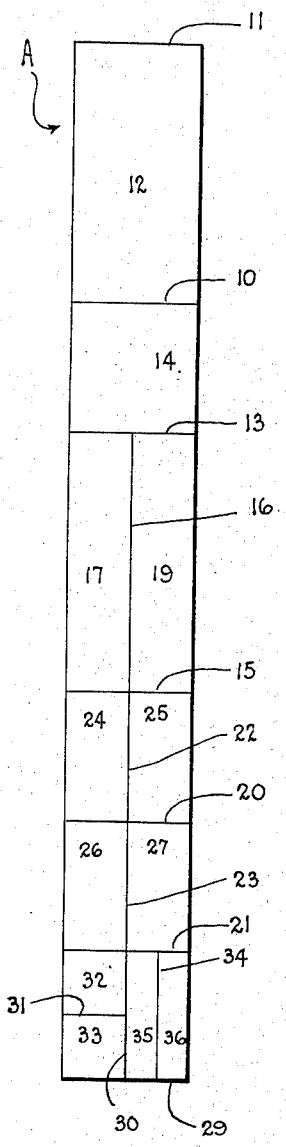
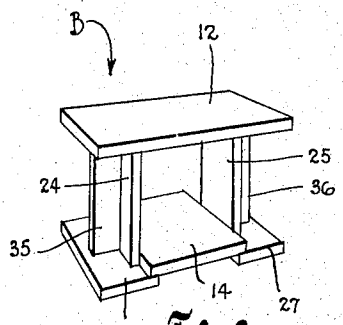
Sept. 19, 1950 C. J. CLAUDE 2,522,748

MULTIPLE SHELF CONSTRUCTION

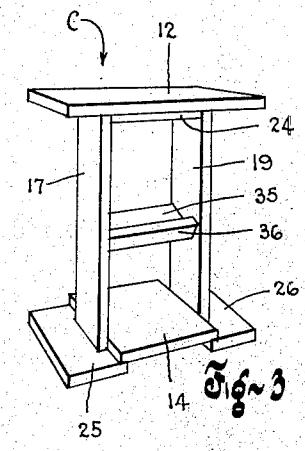
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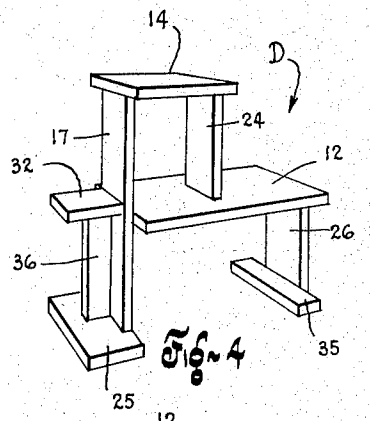
Fig~1



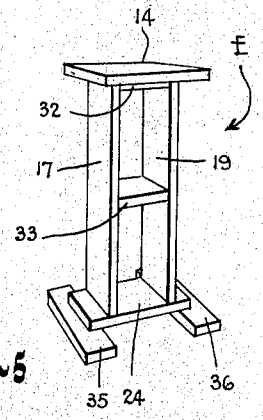
Fig~2



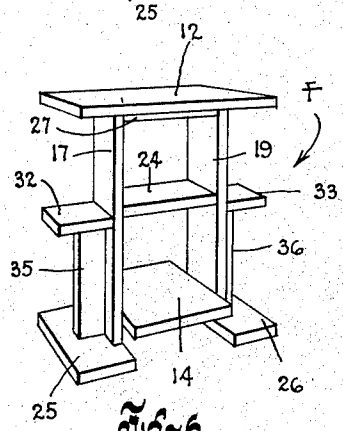
Fig~3



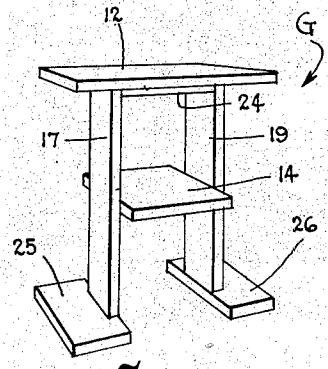
Fig~4



Fig~5



Fig~6



Fig~7

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MULTIPLE SHELF CONSTRUCTION

Charles J. Claude, St. Paul, Minn.

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2 Claims. (Cl. 211—148)

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My invention relates to an improvement in multiple table construction wherein it is desired to provide a series of sections which may be arranged to form various types of tables.

An object of the present invention lies in the provision of a series of board sections which may be assembled in any of a substantial number of different positions before the sections are attached firmly together. As a result the table constructed may be one best suited for a particular location.

