(No Model.)

F. W. GOEDEKE.

KNOCK DOWN TABLE FRAME.

No. 456,377. Patented July 21, 1891.

Fig. 1.

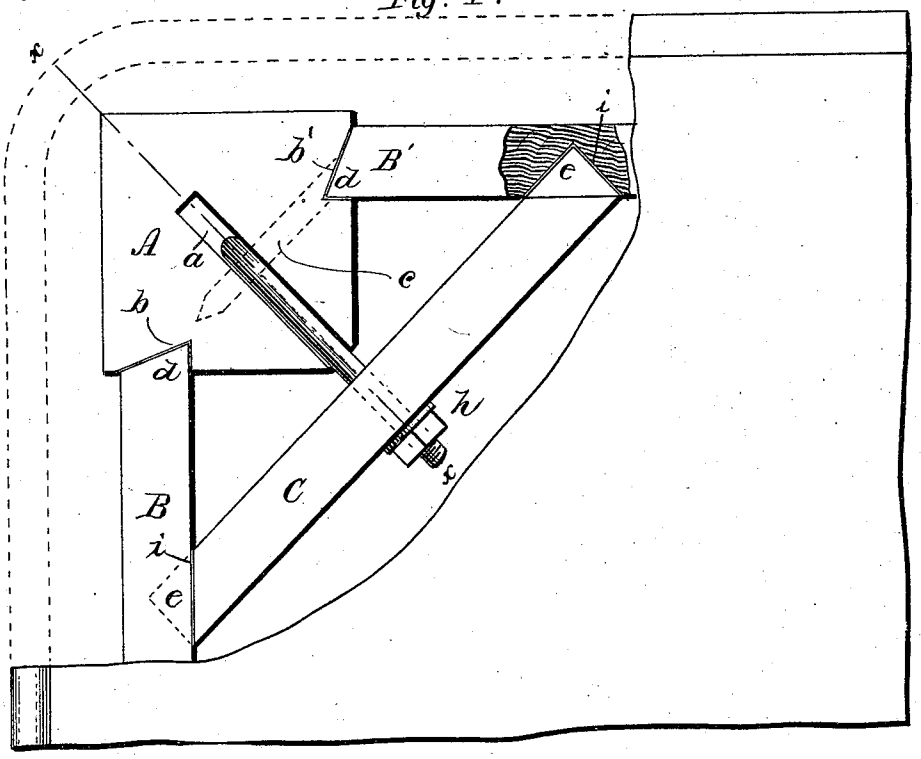


Fig. 2.

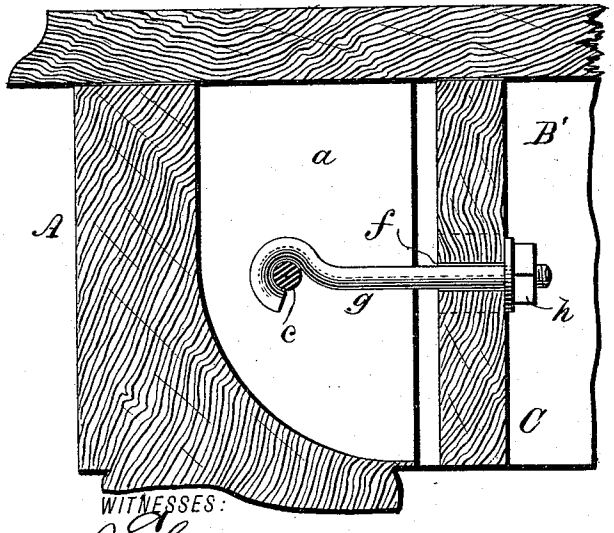
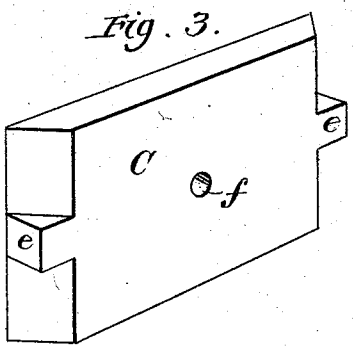


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED WILLIAM GOEDEKE, OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

KNOCKDOWN-TABLE FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,377, dated July 21, 1891.

