

Dec. 18, 1962

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3,069,211

POWER SEWING MACHINE TABLE SUPPORT

Filed March 2, 1960

5 Sheets-Sheet 1

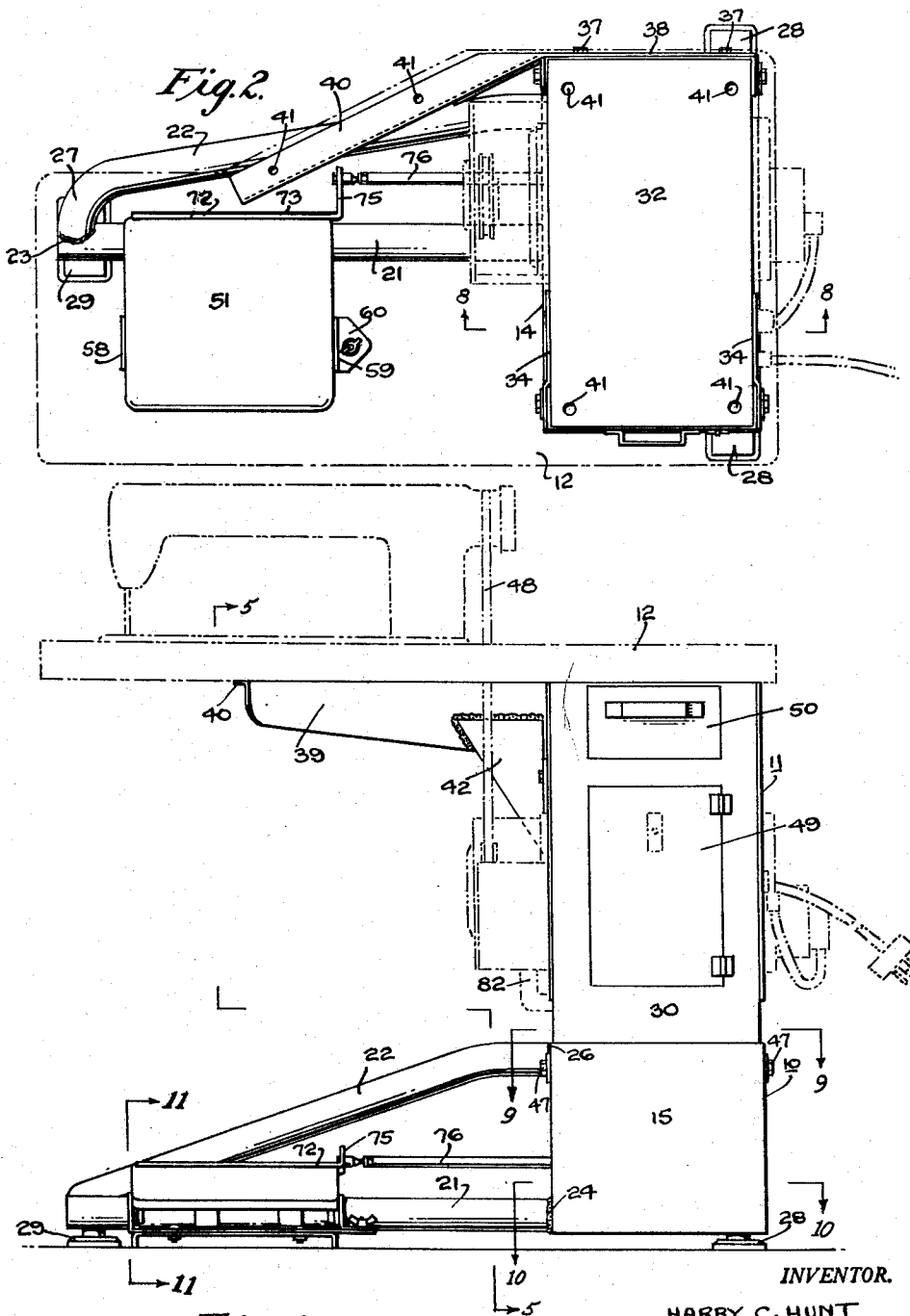


Fig. 1.

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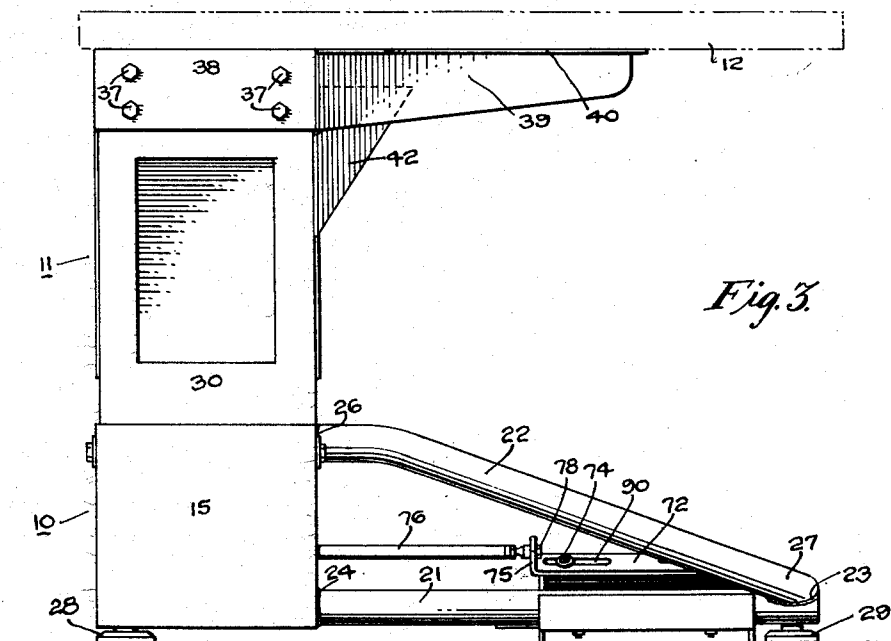


