

W. J. MADDOX.  
KNOCKDOWN TABLE.  
APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1908.

905,200.

Patented Dec. 1, 1908.

Fig. 1.

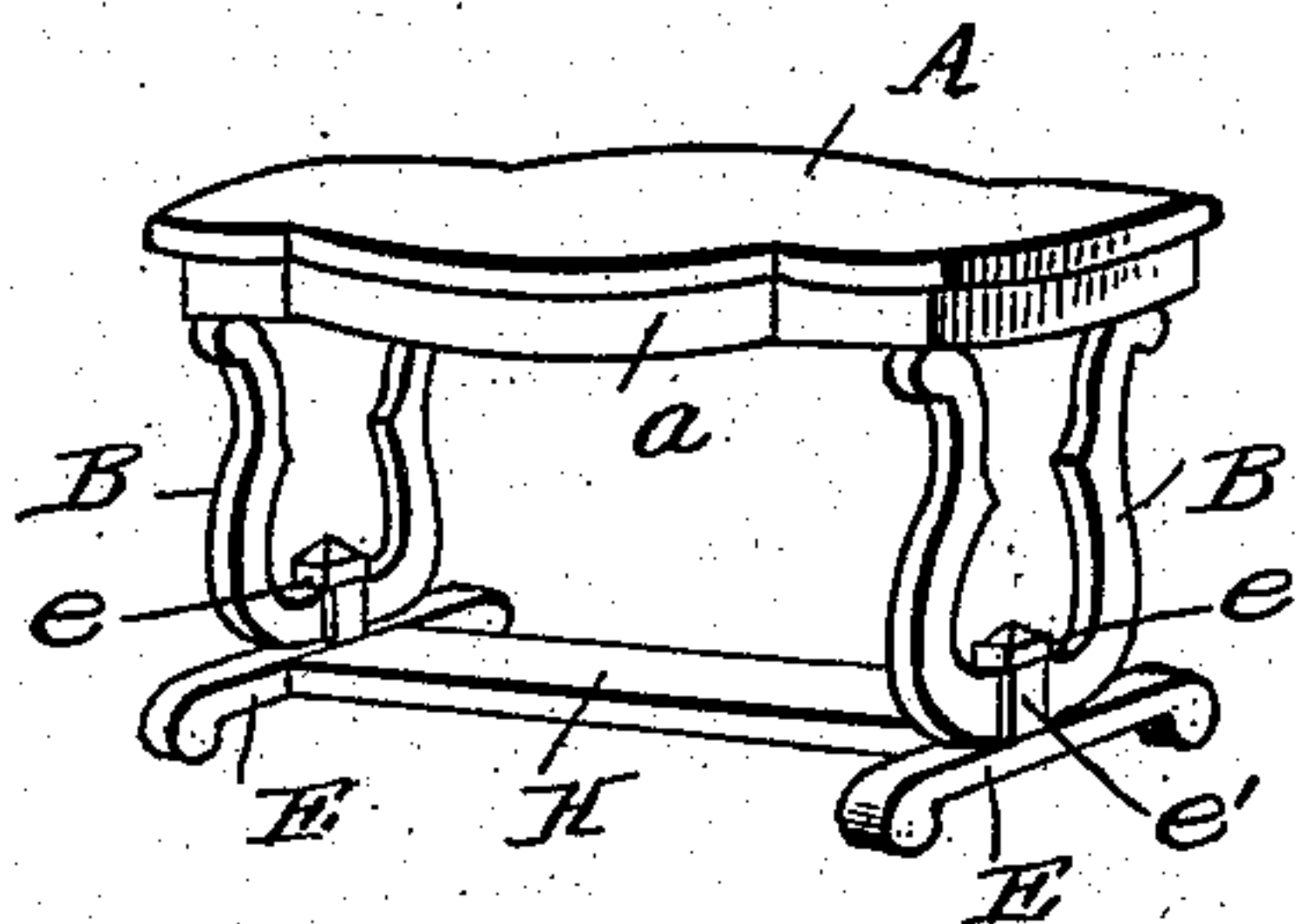


Fig. 2.