Application filed July 8, 1890. Serial No. 358,033. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED WILLIAM GOEDEKE, of Evansville, in the county of Vanderburgh and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Knockdown-Table Frame, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in that class of devices known as "knockdown-table leg fastenings," wherein the corner-post is provided with a recess or groove and the side rails are formed to receive the ends of the brace, arranged at an angle to the same and held in place by a bolt or the like.

The present invention has for its object to provide an improved construction of this character which shall be stronger, more easily applied, and less liable to accidental displacement or separation than heretofore.

I form the end and side rails with beveled ends and the leg or corner-post with corresponding grooves. I form the ends of the corner-brace with angling tenons and the side and end rails with corresponding angling mortises. I employ a hooked bolt which passes through the corner-brace, the hook engaging a bolt or pin passed through or across a groove in the corner post or leg. The pin seats itself in the center of the hook, and the strain is in a straight line when screwed up, so that the hook is not raised from the pin and apt to be disengaged therefrom when screwed up. The corner-brace is so constructed that the tenons on the end thereof consist of side and end wood, and receive glue and retain it better in the mortises than where they consist of end wood only, as heretofore. My brace is not driven into mortises from the top, but is slipped in endwise, not being liable to split the rails as where the tenons are designed to be driven in, after the manner of dovetail joints. The side and end rails are not weakened by the angling mortises, for the corner-braces when attached add to their strength.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention, in the present instance, resides in the peculiarities of construction, as will be hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a table-corner with top removed, with a portion of the side rail in section. Fig. 2 is a section on the line $x\,x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the corner brace removed.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the corner post or leg, which is provided with a vertical recess or groove a, which extends through the inner corner thereof, as seen in Fig. 1.

B and B′ are the end and side rails, respectively. They are formed at their ends with beveled ends d and d', as seen in Fig. 1, which fit corresponding grooves b and b' in the inner sides of the corner post or leg at the angles thereof, as seen in Fig. 1. This manner of securing the end and side rails to the leg or corner-post forms a very strong construction and aids in taking the strain off the securing-bolt, which will soon be described. A pin or bolt c is affixed in the leg or corner post and extends across the groove or recess a therein, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

C is the corner-brace. It is formed at its ends with angling tenons e and beveled ends, as seen in Fig. 3. The beveled ends form a neat joint with the inner faces of the end and side rails, and the angling tenons engage corresponding mortises i in the side and end rails, as shown.

g is the bolt, which is passed through a hole f in the center of the corner-brace, and upon its outer end, which is screw-threaded, is provided with a nut h, which is designed to be screwed up tight against the outer face of the brace, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The inner end of the bolt is formed into a curved hook, as shown in Fig. 2, to engage the pin c, as shown in said figure. It is deemed of special importance that the hook of the bolt be curved so as to embrace the pin at a point below its center, as shown, so that as the nut is screwed up the strain will be in a straight line, and

there will be no tendency of the hook to draw up and out of engagement with the pin.

The operation will be readily understood from the above description, when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, and a description thereof is not deemed necessary.

What I claim as new is—

The combination, with the corner-post or leg formed at its inner angle with a vertical groove and at the angles upon each side thereof with beveled grooves, of the pin extended across the said vertical groove, the end and side rails having beveled ends fitting the beveled grooves and formed upon their inner faces with angling mortises, the corner-brace having its ends beveled and provided with angling tenons fitting said mortises, the bolt passed through the brace and having at its inner end a curved hook entering the vertical groove of the corner-post and embracing the said pin, and a nut upon the outer end of the bolt and bearing against the outer face of the brace, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

CONRAD MERLE,

CHARLES E. GATES.