M. W. OBERMILLER.

POLISHING TABLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 8, 1921.

1,415,895. Patented May 16, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

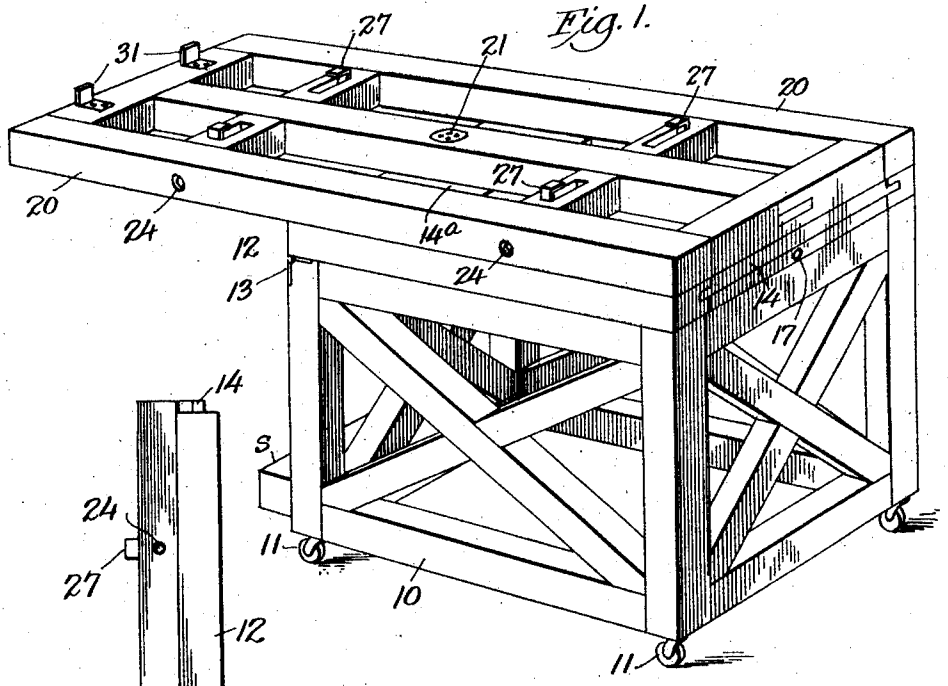
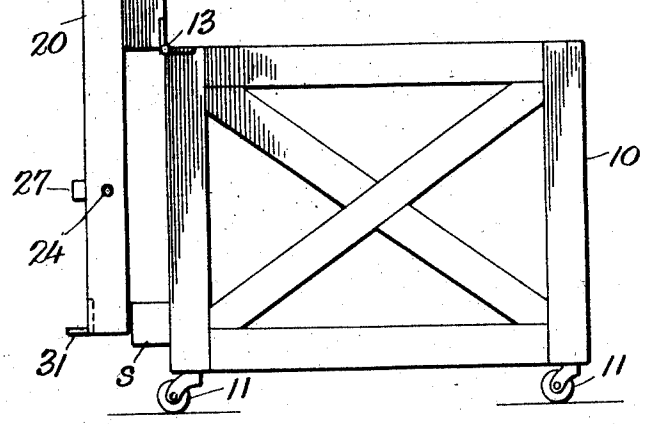


Fig. 2.



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Attorney

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

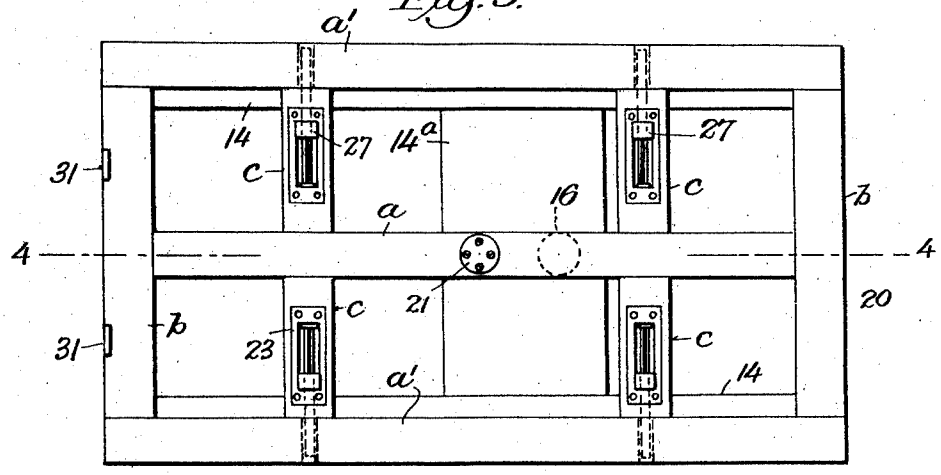


Fig. 4.

