

No. 836,879.

PATENTED NOV. 27, 1906.

P. GUTTENBERG & J. NÉMETH.

WORK TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 11, 1903.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

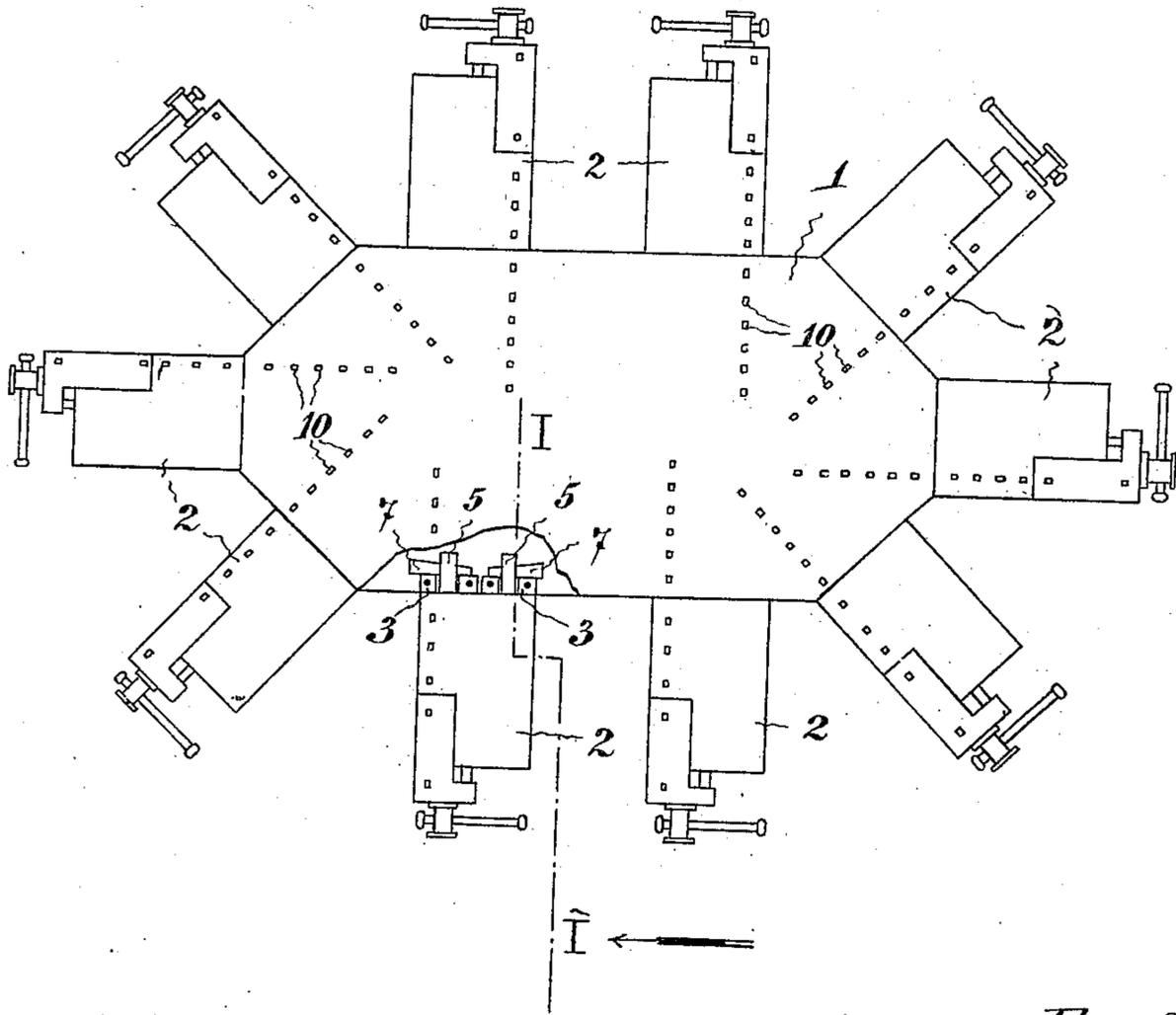


Fig. 4.

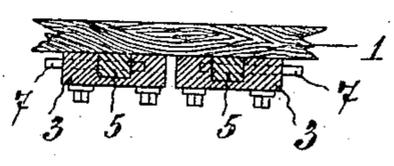


Fig. 1.

Fig. 8.

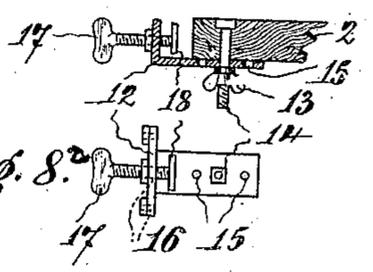


Fig. 8.