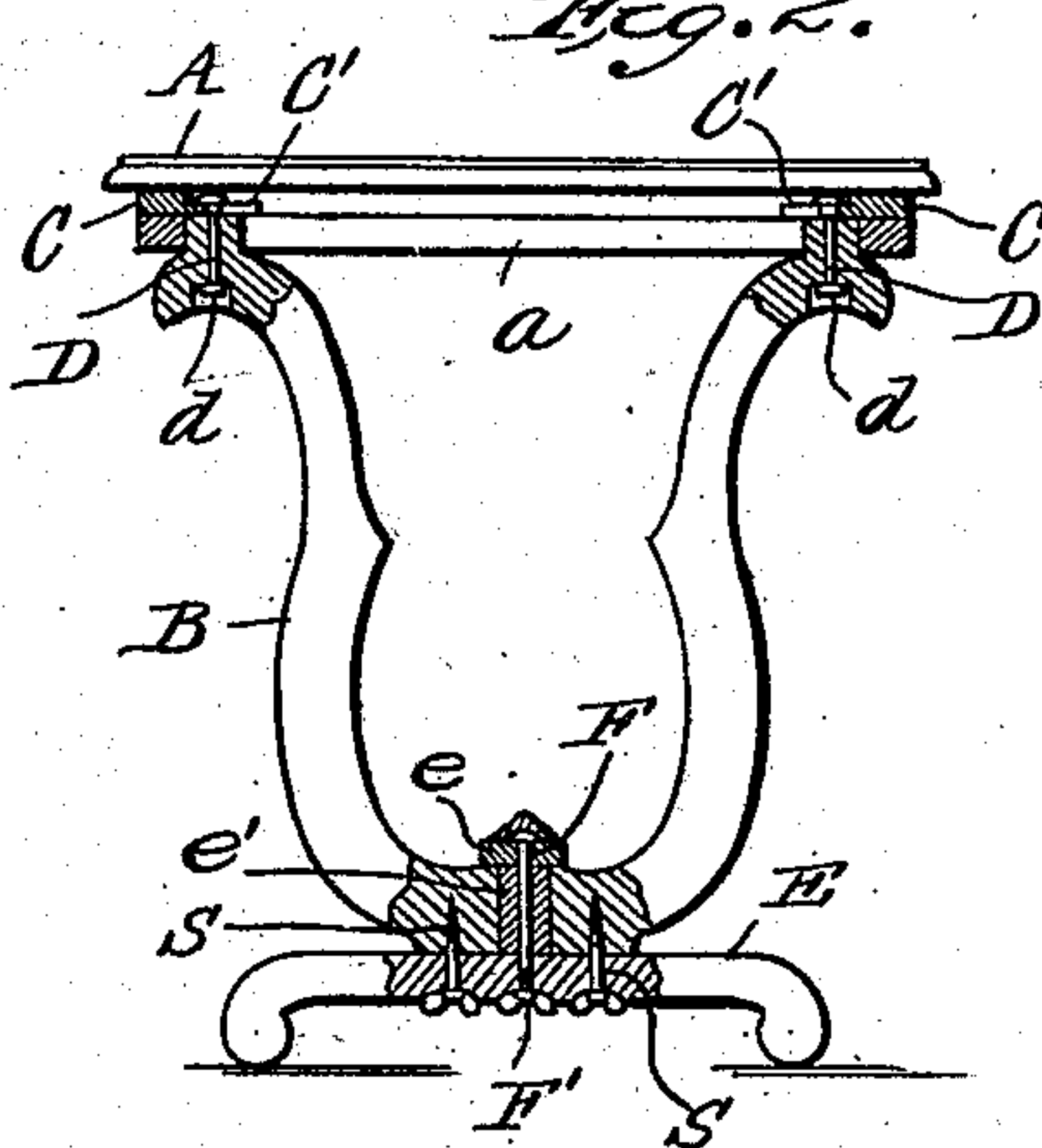


Fig. 3.