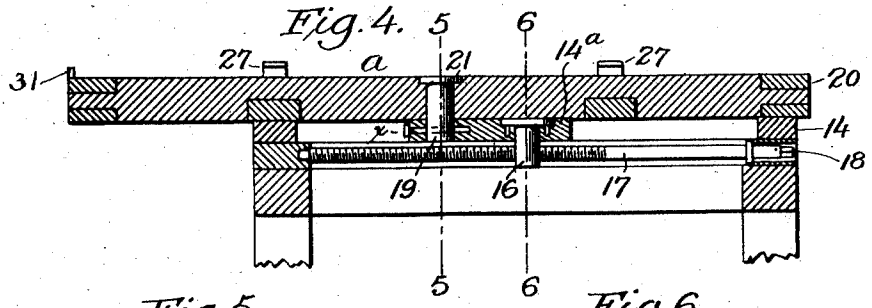


Fig. 5.

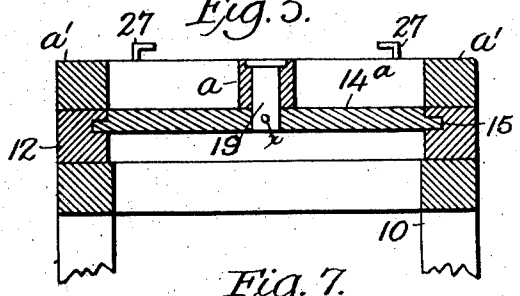


Fig. 6.

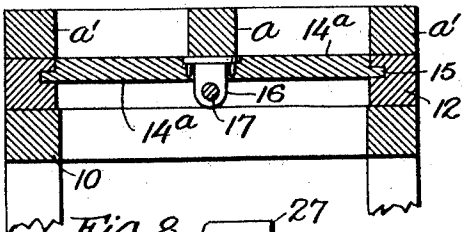


Fig. 7.

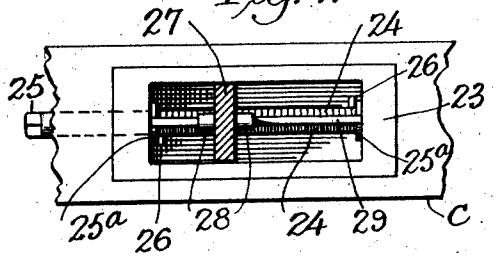
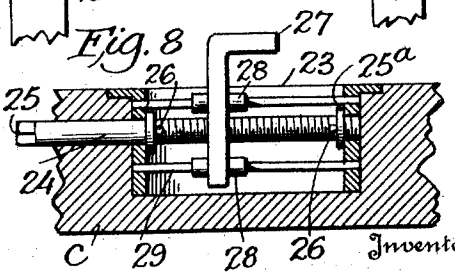


Fig. 8



Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAXIMILIAN W. OBERMILLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

POLISHING TABLE.

1,415,895. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 16, 1922.

Application filed June 8, 1921. Serial No. 476,004.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MAXIMILIAN W. OBERMILLER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the city of New York, county and State of New York, U. S. A., have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Polishing Tables; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to polishing tables and more especially to tables for clamping and holding pianos during the polishing of the piano-cases.

The table I have shown is for holding upright pianos and is so constructed that one man can place the piano on the table and rotate the piano or move it in any position desired for polishing.

My one-man piano polishing table comprises means whereby the top of the table may be turned down into a vertical position or nearly so, the piano backed against the top and clamped thereto, whereafter the piano may be swung down on its back and rotated into any position for polishing the sides, top or front and to this end the table is not only hinged but has a portion which is slidable and also a portion which is pivoted so that the piano may partake of a swinging sliding or rotatable movement according to the dictates or requirements of the hand polisher or machine polisher.

Referring to the drawings in which like parts are similarly designated Figure 1 is a perspective view of my table with the top shown in horizontal position.

Fig. 2 is a side view showing the top of the table in vertical position ready for a piano to be backed thereto for clamping.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the table top.

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Figure 1.

Fig. 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged detail plan view of one of the clamps.

Fig. 8 is a similar view partly in section showing the clamps in side elevation.

My one-man table comprises a portable base frame 10 approximately cubical, provided with rollers 11 or not as desired, and with a rectangular frame 12 coextensive with the top of the base frame 10 and hinged to one side thereof at the top by hinges 13.