Fig. 3

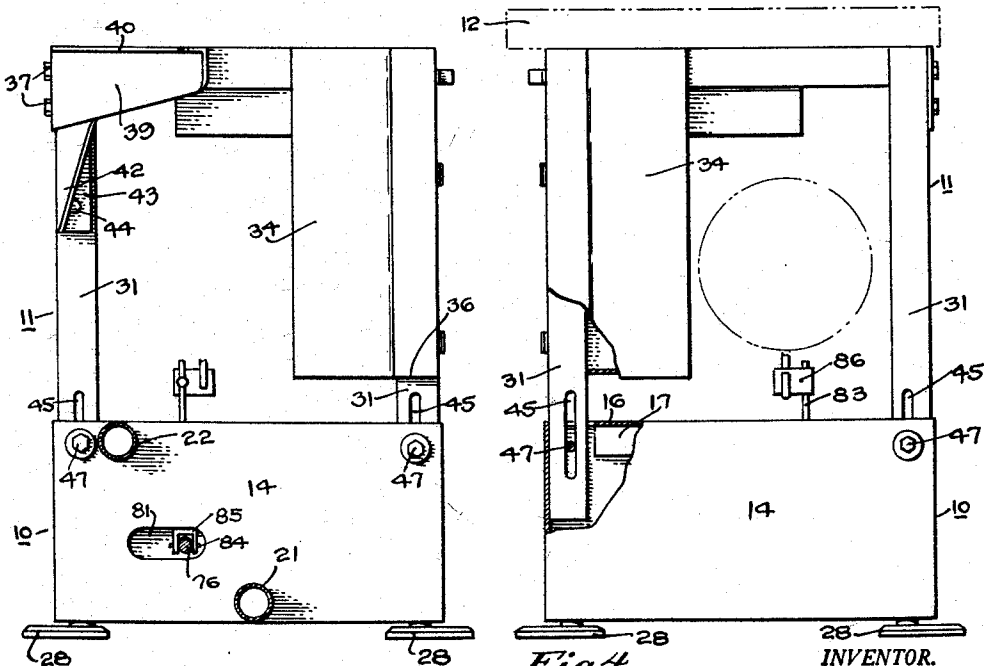


Fig. 5

Fig. 4

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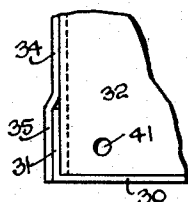


Fig. 7.

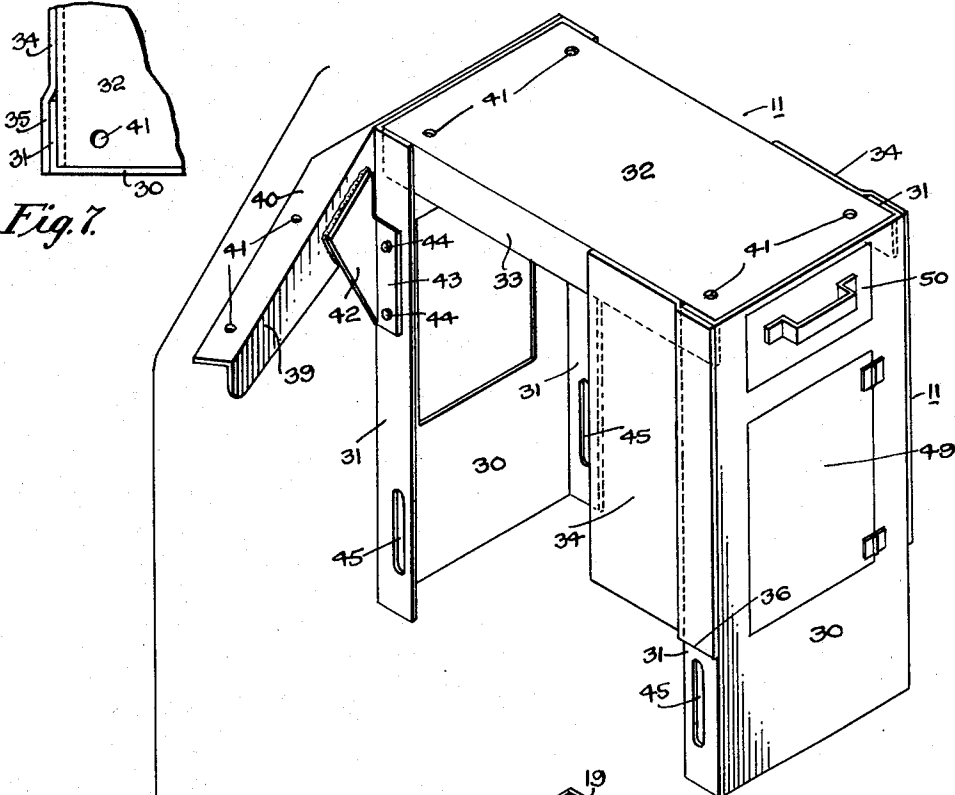
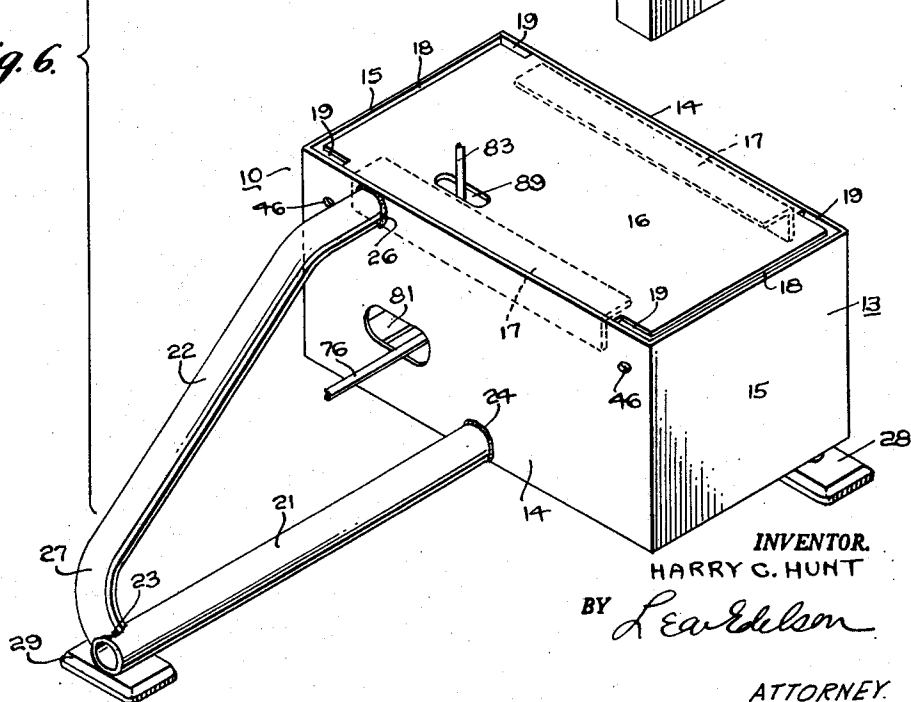


Fig. 6.



