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E. B. ZACKRISSON
FITTING FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF TABLE LEGS
WITH DRAWER TYPE TABLE TOPS

3,393,887

Filed May 20, 1966

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG.1

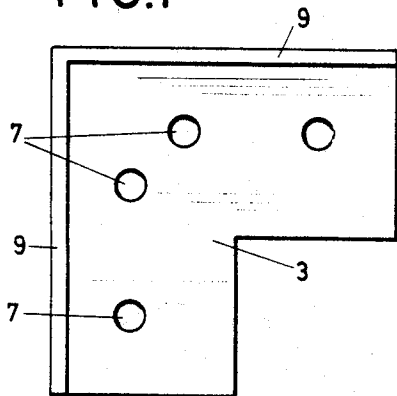


FIG.2

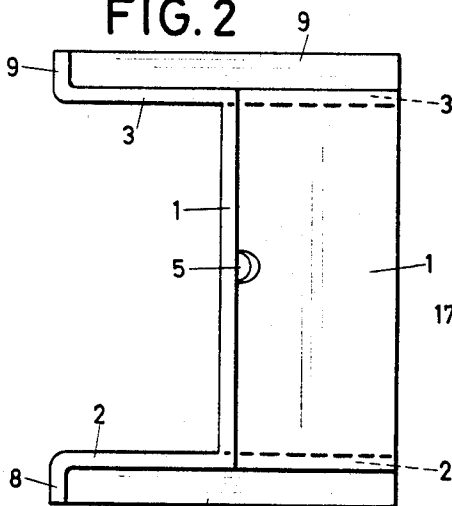


FIG.3

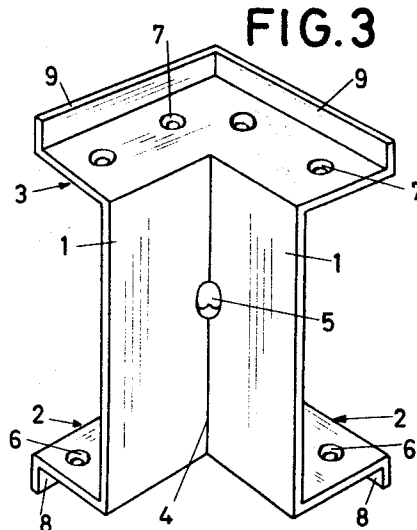


FIG.5

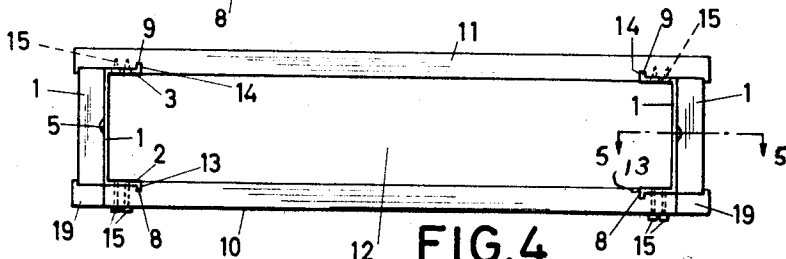
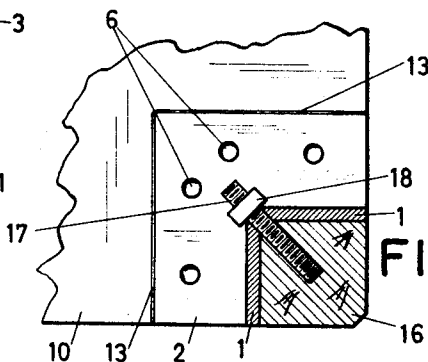


