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C. J. HUBBARD

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TABLE OR THE LIKE

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Fig. 1.

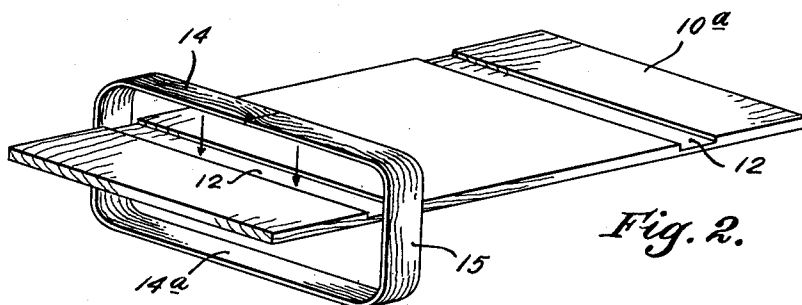
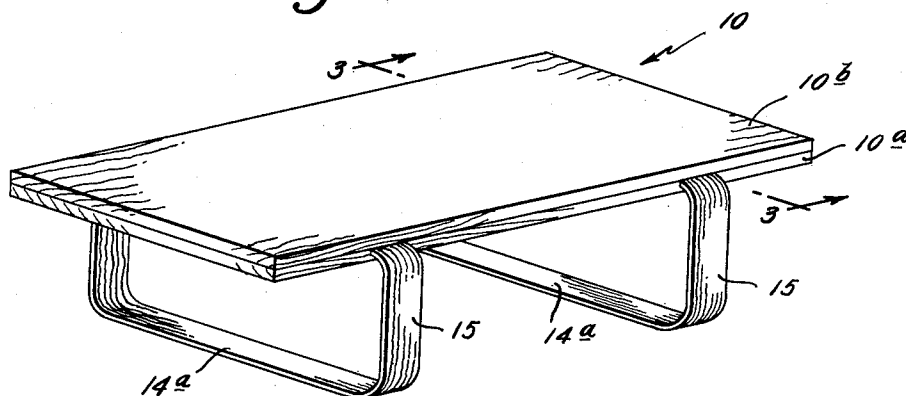


Fig. 2.

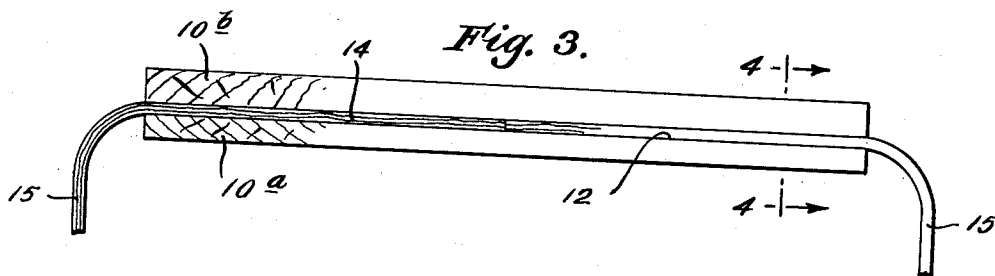


Fig. 3.

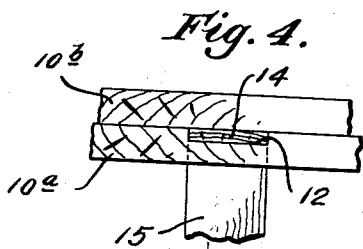


Fig. 4.

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TABLE OR THE LIKE

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6 Claims. (Cl. 311-1)

This invention relates to a method of making furniture and other articles of monolithic form, and the furniture and articles made thereby, without the use of nails, screws, bolts, rivets, and the like.

This invention is particularly adapted to making furniture and other articles of modern design, and in monolithic form, characterized principally by flat, uniform plane surfaces or a single uniform mass, and which is supported by structural elements, the connecting portions of which are enclosed or embedded within the mass. For purposes of illustration I have shown my invention adapted to a rectangular table, but it will be understood that the invention is not so limited, and may be used in tables of other shapes, square, round, oval, and the like, and to chairs, desks, bookcases, dressers, cabinets, and to small boats and other constructions.

The principal advantages of my method and construction are great strength, with a minimum number of parts, simple but pleasing design, and greatly reduced cost of manufacture. At the same time all use of nails, screws, bolts, rivets, and the like may be completely dispensed with, if desired.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a table embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a similar perspective view of the table in process of manufacture, showing the first sheet of flat structural material;

Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line 3-3 of Fig. 1; and

Fig. 4 is a vertical section on line 4-4 of Fig. 3.