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5 Sheets-Sheet 4

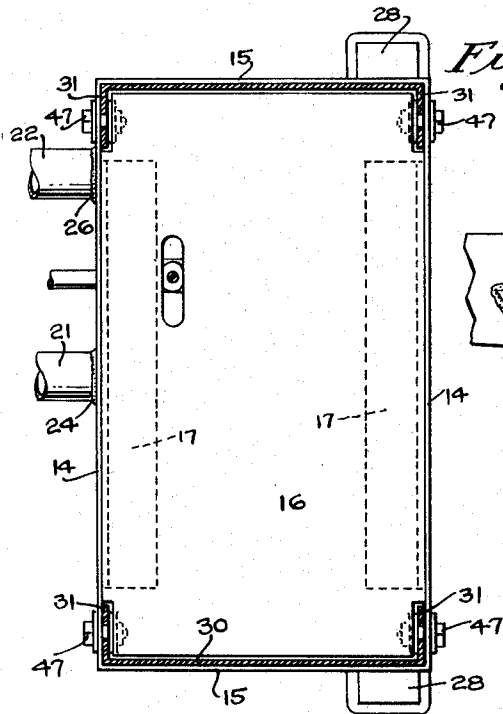


Fig. 9.

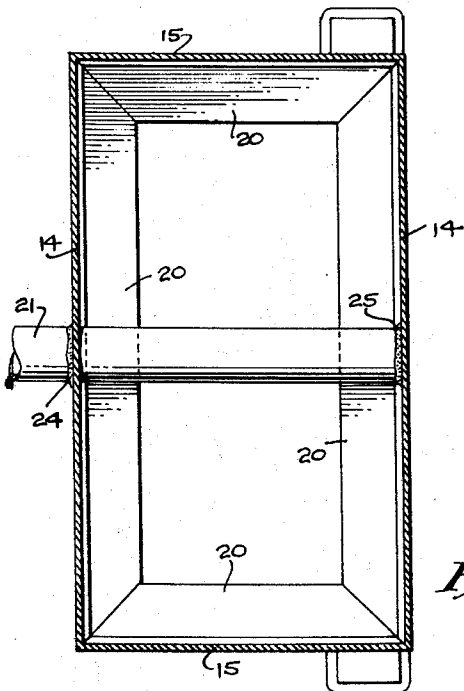


Fig. 10.

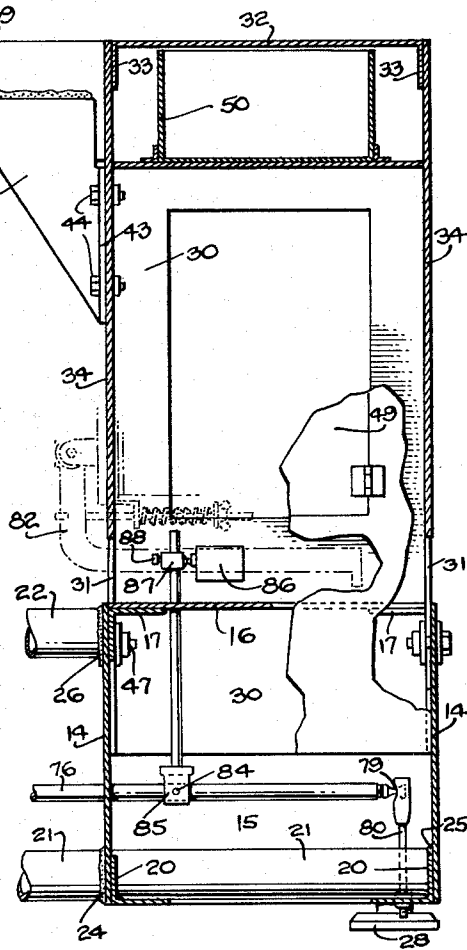


Fig. 8.

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5 Sheets-Sheet 5

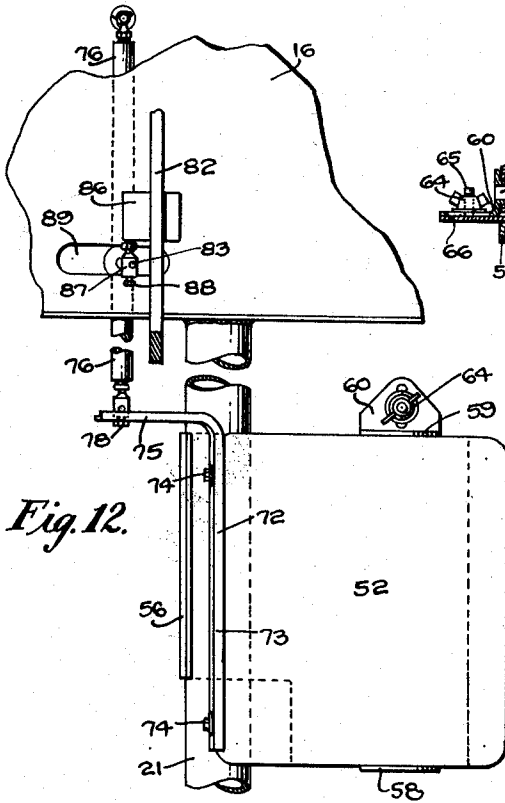


Fig. 12.

