved bench-leg, and it is composed of a single casting having standards 6, of structural-iron shape in cross-section, T-iron being shown, although other forms may be employed without departure from the invention, if desired. These standards have flanged and perforated feet 7, through which bolts may be passed for securing them to the floor, and they are united a short distance above their lower ends by a cross web or brace 8, also of T shape, as shown in Fig. 1 and by dotted lines in Fig. 2. A flanged top 9 connects the standards 6, and this top is depressed at 9′ and is provided with perforated ears 10, projecting from each side, to which ears the boards of the table are secured, and with flanges or ears 11 at its forward end to receive other fastening devices. An angular extension 13, provided with a vertical T-shaped flange 14, is formed integral with the end of the rear standard 6 and the top 9, and in said standard and top is formed a pocket 15 for the reception of a stringer 16, uniting the series of legs.

From the bottom of the pocket projects a rib 17, adapted to enter a notch or kerf in the stringer, as shown in Fig. 5, and on the inner side of said pocket are perforated flanges 18, which afford a broad bearing-surface for the stringer and through the holes of which bolts may be passed for securing said stringer rigidly in place.

In the construction shown the forward part of the work-table consists of a plank 19, secured to the ears 10 and 11 by bolts 20, said plank being rabbeted at 19′ to receive the forward ends of boards 21, and thus form a flush joint. These boards 21 are united by tongue-and-groove joints, which abut at their rear ends against the flange 14, and some of said boards are bolted to the ears 10 on this part of the top 9. In this way a strong and serviceable table is provided, one in which the grain of the wood may be arranged as desired and one in which a smooth and flush top surface is provided.

To afford lightness, openings 22 may be formed in the top of the leg, as shown in Fig. 1.

A backboard 23 is shown in Figs. 4 and 5 supported by the boards 21, and said board may be secured in any desired manner to the flange 14.

By notching the stringer on its under side it readily receives the rib 17, and the bottom of the stringer rests upon the flange 17′, from which said rib extends. It will thus be seen

that the notch in the stringer comes on the compression side of the beam when the bench is loaded, and that therefore the notch does not weaken the stringer, as the cut will close under pressure, and the ends of the kerf will abut against the rib. The leg is also rendered stronger by said rib 17 across the lower end of the pocket 15.

As my improved bench is independent of the wall, it can be moved as a unit when desired, and when located near the wall it is sometimes desirable to place a screen (not shown) between the top of the backboard 23 and said wall to prevent small articles from falling back of the bench.

In Fig. 6 a pair of improved bench-legs is shown supporting the table or bench proper in one form of corner construction and in Fig. 7 in another form of corner construction.

In Fig. 8 the manner in which an end of the bench is supported is illustrated, while Fig. 9 represents what is known as a "shelf-and-bin" construction below the top.

As will be evident, the T-shaped sectional form of the cross-brace 8 with the flange down constitutes on its top surface a comparatively broad rest for a lower shelf, and the like construction of the uprights 6, with their flanges extending inward, facilitates bin construction (see Fig. 9) by forming abutments and separators.

Variations in width of the front plank 19 to suit different requirements and to permit of the use of different widths of stock require no change in the form of the leg, as no harm will result if there is a slight space at the joint 19′.

By the use of my improvement with any of the various different styles of tables or bench-tops and with the maximum distance between centers a stiff bench is obtained with a minimum number and weight of the legs, this result being accomplished by the longitudinal stringers 16, aided by the backboard 23, secured to the vertical T-shaped flanges 14.

My invention is not limited to the precise details shown and described, for changes may be made without departure therefrom, nor is it limited to the use of any particular material in manufacturing the improved bench-legs.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A work-bench comprising a table, and bench-legs, each having uprights, a flanged top to which said table is secured, and a pocket for the reception of a stringer.

2. A work-bench comprising bench-legs, each having a top with a depressed portion; heavy planking inserted in said depressed portion; and planking secured to the top of each leg adjacent to said depressed portion, and being flush with said heavy planking.

3. A work-bench comprising a table, legs having pockets provided with vertical cross-ribs; and stringers secured in said pockets, and bearing against said cross-ribs.

4. A bench-leg comprising united standards, and a top to which the table is secured, said bench-leg having a pocket in line with one of the standards for the reception of stringers.

5. A bench-leg comprising a pair of united standards having inwardly-extending longitudinal ribs, a top having a depressed portion and a pocket in line with one of the standards, and a backboard-support projecting vertically from an end of said top.

6. A bench-leg comprising standards of angular shape in cross-section, a brace, also of angular shape in cross-section, uniting said standards, a flanged top, having a pocket in line with one of the standards, and a vertical backboard-support projecting from the rear end of said top.

7. A bench-leg comprising standards of T shape in cross-section, the stems of the T facing inward, a T-shaped brace uniting the standards, the stem of the T projecting downward, and a top provided with perforated ears, a depressed portion, and a pocket in line with one of the standards for the reception of a stringer.

8. A bench-leg comprising vertical T-shaped standards a T-shaped brace uniting the standards, a flanged top provided with a pocket in line with one of the standards and having a vertical cross-rib, a broad overhang at the rear end of the top, and a flange extending vertically from the end of the overhang.

9. A bench-leg comprising T-shaped uprights, a T-shaped brace uniting said uprights, a flanged top depressed for a part of its length in its forward portion to accommodate heavy planking, a pocket in the top, and extending into one of the standards, and a projection rising from the top at one side of the pocket, and serving as a backboard-support.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT S. BROWN.

Witnesses:
M. A. FARRELL,
J. M. ANDERSON.