

W. L. PFEFFERKORN, A. P. SCHLOERB & A. H. HAMMETTER.
METHOD OF CONTOURING ARTICLES OF WOODEN FURNITURE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 31, 1910.

969,298.

Patented Sept. 6, 1910.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 2.

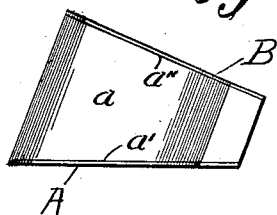


Fig. 4.

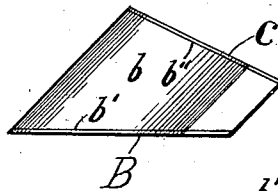


Fig. 1.

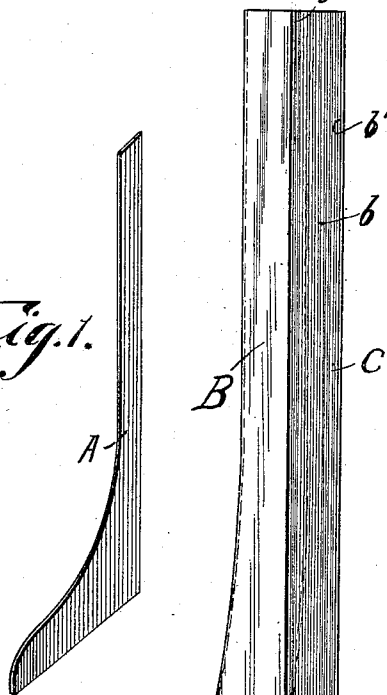


Fig. 3.

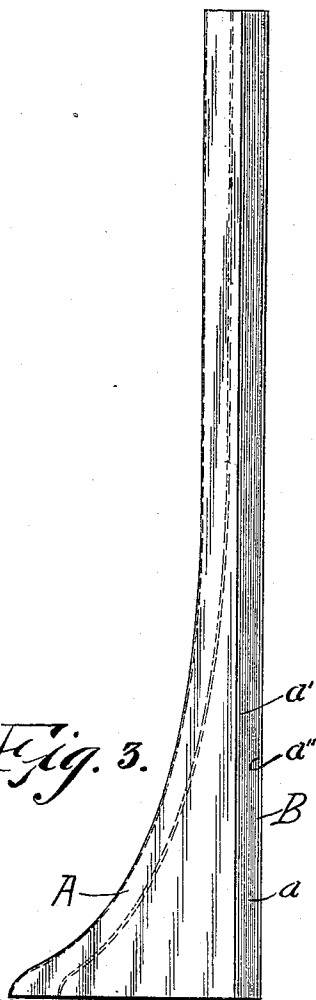
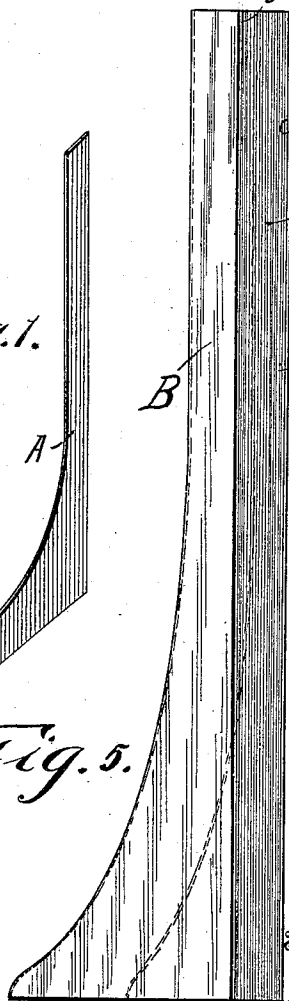


Fig. 5.



