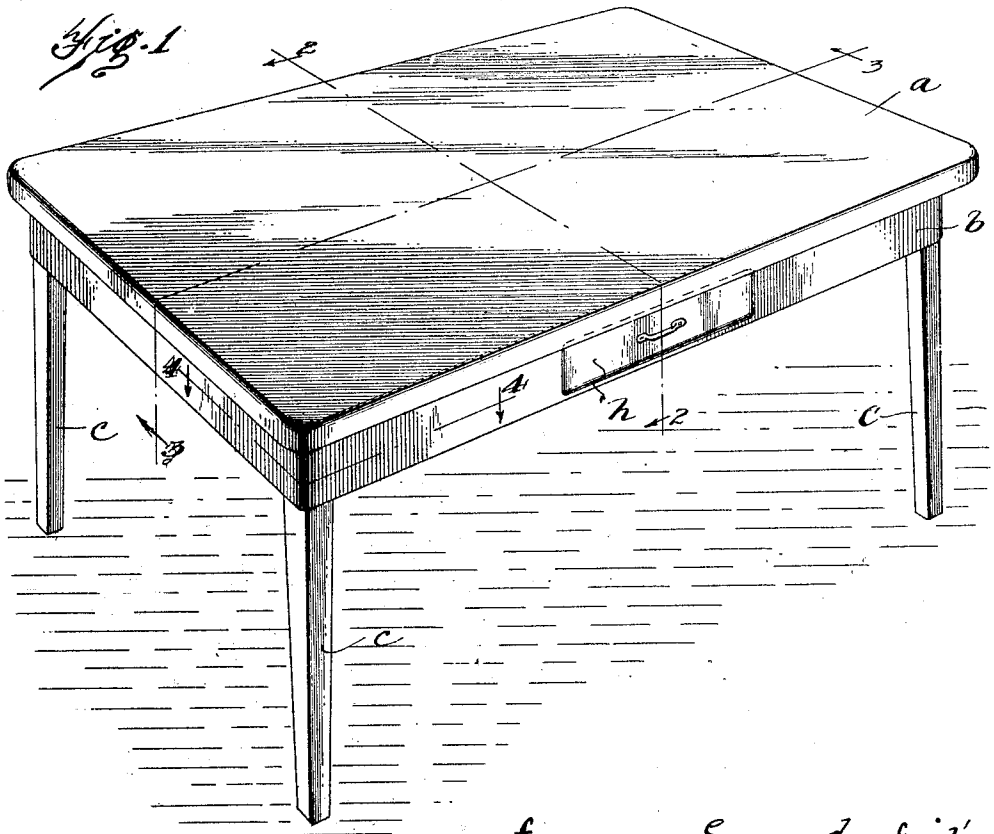
Feb. 12. 1929. 1,701,529

L. G. COPEMAN

TABLE

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Fig. 1



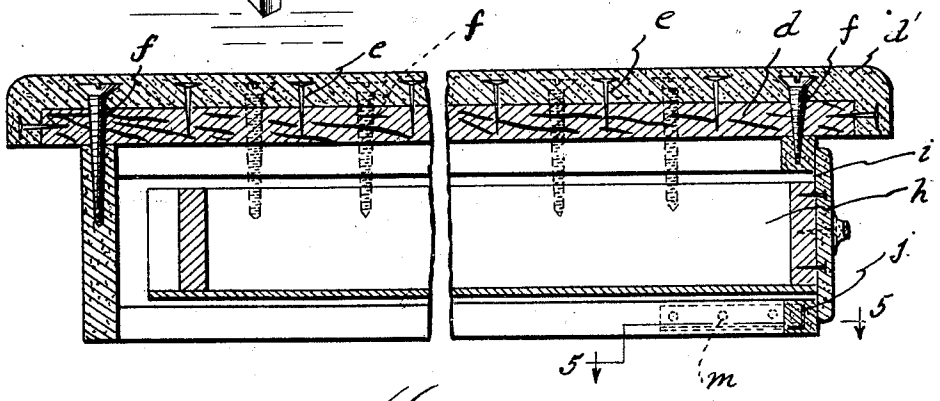


Fig. 2

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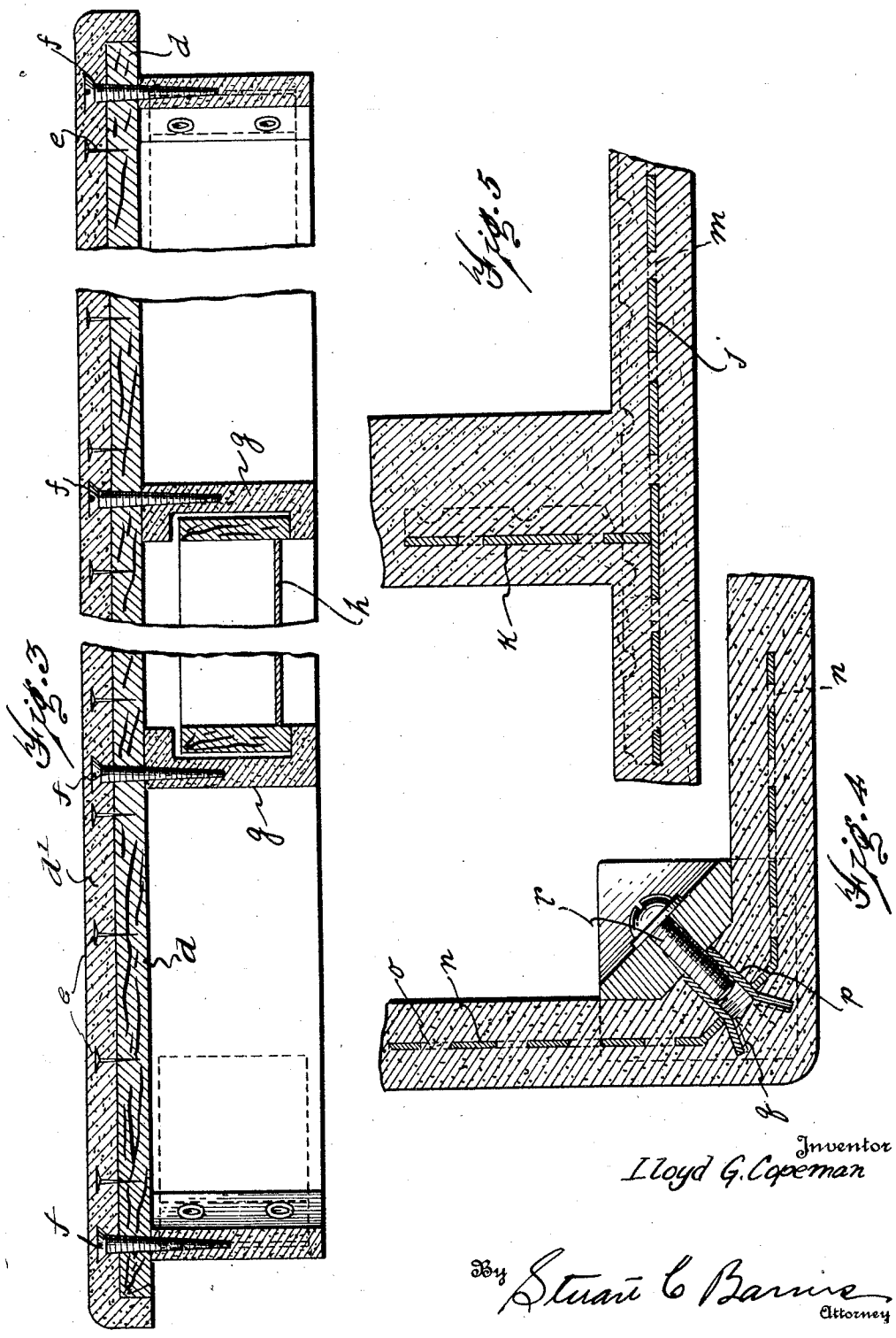
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TABLE

Filed May 22, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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Patented Feb. 12, 1929. 1,701,529

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TABLE.

Application filed May 22, 1924. Serial No. 715,046.

This invention relates to a table construction, and has for its object an article wherein the table slab and horizontal frame structure may be formed of cast stone and cast united together to form a rigid table structure.

Another object is a provision of means whereby the table slab is reinforced to give the slab the desired tensile strength. A further object is to so cast the horizontal frame structure that the drawer guides are formed integrally with the frame structure. Means are also provided for detachably securing the table legs to the cast stone frame structure.

