

J. T. & C. O. BREECE.
 ROUND TOP WORK.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 18, 1912.

1,057,927.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

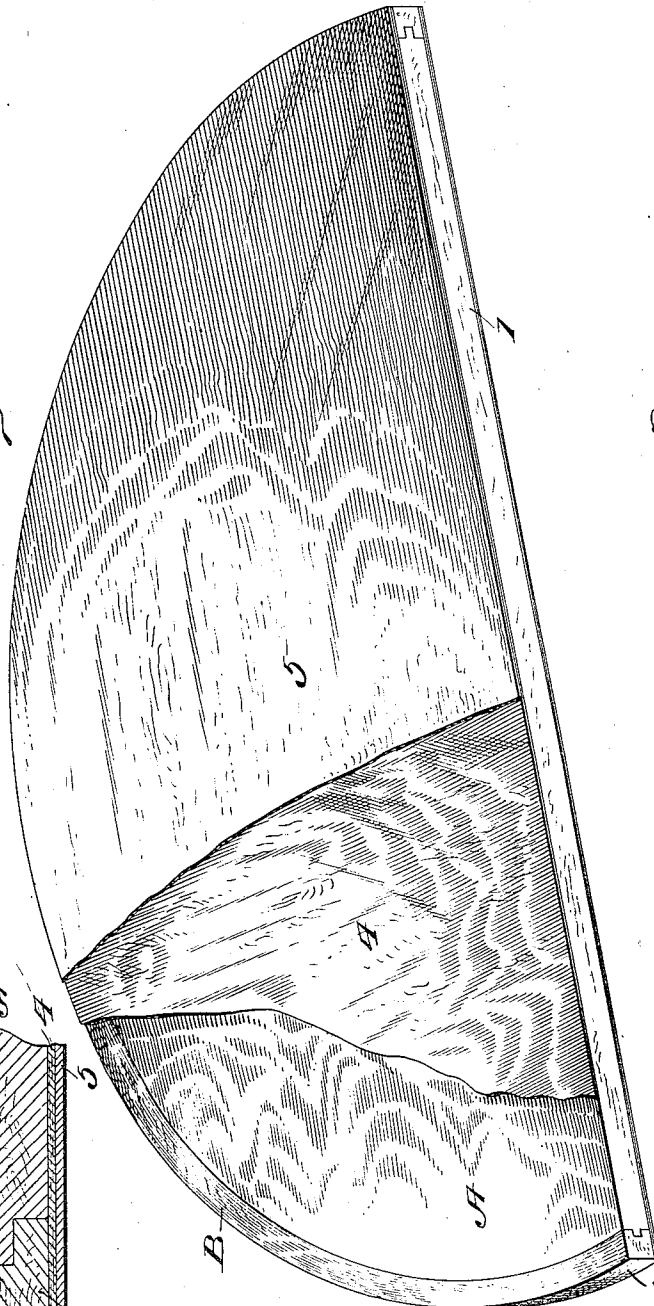


Fig. 2.

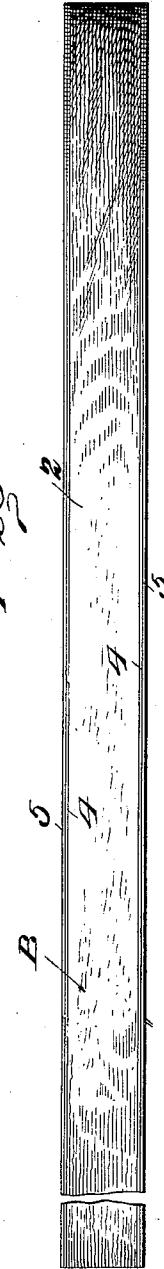
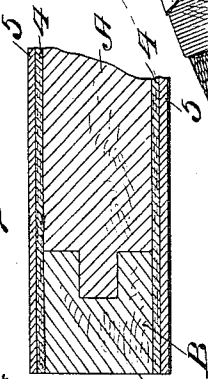


