Feb. 5, 1924. 1,482,598

S. CONDON

CARPENTER'S TRESTLE

Filed Feb. 27, 1922

FIG. 1

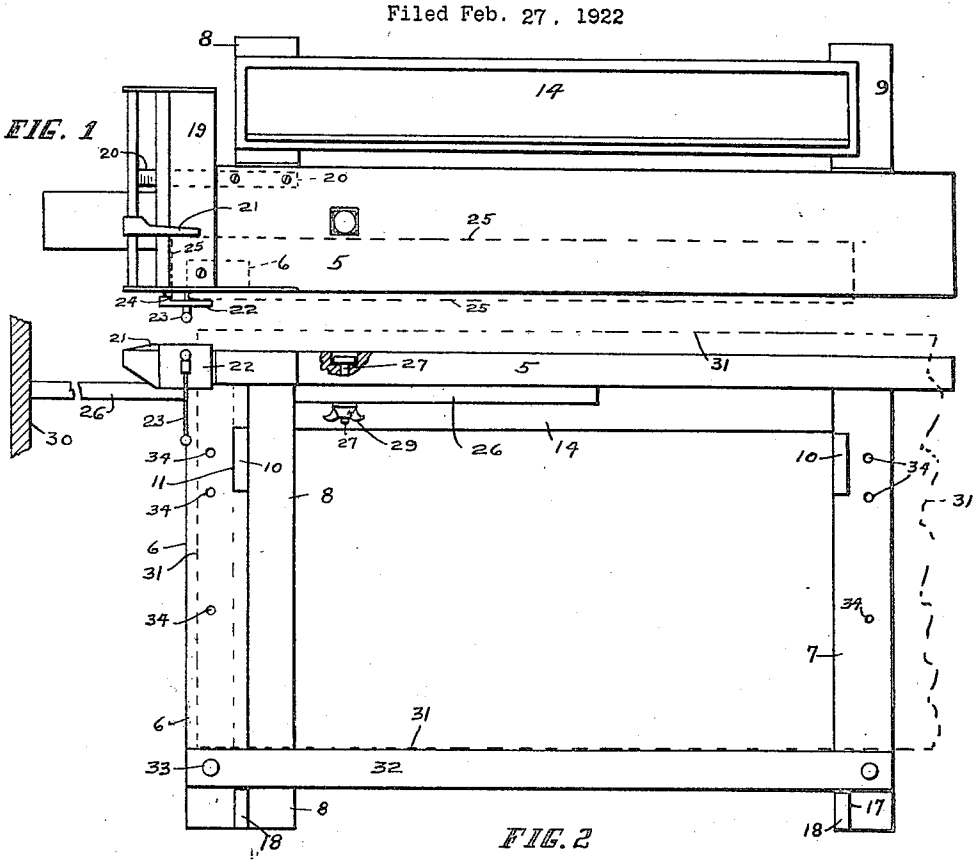


FIG. 2

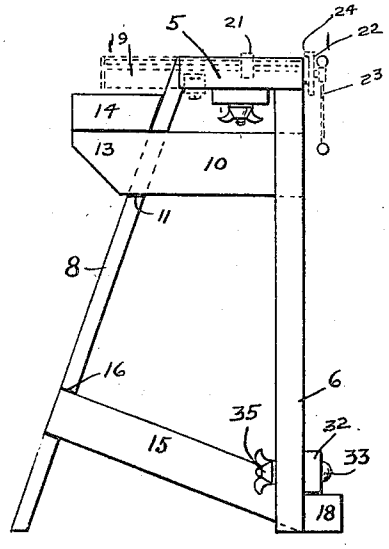
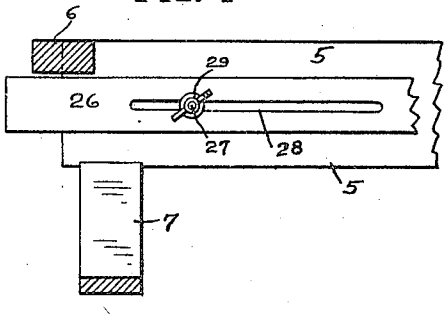


FIG. 3

FIG. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN CONDON, OF SPENCER, IOWA.

CARPENTER'S TRESTLE.

Application filed February 27, 1922. Serial No. 539,615.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN CONDON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Spencer, in the county of Clay and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpenters' Trestles, of which the following is a specification.

