

(No Model.)

J. E. BOHNER.
TABLE LEG FASTENING.

No. 496,181.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.

Fig. 1

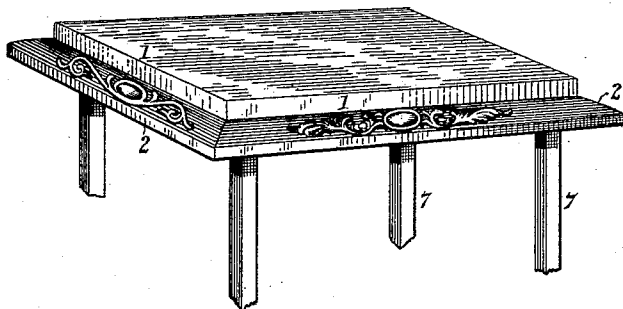


Fig. 2

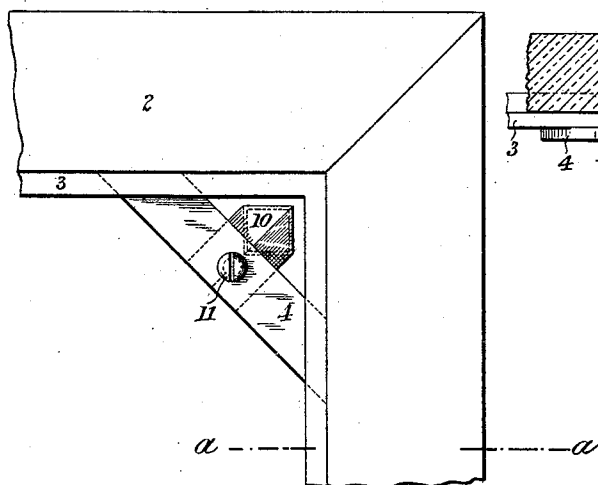


Fig. 3

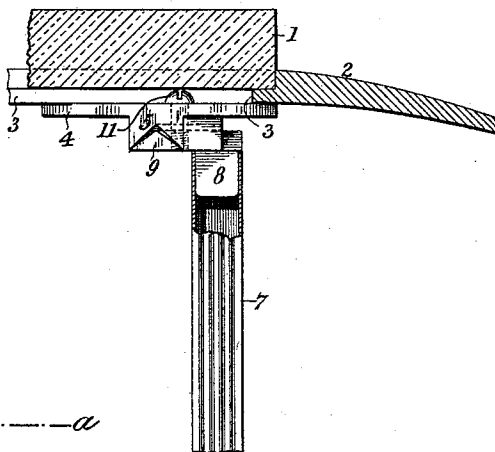
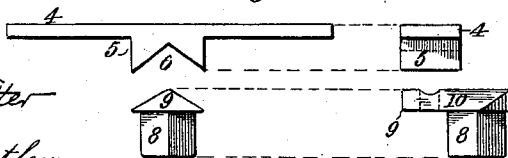


Fig. 4



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH E. BOHNER, OF ANSONIA, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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TABLE-LEG FASTENING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,181, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed February 9, 1893. Serial No. 461,624. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH E. BOHNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ansonia, county of New Haven, and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tables, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

These improvements relate generally to the manufacture of tables, stands, cabinets and like structures; they relate more specifically to frames for tables and stands, particularly table-frames that are made of metal and designed to have tops, bottoms or shelves of slabs of onyx, marble or like ornamental material.

