W. H. BOHNER.

ROUNDTOP WORK CONSTRUCTION.

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Fig. 1.

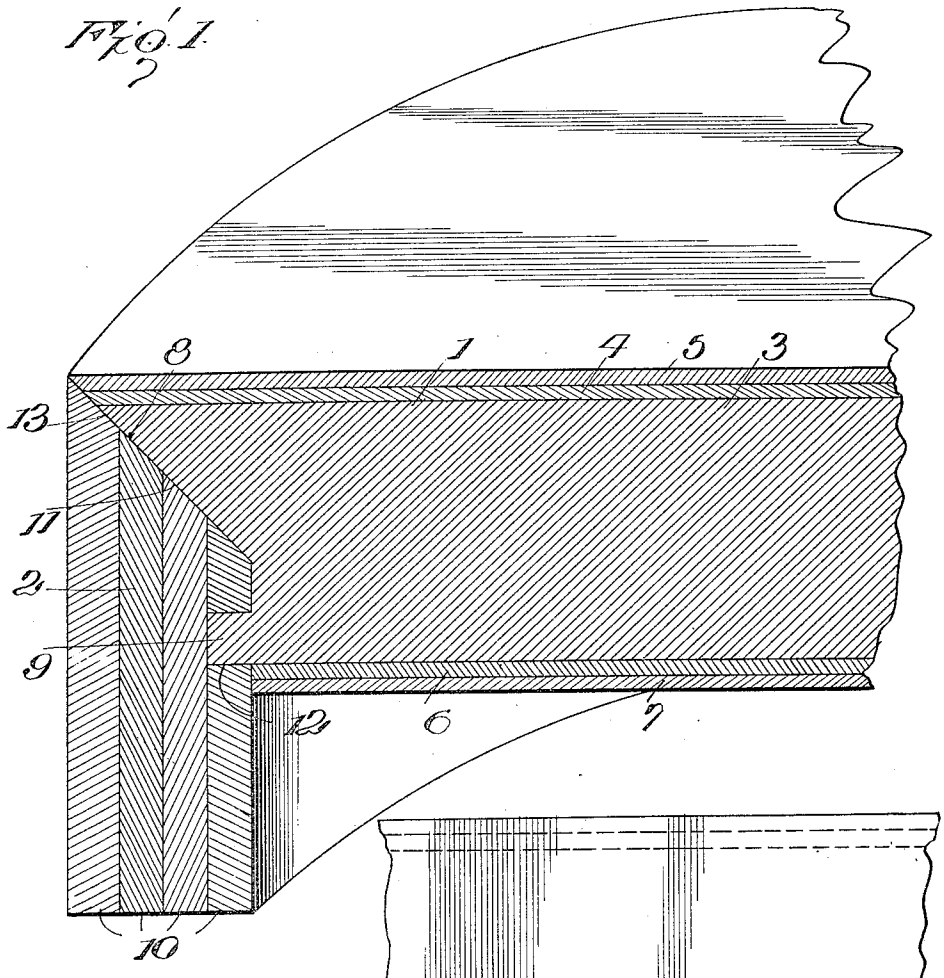
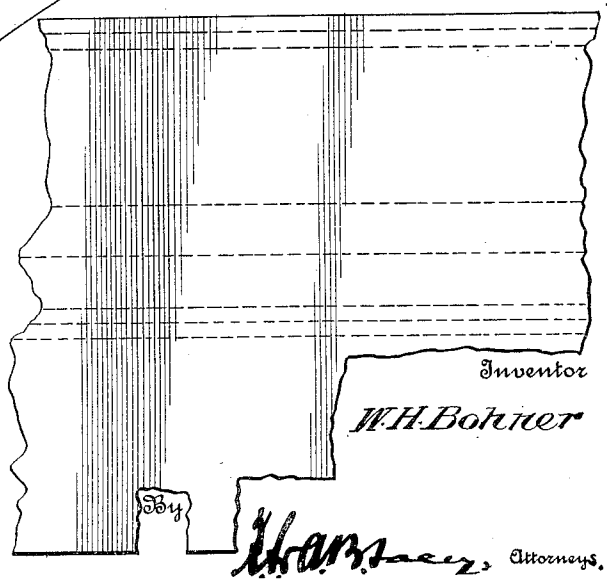