The frame 12 is provided with a slide 14 sliding in longitudinal grooves 15 in the side of frame 12 and is provided with a nut 16 rigidly secured in one of the transverse members 14^a of the slide 14 and depending below it. Mounted in the frame 12 and extending longitudinally thereof is a screw 17 on which the nut 16 is mounted, one end of this screw is squared as at 18 for the reception of a socket wrench. To the slide 14 and preferably to one side of the centre toward the hinge end of the frame 12 I secure in cross piece 14^a a large pivot pin 19. This pin may be of any construction, but in those tables that I have constructed this pin has been of wood and about 4 inches in diameter and is secured in the slide 14 by a bolt x or by wood screws or in any other manner.

This pin passes up through the middle member a of a frame 20, this frame 20 is about double the length of the base frame 10, and slide 14, and projects over one end thereof. Secured to the top of this pin by screws or otherwise is a circular countersunk plate 21 of larger diameter than the pin that holds the frame 20 on to the pin 19.

The frame 20 consists preferably of a central longitudinal member a parallel side members a^1, end members b and intermediate members c.

The intermediate members c are provided with longitudinal slots in which is a frame or casting 23 through which passes an operating screw 24 provided with a square head 25 for the reception of a socket wrench. The screw 24 is not in threaded engagement with the frame 23 but is secured in this frame in any suitable manner so that the screw will be free to rotate in either direction without longitudinal translation and I have shown washers 25^a and pins 26 as one of many ways of securing the screw in place. The screw passes through an angle clamp 27 and traverses this clamp, which is provided above and below the screw with guide sleeves or nipples 28. These sleeves or nipples slide on parallel rails 29 secured in the frame 23.

An upright piano may be backed up against the face of frame 20, Fig. 2, or the table may be moved against the back of the piano. Lugs 31 engage under the bottom edge of the back and the clamps 27 engage the re-inforcing members of the back, then by tilting the frame 20 the piano is lifted off the floor and swung into a horizontal or any other polishing position.

It will be noted from Fig. 2 that the frame 20 when swung in vertical position is off-set from the side of the base 10. This permits the frame 20 to swing slightly one way or the other from a perpendicular to compensate for slight variations from the vertical of either the back of the piano or slight difference in level of the floor so that the piano back can always be moved up to the plane of the frame 20 or vice versa, or when desired I provide a bumper rail or stop *s* against which the frame 20 will abut. On one end of the frame 20 I provide hooks or lugs 31 that engage under the lower edge of the back of the piano or frame.

The operation of the device is as follows: The table top is first elevated into the position shown in Fig. 2 then rolled up to the piano or the piano backed against the table. Screws 24 are then operated to move the clamps 27—27 to clamp the posts in the back of the piano. The table is then swung down on the frame to the position shown in Figure 1 and if it be desired to polish the side of the piano-case frame 20 is swung 90 degrees on pivot 19 and then swung on the hinges to position shown in Fig. 2. The piano, the side of which is now horizontal, is then moved under the polishing machine and adjusted to the polishing position by operating screw 17 to move slide 14 and the pivoted frame 20 carried thereby. After polishing this side, the frame 20 may be swung 180 degrees to polish the other side or only 90 degrees to polish the top.

None of the screws 17 or 24 project beyond the edges of their frames so as not to be in the way of the polisher.

I claim:

1. A piano polishing table comprising a base, a frame hinged to said base, and a second frame in pivotal relation to and longer than the first frame and projecting beyond both the first frame and base, and means to reciprocate the second frame.

2. A piano polishing table comprising a base, a frame hinged at one end to said base, a second frame, means to adjust the latter longitudinally of the first frame and hold it in adjusted position, and means to permit the rotation of said second frame in any adjusted position.

3. A piano polishing table comprising a base, a frame hinged thereto, a slide in said frame, means to traverse said slide, a frame pivoted to the slide and piano clamping means on the latter frame.

4. A piano polishing table, comprising a portable base, a frame hinged at one end to said base, a slide movable with respect to said frame, a second frame pivoted for rotation on said slide, and independently movable piano clamps on said second frame.

5. A piano polishing table comprising a portable base, a frame hinged at one end to said base, a slide in the frame, means to traverse the slide, a second frame extending beyond the first frame and pivoted between its ends at a point between the ends of said slide and piano clamping means carried by the latter frame, said first frame arranged to maintain said second frame, when in vertical position, off-set from the side of said base.

6. A piano polishing table, comprising a portable base, a frame hinged to said base, a slide movable in said frame, a second frame pivoted to said slide, lugs at one end of said second frame for engaging below the edge of a piano back and movable clamps on said second frame.

7. A piano polishing table comprising a portable base, a frame hinged to said base at one edge thereof, a slide movable longitudinally of the frame at right angles to the hinge line, a second frame pivoted to rotate on said slide, lugs at one end of said second frame, a stop for said second frame when the first frame is tilted, and independently movable clamps arranged in pairs on said second frame.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention, I have signed my name hereto.

MAXIMILIAN W. OBERMILLER.