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H. ROSENBAUM.
PORTABLE WORK BENCH.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 27, 1905.

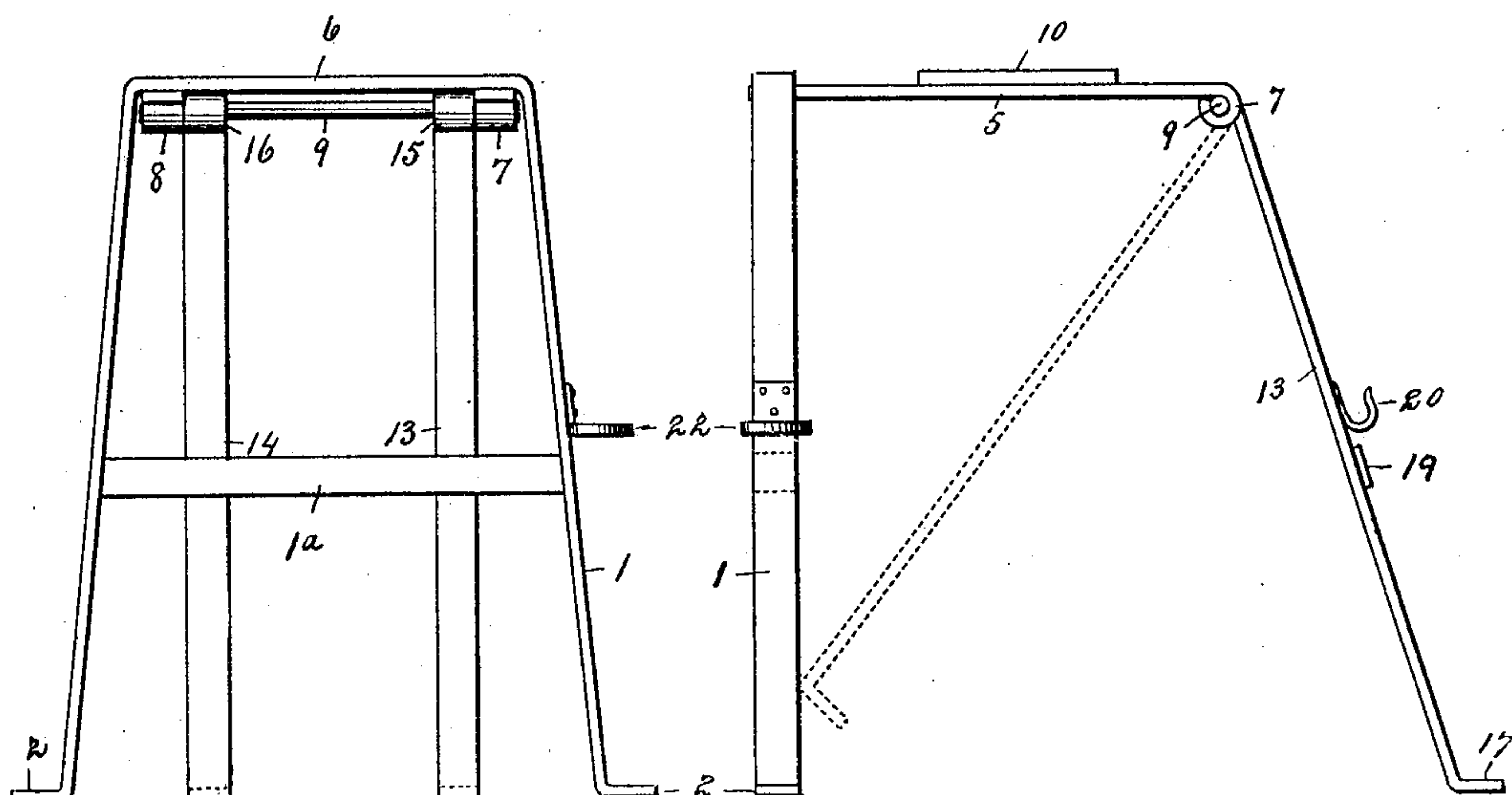
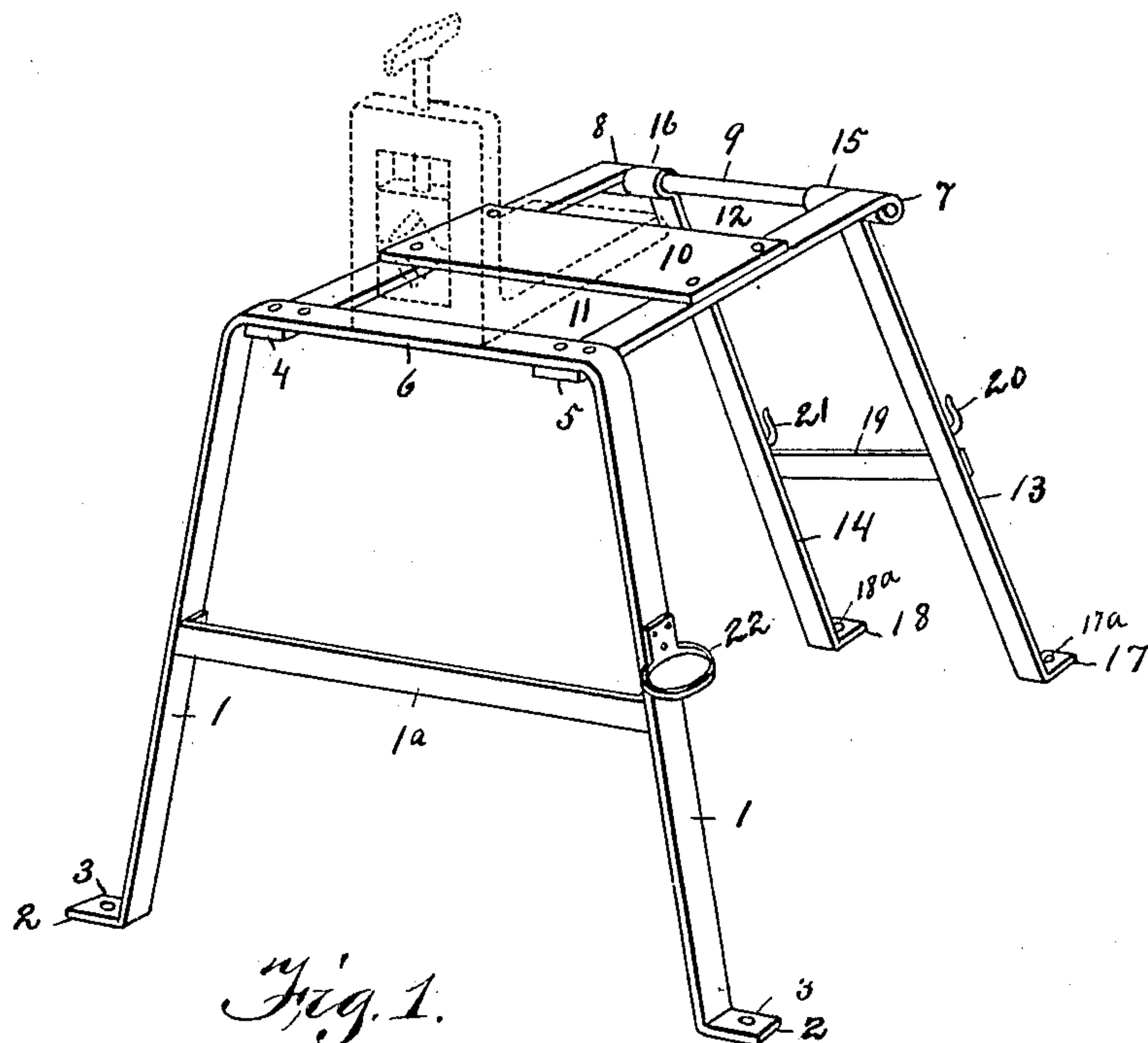