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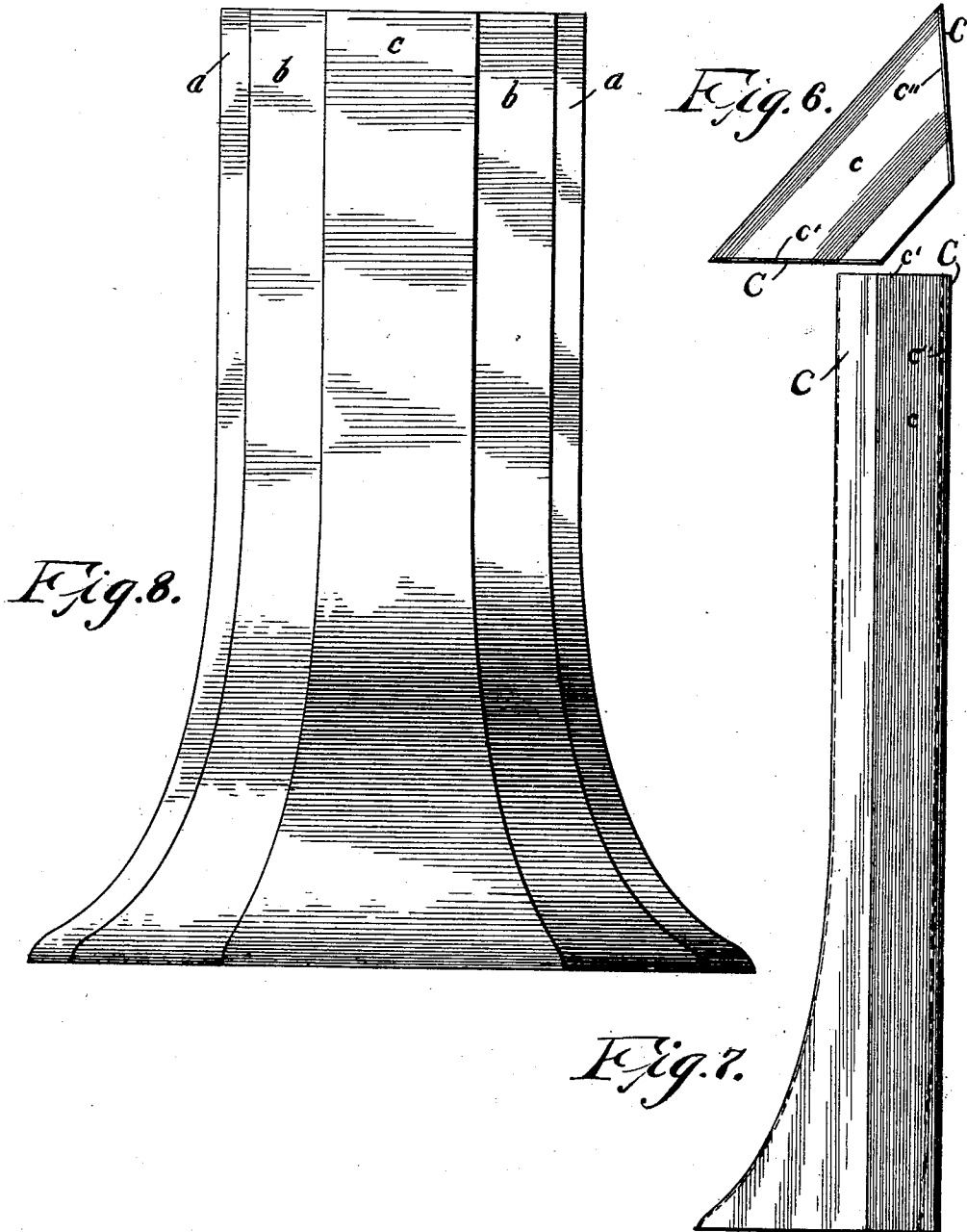
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 10.

