

(No Model.)

H. A. KAUFHOLD.

TABLE LEG FASTENING.

No. 352,328.

Patented Nov. 9, 1886.

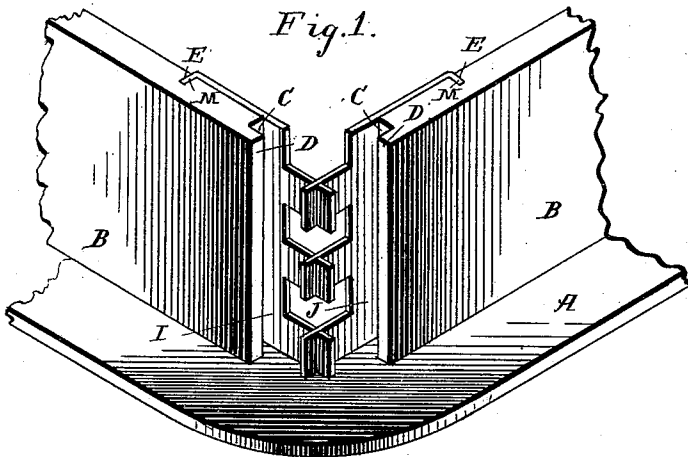
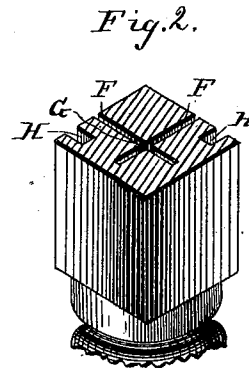


Fig. 3.

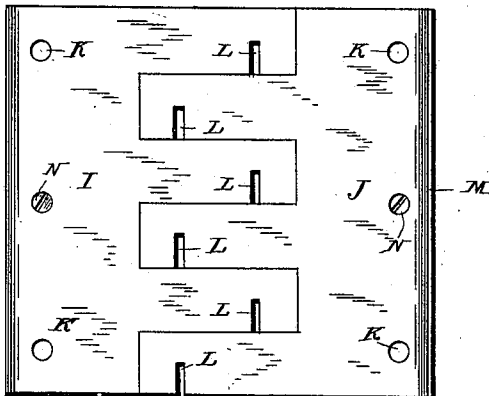
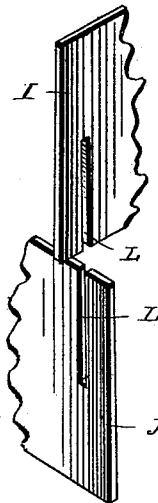


Fig. 4.



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TABLE-LEG FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,328, dated November 9, 1886.

Application filed July 31, 1886. Serial No. 209,633. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY A. KAUFHOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Scranton, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Table-Leg Fastenings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in table-leg fastenings, and is designed as an improvement over one upon which Letters Patent were granted August 4, 1885, and numbered 323,582, to myself and Charles Steinly; and it consists, essentially, of the two locking-plates secured to the respective rails and interlocked with each other in the manner hereinafter appearing.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and on which similar letters of reference indicate the same or corresponding features, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a corner of a table in an inverted position; Fig. 2, a horizontal section of a table-leg, showing the rabbets and kerfs therein; Fig. 3, a diagram showing the metal from which the locking-plates are stamped, and Fig. 4 a perspective view of a modified form of plates.

The letter A designates a table-top of any approved construction and provided with the usual side rails, B. These rails terminate a short distance from each other, and are provided at their ends with rabbets C, which leave resulting tenons D, which enter corresponding rabbets in the sides of the posts or legs. The rails are further provided on their inner sides with kerfs E, which receive short flanges of the locking-plates. The legs are provided with deep saw-kerfs or slots F, which extend well across the leg and intersect each other at the point G, the said kerfs being for the purpose of receiving the locking-plates in the manner presently to appear.

The inner sides of the posts are provided with rabbets H, which receive the tenons D, as already suggested, whereby the rails and legs are directly locked together. The construction of the kerfs and the rabbets is substantially like those described in the Letters Patent hereinbefore alluded to.

The locking-plates consist of the metallic sheets I and J, each two of which is formed from a single sheet of metal, as represented in Fig. 3. The screw-holes K and the slots L are first punched out by suitable dies, and then the plate is put into a die-press having a male and a female die, by means of which the two locking-plates are formed from a single sheet of stock. Each of these plates during the operation of punching them from the stock is provided with a short flange, M.

The manner of connecting the plates to the rails consists in inserting the flanges M in the kerfs E, and then securing them by means of screws or other fastening devices N. The plates then project beyond the rails and occupy the space between the ends of the rails, and the projecting ends are interlocked by means of the slots L, whereby the plates themselves are firmly united together. The legs are then slipped upon the plates, the latter entering the kerfs in the legs and the tenons D the rabbets in the legs. This is found to form a very strong and cheap fastening.

The tables are shipped with the legs detached, and the dealer has nothing to do but to make the connection in the manner above suggested to complete the table for the market.

The principal advantages of the present locking-plate over the locking-plate described in the patent above mentioned are that the present plates consume less metal, that they can be applied to the separate rails before the rails are placed in relative position, and that the connection of the plates by locking them through means of the slots L is stronger than when the plates are made of one piece, in that the metal frequently cracks at the angular bend at the juncture of the two wings, as described in said patent.

As represented in Fig. 4, the plates are provided each with one slot, L, and are not divided into a number of projecting ends. This construction, however, is not thought to be as preferable as that already described.

It is obvious that this fastening is applicable to other articles of furniture besides tables—as lounges, portable wardrobes, &c.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a table, the combination, with the rails having kerfs and tenons and the legs having intersecting slots which at the point of intersection extend beyond each other, and having
5 rabbets, of the locking-plates having flanges which engage said kerfs and connect with the rails, and provided with interlocking projecting ends which extend beyond each other and fit into the said slots in the leg.
- 10 2. In a table, the combination, with the rails, of two distinct locking-plates secured to the rails, and each provided with projecting ends which cross and which interlock with each other, and the legs having slots which at the
15 point of intersection extend beyond each other, and which are adapted to receive the plates and their ends.
3. A table-leg lock consisting of two distinct plates, each having projecting ends which cross and which interlock with each other. 20
4. A table leg lock consisting of two plates having projecting ends provided with slots, the slots in the projecting ends of the one plate being on the opposite side to the slots in the projecting ends of the other plate, whereby 25 they may be interlocked and yet be of the width of only one set of ends.

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

HENRY A. KAUFHOLD.

Witnesses:

M. A. BALLINGER,
TOM B. JONES.