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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Fig. 3.

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HARRY ROSENBAUM, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PORTABLE WORK-BENCH.

No. 869,461.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 29, 1907.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY ROSENBAUM, a subject of Hungary, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, county and State of New York, have
5 invented a certain new and useful Portable Work-Bench, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to work-benches, and is designed and constructed with supports so arranged that one of the supports can be folded against the inner sides
10 of the other support.

Heretofore when plumbers, machinists, steam-fitters and others employed in constructing new buildings, or when sent away from the shop on repair work, it was necessary in many cases to construct a work-bench on
15 which to mount a vise to hold the pipe or other work to be altered. In many cases it was necessary to construct a work-bench on each floor of the building in order to avoid the great loss of time, caused by having to carry the work to and from the work-bench.

One of the objects of my invention is to construct a portable work-bench which is strong and rigid and capable of sustaining weights and strains.

The work-bench is light and can be carried by any person of ordinary strength from place to place where
25 the work is located, thereby avoiding great loss of time.

The top of the work-bench is so constructed, that a machinist's or plumber's vise can be readily attached or detached.

Other objects will hereinafter appear.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing a work-bench constructed in accordance with my invention, also showing in dotted outline a plumber's vise mounted on the top of the work-bench. Fig. 2 is a front elevation. Fig. 3 is a side view in elevation.
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In the several views like signs denote like parts.

Referring to the drawing, 1 represents the front legs formed of one piece and are rigidly braced together by means of the brace 1^a. The legs 1 are provided with
40 feet 2, having apertures 3; said feet extend outwardly from the sides of the legs 1, and are adapted to rest upon the floor thereby supporting the legs 1 in a rigid position. The top of the work-bench consists of bars 4 and 5, one end of each of the bars 4 and 5 is rigidly
45 secured to the under side of the cross-bar 6 of the legs 1. The other ends of the bars 4 and 5 have hinge portions 7 and 8 formed thereon, and are adapted to receive the hinge-bar or pintle 9. On the top of the bars 4 and 5 is secured a flat bar or plate 10, which holds
50 the bars 4 and 5 rigidly together in position, and it forms in conjunction with the bars 4 and 5, and cross-bar 6 the top of the work-bench. Between the bars 4 and 5 and the bar or plate 10 and cross-bar 6 are longi-

tudinal spaces 11 and 12, adapted to receive the base of a vise or other tool. The hinge portions 7 and 8 of
55 the bars 4 and 5 are hinged to the rear legs 13 and 14. The rear legs 13 and 14 are longer than the front legs 1, and are provided with feet 17 and 18 having apertures 17^a and 18^a, the said feet being adapted to rest upon the floor. When the work-bench is in an opera-
60 tive position, the feet 17 and 18 are resting upon the floor, and the rear legs are in an angular position with respect to the front legs 1. The hinge portions of the bars 4 and 5, and the hinge portions of the rear legs 13 and 14 are hinged on the hinge-bar or pintle 9. The
65 rear legs 13 and 14 are braced by means of the bar or plate 19, which is adapted to strengthen the rear legs 13 and 14. On the rear side of the rear legs 13 and 14 are secured hook formed tool-rests 20 and 21, adapted to hold wrenches and other tools of the workman. Se-
70 cured to the side of the front legs 1 is an oil-can support 22, which is used to hold the oil-can when not in use.

In operation when the work-bench is not in use, the rear legs 13 and 14 can be swung to the position as shown in Fig. 3, and the work-bench can then be placed
75 on the floor or against the wall out of the way. When in an operative position, the rear legs 13 and 14 are swung out from the front legs 1 until the feet 17 and 18 of the rear legs 13 and 14 rest firmly on the floor.

It is obvious that a work-bench constructed in accordance with my invention is a very useful and economical work-bench. It is simple in construction, and at the same time is embodied with all the features to make it a strong, rigid and serviceable work-bench.

Having thus described my invention, I claim: 85

1. In a portable work-bench the combination of two pairs of legs one pair of which is longer than the other, braces secured to said legs, the longitudinal bars 4 and 5 having hinge portions 7 and 8 and to which one pair of
90 said legs are hinged, the other pair of said legs being rigidly secured to the other ends of said bars, one pair of said legs being adapted to be folded against the inner sides of the other pair of legs.

2. A portable work-bench comprising two pairs of diverging legs, braces rigidly secured to said legs, of a bench-top
95 one end of which is rigidly secured to one pair of said legs, the other end having hinge portions formed thereon adapted to engage with hinge portions formed on the other pair of legs, a hinge-bar connecting said hinge portions thereby forming a foldable support for said top. 100

3. A work-bench comprising a foldable support and a stationary support, of a bench top formed of parallel bars two of said bars having hinge portions adapted to engage with hinge portions formed on the foldable support, the
105 other ends of said bars being fixed to the stationary support, and a hinge-bar connecting said hinge portions.

HARRY ROSENBAUM.

Witnesses:

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