

March 25, 1941.

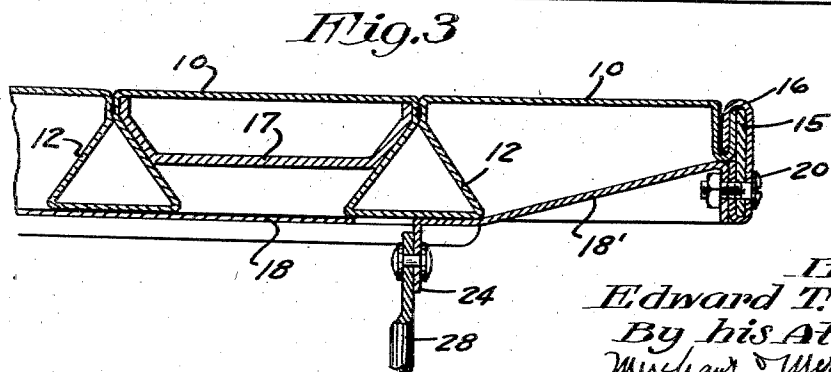
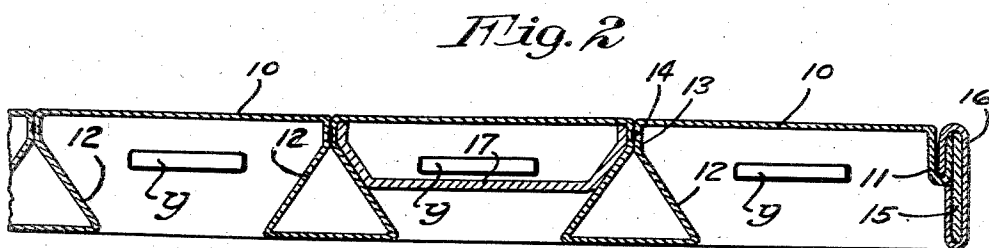
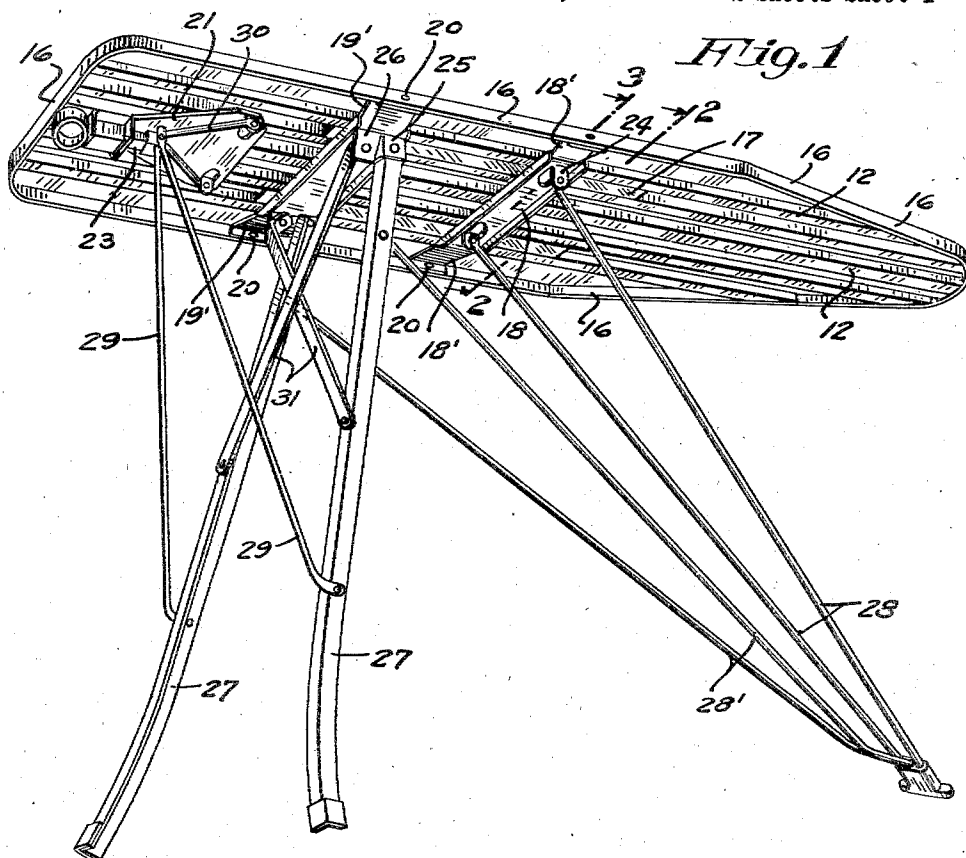
E. T. JOHN

2,235,883

METALLIC TABLE TOP WITH CLOSED CHAMBERS

Filed June 29, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor
Edward T. John
By his Attorneys
Merchant & Merchant

March 25, 1941.