Such a table slab can be used with or without the frame structure, depending upon whether the slab is to be utilized for a separate table or is utilized in a kitchen cabinet construction in which the table slab is adapted to be slidably supported in the cabinet structure whereby the same may be pulled out when it is desired to use the same.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a table embodying my improved construction.

Fig. 2 is a section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

The table is divided into three components; to wit: table slab designated *a*; the horizontal frame structure designated *b*, and the legs *c*.

Perhaps the best way to describe the structure of the table is to describe the same in conjunction with the method of construction. A wood slab designated *d* is provided with a plurality of fastening devices *e* which are here shown as rather large headed nails driven into the wood slab *d*. The stone which is an oxy-chloride cement is then poured into a suitable mould and allowed to harden. It covers the wood slab *d*, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. In this way it is seen that the nails or fastening devices *e* securely key the stone work to the wooden slab. In addition to the fastening devices *e* a number of wood screws or other suitable fastening devices *f* are passed through the wood slab before the stone work d^1 is cast thereon, the head of the screw functioning in like manner as the fastening devices *e*, while the shank of the screws are projected through the opposite side of the wood slab for a purpose now to be described.

The horizontal frame structure of the table is now ready to be cast united with the table slab. After the table slab has been allowed to set in the mould it is withdrawn and placed in another mould and the frame mould is assembled thereon, correctly located so that the long screws *f* are centrally located in the interior of the frame mould. The cement is now poured into the frame mould and surrounds these fastening devices or screws *f*, and when the same is allowed to set the frame structure is thereby securely anchored to the table slab. This provides a rigid slab and frame structure for the table. The frame structure is constructed with the drawer runways *g* integrally formed therewith, and the drawer *h* of ordinary construction is adapted to be slidably supported in these runways.

The front of the horizontal frame structure which is provided with the opening *i* through which the drawer *h* is inserted in the runways, would be a weak point of the structure were it not for the special reinforcing member I provide at this point. The lower edge of the frame structure spans the bottom of the opening and a reinforcing member *j* is cast within the frame structure to bridge this weakened portion of the front and is provided with extensions *k* which are adapted to be embedded into the runway structure *g*. This reinforcing member is provided with a plurality of holes or openings *m* so that the cement will pass thereto and securely key the cement on both sides of the reinforcement together.

The corners of the frame structure are suitably reinforced by an angle reinforcing member *n*, which is provided with a plurality of holes *o* therethrough to key the angle thoroughly to the cement when the same hardens. This reinforcing member *n* is, as shown in Fig. 4, in the form of an angle. Secured to the angle and extending on an angle approximately 45° with the sides of the frame structure is a tapped bushing *p*, having the inner end thereof split and flared out as at *q*, so as to prevent the same from being drawn through the angle reinforcing member *n* and the cement.

The legs *c* may be secured on each corner of the table as shown in Fig. 4. The legs are cut away so that same may fit the corner, and the screws are turned through the leg

and into the tapped bushing p as shown. This will securely anchor the legs to the horizontal frame structure, the resultant strain being transmitted from the legs directly to the reinforcing angle embedded in the cement at the corner of the frame structure.

Obviously the table slab can be used with or without the horizontal frame structure, as the building of the slab and the frame structure comprises two separate casting operations. The construction of such a slab reinforced by the wood slab to give it strength enables one to secure such a slab to any table structure or for use in a kitchen cabinet where the table slab is slidably supported and is pulled out when desired to be used.

What I claim is:

1. A table of moulded stone-like material, comprising a moulded top, a separate moulded frame for supporting the top, a base member for the top which is positioned between the moulded top and the frame, and means imbedded in both the top and the frame and extending through the base member for permanently securing them together.

2. In a table, a frame structure of moulded stone-like material having angle members imbedded in the material at the corners of the frame for re-enforcing the same, and internally threaded bushings also imbedded in the material and anchored to the said re-enforcing angle members for the purpose of securing the frame to table legs.

3. In a table, a frame structure of moulded stone-like material having integral cross members of the same material for supporting table drawers and re-enforcing angle members imbedded in the material at the corners of the frame and at the juncture of said cross members with the frame.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LLOYD G. COPEMAN.