My present invention contemplates an improved carpenter's trestle or sawhorse embodying certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts whereby it may be used either as a trestle or sawhorse or as a bench. The device is particularly designed and intended for use with my improved vise or clamp presented in my copending application No. 539,616, filed February 27, 1922, yet it will be understood that this specific form of vise is not essential to the utility of my improved trestle.

The invention will be clearly understood from the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings which form a part of this application and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views, of which,—

Fig. 1 is a plan of a trestle or bench constructed in accordance with my invention and having mounted thereon the clamp and vise forming the subject matter of my said concurrent application.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation thereof, a part being cut away, and shown in section.

Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same, and

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary, inverted plan thereof.

Referring, now, to the illustrations, the device embodies an elongated plane top member, 5, supported by two upright, front legs, 6 and 7, and two rearwardly inclined legs, 8 and 9. The top, 5, is preferably so mounted on the leg, 6, that a portion of the upper end of the leg is exposed and projects beyond the end of the top, 5, to facilitate support of the vise and also prevent bucking of the trestle when used for planing, as will hereinafter appear. The legs, 6 and 8, are interconnected by a cross member, 10, set in gains, 11, cut in opposite sides of the respective legs. The legs, 7 and 9, are firmly interconnected by a cross member, 10, which may be secured to corresponding sides of the legs, as shown. The said cross members, 10, are preferably projected to the rear, as at 13, to afford a support for the tool tray, 14. The lower end portions of the legs, 6 and 8, are also interconnected by inclined cross members, 15, set in gains, 16, in opposite sides of the legs. The lower end portions of the legs, 7 and 9, are connected by a similar cross-member, 15, embedded in gains, 17, in corresponding sides of the legs. The front end portions of the members, 15, project forwardly from the legs, 6 and 7, to provide feet, 18, designed to rest upon the floor to prevent any tendency of the trestle to tip forwardly and also serve as supports for doors or other material which are being worked upon to hold the same from dirty or gritty floors, as will be later more clearly described.

On the end portion of the trestle supported by the legs, 6 and 8, which, for convenience, I will term the working end of the trestle, I mount the vise comprising the body portion, 19, which rests upon and is secured to the leg, 6, abuts the trestle top, 5, and is secured to the said top by the cleat, 20, on the underside of the body 19, and the top, 5. The vise includes jaws, 21 and 22, movable towards and from each other, the latter being screw-controlled by means of the vise handle, 23. The jaw, 22, projects a distance above the plane of the body and the trestle top and is provided on its inner face with a shoulder, 24, which serves as a stop for boards, 25, resting on the trestle top and clamped between the jaws. Extending longitudinally of and below the top of the trestle is a flat bar, 26, secured to the top by means of a bolt, 27, embedded in the top and projecting through a longitudinal slot, 28, in the bar, 26, a nut, 29, being screwed on the lower end of the bolt 27, into firm engagement with the bar, 26, which prevents displacement of the latter. By virtue of this construction the bar 26, may be projected from the working end of the trestle to engage a wall, 30, or other abutment, as shown in Fig. 2, to oppose longitudinal movement of the trestle which would otherwise be caused by the act of planing material on the trestle. In Fig. 2 I represent in dotted lines a door, 31, or other body as being supported in an upright position against the legs, 6 and 7, to hold it against displacement while its edge is being planed or otherwise worked upon. In this position the door is clamped between the jaw, 22,

and the body of the vise. The door rests upon a longitudinal supporting strip, 32, which is removably secured to the face of the legs, 6 and 7, as by bolts, 33, which pass through the end portions of the strip, 32, and openings, 34, in the legs 6 and 7, winged nuts, 35, being screwed onto the said bolts and into engagement with the rear faces of the legs. I provide the legs, 6 and 7, with a plurality of the holes, 34, arranged at various heights whereby the height of the strip, 32, may be readily altered to suit different pieces of work, or, if desired, the said strip, 32, may be removed entirely, and the door or other material supported by the feet, 18, to hold such door or material from contact with a dirty or gritty floor.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is:

A trestle embodying a flat top, supporting legs on opposite sides thereof, means on one end portion of the top to hold against displacement an element resting thereon to be planed, a board positioned between the legs and resting against the under side of the top, and provided with a longitudinal slot, a bolt extended through the slot and into the top secure said board releasably to the top, whereby said board may be extended from the end of the top to engage an abutment to hold the trestle against movement in the direction of the abutment.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of February, 1922.

STEPHEN CONDON.