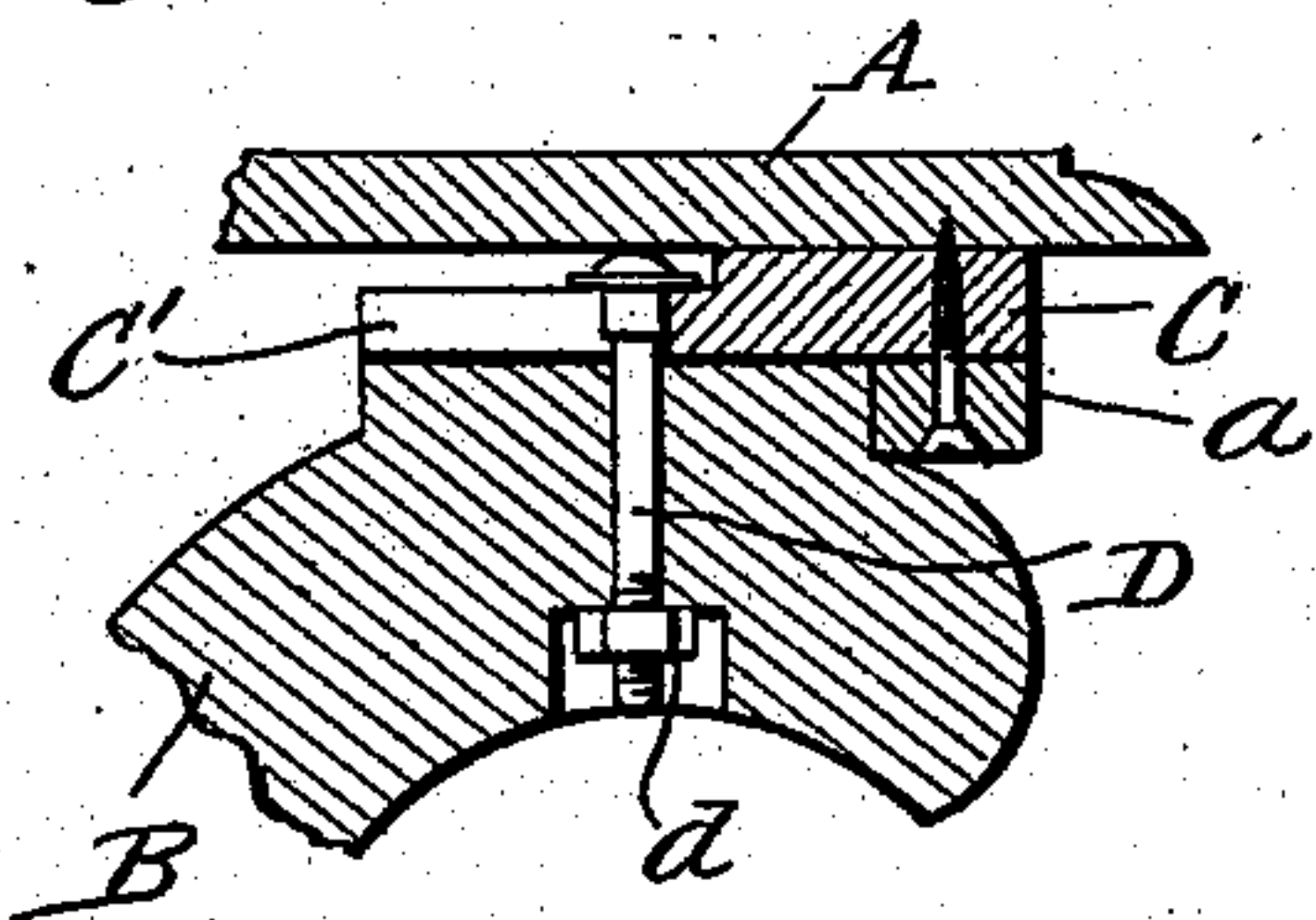


Fig. 4.

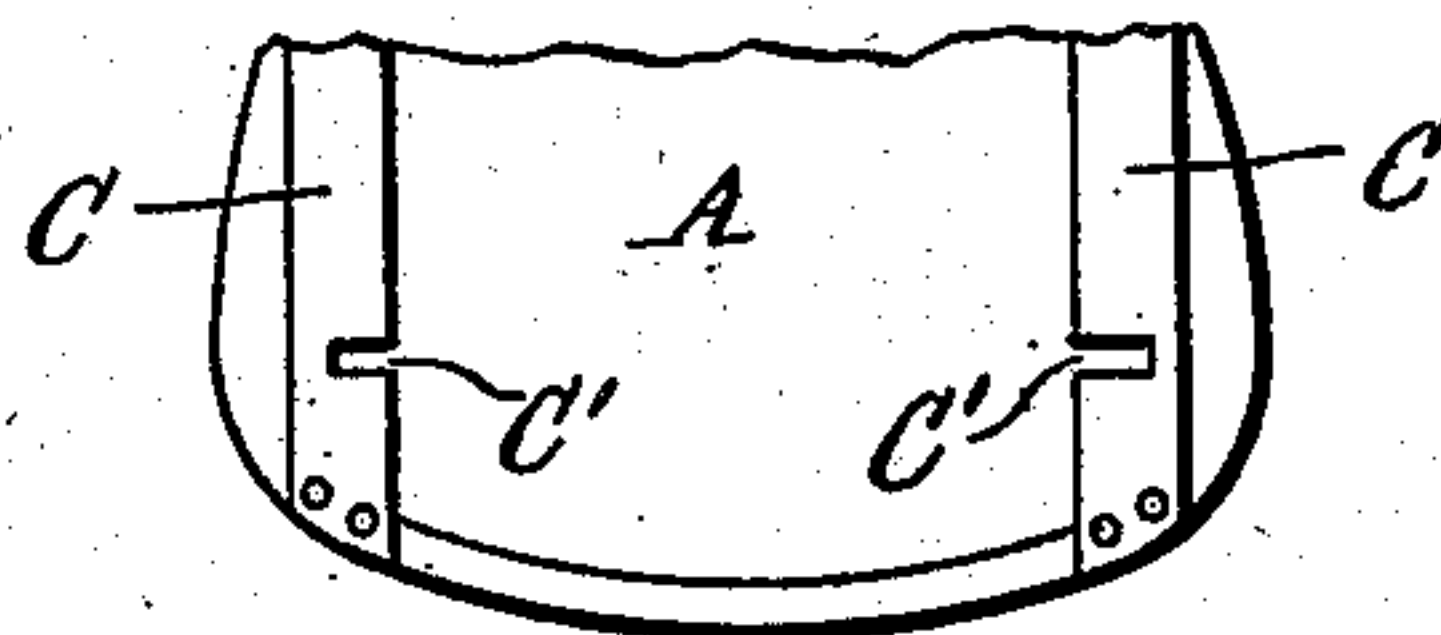


Fig. 5.

