

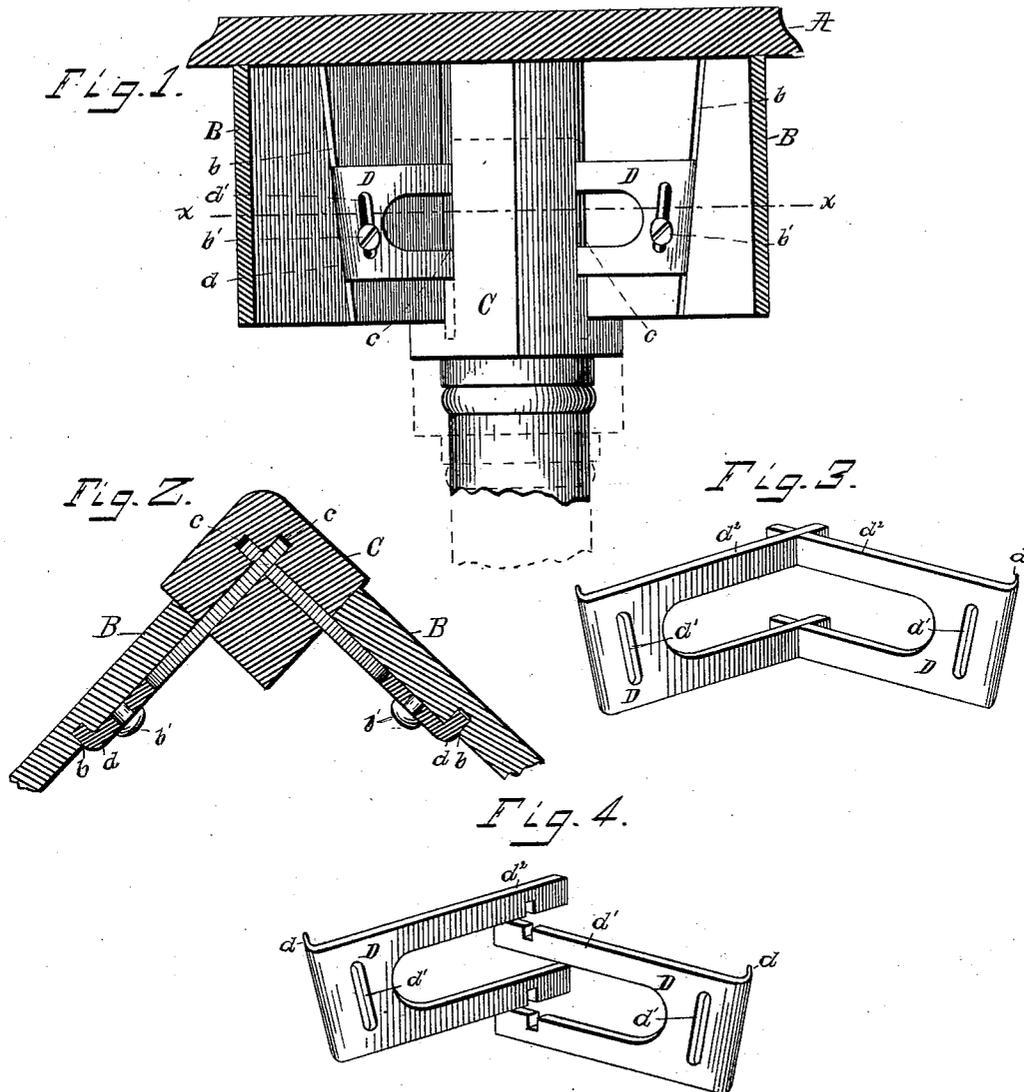
(No Model.)

D. MITCHELL.

TABLE.

No. 359,457.

Patented Mar. 15, 1887.



Witnesses.
M. A. Parnes.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID MITCHELL, OF MINERVA, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO
GEORGE J. MARKLEY, OF SAME PLACE.

TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,457, dated March 15, 1887.