E. T. JOHN

2,235,883

METALLIC TABLE TOP WITH CLOSED CHAMBERS

Filed June 29, 1939

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4

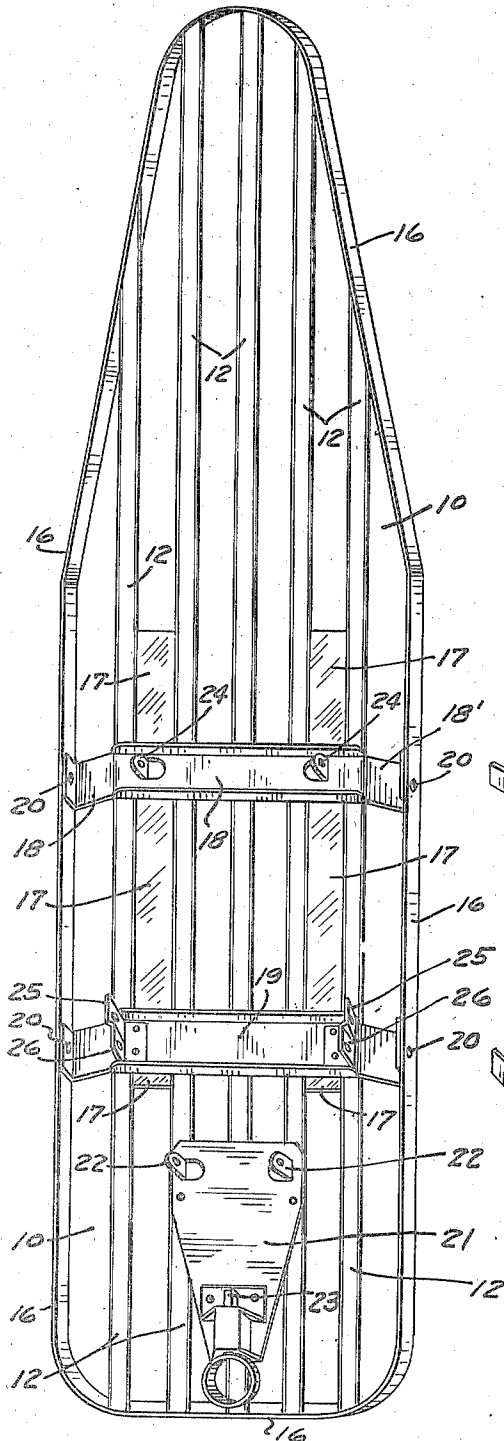


Fig. 7

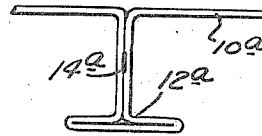


Fig. 8

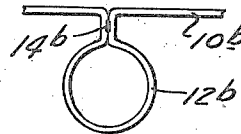


Fig. 5

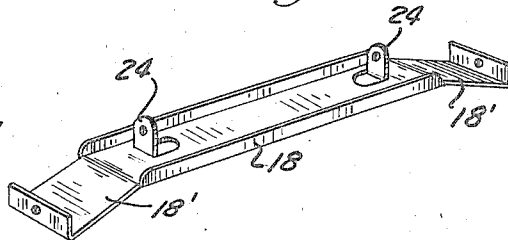
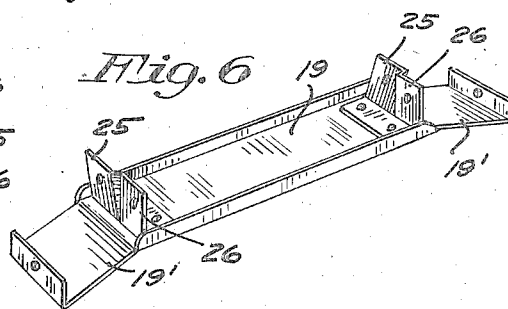


Fig. 6



Inventor
Edward T. John
By his Attorneys
Michael & Michael

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,235,883

METALLIC TABLE TOP WITH CLOSED CHAMBERS

Edward T. John, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to
J. R. Clark Company, Minneapolis, Minn., a corporation of Minnesota

Application June 29, 1939, Serial No. 281,834

2 Claims. (Cl. 38—137)

My present invention provides an improved metallic top for ironing tables and generally stated consists of the novel devices, combination of devices and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and defined in the claims.

The object of the present invention is to provide a rigid metallic table top capable of being made from thin sheet steel or other metal, and which will be comparatively light and very strong. The metallic table tops are preferably designed so that they may be electrically heated.