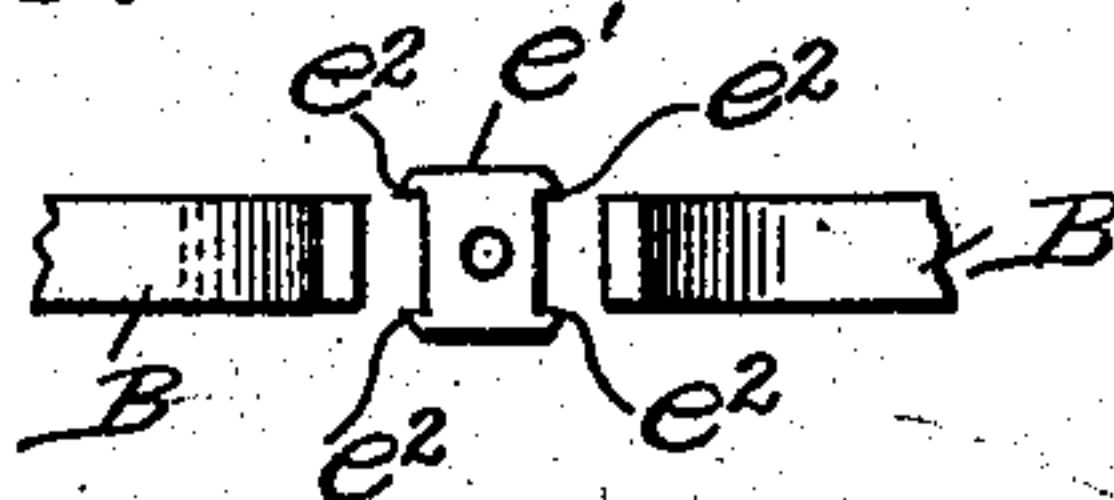


Fig. 7.