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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 A. A. Hammond

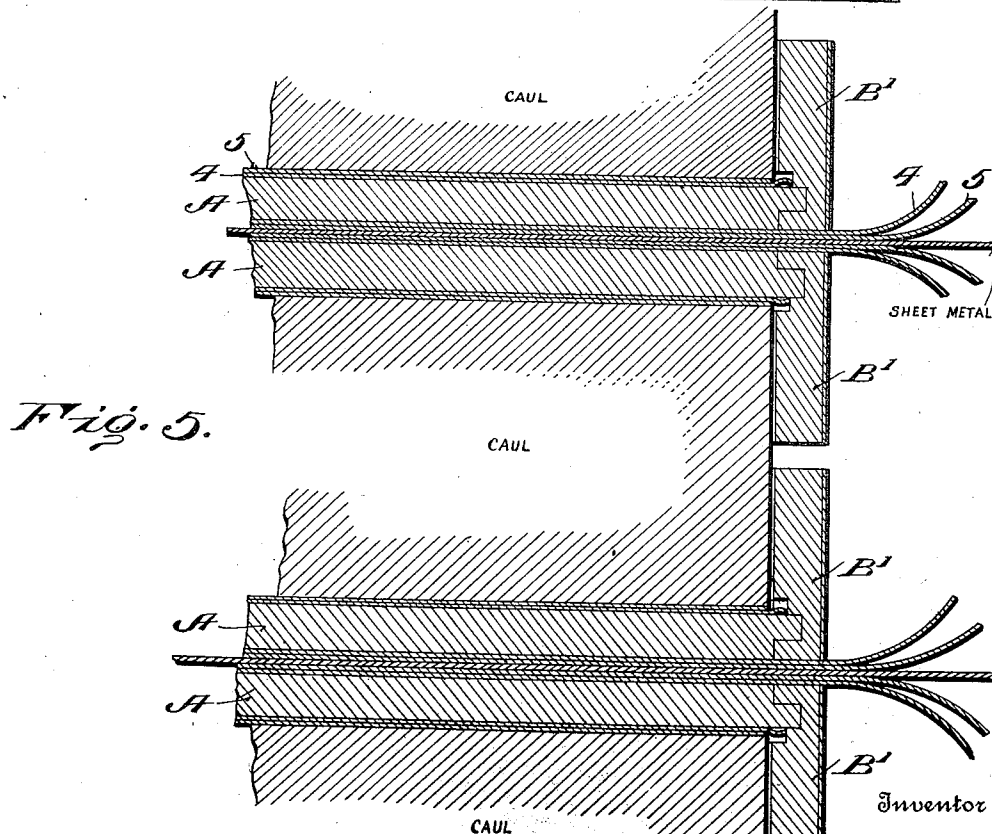
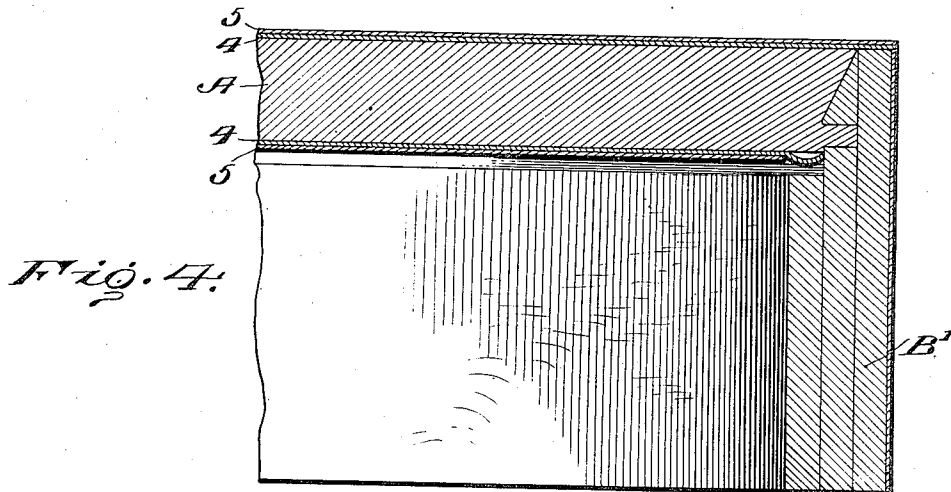
John T. Breese
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 By Louis Baggett
 their Attorneys

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A. A. Hammond

By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN T. BREECE AND CHARLES O. BREECE, OF PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

ROUND-TOP WORK.