In the drawings 10 refers generally to the top flat surface of the table which includes two smaller sheets of suitable material, such as plywood, the first or bottom portion being designated 10a and the second or top portion being designated 10b. In the process of manufacture, as shown more particularly in Fig. 2, the bottom sheet 10a has a rabbet 12 cut transversely across the top side of the bottom sheet 10a, and these rabbets 12 are then coated with a suitable adhesive. The top section 14 of a supporting structural element 15 is then inserted within the rabbets 12 and caused to adhere thereto by applying suitable pressure in any suitable manner. As shown the structural elements 15 are continuous strips shaped in the general form of a rectangle enclosed at their adjacent ends. The structural elements 15 constitute the supports or legs for the table. It is apparent of course that the supporting elements 15 need not be continuous at either their top sections 14 or opposite bottom sections 14a (Fig. 2), but are preferably made continuous for reasons of strength. The table is completed by merely placing the second flat sheet of structural material 10b over the first sheet and the top portions 14 of the supporting elements 15 which are embedded in the rabbets 12 of the bottom sheet 10a. The second sheet 10b is caused to adhere to the first preferably by a suitable adhesive and suitable pressure and heat is then applied to effect a firm bonding between the first and second sheets 10a and 10b and the top sections 14 of the supporting

elements 15. In this manner a firm strong table of simple but pleasing design may be inexpensively manufactured.

The flat structural sheets 10a and 10b are preferably made of plywood because plywood is readily available commercially in large sheets, and it is apparent that the sheets may be made of any other suitable material such as plain wood, plastic compositions, linoleum or metal, or combinations thereof. While the rabbets 12 are shown formed in the top side of the bottom sheet of the structural material it is also apparent that the parts may be reversed and the rabbets formed in the bottom side of the top sheet 10b, or that they can be formed in both sheets 10a and 10b. The adhesive used naturally may be any suitable adhesive commercially available and best suited for the particular purposes of the article being constructed, and the materials used therein. Likewise the supporting elements 15 may be made of any suitable material as the structural sheets 10a and 10b. As previously stated the supporting elements 15 need not include the bottom horizontal section 14a. In this event the top portion 14 would preferably be one piece without the connecting ends at the top (shown in Figs. 2 and 3). It is further apparent that my table may be constructed entirely or partly of metal, and if so I regard spot welding as entirely equivalent to the adhesives used with wood, plywood or plastic compositions. While it is apparent that the bottom sheet 10a may be attached to the top section 14 of the supporting elements 15 by means of nails, screws, bolts, rivets or the like, because they will not show except from beneath the table and may thus be used in place of adhesive, I regard such attachments as fully equivalent to adhesive in this case.

I claim:

1. An article of furniture comprising first and second flat sheets of structural material adhesively secured to each other in face to face relation, one of said sheets having first and second grooves in facing relation with said other sheet, and first and second supporting elements each having a first extended portion and a second portion continuous with said first portion at an angle thereto, said first and second supporting elements each having their first portions adhesively secured in said grooves between said two sheets of material.

2. An article of furniture comprising first and second sheets of structural material adhesively secured to each other in face to face relation, said first sheet having a non-circular groove extending inwardly from one edge thereof, said groove being in facing relation to said second sheet, and a supporting element positioned within said groove and adhesively secured to said first and second sheets, said supporting element having a non-circular cross section corresponding to said groove, said supporting element extending out beyond the edge of said first and second sheets.

3. A table having a table top comprising two sheets of structural material bonded to each other in face to face relation, one of said sheets having two parallel rectangular grooves in its side facing the other of said sheets, said grooves extending thereacross from one edge to another, and first and second table leg members of rectangular cross section positioned within said first and second grooves and adhesively secured to said two sheets, said table leg members extending out beyond the edge of said table top in position to support said table top.

4. A table as defined by claim 3, wherein said table leg members are looped strips whose opposite ends are anchored in said grooves.

5. A table having a table top comprising first and second sheets of structural material adhesively secured to each other in face to face relation, one of said sheets having first and second parallel rectangular grooves running inwardly from its edge, and first and second table

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leg members positioned within said first and second grooves respectively and adhesively secured to said first and second sheets, said table leg members extending out beyond said edge in position to support said table top.

6. A table of the type set forth in claim 5, wherein the structural material of said table top is plywood.

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