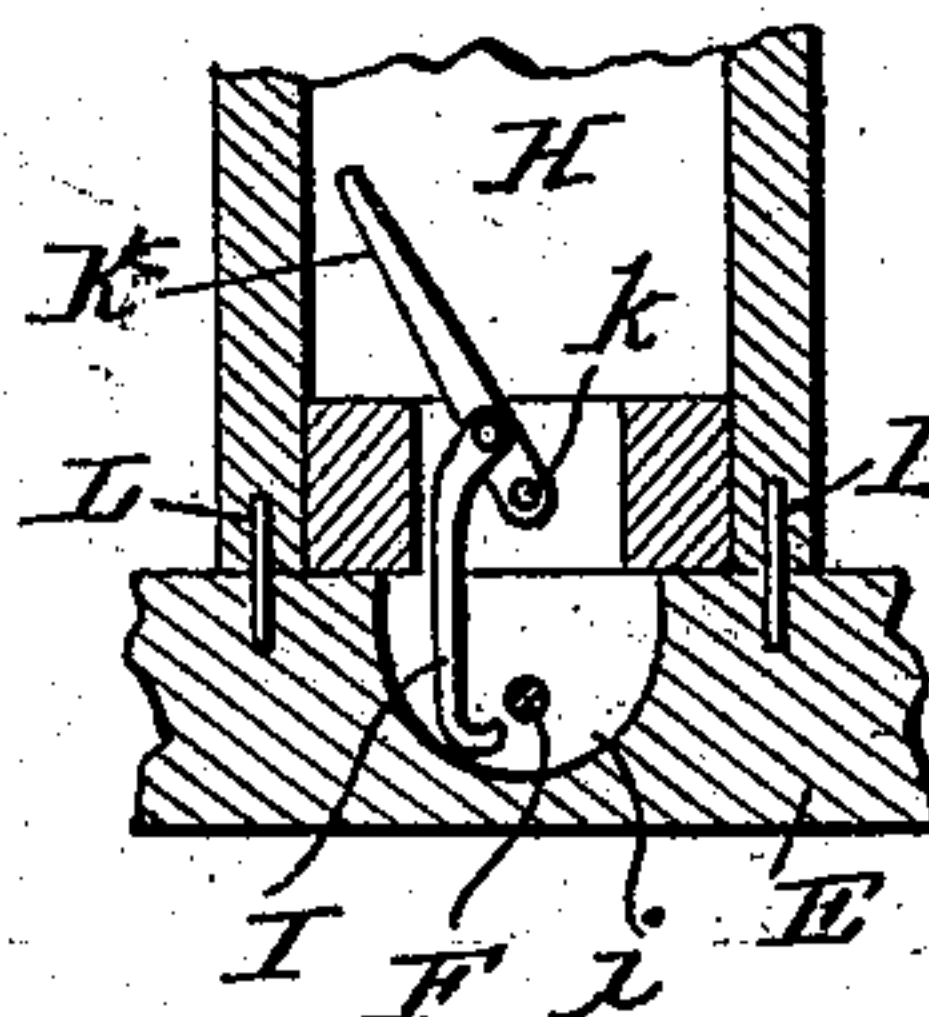


Fig. 8.

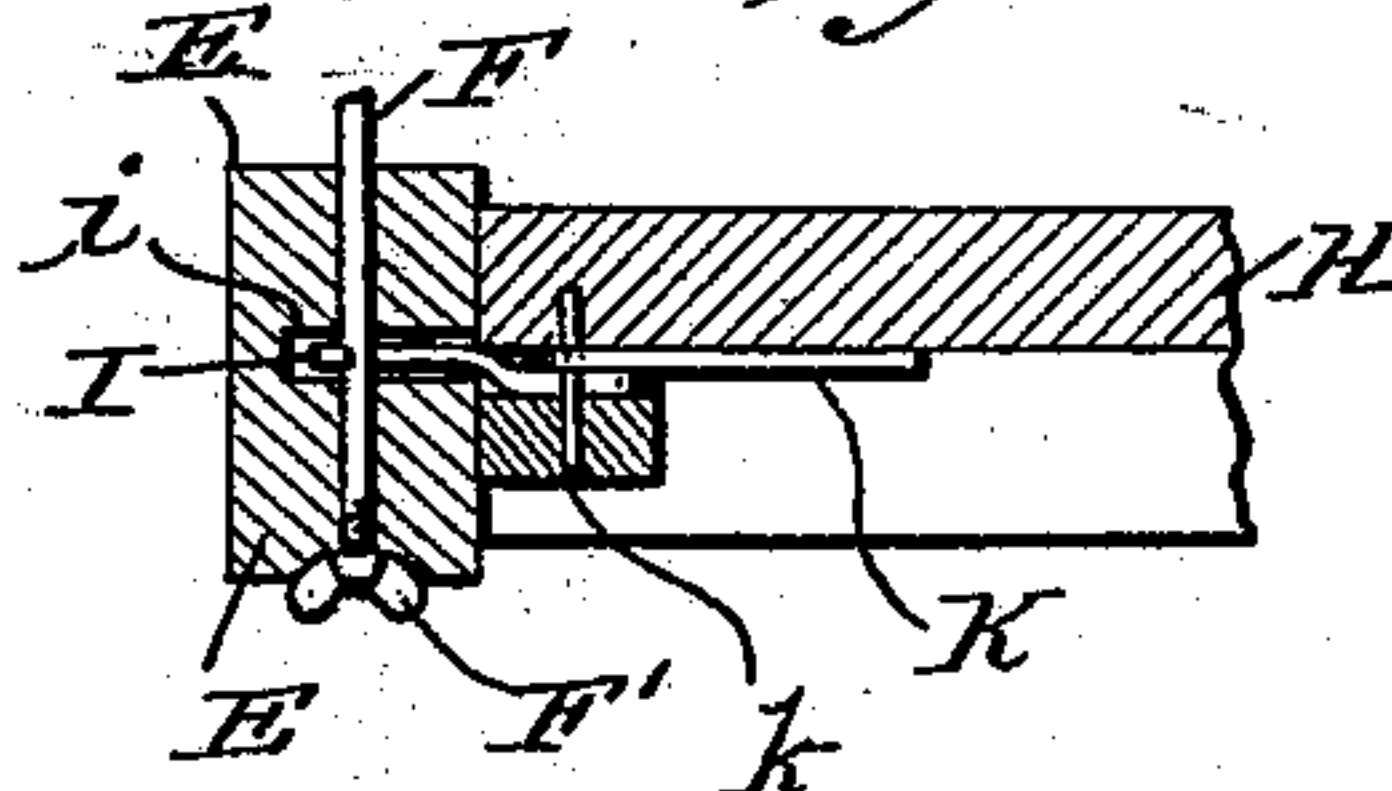


Fig. 6.