Witnesses:

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M. B. Hayes

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Paul Guttenberg and  
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

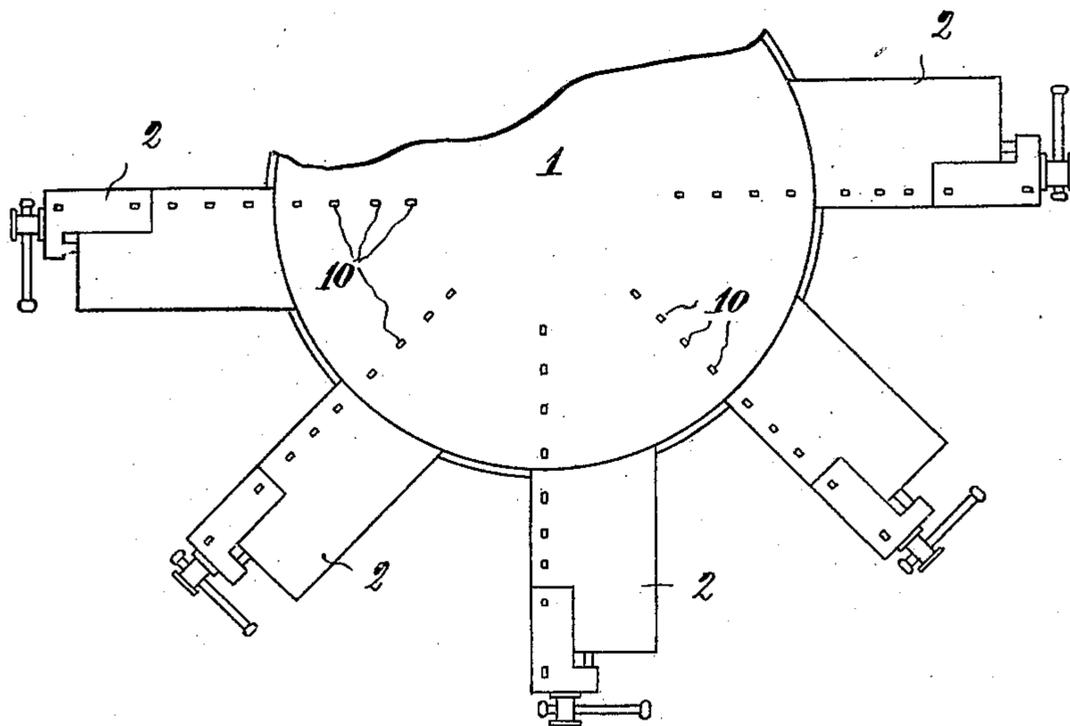
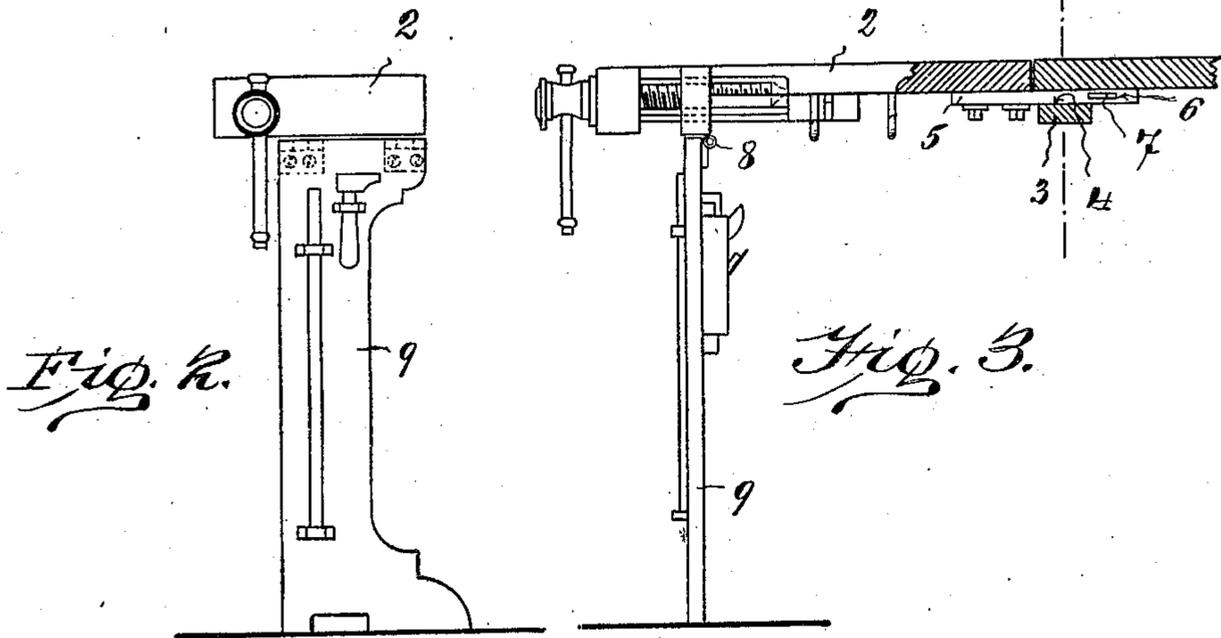


Fig. 7.