FIG.4

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FIG. 6

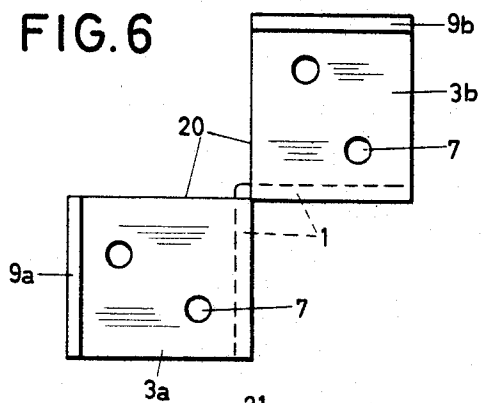


FIG. 7

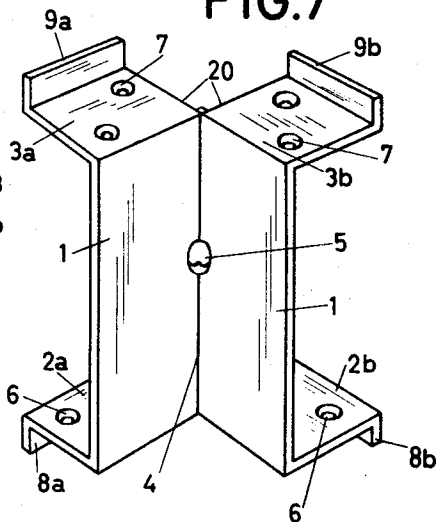
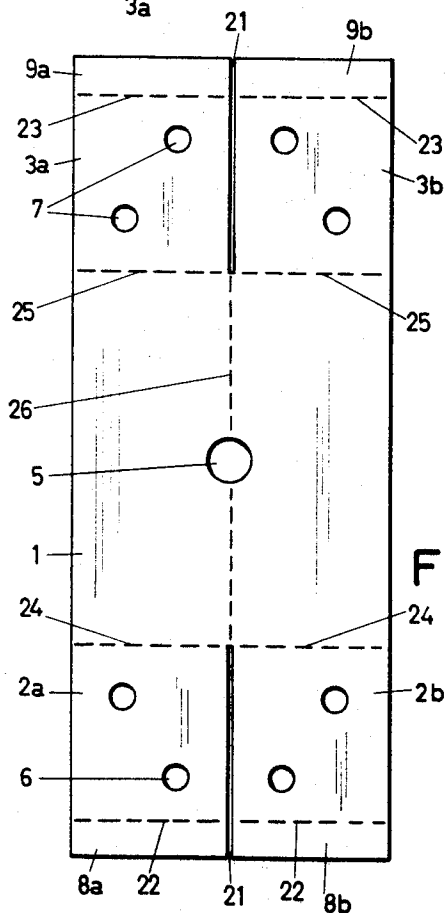