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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ROUNDTOP-WORK CONSTRUCTION.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. BOHNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Roundtop-Work Constructions, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to round top work, or, in other words, to the construction of built up or veneered table tops and the like, and has as its object to disclose a construction such as to not possess the disadvantages presented by the ordinary constructions now made use of. It is of course well understood that in work of this character, it is desirable above all that the top have the appearance of being cut from a solid piece of the wood which it is desired to imitate, but this appearance is not present in structures in which the edges of the veneered plies are exposed to view. In a well known and much used construction, the upper end or edge of the rim of the top is flush with the upper surface of the core of the top and the veneering which covers the upper surface of the core overlies the upper edge of the rim so that the edges of the veneer plies are exposed to view. When a top of this construction is stained or otherwise finished, the exposed edge portions of the veneer plies will absorb more of the stain than the outer surface of the rim and as a result a dark streak appears at the upper edge of the front of the work which renders the finished product unsightly beside presenting certain other disadvantages as will be presently pointed out. In another well known construction, a strip of the veneer is applied to the face of the rim of the top and extends completely to the plane of the upper surface of the top in its finished condition. So long as this construction is viewed directly from the front, it has the appearance of being cut from a solid piece of material but when viewed from the top or in perspective a dark streak is visible at the curvilinear edge of the upper surface of the top. If anything, the appearance of this work is more unsightly than that of the first described construction and it presents, in other ways, even greater disadvantages, as will also be presently pointed out.

In consideration of the foregoing facts, it is the aim of the present invention to provide a construction of round top work such that the edges of the veneer plies will not be exposed to view and the entire work will have the appearance of having been cut from a solid piece of material.

Another disadvantage presented by work of a construction in which the edges of the veneer plies are exposed at the surface of the work is that moisture is liable to enter beneath the plies causing them to warp and become separated at their edge portions from the core, which of course utterly destroys the appearance of the finished product.

It is therefore an aim of the present invention to disclose round top work construction in which the edges of the veneer plies will not be so exposed as to permit of permeation of moisture between them and the core of the work.

Still another disadvantage presented by work of this class in which the edges of the veneer plies are exposed, is that objects coming in contact with the top are liable to chip or tear off portions of the said plies at their edges, and this is particularly true in that construction above briefly described in which the upper edges of the veneer plies upon the face of the rim are exposed at the upper surface of the top. Furthermore, in such constructions, articles disposed upon the edge of the top or coming in contact with the edge are liable to dent the edge portions of the surface veneer plies as these portions of the plies are not supported in such a manner as to effectually resist blows or any considerable pressure.

The present invention therefore further aims to provide round top work construction in which the edge portions of the veneer plies will be effectually supported and braced and protected from being chipped or dented by contact with other objects.

The invention also aims to so construct the work that the core may be veneered before the rim is applied, which is impractical in the other types of such work above described.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective sectional view of the construction embodying the present

invention. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary front elevation thereof.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