In this improved table top the main element or body is made from a single piece of sheet steel bent to form longitudinally extended reinforcing ribs. The edge of the body is reinforced by a metallic binding strip or strips; and for the attachment of supporting legs, transverse anchoring bars or plates are rigidly applied, by electric welding or riveting, in such a manner that they additionally reinforce the table top.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective showing the table top applied as the top of an ironing table, looking at the device from the underside of the board;

Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, some parts being broken away;

Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken through the table top on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, some parts being broken away;

Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the table top with the supporting legs removed;

Figs. 5 and 6 are detailed views in perspective showing the transverse anchoring bars or plates removed from the table top; and

Figs. 7 and 8 are fragmentary details in end elevation illustrating a modified way of bending the body sheet of the table top to provide the reinforcing ribs.

A preferred form of the invention is illustrated in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive. In this structure the steel or metallic sheet 10 of the table top is bent at its outer edge to form upturned U-shaped flanges 11 and at its intermediate portion is bent to form reinforcing ribs 12 that are approximately V-shaped or triangular in cross section, but preferably flattened at 13 and spot welded at 14. These V-shaped ribs 12 in depth represent the entire thickness of the board.

To reinforce the edge of the table top, flat thin metal strips 15 are incorporated in the rim thereof by means of thin metal binding strips 16 that are bent to embrace the said strip 15 and to

interlap with the U-shaped marginal flanges 11, as best shown in Fig. 2. Between certain of the ribs 12, sheet metal reinforcing channels 17 are applied and connected to the said ribs preferably by spot welding the contacting surfaces.

For the application of supporting legs channel shaped anchoring bars or plates 18 and 19, shown in detail in Figs. 5 and 6 respectively, are provided. These members 18 and 19 are stamped from quite thin sheet steel placed in contact with the boards of the ribs 12 and spot welded thereto by being provided at their ends respectively with flange extensions 18' and 19'. These extensions 18' and 19' are rigidly secured to the rim portion of the board preferably by small nut equipped bolts 20, best shown in Fig. 3.

Thin sheet anchoring plate 21 is spot welded to the flanges 12 and is provided with hinge lugs 22 and with a retractible latch bolt 23. The anchoring bar 18 is provided with outstanding hinge lugs 24, and the anchoring bar 19 is provided with hinge lugs 25 and 26.

The supporting leg structure may be of any approved form but as shown the rear legs 27 are pivoted to the hinge lugs 25; and the prongs of the oblique leg 28 are pivoted to the hinge lugs 24. The numeral 29 indicates a rear leg brace that is connected to a link 30 which latter is pivoted to the lugs 26 and at its free end is adapted to be detachably held by the retractible latch bolt 23. The numeral 31 indicates spreader links pivoted to the rear legs and to the hinge lugs 25.

28' indicates a front leg brace that connects the front end of the leg 28 to the rear legs.

The metallic parts of the metallic sheet and metallic rims are preferably spot welded or electrically welded at all contacting edges or places.

The metallic table top described is not only comparatively light and very strong but may be made at very reasonable cost inasmuch as the metallic elements thereof may be produced by the rolling process.

Electric heating means may be applied thereto either by placing the heating elements in the channels of the V-shaped or tubular grooves or in the spaces between the rim and channels, in which latter case the spaces would be closed by a suitable covering. At any rate, it will be common practice to cover such ironing boards with heavy fabric or cloth. After the table top has been fabricated or produced as shown, it will be the advisable practice to dip the same in a lacquer which will seal joints and produce a good surface.

In Fig. 2 I have illustrated one manner in which electric heating elements *y*, which may be of any suitable construction and arrangement, may be placed in the spaces between the rims and ribs of the metallic table top.

Figs. 7 and 8 show the metallic table top forming sheet 10a bent to form T-shaped ribs 12a welded at 14a. Fig. 8 shows the sheet 10b bent to form substantially cylindrical ribs 12b welded together at 14b.

In many instances preferred structures have been described as rigidly connected by electric or spot welding, but it will be understood that in many instances rivets or bolts may be preferred and that such will be within the scope of the invention described and claimed.

From the foregoing it will, of course, be evident that the so-called table top may be supported by

any suitable means whether permanently attached thereto or temporarily used as a support therefor.

What I claim is:

1. A metallic table top formed from a metallic sheet bent to form depending tubular reinforcing ribs that are spaced materially out of contact the one with the other, the walls of said depending ribs being upwardly contracted and brought together immediately under the flat top of the board and there rigidly welded together.

2. The structure defined in claim 1 in which said table top has a marginal depending flange and in combination with leg-attaching plates spanning said depending ribs and at their ends rigidly united to the depending flanges of said table top.

EDWARD T. JOHN.