FIG. 8



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FIG. 9

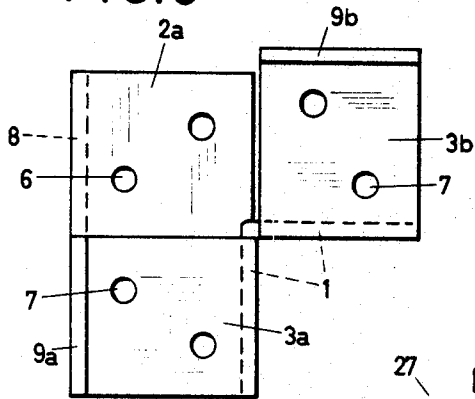


FIG. 10

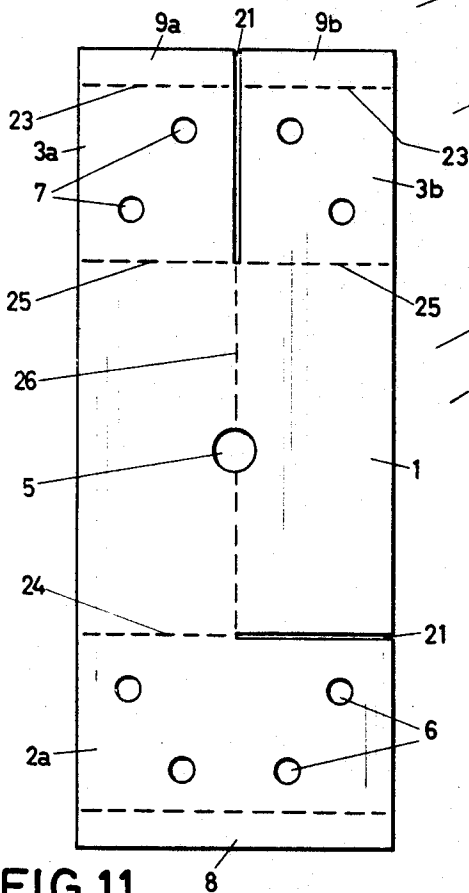
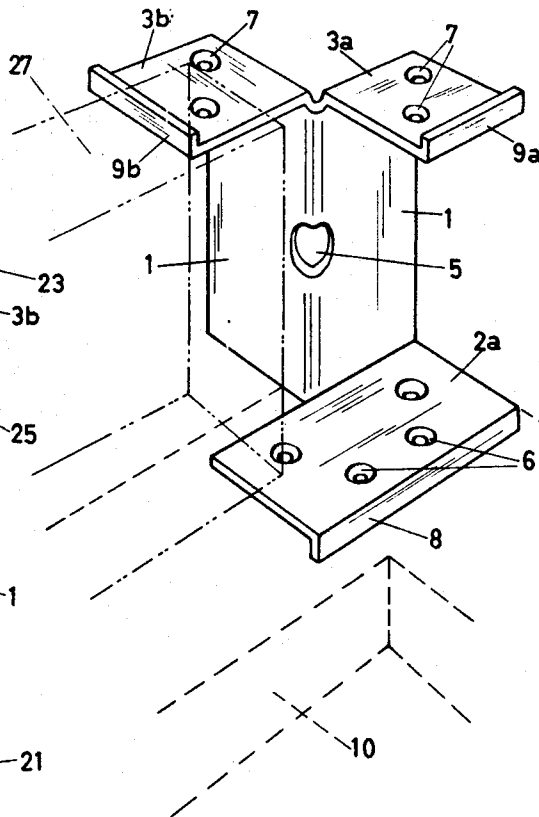


FIG. 11

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FITTING FOR THE ASSEMBLY OF TABLE LEGS WITH DRAWER TYPE TABLE TOPS

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6,917/65; Germany, Nov. 30, 1965, Z 11,896

4 Claims. (Cl. 248-188)

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention is concerned with fittings for assembling table legs to drawer type table tops consisting of two parallel plates, between which a table drawer is intended to be inserted.

Background of the invention

In order to facilitate the transportation of tables of different kinds there have been in use for a considerable time legs which after their transportation to the buyer or receiver will be attached to the upper part of the table. For this purpose there have been suggested fittings of different kinds. Among others, flat iron bars bent in two obtuse angles have been used, which at two end sections have been fastened to two adjacent inner frame parts forming right angles to each other underneath the table top, while a table leg is attached by a screw fastening device to the middle section of the aforementioned iron bar fitting. This fitting therefore only provides a support for one side of the table leg.

Summary of the invention

The present fittings are mainly characterized by the fact that each fitting consists of a vertical angle bar, the length of which substantially determines the distance between the plates of the table top and both flanges on which are intended to constitute a support for each of two sides of the upper end part of the table leg, which sides form an angle with each other, the angle bar at its lower end being rigidly fixed to a base plate for connection to the bottom plate of the table top and at its upper end to a head plate for connection to the top plate of the table top. The dorsal part of the angle bar is provided with one or several openings for the connection of fastening means, such as a screw device, on the table leg with the fitting. Further the outer edges of the base and head plates of the fitting are provided with edge flanges directed downwards, and upwards respectively and designed to enter into grooves in the bottom and the top plates of the table respectively. According to one embodiment of the invention the foot plate and the head plate of the fitting each consist of two plate parts, which protrude laterally from each of the flanges of the angle bar, the adjacent edges of both plate parts forming approximately the same angle with each other as the angle between the flanges of the angle bar. In another embodiment only one of the two flanges of the angle bar at least at one of the bar ends presents a plate part.

Description

The invention will be described more in detail with reference to some embodiments shown as examples on the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a plan view of one form of the present fitting.

FIG. 2 is a side view thereof.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of said fitting.

FIG. 4 is a side view of a drawer type table top, the

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inferior and superior plates of which are rigidly connected by the present corner fittings.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged sectional view taken on line 5-5 of FIG. 4 and showing a table leg fastened to one of the fittings.

FIG. 6 is a plan view of the modified form of the present fitting.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of the fitting of FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a plan view of a sheet material from which the second form of fitting can be manufactured.