Application filed December 18, 1886. Serial No. 221,969. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID MITCHELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minerva, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tables; and I do 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,
10 reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to means for securing
15 table-legs in place to the side rails in such manner that they (the table-legs) can be readily adjusted to the unevenness of the floor and level the table.

The improvement consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter more fully described, claimed, and shown in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an inner view of one corner of a table, showing the leg held in place by my
25 improved means. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line X X of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the clasp detached; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the plates forming the clasp, showing the preferred manner of securing them together.
30

The table may be of any approved form, having the top A, side rails, B, and the legs C at each corner.

The adjacent ends of the rails are cut away,
35 leaving a space at the corner in which the leg is fitted and held in place by the clasp, which is angular and let into longitudinal grooves *c* at the upper end of the leg. A portion of the clasp extends beyond the sides of the leg and
40 rests against the side of the rails. The ends are inclined and flanged. The flanges *d* extend outward and enter corresponding inclined grooves, *b*, formed in the rails near their ends. The slots *d'*, formed at a short distance
45 from the ends, run parallel with said ends, and have the screws or bolts *b'* passed through them and into said rails for holding the clasp against longitudinal displacement and preventing the flanged ends *d* leaving the grooves

b. However, these slots and screws may be
50 dispensed with, or when retained the flanges *d* may be dispensed with. Either construction singly will perform the office of holding the clasp and leg in place; but it is preferred to make use of both, as a firm, positive, and
55 durable fastening is provided.

The longitudinal grooves *c* are arranged substantially at right angles to each other, and intersect or cross each other, as shown. The
clasp is composed of two plates, D D, arranged
60 at a corresponding angle to each other to fit the longitudinal grooves *c* in the upper end of the leg. Their near portions intersect, so that the end of one plate extends beyond the plane
65 of the other plate. By this construction each plate obtains a purchase upon the leg on each side of the groove in which each is seated, respectively.

The plates may be integral and form one casting, or they may be separate and secured
70 together. The latter construction is preferred, as it is more economical in cost of construction. Fig. 4 shows the preferred manner of securing them together. Each plate is provided with arms *d*, halved or notched near
75 their ends. The notches in the arms of one plate are extended in an opposite direction to the notches in the arms of the other plate, so that when the plates are put together the arms will interlock in the well-known manner.
80

In practice, by reason of the inclined grooves in the rails and the inclined flanged ends of the clasp or the inclined slots in said clasp and the screws, the clasp will bind or slacken its grip upon the leg by a vertical movement of
85 the same relative to the table, as will be readily appreciated.

I am aware that table-legs have been provided with intersecting slots, and have been secured to the side rails of a table by two distinct plates having their outer ends secured to the rails and their inner ends provided with interlocking projections which extend beyond each other and fit into the said slots in the legs. Bed-rails are secured to the corner-posts
90 by plates, the inner ends of which are fastened to the rails, and the outer ends, which incline, are expanded laterally, forming a rib, entering

corresponding mortises in the body of the posts. Said mortise is inclined and widened at its inner end to receive the inclined widened end of the plate. Bed-posts have also been
 5 provided with plates having projecting portions, which portions have inclined slots. The rails have lateral pins fitted in said slots, and the heads of the pins are expanded and extend across the sides of the slots and hold the
 10 rails in place. No claim is made to such constructions as forming a part of this invention, which is essentially different therefrom, as specifically set forth in the claims.

Having thus described my invention, what
 15 I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the side rails having inclined grooves near their ends and the

leg, of the clasps, each having inclined ends which are flanged and fitted into said grooves
 20 and corresponding inclined slots, and bolts passed through said slots and rails, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The herein shown and described clasp, for the purpose described, consisting of two
 25 plates having arms at one end, which arms are halved together, and each plate having an inclined outer end flanged and a corresponding inclined slot, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in
 30 presence of two witnesses.

DAVID MITCHELL.

Witnesses:

P. C. RAMSEY,
 JOHN F. JEROME.