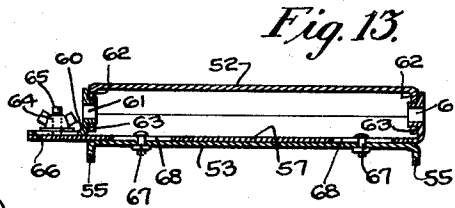


Fig. 13.

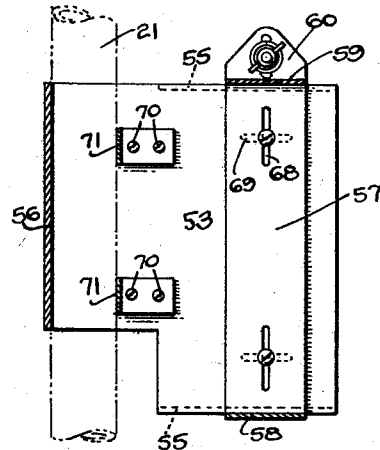


Fig. 14.

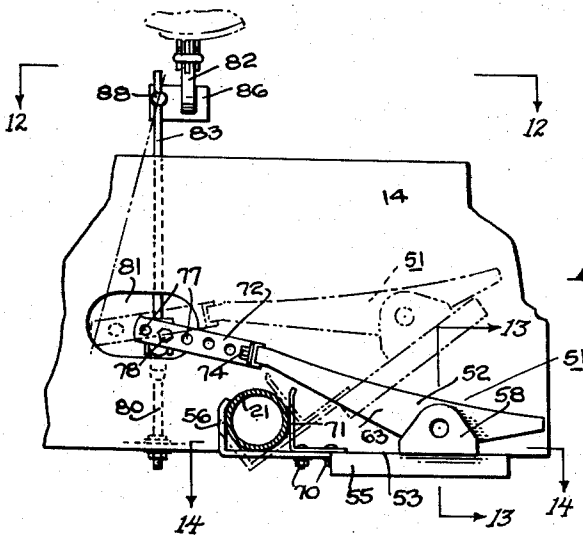


Fig. 11.

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POWER SEWING MACHINE TABLE SUPPORT
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Filed Mar. 2, 1960, Ser. No. 12,398
17 Claims. (Cl. 311-12)

This invention relates generally to table supports and more particularly to improvements in the construction of a pedestal stand for a table designed for the support of motor-operated work utilities, such as sewing machines and the like.

Among the principal objects of the present invention is the provision of a novel design and construction of a supporting stand for a work utility table which, while of much reduced weight nevertheless provides an exceedingly strong, sturdy and vibrationless support for the work utility, the stand being in contact with the floor at three spaced points to provide for maximum stability despite any unevenness in the floor area in which the stand may have to be located.

Another object of the invention is to provide a table stand which permits of a cantilever type of mounting for the table top whereby the handling of the work fed to and through the utility supported thereon, e.g., a sewing machine, is greatly facilitated and which, in particular, facilitates the handling of tubular work fed to and through the stitching head of a sewing machine.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a table support for a work utility which provides maximum free space in the region normally occupied by the operator of the utility for the greatest possible freedom of his hands, arms and feet for most comfortable, safe and efficient operation of the utility and the handling of the work fed therethrough.

A further and important object of the invention is to provide a supporting table for a sewing machine or the like having a stand which is adapted to mount the various operating instrumentalities for the machine and in which provision is made for such relative positional adjustments of the instrumentalities as may be necessary for each different type of machine that may be mounted upon the table. Thus, it is an objective of the present invention to provide the stand with means permitting the operating treadle for the table-mounted utility to be easily positionally adjusted as desired to best meet the physical requirements of a particular operator for most efficient operation of the machine, and also with means permitting the linkages between the treadle and the driving mechanism for the machine to be adjusted to meet the requisite operating conditions determined by the particular type of utility employed and its placement upon the table top.

Still another and important object of the present invention is to provide the work supporting table with a columnar type support at one end thereof which is vertically adjustable in overall height to vary as desired the height of the table above the floor and which is compartmentalized to house the motor-driven transmission unit which is operatively connected to the work utility, e.g., a sewing machine, mounted upon the top of the table and to also provide storage space for articles personal to the operator or for use with the machine.

It is also among the objectives of the present invention to provide a table stand of the character above described which is relatively simple and rugged in construction, which is relatively inexpensive to manufacture, which occupies a minimum of floor space and which permits easy cleaning of the floor in the immediate region of the stand, including the floor space immediately underlying the foot treadle, access to which is normally difficult, if not

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impossible, in the case of conventional table stands of the type now commonly in use.

Still other objects of the present invention will appear more fully hereinafter, it being understood that the invention consists substantially in the combination, construction, location and relative arrangement of parts, all as described more fully hereinafter, as shown in the accompanying drawings and as finally pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings which are illustrative of a preferred construction embodying the principles of the present invention:

FIGURE 1 is a front elevational view of the table stand, the table top, the work utility supported thereon and portions of the drive mechanism for the utility being shown in phantom;

FIGURE 2 is a top plan view of the table stand, also showing the table top in phantom;

FIGURE 3 is a rear elevational view of the table stand;

FIGURE 4 is an end elevational view thereof; with certain portions thereof shown broken away and in section;

FIGURE 5 is a view as taken along the line 5-5 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 6 is an exploded view showing in perspective the vertically adjustable main parts of the stand;

FIGURE 7 is an enlarged view showing in plan a corner portion of the top-most part of the stand;

FIGURE 8 is a vertical sectional view as taken along the line 8-8 of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 9 is a horizontal sectional view as taken along the line 9-9 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 10 is a horizontal sectional view as taken along the line 10-10 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 11 is a vertical sectional view as taken along the line 11-11 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 12 is a partial plan view of the treadle assembly and associated parts of the stand viewed from line 12-12 of FIGURE 11;

FIGURE 13 is a vertical sectional view of the treadle assembly as taken along the line 13-13 of FIGURE 11; and

FIGURE 14 is a horizontal sectional view of the treadle assembly as taken along the line 14-14 of FIGURE 11.