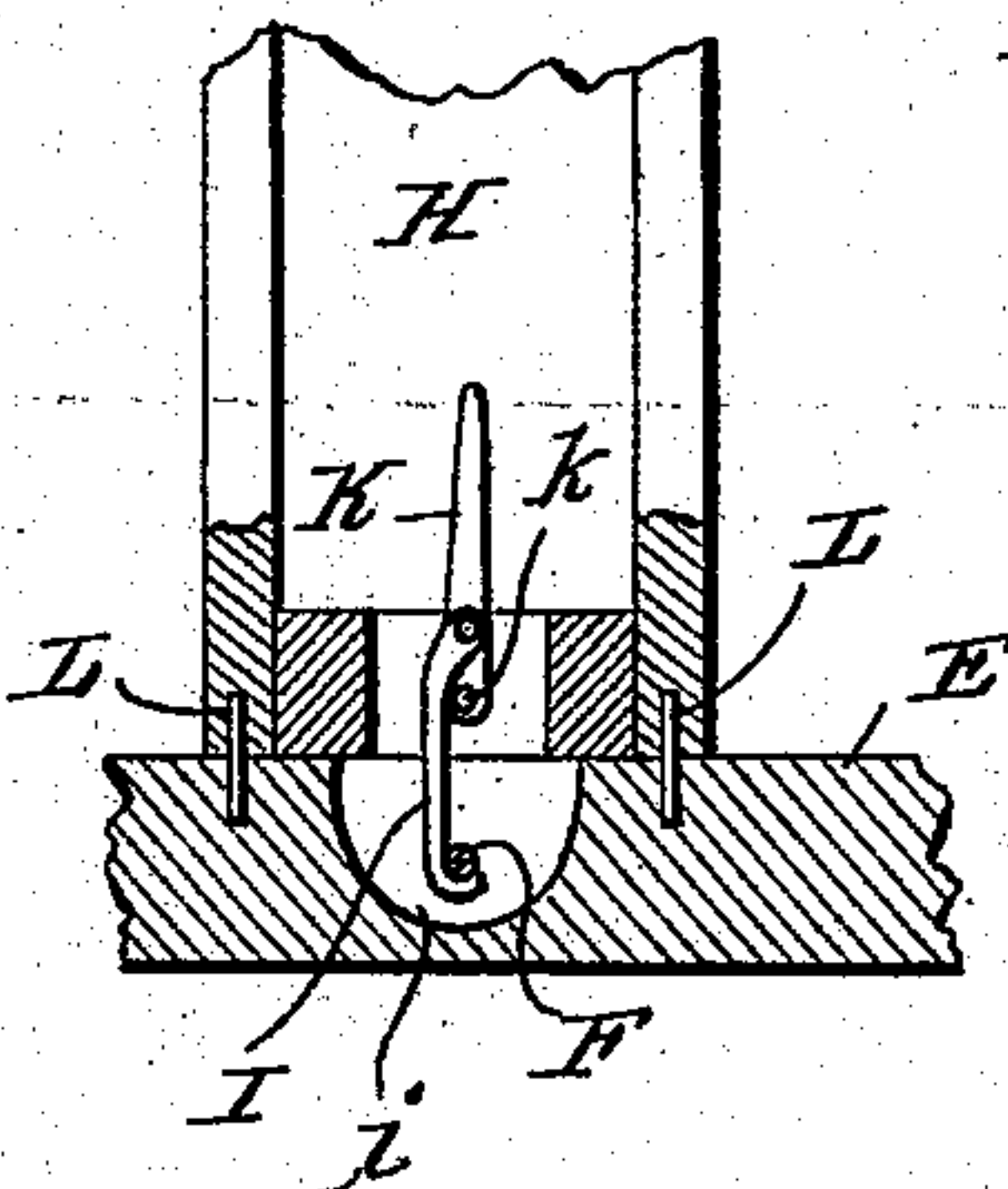
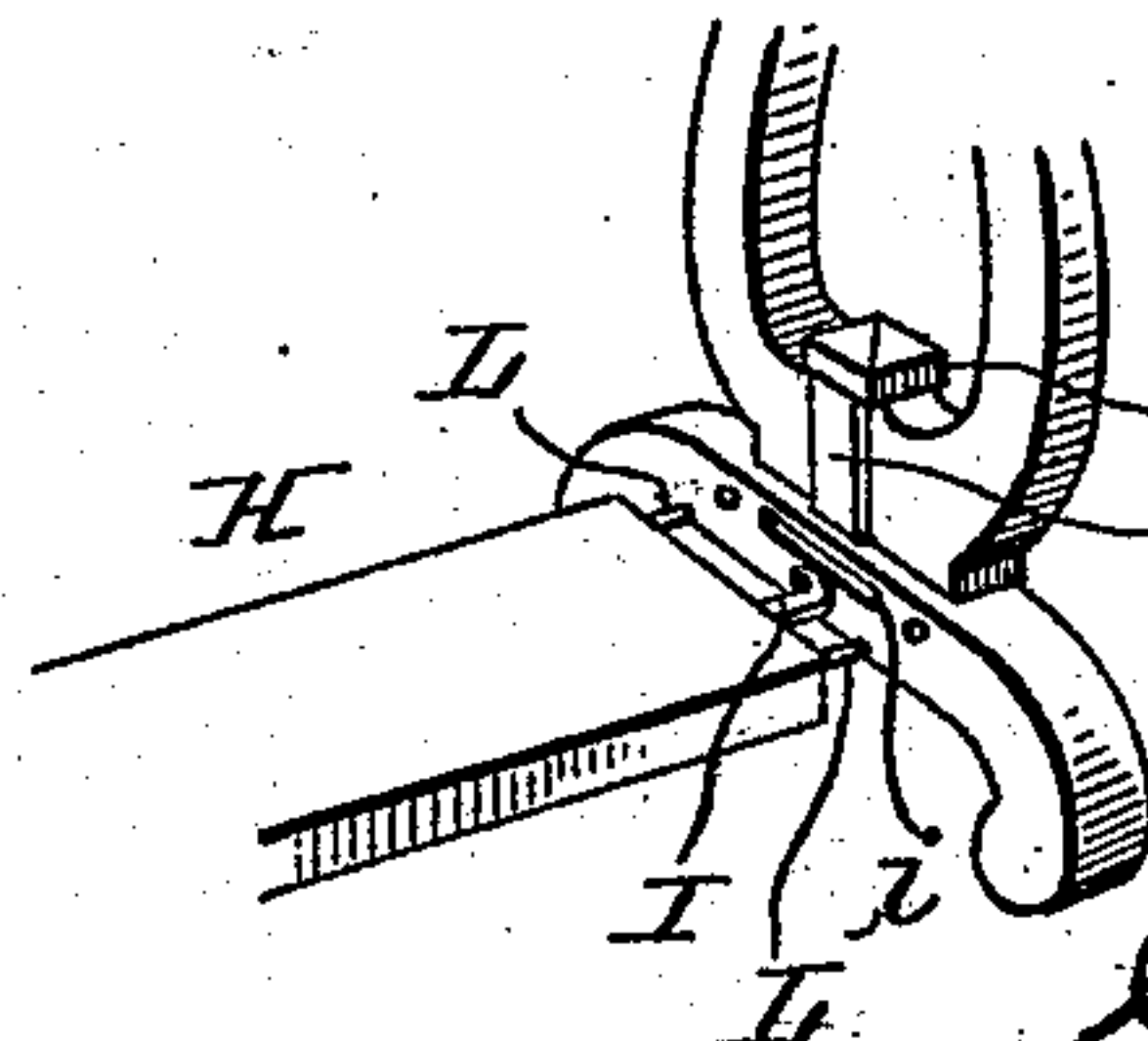