Witnesses  
*Harold [unclear]*  
M. B. Hayes.

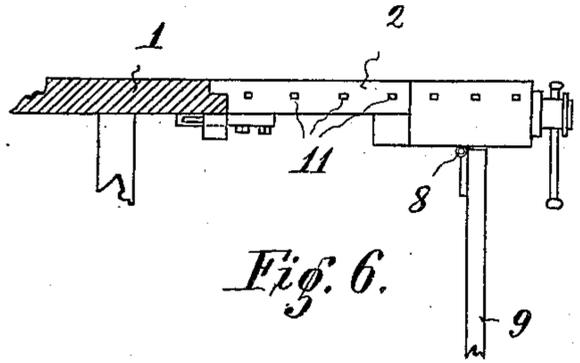
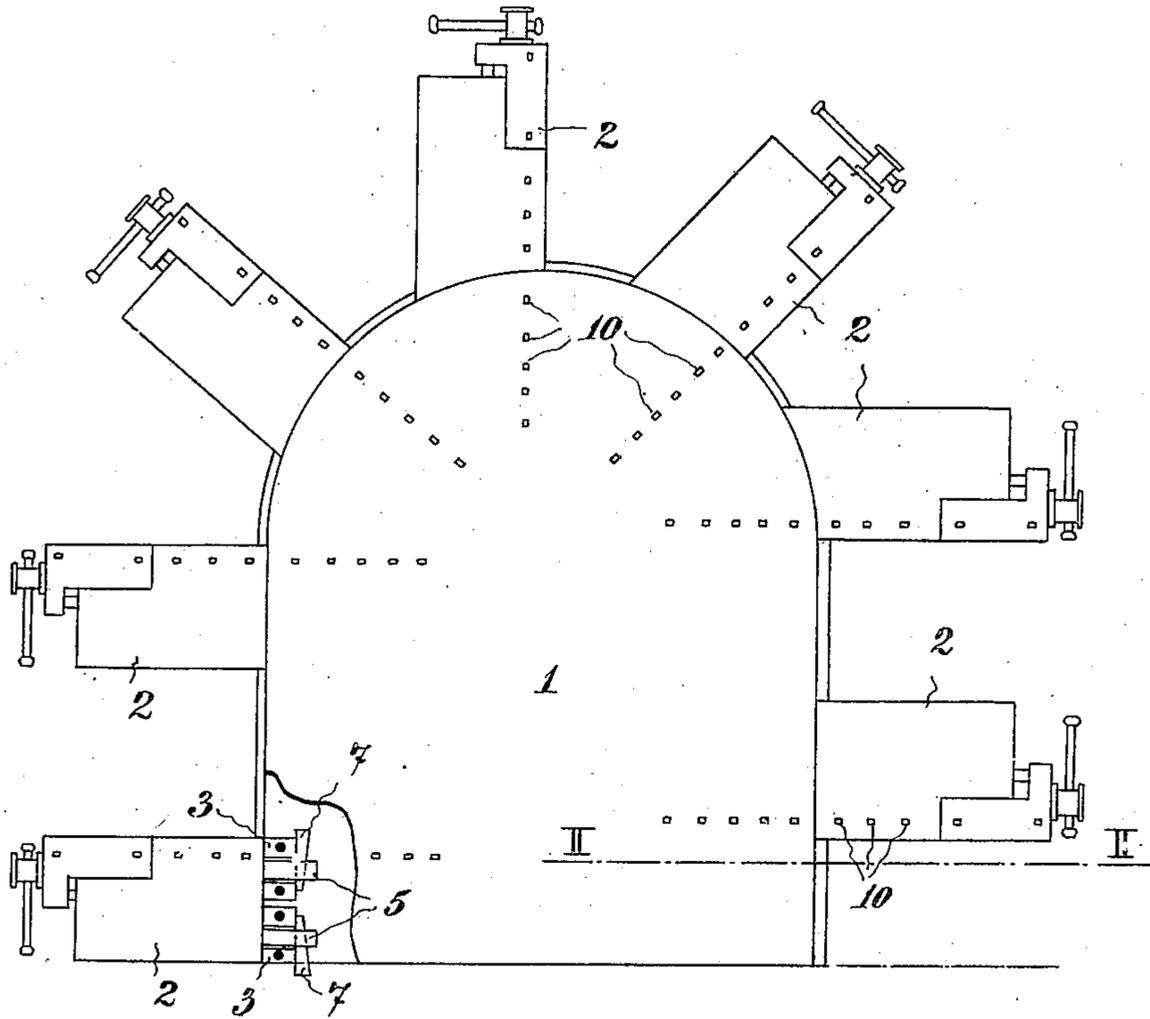
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P. GUTTENBERG & J. NÉMETH.  
WORK TABLE.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*

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*M. B. Hayes.*

*Inventors:*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL GUTTENBERG, OF BUDAPEST, AND JULIUS NÉMETH, OF UJPEST,  
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

## WORK-TABLE.

No. 836,879.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 27, 1906.