The work embodying the present invention includes a top proper which is indicated in general by the numeral 1 and a rim, indicated in general by the numeral 2. The top 1 includes a core which is indicated by the numeral 3 and which may be, as is usual, of an inferior quality of wood, and this core may be of any desired thickness as will be readily understood. To the upper surface of the core 3 there is applied, by any of the well known methods, an under ply 4 of veneering and a facing ply 5. The plies 4 and 5 are so arranged that their grains will cross, and as is customary, the ply 4 is of softer wood than the ply 5. In a like manner backing plies 6 and 7 of veneering are applied to the under side of the said core 3. In carrying out the present invention, the plies 4 and 5 and the plies 6 and 7 are applied to the upper and under faces of the core 3 respectively in the usual manner and this portion of the work is then sand papered and cut to the desired shape and size. Along its curvilinear edge the top is provided with a bevel or miter-cut 8 touching the outer edge of the upper surface of the facing ply 5 and extending downwardly and inwardly from this edge, as shown in Fig. 1 to an intermediate point in the thickness of the core 3, below which point the said curvilinear edge of the top is provided with the usual locking bead 9, which, being of the ordinary construction, requires no further description. This portion of the work is of the well known five-ply construction, but it will be readily understood that if desired minor changes may be made. It is essential, however, that the bevel 8 extend to the extreme outer edge of the upper surface of the casing ply 5 and it will be understood that, inasmuch as the bevel is continuous and unbroken, it comprehends in its area the outer edges of the plies 4 and 5 as well as a portion of the outer edge of the core 3.

The rim of the work is made up of any desired number of plies 10 of veneering and these plies are preferably of equal thickness and individually thicker than any of the plies 4, 5, 6 and 7. The plies 10 are secured together in any ordinary and well known manner and after being properly united the upper edge portion of the rim is cut on a bevel, as indicated at 11, and the inner surface of the rim is provided with the usual groove 12 to receive the locking bead 9.

In assembling the work, the rim is disposed at the curvilinear side of the top in the position shown in Fig. 1 and secured in place in any well known manner. It will be observed that the bevel 11 matches the bevel 8 and that the bevels are of the same extent so that the outer upper edge of the bevel 11 registers with the corresponding edge of the bevel 8. It will also be apparent that the beveled edges of the plies 4 and 5 are completely covered and concealed by the upper portion of the beveled surface 11. Furthermore, it will be observed that the outer one of the plies of the rim is of a thickness greater than the combined thickness of the plies 4 and 5 and that as a consequence the beveled upper edge of this ply not only extends beneath the beveled outer edges of the plies 4 and 5 but also, as indicated by the numeral 13, beneath the extreme outer edge portion of the core 3 so that a firm support is afforded the beveled edges of the plies 4 and 5 and also the portion of the core which extends beneath the outer edge portion of the ply 4.

From the foregoing description of the invention it will be seen that the edges of the veneer plies are completely covered and protected and are not exposed to view. It will also be apparent that the edges of the plies 4 and 5 are effectually supported by the solid and relatively thick outer ply 10 of the rim so that any object striking against the edge of the top will not be liable to dent the edge of the ply 5 nor to chip or tear this ply and the ply 4. It will be obvious that the work constructed in accordance with the present invention will present the appearance of having been cut from a solid piece of material and that, in other respects, the work will not disclose the fact that it is built up and veneered except upon very close examination of the portions thereof, which, in any event, are not ordinarily exposed to view.

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

1. In wood work construction of the class described, a top including a core and a veneer ply, the edge of the core and ply being cut on a bevel, and a rim having an edge cut on a bevel and secured against the bevel of the core and veneer ply of the top, the rim at the upper edge of its bevel being flush with the upper surface of the veneer ply.

2. In wood work construction of the class described, a top including a core and a veneer ply, the edge of the core and ply being cut on a bevel, and a rim having an edge cut on a bevel and disposed with its bevel matching the bevel of the core and veneer ply and secured thereto.

3. In wood work construction of the class described, a top including a core and a veneer ply, the edge of the core and ply being cut on a bevel, and a rim having an edge cut on a bevel and disposed with its bevel matching the bevel of the core and veneer

ply and secured thereto, the rim comprising assembled plies and the outer one of the said plies being of a thickness greater than the thickness of the veneer ply of the top, whereby to afford a support for the edge of the veneer ply of the top and the adjacent portion of the core of the top.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. BOHNER. [L. S.]

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."