FIG. 9 is a plan view of a third form of fitting.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of said third form of fitting as mounted upon a table top with drawer indicated in dotted lines, and

FIG. 11 is a plan view of a sheet material from which the third form of fitting can be manufactured.

Referring now more particularly to the accompanying drawings, wherein like and corresponding parts are indicated by similar reference characters, 1 indicates the upright section of a fitting and 2 and 3 the base and head sections respectively of the same. The upright section of the fitting 1 consists of a flanged angle bar, the crease 4 of which has one or more openings 5. According to the drawings there is only shown one such bore at a point half the distance between base and head of the angle bar. The base section 2 of the fitting consists of a V-shaped plate extending laterally from said upright section, the inner edges of said base section are rigidly connected or integral with the lower edges of the angle bar 1. The head section 3 of the fitting consists of a V-shaped plate of the same kind as said base section, the inner edges of which are rigidly connected or integral with the upper edges of the angle bar 1. Both plates are provided with holes 6 and 7 respectively for receiving fastening screws or other fastening means. Further the plates at their outer edges are bent laterally providing flanges 8 and 9 respectively turned downwards and upwards respectively.

FIGS. 4 and 5 show how fittings of this kind are mounted on a drawer type table top for fixing the table legs thereto. The table top consists in a known manner of a bottom plate 10 and top plate 11. Said bottom plate can be a solid piece or shaped like a frame. The space 12 between these parallel plates is intended to receive a drawer (not shown).

Each one of the four corners of said plates are rigidly connected with a fitting of the kind above, and these fittings also determine the vertical distance between said plates 10 and 11. The base plate 2 of the fitting is conveniently embedded into the lower plate 10 to the level of the top surface of this plate and the edge flanges 8 extend into grooves 13 in said plate 10. In a similar way the head plate 3 is embedded into the top plate 11, so that the inferior surface of the head plate 3 of the fitting is level with the underside of the upper plate 11. The edge flanges 9 extend into grooves 14 in the said plate 11. Screws 15 or other conventional fastening means are introduced through the holes 6, 7, of the fitting for securing the same to the plates 10, 11.

The table top with or without an inserted drawer can be transported from the manufacturer or furniture dealer to the buyer thereof with the legs detached from the table top. The legs thus are separate parts and are fitted in place by the one who is going to use the table. Each table leg 16 is provided with a screw device, such as a screw 17 threaded into the upper end part of the table leg at a convenient point and said screw is introduced through the hole 5 of the angle bar 1 whereupon a nut 18 on the back side of the angle plate is turned on the thread of the screw tightening the upper end part of the table leg to both flanges of the angle bar 1. By this means the table leg obtains a very sturdy connection to the table

top, as the leg will receive the support of both flanges of the angle bar along a fairly extended part of the length of the leg. At the corners of the lower plate there are recesses 19 for receiving the top end portions of the table legs.

The embodiment of the fitting shown in FIGS. 6 and 7 differs from the fitting described above only by the shape of the upper and lower end sections of the fitting. Instead of the base and head sections being an entirely uninterrupted surface of angular design with edge flanges joining each other in the outer corners, the base plate as well as the head plate of the fitting of FIGS. 6 and 7 are divided into two parts 2a, 2b, and 3a, 3b respectively which extend laterally from each of the flanges of the angle bar 1. The two plate parts at each end of the bar are parallel with each other and their adjacent edges 20 form an approximately right angle, i.e. the same angle as the one between the two flanges of the angle bar 1. The flanges 8a, 8b, and 9a, 9b of the plate parts 2a, 2b run only along the extreme outside edges of said plate parts.

The particular advantage of this form of the fitting is that when the fitting is made from sheet metal, a producer thereof can start from a rectangular piece of material as shown in FIG. 8. This material by a milling or shearing tool, for example, is formed with cuts or slots 21 at two opposite ends with the said slots disposed in the prolongation of each other at the middle of the workpiece, and with the inner ends of said slots spaced at a convenient distance from each other. The sequence of the following steps in the manufacturing process can be varied, but by way of example one can provide the flanges 8a, 8b, and 9a, 9b of the plate parts 2a, 2b, and 3a, 3b by first bending the material along the dotted lines 22 and 23, whereupon said plate parts with edge flanges are then bent along the dotted lines 24 and 25 and finally for the purpose of forming the flanges of the angle bar 1 the middle section of the sheet material piece is bent along the dotted line 26, which connects the inner ends of the slots 21. Before or after the bending operations the work-piece is provided with the screw holes, 5, 6 and 7 as required.