These and other objects and novel features of my invention will be more clearly and fully set forth in the following specification and claims.

In the drawings forming a part of my specification:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a board from which the various sections are to be cut showing the location of the various sections.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a type of table which may be made from the board sections in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a modified form of table construction which may be formed from the sections shown in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a modernistic step type table which may be formed of the sections shown in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a tall and narrow table which may be formed from the sections of Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a table having side supports which may be formed from the sections shown in Figure 1.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a simple table which may be formed from the sections of Figure 1.

The board A illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawings is divided into sections as best illustrated in Figure 1. The board A is preferably approximately one-eighth as wide as it is long. In other words, if the board is twelve inches in width it will be 96 inches in length. By proportioning the board in this manner the various panels are properly shaped to produce the desired result.

The board A is cut along the line 10 a quarter of the length from the end 11 thereof to form a board section 12 which is the full width of the board A and which is twice as long as it is wide. The board A is also cut along the line 13 at a point three-eighths of the total length of the board from the end 11, thus forming the section 14 which is of equal width and length, or square in outline. The board A is also cut along the transverse line 15 at a point five-eighths of the length

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of the board from the end 11. This produces a section having a length equal to one-fourth of the length of the entire board. This section between the cut lines 13 and 15 is longitudinally divided by a cut line 16 to divide the sections into two equal sections 17 and 19. Obviously the sections 17 and 19 have one-half the area of the section 12, being equal in length thereto and being one-half the width thereof.

The board A is cut along the transverse cut lines 20 and 21 which are three-fourths of the length and seven-eighths of the length of the board A from the end 11 thereof, respectively. The sections between the cut lines 15 and 20 and between the cut lines 20 and 21 are divided longitudinally by cut lines 22 and 23 to form four equally shaped sections 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The remaining board sections between the cut line 21 and the end 29 of the board A is divided by a longitudinal cut line 30 into two equal segments. The segment to the left of the cut line 30 as viewed in Figure 1 is divided transversely by a cut line 31 to form two equal square sections 32 and 33. The segment to the right of the cut line 30 as viewed in Figure 1 is divided longitudinally by a cut line 34 to separate this segment into two equal sections 35 and 36 which are four times as long as they are wide.

By proportioning the board A in this manner a series of table shapes may be formed, only a few of which are illustrated in the drawings. Most of these tables may be formed temporarily by resting the various sections one upon the other at proper relation. As a result various types of arrangements may be tried before arriving at a construction which fits most suitably in a particular location. For example in the table B illustrated in Figure 2 of the drawings, the sections 26 and 27 are placed in spaced parallel relationship and the section 14 is placed therebetween, resting marginally on the sections 26 and 27. Sections 24 and 25 may then be rested on end to extend vertically from opposite edges of the panel 14, these sections being placed mid-way in the length of the sections 26 and 27. Board sections 35 and 36 are next rested on end upon the sections 26 and 27 midway between the sides of sections 24 and 25 to extend at right angles thereto. These vertically extending sections 24, 25, 35, and 36 form two T-shaped supports for supporting the panel 12 which rests centrally thereupon. It will be noted that this table may be constructed by merely resting one piece upon the other in proper relationship and it is not necessary to attach the various sections together in

order to show the shape of the table. Thus the table may be assembled in this form and placed in a desired location to see whether or not the particular shape of table fits the location for which it is designed.

The table C illustrated in Figure 3 of the drawings is formed by placing two of the equal sized segments such as 25 and 26 on the floor with the panel 14 resting marginally thereupon much in the same way as described in conjunction with the table B. The sections 17 and 19 are then rested on end upon the panels 25 and 26 to extend upwardly therefrom. These sections 17 and 19 form parallel supports for the table top section 12 which may be rested thereupon. This much of the table C may be erected without employing any fastening means so that the general shape of the table may be noted without actually attaching the various sections together. In practice the section 24 is placed between the uprights 17 and 19 at their upper extremity to further space the standards 17 and 19. The sections 35 and 36 may be arranged in a V-shaped relation so as to form a trough shaped support for books or the like. These members 35 and 36 are positioned approximately one-half way between the panel 14 and the panel 24, and must be held in place by fastening means of some type. However, the general size and arrangement of the table may be noted before the table is actually constructed.