Fig. 9.



Witnesses

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## KNOCKDOWN TABLE.

No. 905,200.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 1, 1908.

Application filed April 27, 1908. Serial No. 429,552.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. MADDOX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knockdown Tables; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

The objects of the present invention are to provide a knock down table of great strength and rigidity when set up, but which can be manufactured, finished and packed for transportation and storage with the greatest economy.

A further object of the invention is to provide a table capable of being set up or assembled without the expense of special skill or the use of special tools or appliances, and when set up will be free from exposed joints or lack of detail finish due to the knock down construction.

The invention is more especially designed for use in the construction of high grade tables, such as center and library tables to which the knock down principle has not heretofore been successfully applied.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a table in which the present invention is embodied. Fig. 2 is an elevation with portions in section. Fig. 3 is a detail section on an enlarged scale of the upper end of one standard and the bridging or cross piece. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan of the bridging or cross piece. Fig. 5 is a detail of the retaining block and lower ends of the standards. Fig. 6 is a bottom plan partly in section of the clamping lock for the shelf. Fig. 7 is a similar view with the clamping lock open. Fig. 8 is a sectional elevation of the clamping lock. Fig. 9 is a detail perspective of the base and lower ends of the standards with the end of the shelf slightly separated therefrom.

Like letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The table top lettered A in the drawings may be round, oval or of any desired ornamental shape and may be provided with the usual skirt *a*. For supporting the top, downwardly converging standards B are provided, the upper ends of the standards being adapted to bear against the lower faces

of bridge pieces C forming a permanent part of the structure of the table top. When but a single pair of standards are employed the bridge pieces are located in diametrical positions, and where more than a single pair of standards are employed the bridge pieces for each pair are located opposite each other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The bridge pieces are provided with undercut slots *C'*, said slots preferably extending from the inner edges outwardly and all adapted for the reception of the headed ends of bolts D passing vertically through the upper ends of the standards and having the nuts *d* countersunk as shown. Said bridge pieces are usually secured to the skirt on the under side of the top so as to obtain the greatest possible rigidity. At their lower ends each pair of standards is supported at the center of a base E extending transversely in the plane of the standards and having downturned ends forming the table feet.