The special advantage of this second embodiment of the fitting is the fact that the fitting, as above exemplified, can easily be made of a single piece of sheet metal with practically no material waste.

The embodiment of the fitting according to FIGS. 9-11 agrees with the embodiment in FIGS. 6-8 in that the entire fitting can be made of a single rectangular piece of sheet metal as shown in FIG. 11, and that the head plate consists of two plate parts 3a and 3b, respectively, which extend laterally from each of the two flanges of the angle bar 1. The base plate 2a is extended so that its length in the transverse direction of the angle bar 1 is about equal to the combined width of both the flanges of the angle bar 1 and one of these flanges does not have the base part marked by 2b in FIGS. 6 and 7. The two slots 21 are disposed in planes which, as shown in FIG. 11, form a right angle to each other.

The removal of the base part 2b from one of the flanges of the angle bar 1 of this latter fitting has been made in order that said base part shall not constitute an obstacle for inserting the front wall 27 of a drawer shown by dotted and dashed lines, when said wall is extended downwards so that it protrudes beneath the horizontal surface coinciding with the superior surface of the lower plate 10 marked by dotted lines in FIG. 10. The base part 2a of the fitting is recessed into the aforementioned superior surface of the plate and fixed to the same.

If so desired, one of the upper plate parts e.g. 3b may be removed instead of 2b and only one of the flanges of the bar 1 be provided with a base part similar to the foot part 2a or a plate part corresponding to

the base part 2a may be provided both at the upper and the lower end of the bar 1.

The fittings can be made of iron or another metal including light weight metals or plastic material.

The fittings of FIGS. 6-11 inclusive are attached to the table top plates 10 and 11 and legs 16 in the same manner as that described for the fitting of FIGS. 1-5 inclusive.

The present invention is capable of considerable modifications, and such changes thereto as common within the scope of the appended claims is deemed to be a part thereof.

I claim:

1. A fitting for assembling table legs to a drawer type table top having two parallel spaced apart plates between which a table drawer is intended to be inserted, comprising an angle bar the length of which substantially determines the distance between the table top plates and both flanges of which are intended to constitute a support for each of two sides of the upper part of a table leg, which sides form an angle with each other, said angle bar having laterally extending base and head plates, said base and head plates by having edge flanges at their outer edges extending in opposite directions and each capable of entering into a groove in one of said table top plates whereby said angle bar is capable of being rigidly fixed to one of the table top plates by said head plate for connection thereto and also by said base plate to the second of the table top plates for connection thereto.

2. A fitting for assembling table legs to a drawer type table top having two parallel spaced apart plates between which a table drawer is intended to be inserted comprising an angle bar the length of which substantially determines the distance between the table top plates and both flanges of which are intended to constitute a support for each of two sides of the upper end part of a table leg, which sides form an angle with each other, said angle bar having a head plate consisting of two plate parts each protruding laterally from one of said flanges of said angle bar and the adjacent edges of said plate parts forming approximately the same angle with each other as the angle between the flanges of said angle bar and said angle bar having a base plate extending laterally and transversely from one of said flanges whereby said angle bar is capable of having said head plate parts rigidly fixed to one of the table part plates for connection thereto and said base plate rigidly connected to the second of the table top plates for connection thereto.

3. A fitting for assembling table legs to a drawer type table top having two parallel spaced apart plates between which a table drawer is intended to be inserted as claimed in claim 2 wherein said base plate has approximately the same length as the combined width of the flanges of said angle bar with said base plate length extending in the transverse direction of said angle bar.

4. A fitting for assembling table legs to a drawer type table top having two parallel spaced apart plates between which a table drawer is intended to be inserted as claimed in claim 2 wherein said head plate parts have edge flanges at their outer edges, said base plate has an end flange in one outer edge, said head and base plate flanges extend in opposite directions and are each capable of entering into a groove in one of said table top plates.

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