Application filed November 11, 1903. Serial No. 180,774.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, PAUL GUTTENBERG, professor, residing at 31 Tórcz Korut, Budapest, and JULIUS NÉMETH, professor, residing at 12 Rozsa Utoa, Ujpest, in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, subjects of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Work-Tables, of which the following is a specification.

In large cities and populous districts the idea of providing school workshops for children has been largely entertained, so as to enable such children to spend their spare time to some useful purpose and acquire some skill, while they are afforded a pleasant recreation. In order to make such workshops generally accessible, however, it is necessary to provide tables upon which the greatest possible number of pupils can proceed with their work day by day. This object is attained by means of the work-table which forms the subject of this invention, upon which from ten to twelve or even more children may not only carry out their school tasks, take their meals, and engage in modeling or the like, but the table is so arranged that each child's place may readily be converted into a complete carpenter's bench, so that by means of a specially-constructed vise adapted to be attached to the bench all operations of cabinet-making or the like may be carried out.

Three constructional forms of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings by way of example.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a work-table of this kind provided with a table-top of polygonal form. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 show a removable carpenter's-bench member for each place at this table and the means for its attachment in front and side elevation and in section, respectively. Fig. 5 is a partial plan of such a work-table provided with an elliptical table-top. Fig. 6 is a section on the line II II of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a plan view of a work-table of this kind provided with a round table-top, and Fig. 8 shows the vise for the bench attachment in section. Fig. 8<sup>a</sup> is a plan view of the bench attachment.

The work-table consists of a heavy table-

top 1, which, as shown in Figs. 1-5 and 7, may be of polygonal, elliptical, or circular form and which in Fig. 1 is represented with ten places, in Fig. 5 for fourteen places, and in Fig. 7 with eight places. In order to permit of carpentry being practiced, the table-top is provided in the same manner as a carpenter's bench at each work-place with a row of holes 10 for the reception of bench-hooks and the like, while the "work-bench members" (properly so called) 2 are removably attached to each place by means of tenons and wedges. To this end there are arranged upon the lower face of the table-top 1 at each work-place two ledges 3, provided with recesses, Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 6, in which recesses 4 tenons 5 on the under face of each of the work-bench members 2 engage and are secured in place by means of wedges 7, driven through slots 6 in these tenons, so that the part 2 is firmly attached to the table-top. In order the better to support it, the free end of each of the benches 2 is provided with a foot 9, hinged at 8, which may also serve for suspending the tools employed.

The holes for the bench-hooks are, as shown in the different forms of table-top, arranged in such a manner that, on the one hand, the pupils cannot obstruct each other, while, on the other hand, every part of the table-top is advantageously utilized.

In order that short boards may be held on edge, which is not possible by means of the bench-irons fitting into the holes 10, there are formed in the plate of the bench members 2 horizontal bench-iron holes 11, Fig. 6, while for operating on the edges or ends of longer boards a bench-vise or auxiliary clamp, such as that represented in section and plan in Fig. 8, may be employed. This consists of an angle-plate 12, the horizontal length or arm of which is fixed by means of a bolt 14, furnished with a winged nut 13 (which bolt passes through one of the bench-holes and one of the plate-holes 15) to the bench part 2 in a manner corresponding to the thickness of the work, while the vertical length is screw-threaded at 16 for the reception of a screw-bolt 17. The clamping-plate 18 of this screw-bolt is detachable, so that this latter may be introduced into any one of the

lateral holes, thus also permitting of holding boards standing on end. In the case of very long boards one end is held in the vise, the board lies along the bench, and its other end is supported by a bench-stock.

What we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a work-table for school workshops, the combination with a main table, of a plurality of spaced planing-bench members, each having its longitudinal axis perpendicular to the edge of the main table, said bench members being arranged peripherally around the main table, so that all the students may perform their work in a direction toward the middle of the main table; detachable connections between the main table and the

bench-sections; and a foot supporting each bench member.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, in presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 29th day of September, 1903, and 21st day of October, 1903, respectively.

PAUL GUTTENBERG.  
JULIUS NÉMETH.

Witnesses to the signature of Paul Guttenberg:

T. S. WARDLE,  
WALTER J. SKERTEN.

Witnesses to the signature of Julius Németh:

BECKER KAWLY,  
LOUIS NANDORY.