Considering the invention as applied to a table or stand having a plain slab top, such a table usually consists in its simplest form, of a metal frame properly recessed or otherwise adapted to receive and hold a slab, and of three or more metal legs that are secured directly to the frame at their upper ends. Heretofore, the legs have been directly secured to the frame by screws; but such means of attachment are faulty and unsatisfactory in various respects. It being understood, that in the manufacture of such tables, the metal parts are produced in numbers and designed to be interchangeable, it will be seen that great care must be exercised to prevent uneven fitting of the legs to a table, whereby the frame of a table may be askew on its legs, or the legs may so vary as to not all touch the floor alike. This may call for special filing and trimming of the parts, especially at the junction of the legs and frame, which adds to the cost of the article. Another difficulty, is that of properly centering the legs on the frame; and by this, I mean properly positioning the legs so that they are uniformly positioned relative to the center of the table top, whether radially as in the case of a circular frame; or by pairs in the case of a rectangular or triangular frame. Yet another fault with the common means of joining the legs and frame, is that, in cases, particularly with heavy or slab top tables, the swaying of the slab top on the more or less flexible legs, as the table is handled and moved, often causes the joints between the legs and frame to open,

thus throwing the table out of plumb and loosening the legs, one or more, from the frame.

The purpose of my invention is to remedy these various defects, and, to that end, to produce a joint or junction for connecting the legs and frame of a table which shall be free of the faults named.

The invention consists of a tenon or socket piece adapted to be secured to the table leg, and bearing a beveled, V-shaped, or wedge-shaped block or shoulder, and of a beveled or V-grooved lug or projection on the frame adapted to receive and be secured to said block, and thereby properly center and firmly secure the leg to the frame.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the top of a table of the kind herein especially referred to. Fig. 2 is an enlarged plan view of one corner of the frame of the table, looking against the upper end of one leg, which is secured to the frame by one form of my improved joint connections. Fig. 3 is a detail section of the same on plane *a a* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents detail elevation views of the parts of the joint.

In the views 1 represents the table top, which is shown as a slab of marble or similar material.

2 is the frame of the table, which is of metal, usually a cast metal, and may have any desired ornamentation. This frame is recessed for the slab, which is removably inserted in the frame and rests upon suitable projections, shoulders or other bearings, here shown as the flange 3.

4 is a bar extending across each corner of the frame and being either properly secured to the frame or cast thereon. This bar carries the lug 5, which is V-grooved as seen at 6, such groove being in line with the center of the table, or with the center that determines the position of the leg of this and of the companion or adjacent corner.

7 indicates the leg, which is here shown as made of metal in hollow and square form. 8 is a tenon of shape conforming to the hollow of the leg, and bearing the shoulder or block 9, which is beveled or wedge-shaped on its upper face 10, but at a slightly more obtuse angle than the groove 6 of the leg, and which

extends laterally from the tenon a short distance—Fig. 4.

In attaching the leg to the frame, the tenon of the block is driven into the end of the leg, and being slightly beveled the block is thereby firmly attached to the leg. The block is then placed in the slot of the lug 5 on the frame, and secured thereto by screw 11, which draws the block firmly into the slot 6 of the lug and thereby holds the same tightly in position, the beveled and differently inclined faces of the slot and block wedging against each other. It is to be noticed that the legs and their tenons being square, and the blocks being in angular position to the tenons, as also the slots in the lugs being in line to center the legs, the assembling of the legs and table frame requires no special care. The blocks on the legs have but to be brought to position in the lugs and screwed in place by the connecting screws. If the legs be slightly twisted or bent, the forcing home of the blocks will bring them to position as well as center them on the frame. Furthermore, the angle of the lug groove being more acute than the angle of the block, the latter, when drawn up by the connecting screw, is forced to come to and coincide with the centering line of the leg; and, more particularly, the block and lug

are forced into such intimate wedging contact that any tendency to a loosening of these parts is obviated.

The lug on the frame can be otherwise secured thereto or made therewith, than by being mounted on an arm as shown. So, too, the means of attaching the block to the table leg can be of different form; in the case of angular hollow legs, as shown, I prefer to use a correspondingly angular tenon as shown.

What is claimed as new is—

1. A table frame, provided with a lug having a bevel groove, combined with a table leg and a beveled block adapted to be secured in the groove of said lug and provided with means of attachment to the leg, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with the table frame 1, bearing a bevel grooved lug 5, a hollow table leg 7, and a tenon 8 of form to be inserted in and secured to the leg and bearing the beveled block 9 adapted to be secured in the said lug, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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