Referring now to the drawings and more particularly to FIGURES 1 to 6 thereof, it will be observed that the table stand of the present invention essentially comprises two main assemblies (see FIGURE 6) respectively designated by the reference numerals 10 and 11 which are adapted for vertical telescopic assembly to conjointly form the supporting stand for the table top 12 shown in phantom.

The lowermost assembly 10 includes a box-like unit 13 formed of sheet metal having opposite side walls 14-14, end walls 15-15 and a top wall 16. The top wall 16 is preferably disposed in a horizontal plane substantially flush with the top edges of the walls 14-14 and 15-15, being supported in such position by a pair of elongated angle members 17-17 respectively welded or otherwise secured to the inner faces of the side walls 14-14. It will be noted further that the top wall 16 of the box-like unit 13 is cut away at its opposite ends so as to provide between each of said ends and the proximate side and end wall portions of the box-like unit 13 a channel-shaped opening or slot as most clearly shown in FIGURE 6, each such opening or slot having a main portion 18 extending across the full width of the unit in immediate adjoining relation to an end wall 13 and terminal portions 19-19 extending at right angles to said end wall in immediate adjoining relation to the opposite side walls 14-14. The lower end of the box-like unit 13 is

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preferably reinforced and rigidified by angle members 29 respectively welded or otherwise secured to the inner faces of the side and end walls of the unit 13, which angle members may be secured to each other or conjointly formed to provide an open rectangular frame fitted into and secured to the bottom portion of the sheet metal assembly.

The bottom assembly 10 further includes as component parts thereof a pair of tubular members 21 and 22 which extend laterally to one side of the box-like unit with their free ends welded or secured together as at 23. It will be noted that the tubular member 21, which is disposed close to and in parallel relation to the floor, extends through one side wall 14 of the unit 13 into abutting relation with the opposite side wall 14 thereof, the said tubular member 21 being welded as at 24 and 25, to both side walls of the unit 13. It will be noted also that the tubular member 21 is disposed with its longitudinal axis extending normal to said side walls 14—14 and in centered relation between the opposite end walls 15—15 of the box-like unit 13.

The second tubular member 22 is anchored, as by welding at the point 26, to the same side wall 13 which contains the weld 24 for the tubular member 21. However, the point of anchorage of the pipe 22 to the side wall 13 is upwardly and rearwardly displaced relative to the weld 24 for the tubular member 21 so that the tubular member 22 is effectively disposed angularly with respect to the tubular member 21. Thus, the tubular members 21 and 22 generally lie in a plane which is rearwardly inclined with respect to the vertical, the major intermediate length of the upper member 22 being disposed with its longitudinal axis inclined upwardly and rearwardly with respect to the longitudinal axis of the lower member 21. Preferably, for a reason which will be apparent hereinafter, the outer end portion of the tubular member 22 is more or less sharply bent, as at 27, to provide for maximum clearance between the members 21 and 22 in the immediate region of their joiner.

The box-like unit 13 is provided at its two outermost corners with supporting feet or pads 28—28 while the remote freely extending jointed ends of the tubular members are commonly provided with a similar supporting foot or pad 29. Thus, the assembly 10 as just above described is supported upon the floor at three relatively widely separated points to provide for maximum stability despite any unevenness in the area of the floor surface in which the work table is required to be located. Obviously, the supporting pads 28—28 and 29 may be provided with suitable means (not shown) for effecting their independent vertical adjustment relatively to the assembly 10 to insure properly leveled disposition of the assembly. Also, it will be understood that the members 21 and 22 may be of any desired form and construction other than the tubular construction shown and described. For example, they may be of any conventional structural form, such as angle or channel members or even solid beams, but in the interest of lightness with maximum strength, the tubular construction is preferred.

With reference now to the upper assembly 11, it will be observed that it also is formed primarily of sheet metal panels to provide a pair of opposite end walls 30—30 each having a pair of intumed side flanges 31—31 extending the full length of the panel. The upper ends of the end panels 30—30 are rigidly interconnected by a top wall panel 32 having depending side flanges 33—33 suitably secured, as by welding, to the side flanges 31—31 of the end wall panels, the top wall panel 32 being disposed with its upper surface flush with the upper extremities of the end wall panels 30—30. The opposite sides of the upper assembly 11 are partially closed by oppositely disposed panels 34—34, the lower ends of which terminate well short of the bottom end of the end panels 30—30. The vertically extending frontal edge portions of the side panels 34—34 are each outwardly offset, as at 35 (see FIGURES 6 and 7), to overlie and

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snugly accommodate the adjoining side flange 31 of the frontal end panel 30 and to provide a bottom edge 36 which is in vertical registry with the top edge of the corresponding side wall 14 of the lower assembly 10.

Secured to the upper portion of the rearmost end panel 30 of the upper assembly 11, as by the bolts 37, is a plate member 38 having an extension 39 of angular cross-section projecting freely beyond the rectangular perimeter of the assembly 11. As is most clearly shown in FIGURES 2 and 6, this extension 39 is inwardly directed relatively to the vertical plane of its supporting plate member 38 with its horizontally disposed top flange 40 lying in the plane of the top wall panel 32 of the assembly 11. The extension 39 thus extends as a cantilever beam from the inner side of the assembly 11 and serves as an extended support for the table top 12 supported by the stand. To this end, the top panel 32 and the top flange 40 of the cantilever extension 39 are each provided with bolt holes 41 through which bolts (not shown) may be projected for securing the table top 12 in position.

The cantilever extension 39 is preferably reinforced and rigidified by a gusset plate 42 which is formed as a weldment or integral part of said extension 39 and is provided with a flange 43 secured by bolts 44 to the inner flange 31 of the rear end panel 30, as best shown in FIGURES 5, 6 and 8.