To secure the standards and base together in such manner that they may be readily separated, a bolt F is passed vertically through the center of the base, said bolt having on its upper end a cap piece *e* of wood or material matching the standards and being surrounded by a block *e'*, having lateral flanges *e''*, as shown in Fig. 5. The proximate faces of the lower ends of the standards fit beneath the cap *e* and between the flanges *e''* whereby the joints are concealed and by tightening the thumb nut F' on the lower end of the bolt the parts will be rigidly and securely connected in proper relative positions. In addition to the central bolt, pins or screws S may be inserted through the base into the lower ends of the standards at each side of the central bolt. When, as in the table shown in Fig. 1 the standards are located near the ends of the table, the bases are detachably connected by a shelf H and the connecting means is in the form of a clamp adapted to be entirely concealed but to draw the parts firmly together making a rigid structure. Each clamp consists of a hook member I projecting from the end of the shelf and adapted to enter a slot *i* in the base to engage the bolt F, or a bolt provided for the purpose. The inner end of the hook member is pivotally mounted on a lever K, the latter being pivoted at *k* on the under side of the shelf, and the arrangement being such that the pivot of the hook will move up to and



slightly past the center when the parts are in clamping or locking position, as shown clearly in Figs. 6 and 7. Dowel pins or tenons L may be also employed between the  
 5 ends of the shelf and base to guard against transverse movement and to give additional rigidity.

Each of the parts of the table is of such form that it may be manufactured and finished as a separate unit and when all are assembled not only is the assembled structure fully as rigid as a built up table, but all joints and connecting means are perfectly concealed. In assembling the parts  
 15 no fitting or tools requiring special skill are necessary and it is practically impossible to assemble the parts so as to present an unbalanced appearance or so that the structure will not be as rigid as a solid built up  
 20 structure.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed, is:

1. A knock down table embodying a top, bridge pieces permanently secured to the  
 25 under side of the top and formed with slots extending into the same for the admission of securing bolts, standards having bolts extending into said slots for detachably connecting the top and standards, a base on  
 30 which the standards rest, a bolt passing vertically through the base, and clamping projections held by the bolt and embracing the lower ends of both standards.

2. A knock down table embodying a top, bridge pieces permanently secured to the  
 35 under side of the top and formed with slots extending into the same from one edge, independent standards having bolts at their upper ends adapted to enter said slots, a  
 40 base on which the standards rest, and a bolt extending through the base and between the lower end of the standards and clamping projections held by the bolt and cooperating with both standards, substantially as de-  
 45 scribed.

3. A knock down table embodying a top, oppositely arranged bridge pieces permanently secured to the under side of the top and formed with aligned slots therein, inde-  
 50 pendent downwardly converging standards, bolts extending through the upper ends of the standards and into the slots for detachably connecting the standards and top, a laterally extending base on which the lower  
 55 ends of the standards rest, a bolt extending through the base and between the lower ends of the standards, and a block surrounding the bolt and having clamping pro-

jections embracing the lower ends of the standards for detachably connecting the  
 60 same with the base.

4. A knock down table embodying a top, downwardly converging standards detachably connected with the top, a laterally extending base on which the standards rest, 65 and a detachable connection between the standards and center of the base embodying a bolt extending through the base and between the lower ends of the standards, a cap on said bolt overlying the ends of the stand- 70 ards for clamping the same to the base and lateral flanges below said cap for holding the standards against transverse movement.

5. A knock down table embodying a top, standards detachably connected with oppo- 75 site ends of the top, transversely extending bases on which the standards rest, bolts extending through the bases for detachably connecting the standards and bases, a shelf extending between the bases, and clamps for 80 detachably connecting the ends of the shelf and bases.

6. A knock down table embodying a top, standards detachably connected with oppo- 85 site ends of the top, transversely extending bases on which the standards rest, vertically arranged bolts in the bases, a shelf extending between the bases, and clamps on opposite ends of the shelf cooperating with said bolts for detachably connecting the ends of 90 the shelf and bases.

7. A knock down table embodying a top, end standards detachably connected therewith and transversely extending bases on which the standards rest, a shelf extending 95 between the bases and clamps detachably connecting the ends of the shelf and bases each embodying a pivoted lever and a hook pivotally mounted on said lever, the pivot of the hook being adapted to move past the 100 pivotal center of the lever for holding the clamp in its locked position.

8. A knock down table embodying a top, end standards detachably connected therewith and bases on which the standards rest, 105 a shelf extending between the bases and clamps for detachably connecting the ends of the shelf and bases, embodying hook members projecting beyond the ends of the shelf and lever members pivotally mounted 110 on the under side of the shelf and pivotally connected with the hook members.

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Witnesses:

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