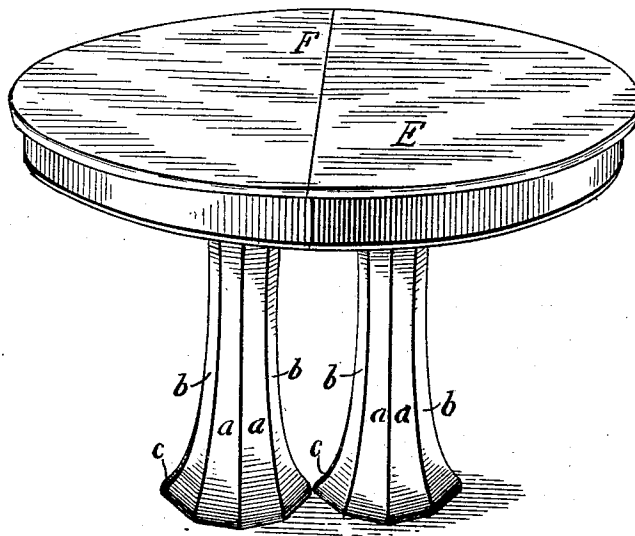
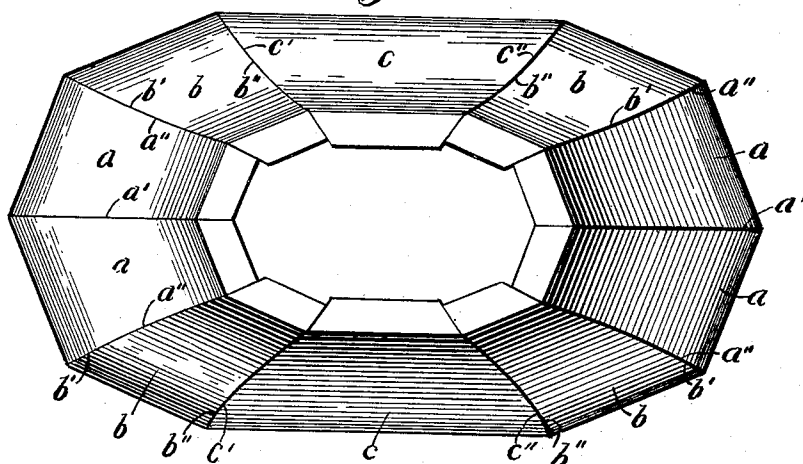


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METHOD OF CONTOURING ARTICLES OF WOODEN FURNITURE.

969,298.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM L. PFEFFERKORN, ALBERT P. SCHLOERB, and AUGUST H. HAMMETTER, citizens of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, county of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Contouring Articles of Wooden Furniture, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in methods of contouring articles of wooden furniture.

The object of our invention is to provide means for forming pedestals of tables and other wooden articles of furniture with curvilinear surfaces facing in different directions, and which, if desired, may be connected with each other along curved lines or angles of abutting contact, the curvature being progressively varied, if desired, in each member, and the several members being either of the same or of different widths but capable of being united with the other members to form a symmetrical whole.

In the following description our improved method is set forth with particular reference to the construction of table pedestals, and in the accompanying drawings,—
Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the metallic templets used for carrying out our improved method. Fig. 2 is a plan view illustrating a pair of these templets as they appear when assembled and used in connection with a piece of wood constituting one of the members of the completed article. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same. Fig. 4 is a plan view similar to Fig. 2, but showing a variation in the contour of the templets and in their application to the stock or piece of wood. Fig. 5 is a side view of the parts illustrated as assembled in Fig. 4. Figs. 6 and 7 are plan and side views respectively, of a third arrangement of the templets in connection with the stock. Fig. 8 is an elevation of a table pedestal constructed from the stock after it is contoured in the templets illustrated in Figs. 2 to 7 inclusive. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the pedestal shown in Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a side view of a completed table embodying a pair of pedestals such as are illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

In carrying out our improved method, we employ a series of templets A, B and C, each being similar to the templet A illustrated in Fig. 1. The templets B and C, however, are of slightly different length in the base, and have correspondingly, differently curved front margins. These three kinds of templets are sufficient for the construction of a pedestal such as is shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

In using the templets A, B and C, the stock is first cut at the proper angles to form the sides or abutting faces of the completed section of the pedestal. The templets are then adjusted to the stock with their curved margins outermost, and the stock is then cut along the curved surface between the curved margins of the templets. The cutting operation may be conveniently performed by means of a hand-saw operating in the stock and along the margins of the respective templets which serve as guides for the saw.

In Fig. 2 we have illustrated a pair of templets A and B, and a section *a* of a pedestal as it appears after being cut as above described and before the templets are removed therefrom. It will be observed that the templet A is applied to the margin or abutting face *a'* of the section *a*, and the templet B is applied to the margin *a''*.