The upper and lower assemblies 10 and 11 are adapted to be telescopically engaged as best shown in FIGURES 1, 4, 5 and 8, it being noted that when so engaged the freely extending flanges 31—31 of the end panels 30—30 of the upper assembly 11 are respectively projected into the correspondingly shaped openings or slots formed in the top of the lower assembly 10. Thus, when the side flanges 31—31 are respectively snugly received in the terminal portions 19—19 of the slots they closely overlie the inner surfaces of the side walls of the lower assembly 10. It will be apparent that by virtue of the telescopic coupling of the assemblies 10 and 11, the upper assembly 11 may be vertically adjusted relatively to the lower assembly 10 to vary within limits the working height of the table top 12 supported upon the stand. To this end, the side flanges 31—31 of the top assembly 11 are respectively provided with elongated slots 45 in registry with bolt holes 46 formed in the lower assembly 10 so that bolts 47 projected through the registering bolt holes and slots may secure the assemblies in any vertically adjusted position within the limits of movement permitted by the bolt slots 45. Preferably, when the upper assembly 11 is dropped to its lowest position relatively to the lower assembly 10, the bottom edges 36 of the panels 30—30 of the topmost assembly abut the vertically aligned top edges of the side walls 14—14 of the lowermost assembly and thus serve to prevent any untoward downward displacement of the top assembly 11.

It will be apparent that the stand constructed as above described provides a strong, rugged and stable support for a table-mounted work utility, such as the sewing machine shown in phantom in FIGURE 1. It will be noted also that the cantilever mounting of the table top 12 provides it with a freely projecting end which greatly facilitates handling of the work fed to the machine and adapts it particularly to the handling and stitching of tubular or end-less goods which may be slipped over the free end of the work table for operation thereon by the sewing machine.

The stand of the present invention is also particularly adapted for the most convenient and efficient mounting and disposition of the mechanisms ordinarily employed to drive and control the operation of the work utility, e.g., a sewing machine. The assemblies 10 and 11 when telescopically coupled together as described provide a columnar type compartmented support within which may be housed the work utility drive mechanism, such as a clutch type motor the operation of which is controlled by a foot treadle and which is operatively coupled to the

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work utility by a suitable belt drive. Thus, such a drive mechanism may be housed within the interior of the upper assembly 11 of the stand by any suitable mounting means (not shown), the driven end of the mechanism being coupled to the drive pulley of the table-mounted machine by a belt, such as that designated 48 in FIGURE 1. The electrical control elements may also be housed within the interior of the assembly 11 and to provide for convenient access thereto and to the drive mechanism, the front wall 30 of the stand may be provided with an access opening fitted with a door 49. Within the uppermost region of the stand just beneath the topmost panel 32 thereof may be fitted, if desired, a pull out drawer 50 for the storage of any desired articles.

The tubular member 21 provides an ideal support for the foot treadle assembly 51 by which the operation of the work utility mounted upon the stand is controlled. The foot treadle assembly and its linkages to the drive mechanism for the work utility constitute important aspects of the present invention and will now be described with reference particularly to FIGURES 11 to 14.

The treadle assembly 51 of the present invention includes a foot treadle plate 52 which is pivotally supported upon a floor-mounted base plate 53. This base plate 53 consists of a flat main body portion 54 having downwardly turned flanges 55—55 of limited length at opposite sides thereof, the body portion 54 being extended rearwardly of these side flanges and terminating in an upwardly presenting flange 56 of a vertical depth and transverse curvature enabling it to snugly conform about and hug the rear side of the tubular member 21 when the latter is seated upon the flat body portion 54 as shown in FIGURE 11.

Carried by the body portion 54 of the base plate 53 is a stirrup 57 for pivotally mounting the treadle plate 52, this stirrup being provided at one end thereof with a fixedly positioned upstanding lug 58 and at its opposite end with a corresponding lug 59 formed as part of a movable bracket 60. The pivot lugs 58—59 are respectively provided with inwardly projecting, axially aligned bosses 61—61, which bosses are adapted for projection into aligned apertures 62—62 formed in the opposed side flanges 63—63 of the foot treadle plate 52. The bracket 60 is fixedly secured in position by a wing nut 64 threaded upon a bolt 65 suitably secured to the stirrup 57 and projecting upwardly through an elongated slot 66 formed in the bottom flange of the bracket 60. Thus, by loosening the wing nut 64 and moving the bracket 60 relatively to its supporting stirrup 57, the treadle plate 52 may be easily and quickly removed from or mounted upon the stirrup. The stirrup 57 is itself adapted to be secured in adjusted position cross-wise as well as fore and aft of its underlying base plate 53 by means of bolts 67 projecting through elongated slots 68 in the stirrup and registering slots 69 in the base plate, the slots 68 extending at right angles to the slots 69.

Also secured to the flat body portion 54 of the base plate 53, as by bolts 70, are a pair of laterally spaced spring clips 71—71 which bear against the front of the tubular member 21 and serve conjointly with the rear flange 56 of the base plate to firm grip the tubular member 21 therebetween and so secure the treadle assembly in position relatively to the tubular member. As shown in FIGURE 11, the securement of the treadle assembly to the tubular member 21 of the table stand is such that whenever desired the treadle assembly may be swung upwardly about the tubular member as an axis for purposes of cleaning the floor area normally occupied by the treadle assembly.

Secured to the rear end of the pivotally mounted treadle plate 52 is an L-shaped bracket member 72, the long arm 73 of which is secured to the rear of the plate 52 by bolts 74, while the short arm 75 thereof projects rearwardly of the plate 52 for pivotal connection with an actuating rod or beam 76 extending from the treadle

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assembly into the columnar support for the table top. As most clearly appears in FIGURE 11, the arm 75 of the treadle connecting bracket 72 is provided with a series of spaced apertures 77 through any one of which a bolt 78 may be projected for securement of the bracket to the proximate end of the rod or beam 76. Thus, by adjusting the treadle stirrup 57 fore or aft relatively to its floor-mounted support 53 with corresponding suitable connection of the bracket 72 to the actuating rod or beam 76, the treadle plate 52 may be adjusted fore and aft into position most acceptable to the operator seated at the stand.

The end of the actuating rod or beam 76 remote from the treadle assembly is pivotally connected, as at 79 (best shown in FIGURE 8), to a standard 80 suitably mounted in the lower assembly 10 of the columnar support, preferably by securement to the horizontal flange of the frame member 20 immediately adjoining the outer side wall 14 of the assembly 10. The opposite inner side wall of this assembly is suitably apertured, as at 81, to permit projection of the rod or beam 76 into the assembly 10 and free oscillatory movement thereof induced by movement of the treadle plate 52 about its pivotal axis. Preferably, the opposite ends of the actuating beam 76 are respectively coupled to the treadle bracket 72 and to the standard 80 by universal type connecting joints to eliminate any possibility of binding at these coupling points upon movement of the beam.