The table D illustrated in Figure 4 of the drawings requires some means of holding the parts in assembled relation although the parts are so arranged that they can be easily held manually in assembled form for inspection purposes. This table B forms a modernistic appearance step type table suitable for certain locations. In forming the table D, section 25 and section 35 are placed in parallel relation upon the floor. The section 26, or another section of similar size is placed adjacent the section 35 to extend upwardly therefrom. A longer section such as the section 17 is rested upon the section 25 to extend upwardly therefrom. The panel 12 is positioned with one end resting upon the upper end of the section 26 and the other end adjacent the upright panel 17. A section 24 may be rested upon the panel 12 in spaced relation to the upright 17 and the panel 14 may rest upon the upper ends of the uprights 17 and 24 to form a table top of one-half the size of the lower parallel panel 12. For decoratve purposes and to provide an additional side support the section 36 may be rested upon the panel 25 mid-way between the vertical edges of the section 17 and one of the smaller panels such as 32 may be rested on the upper extremity thereof.

By merely holding the end of the panel 12 in proper relation to the panel 17, the entire assembly may be formed for inspection so that it may be readily determined whether or not this type of table will properly fit the desired location.

Figure 5 of the drawings discloses a table E which may also be formed from the sections cut from the board A. In this type of table the sections 35 and 36 are placed in parallel spaced relation with a section such as 24 forming a bridge therebetween. Two elongated uprights 17 and 19 are placed upon the panel 24 to extend upwardly therefrom and the square panel 14 is placed upon the upper edges of the uprights 17 and 19. This much of the table E may be assembled without requiring any holding means. If this type of table is desired, in constructing the same one small square panel such as 32 is positioned between the upper ends of the uprights 17 and 19, while the remaining small square panel 33 is positioned below the panel 32. Thus the upright supports 17 and 19 are properly braced, the panel 33 forming an additional shelf and the panel 32 forming a supporting base for the top panel 14.

In Figure 6 of the drawings another type of table construction F is illustrated. In this construction a pair of panels 25 and 26 are placed in parallel spaced relation. Uprights 17 and 19 are rested thereupon to extend upwardly therefrom. The table top panel 12 is centrally located on the upper ends of the uprights 17 and 19 as illustrated in the drawings. For decorative purposes and to form additional shelves the panels 35 and 36 may be rested upon the panels 25 and 26 mid-way between the side edges of the uprights 17 and 19 and at right angles thereto. These panels 35 and 36 may support the small square panels 32 and 33. This much of the table A may be assembled for inspection purposes.

As the table is actually constructed the panel 27 is positioned between the uprights 17 and 19 at the upper extremity thereof and the panel 24 is provided between these uprights at a lower point to form a brace therebetween. The panel 14 may provide an additional shelf between the uprights 17 and 19 near the lower extremities thereof.

In Figure 7 of the drawings I disclose a simpler type of table G, which may also be formed from the sections of the board A. In this arrangement two panels such as 25 and 26 are placed in parallel spaced relation and the uprights 17 and 19 are placed thereupon to extend upwardly therefrom. The table top panel 12 is rested upon the uprights 17 and 19. This much of the table G may be assembled without fastening means for inspection purposes. In actual construction a panel such as 24 is placed between the uprights 17 and 19 to brace the supports and a shelf such as the panel 14 may be secured between the uprights and centrally located relative thereto.

From the foregoing description it will be obvious that my board sections may be formed into a great number of tables of different types and that these tables may be assembled for the most part without fastening means for the purpose of inspection. My table unit has two important features. In the first place by forming the board sections as described the sections may be assembled in various forms so that various types of tables may be seen in a particular location, and the proper type of table and particular place can be chosen. Once the proper type of table is chosen the board sections may be assembled in the proper manner to produce the desired table. Furthermore the sectional table may be used as described to determine the proper table shape to use in a particular location. Once the desired table has been chosen a table assembled in the manner described may be purchased. Thus my sectional table may be used for demonstrating purposes in selling tables of various shapes and sizes. The same board sections serving as a means of forming many different types of tables which could be furnished.

As a result it would not be necessary to try a large number of tables in a particular location before selecting a table as various shapes of tables could be readily formed in succession of the same sections for inspection purposes.

In accordance with the patent statutes, I have described the principles of construction and operation of my multiple table construction and while I have endeavored to set forth the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that obvious changes may be made within the scope of the following claims without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. A shelf structure formed from a plurality of rectangular boards, the structure including a table top, a pair of parallel legs supporting said top, a spacing member between said legs to hold the same in parallel relation, a pair of spaced transverse feet on said legs at the lower ends thereof, two opposed shelves on said legs and extending outwardly therefrom, and two shelf supports between said shelves and said feet.

2. The structure described in claim 1 and including a pair of additional spacing members between said legs and parallel to said first named spacing member.

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