(No Model.)

M. DEXTER.

TABLE.

No. 471,077. Patented Mar. 15, 1892.

FIG. 1.

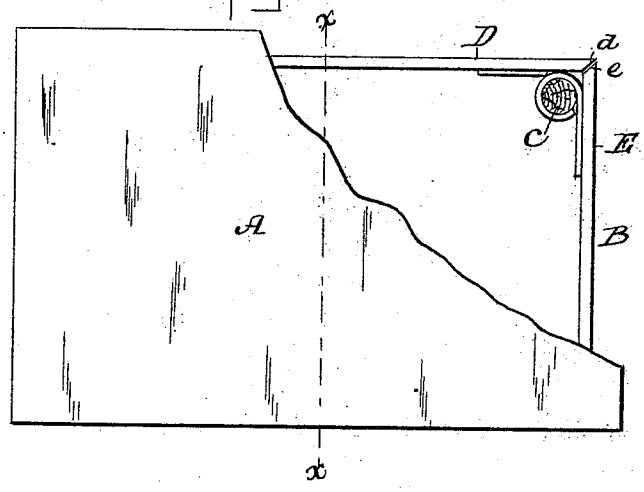

FIG. 2.

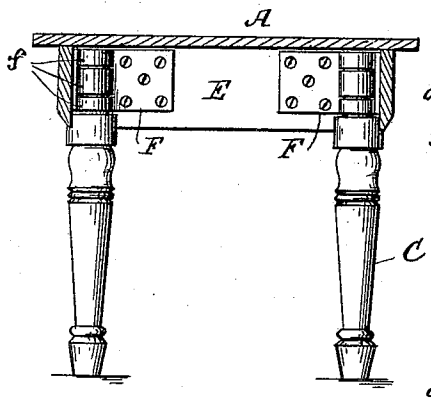

FIG. 3.

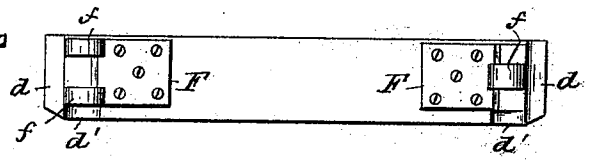

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

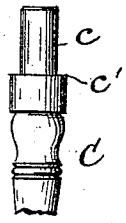

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TABLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 471,077, dated March 15, 1892.

Application filed August 26, 1891. Serial No. 403,823. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARK DEXTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Glendale, in the county of Beaver Head and State of Montana, have 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The invention relates to improvements in tables, benches, bedsteads, lounges, &c., referring particularly to the frames thereof, and being better adapted to tables than other articles of furniture; and its object is to provide frames of simple and durable construction. The parts thereof can be quickly and easily assembled and taken apart.

A further object of the invention is to produce an article of furniture that can be quickly knocked down and packed in small space for transportation.

The invention consists in the construction, arrangement, and novel combination of the parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate similar parts, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a table embodying the invention, part of the top being broken away. Fig. 2 represents a vertical transverse section thereof on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a view of one of the side rails of the table-frame, seen from the inner side. Fig. 4 represents a plan view of Fig. 3. Fig. 5 represents a broken detail view of the top of one of the table-legs.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A designates the top of a table, which might be the superstruction of some other piece of furniture, such as one of those hereinbefore mentioned, and B designates the supporting-frame thereof. The frame B is composed, mainly, of the similar legs C and the side rails D D and end rails E E. The legs C have the cylindrical spindles *c* and the circumferential shoulders *c'* therebelow, below which shoulders each leg is of ordinary construction. The said shoulders are preferably rectangular. The side rails and end rails have their ends beveled at forty-five degrees vertically on their inner surfaces, as at *d* and *e*, so that they will fit together and form a rectangle, as shown in Fig. 1.

d' are vertical curved grooves on the respective inner surfaces of the rails D and E to receive and fit against the cylindrical upper ends *c* of the corresponding legs when the parts are properly assembled.

F F are bearing-plates secured by screws or otherwise to the inner surfaces of the side and end rails adjacent to the bevels *d e*, and *f f* are bearing rings or loops formed on and preferably integral with the outer ends of said plates. The preferable arrangement is to have the bearing-plate F at one end of each side and end rail provided with a single central bearing-ring and the plate at the other end of said rail provided with one or more rings respectively above and below the central ring in position. This gives uniformity of strength and bearing to the corners of the frame. If desired, however, each side or end rail may have only one bearing-ring at its ends, the meeting rails having two thereof. The said bearing-rings *f* stand upon the grooves *d'* and are aligned when the rails are together in position, forming connections G, Fig. 2, into which the spindles *c* of the legs fit snugly down to the shoulders *c'*, so that the frame is thus held stiff and solid in a rectangular position and is obviously of the simplest and strongest construction.

The table-top may be secured to the rails by screws, dowel-pins, or other ordinary well-known means.

It is evident from the described construction that the parts can be very quickly detached for transportation or other purpose, and can be as quickly assembled, when necessary.

The construction does away with any other part to connect the rails and legs, such as pintle-pins, and is therefore simpler and stronger than a construction of said class.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination of the removable top, the side and end rails of the frame beveled vertically at their ends to fit together at right

angles, the bearing-plates secured to the inner surfaces of said rails and having bearing-rings registering with each other at the meeting ends of said rails, and the legs having their upper ends formed into spindles to fit into said bearing-rings and bind the rails and frame together, substantially as specified.

2. The combination, with the removable top, of the supporting-frame composed of the side and end rails D and E, respectively, having the vertical end bevels *d e*, made at angles of forty-five degrees, and the vertical curved grooves *d'*, the bearing-plates F, provided with the bearing-rings *f f*, and the legs provided with spindles *c* and the shoulders *c'*, projecting at a right angle to the spindle *c*, substantially as described.

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

MARK DEXTER.

Witnesses:
LEOPOLD F. SCHMIDT,
GEORGE E. TARBELL.