The portion of the beam 76 within the columnar support is suitably connected to the operating lever 82 (shown in phantom in FIGURE 8) of the power transmission unit for the work utility mounted upon the table top, preferably by a vertically extending rod 83. The lower end of this rod 83 is pivotally connected, as at 84, to the beam 76 by a saddle member 85, while its upper end is adjustably connected to the transmission unit lever 82 by any suitable means permitting vertical adjustment of the point of securement of the lever 82 to the rod 83. In the preferred arrangement shown in FIGURES 8, 11 and 12, the means for connecting the rod 83 to the lever 82 comprises a bracket 86 mounted upon the lever 82, which bracket in turn revolvably supports an apertured coupling member 87 through which the rod 83 projects, the coupling member being secured to the rod in adjusted position axially thereof by a bolt 88. It will be noted also that the saddle member 85 which pivotally secures the lower end of the rod 83 to the actuating beam 76 is designed to permit free rocking movement of the beam relatively to the rod 83 and thus this connection, conjointly with that employed for coupling the upper end of the rod 83 to the lever 82, makes it possible to conveniently and efficiently interconnect the treadle assembly to a transmission unit operating lever, such as that designated 82, variously located relatively to the actuating beam 76. The top wall 16 of the lower assembly 10 is, of course, suitably apertured, as at 89, to permit free projection of the rod 83 upwardly from the beam 76 for connection to the transmission unit housed in the upper assembly 11.

It is to be understood, of course, that different sewing machines may require different placement thereof upon the table tops and accordingly the specific location of a machine upon the table top may require corresponding adjustment of the position of the treadle assembly for most efficient operation of the machine. Certain of these adjustments for changing the position of the foot treadle have already been described. In addition to these previously described adjustments, it should be noted that the treadle assembly as a whole may be readily shifted along the length of the tubular member 21 to position the treadle assembly at any desired point along its length, it being only necessary for any such change in position of the treadle assembly to correspondingly vary the effective length of the actuating beam 76. To this end, the bracket 72, which in effect is an extension of the

beam 76, is longitudinally adjustable relatively to the treadle plate 52 to which it is secured, as by providing its long arm 73 with elongated slots 90 (see FIGURE 3) which permit it to be shifted relatively to the bolts 74. Having made such adjustment axially of the member 21 as determined by the particular location of a machine mounted upon the table top, further refined adjustments to suit the special requirements of the operator may then readily be made as above described.

It will be understood that the present invention is susceptible of various changes and modifications which may be made from time to time without departing from the real spirit or general principles of the present invention and it is accordingly intended to claim the same broadly, as well as specifically, as indicated by the appended claims.

What is claimed as new and useful is:

1. In a stand for a work-utility table, a columnar support at one end of the stand formed of a pair of hollow assemblies each of substantial horizontal cross-sectional area adapted to house therewithin a work utility drive mechanism, said assemblies being respectively provided with coacting means for telescopic coupling of said assemblies, means for fixedly securing together said telescopically coupled assemblies at any point within a continuous range of vertical adjustment to thereby adjust within the range limits the upper end of the columnar support relative to the floor, and stabilizing means for the stand secured to and extending in outrigger fashion laterally from one side of the lowermost one of said assemblies for engagement with the floor at a point laterally spaced from the floor-engaging bottom of said columnar support.

2. In a stand for a work-utility table, a columnar support at one end of the stand formed of a pair of hollow assemblies each of substantial horizontal cross-sectional area adapted to house therewithin a work utility drive mechanism, said assemblies being respectively provided with coacting means for telescopic coupling of said assemblies, means for securing said telescopically coupled assemblies in vertically adjusted relation, and stabilizing means for the stand secured to and extending in outrigger fashion laterally from one side of the lowermost one of said assemblies for engagement with the floor at a point laterally spaced from the floor-engaging bottom of said columnar support, said stabilizing means comprising a beam assembly including a pair of angularly related elongated members having their outer ends connected together proximate the floor engaging point and their inner ends respectively connected to said lowermost assembly of the columnar support at vertically spaced points thereof.

3. In a stand for a work-utility table, a columnar support at one end of the stand formed of a pair of hollow assemblies each of substantial horizontal cross-sectional area, said assemblies being respectively provided with coacting means for telescopic coupling of said assemblies, means for securing said telescopically coupled assemblies in vertically adjusted relation, and stabilizing means for the stand secured to and extending in outrigger fashion laterally from one side of the lowermost one of said assemblies for engagement with the floor at a point laterally spaced from the floor-engaging bottom of said columnar support, said stabilizing means comprising a beam assembly including a pair of angularly related elongated tubular members having their outer ends connected together and their inner ends respectively connected rigidly to said lowermost assembly of the columnar support at vertically spaced points thereof, the first of said tubular members extends in closely spaced, parallel relation to the floor line while the second of said members extends generally along a line inclined upwardly and rearwardly from the outer ends of said first tubular member.

4. In a work-utility table, a stand therefor having at one end thereof a hollow columnar assembly, means secured to the upper portion of said columnar assembly

constituting a cantilever extension thereof having a table-top supporting surface coplanar with the top of said columnar assembly, said cantilever extension projecting laterally from the inner side wall of the columnar assembly at an acute angle to the plane of said side wall, a table top secured to the top of said columnar assembly and the cantilever extension thereof with a portion of said table top extending in overhanging relation to said columnar assembly, and floor-engaging stabilizing means for said columnar assembly extending laterally from said assembly in underlying vertically spaced relation to the overhanging portion of the table top, said columnar support comprising a pair of hollow assemblies fabricated of sheet metal and adapted to house therewithin a work utility drive mechanism, each said assembly having end and side wall panels secured together, one of said assemblies having extensions slidably fitting the other of said assemblies to provide for a continuous range of relative vertical adjustment therebetween to vary the overall height of the support, and means for fixedly securing said assemblies together at any point within the range limits.