Referring to Fig. 4, it will be observed that the section *b* of the pedestal shown in Fig. 9, is formed by inclosing the stock between templets B and C, the templet B in this case being applied to the margin *b'* of the stock, and the templet C being applied to the margin *b''* of the stock. The curvature of the stock, therefore, after it has been contoured, will be identical along the margins *b'* with the curvature of the stock *a* along the margins *a''*. It, therefore, follows that when these two sections *a* and *b* are assembled with the margins or faces *a''* and *b'* abutting each other, the edges will coincide.

Referring to Fig. 6, it will be observed that the pedestal section or member *c* is formed by adjusting the stock between two templets C. In this case both margins *c'* and *c''* have equal curvature and are of equal length but diverge downwardly and outwardly. The position of the templets at divergent angles with reference to each other, is determined by the manner in which the

stock is cut to form the abutting margins of the completed section, while the curvature of the outer face of the stock is determined by the curvature of the margins of the tem-
 5 plets. Where the templet margins are alike in curvature and where the stock is cut at equal angles, on both margins, from a plane which bisects those angles, the completed section or member will have the same curva-
 10 ture on its outer face along each margin, but where the templets are differently curved and where they are adjusted at different angles from a common bisecting plane, the completed member or section will vary in
 15 curvature from one side to the other. In the former case, the section *c* will be produced by means of the templets C, and in the latter case, either the section *b* may be produced by using templets B and C, or the
 20 section *a* may be produced by using templets A and B.

In the pedestal illustrated in Figs. 8, 9 and 10, the several sections are assembled by employing four sections *a*, adjusted to
 25 each other in opposing pairs, and two sections *c* arranged in opposition, together with four sections *b*, one between each pair of sections *a* and the adjacent section *c*. In such a pedestal, the angles at which the side
 30 margins of the stock are cut is determined by the position which the completed section is to occupy in the pedestal, each side margin being cut in a plane radiating from the vertical central line of the completed ped-
 35 estal. A pedestal thus formed is peculiarly adapted to be used in a table illustrated in Fig. 10, wherein two complete pedestals are employed, each of which has a base of generally oval form produced by the union of
 40 the sections above described and arranged in the completed table with their longer diameters extending transversely of the table or parallel to the line of separation of the top boards E and F.

45 While our invention as above described is peculiarly applicable to the construction of table pedestals having downwardly and outwardly curving surfaces and curved angular lines of projection, yet it will be evident
 50 that the same can be followed in producing other articles of furniture of similar or analogous design, or in fact, wherever it is desired to provide curved surfaces facing in different directions and to unite them along
 55 continuously curved lines.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

1. The method of contouring articles of wooden furniture, consisting first,—in cut- 60
 ting pieces of stock in such a manner as to permit their cut faces to be joined to form the completed article; second,—in establish-
 ing curved surface lines of contour on said 65
 faces, which lines are alike on the faces of pieces that are intended to abut each other in the completed article; third,—cutting
 each piece to form an outer surface having all its transverse lines straight, and connect- 70
 ing said lines of contour; and fourth,—uniting said pieces with the contour lines of abutting faces coinciding with each other.

2. The method of forming articles of wooden furniture with a plurality of curvilinear surfaces, facing in different directions 75
 and coinciding along their lines of intersection, consisting first,—in cutting pieces of stock in such a manner as to permit their union at the desired angles; second,—estab-
 80
 lishing on said cut faces the lines of intersection of said cut surfaces; third,—in cutting away the stock on each piece outside of the curvilinear surface defined by straight
 transverse lines connecting the lines of in- 85
 tersection so established, and fourth,—uniting said pieces with the lines of intersection coinciding on the abutting faces of the
 pieces, substantially as described.

3. The method of forming articles of furniture with a plurality of curvilinear sur- 90
 faces, facing in different directions and coinciding along their lines of intersection, consisting first,—in cutting pieces of stock in such a manner as to permit their union
 at the desired angles; second,—guiding a 95
 cutter through each piece along a surface which includes two curvilinear lines lying within the respective cut surfaces of the piece, said lines conforming to similar cut-
 ting lines in the abutting faces of adjacent 100
 pieces, and third,—assembling and securing said pieces together.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

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