5. In a work-utility table, a stand therefor having at one end thereof a hollow columnar assembly, means secured to the upper portion of said columnar assembly constituting a cantilever extension thereof having a table-top supporting surface coplanar with the top of said columnar assembly, said cantilever extension projecting laterally from the inner side wall of the columnar assembly at an acute angle to the plane of said side wall, a table top secured to the top of said columnar assembly and the cantilever extension thereof with a portion of said table top extending in overhanging relation to said columnar assembly, and floor-engaging stabilizing means for said columnar assembly extending laterally from said assembly in underlying vertically spaced relation to the overhanging portion of the table top comprising an elongated main beam member which extends normal to the inner side wall panel of the lowermost assembly and is secured to said assembly centrally between the opposite end wall panels thereof and an auxiliary elongated beam member which is angularly related to said main beam member and which has its opposite ends respectively connected to the outer end of said main beam member and to the lowermost assembly at a point spaced vertically above the main beam member.

6. In a work-utility table as defined in claim 5 wherein the auxiliary beam member is inclined rearwardly of the main beam member whereby said members are generally disposed in a common plane inclined with respect to the vertical axis of said columnar support.

7. In a work-utility table as defined in claim 4 wherein said columnar support includes a compartment for housing the main power transmission drive mechanism for a work utility mounted upon the table top.

8. In a work-utility table as defined in claim 4 wherein said columnar support includes a compartment for housing the main power transmission drive mechanism for a work utility mounted upon the table top and wherein means are provided for connecting said drive mechanism to a treadle mechanism external of said columnar support for controlling the operation of said drive mechanism.

9. In a work-utility table, a stand therefor having at one end thereof a hollow columnar assembly, means secured to the upper portion of said columnar assembly constituting a cantilever extension thereof having a table-top supporting surface coplanar with the top of said columnar assembly, said cantilever extension projecting laterally from the inner side wall of the columnar assembly at an acute angle to the plane of said side wall, a table top secured to the top of said columnar assembly and the cantilever extension thereof with a portion of said table top extending in overhanging relation to said columnar assembly, said columnar support including a compartment for housing the main power transmission drive

mechanism for a work utility mounted upon the table top, means for connecting said drive mechanism to a treadle mechanism external of said columnar support for controlling the operation of said drive mechanism, and floor-engaging stabilizing means for said columnar assembly extending laterally from said assembly in underlying vertically spaced relation to the overhanging portion of the table top, a foot-treadle assembly mounted upon said stabilizing means adjacent its outer end, said foot-treadle assembly including a pivotally mounted foot-pedal adapted to be operatively connected to the drive mechanism housed in said columnar support, and means for positionally adjusting said foot-treadle assembly lengthwise of and said foot-pedal transversely of said stabilizing means.

10. In a work-utility table, a stand therefor having at one end thereof a hollow columnar assembly adapted to house therewithin the main power transmission drive mechanism for a work utility mounted upon the table, floor-engaging stabilizing means for said columnar assembly including a beam extending laterally from one side of said columnar assembly in closely spaced parallel relation to the floor upon which the stand is supported, a treadle assembly slidably supported upon said beam for positional adjustment lengthwise thereof and supported for swinging movement above the floor about said beam as an axis, said assembly including a pivotally mounted foot pedal and means for positionally adjusting said pedal transversely of said beam.

11. In a work-utility table, a stand therefor having at one end thereof a hollow columnar assembly adapted to house therewithin the main power transmission drive mechanism for a work utility mounted upon the table, floor-engaging stabilizing means for said columnar assembly including a beam extending laterally from one side of said columnar assembly in closely spaced parallel relation to the floor upon which the stand is supported, a treadle assembly slidably supported upon said beam for positional adjustment lengthwise thereof, said assembly including a pivotally mounted foot pedal and means for positionally adjusting said pedal transversely of said beam, a linkage system connecting said foot-pedal to said power transmission drive mechanism for actuating the latter, said linkage system including a rod extending laterally of said foot-pedal into the interior of said columnar assembly, and means fixed in the base of said assembly for pivotally supporting within said assembly the end of the rod remote from the foot-pedal.

12. In a work-utility table as defined in claim 11, means also within the interior of said columnar assembly for interconnecting said foot-pedal-actuated rod to the drive mechanism.

13. In a work-utility table as defined in claim 11, means also within the interior of said columnar assembly for interconnecting said foot-pedal-actuated rod to the drive mechanism, said last-mentioned means including a

vertically extending pitman having its lower end pivotally connected to said pedal-actuated rod and its upper end adjustably connected to said drive mechanism.

14. In a treadle assembly, in combination, a longitudinally extending supporting beam extending in closely spaced parallel relation to a floor surface, a pedal support mounted upon said beam for slidable movement lengthwise thereof as well as for swingable movement thereabout, a foot pedal pivotally mounted upon said support, and means for positionally adjusting said foot pedal relatively to said support in directions extending both lengthwise of the beam and transversely thereof.

15. In a treadle assembly as defined in claim 14, in combination therewith, a connecting rod extending laterally of the foot-pedal in substantially parallel relation to said longitudinally extending beam, and means interconnecting said foot pedal and said connecting rod, said last-mentioned means providing for both lengthwise and transverse adjustment of the foot-pedal relatively to said connecting rod.

16. In a stand for a work utility table, a columnar support at one end of the stand including means for engaging the floor at least at two spaced apart points, and stand stabilizing means secured to and extending in out-rigger fashion laterally from said columnar support for engagement with the floor at a point laterally spaced from and non-colinear with the said at least two spaced apart points of floor engagement by said first named means, said stabilizing means comprising a beam assembly including a pair of angularly related elongated members having their outer ends connected together proximate the floor engaging point of said stabilizing means and their inner ends connected to said columnar support at vertically spaced points thereof.

17. The apparatus as defined in claim 16 wherein one of said pair of angularly related elongated members of said stabilizing means extends in closely spaced parallel relation to the floor line while the other of said members extends generally along a line inclined upwardly and rearwardly from the outer end of said one member.

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