1,057,927.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 1, 1913.

Application filed December 18, 1912. Serial No. 737,424.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN T. BREECE and CHARLES O. BREECE, citizens of the United States, residing at Portsmouth, in county of Scioto and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Round-Top Work, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in round top work, and it is applicable particularly to table tops and the like, the object being to construct round top work of superior quality and at a greatly reduced cost as compared with round top work previously manufactured.

With the foregoing object in view, our present invention consists in a core having a curved or semi-circular edge, and a single solid or built-up bent rim which is secured to and completely surrounds the curved or semi-circular edge of the core from one end of the curve or semi-circle to the other, in connection with at least two superimposed layers of veneers, the grains of which veneers extend in different directions, the grain of the inner veneer in the main crossing the grain of the core and the bent rim, and said veneers made to adhere to each other and to the core and bent rim so that they combine to laterally support and secure the bent rim to the core, and whereby both the core and rim are entirely covered on their upper and lower surfaces and no end wood of either is exposed save the free ends of the bent rim.

In the accompanying drawings—Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a table top with parts of the veneers broken away, Fig. 2 is a view of the round edge of the table top, Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view across the bent rim B into the core A, and through the veneers 4 and 5; Fig. 4 is a view in transverse section showing our improvement applied to a round veneered flush rim and planked top, and Fig. 5 is a view to show the different layers of veneers and cauls preparatory to applying the pressure in the method of securing the veneers to the cores.

A, represents the core made of any suitable stock, usually in strips of inferior quality, having one straight edge 1 where the ends of the table come together or against the removable leaves, and a curved

or semi-circular edge 2 which constitutes the end or outer edge of the table.

B. is a bent rim, either solid or built-up, which is rabbeted or otherwise secured by glue or in any other approved manner to the curved or semi-circular edge of the core extending continuously in a single rim from one end of the straight edge to the other. This bent solid or built-up rim may have an outer facing of veneer or not, accordingly as desired.

In the form of round top work illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the upper and lower surfaces of the core and bent rim are planed off flush with each other, and two layers of veneers 4 and 5 are glued on both the upper and lower surfaces. These superimposed veneers are preferably placed so that their grain cross each other, the inner veneers in the main crossing the grain of the core and the bent rim approximately at right angles, and the grain of the outer veneers extending approximately parallel with the grain of the core. There is a reason for this, namely that the inner veneers hold and bind the rim to the core, affording a support therefor at every point throughout its length on both the upper and lower surfaces, thus affording effectual reinforcement over the entire upper and lower superficial area of the rim, and at the same time a complete closure which prevents the penetration of moisture. In this way, we produce a fine, substantial piece of work with superior graining and finish around the curved outer edges as well as on the upper surface of the top, while at the same time completely covering up all end wood in the core and rim with the exception of the extreme ends of the latter, so that none of these parts are exposed to absorb moisture to cause warping, swelling and shrinkage, which has been the objection heretofore where the rims in round top work have been made up of separate pieces or sections. In the round veneered flush rim and planked top shown in Fig. 4, the same conditions prevail, except that the bent rim B' is of greater width than the top, and is shown in the drawings in built-up form, it being jointed to the curved outer edge of the core as illustrated or in any approved manner, the top veneers being secured in the same manner as previously described and with the same effect, and the lower veneers reduced

in area, of course, to correspond with the lower surface of the core, which is not covered by the rim.

While any approved method of construction may be employed, it is our purpose to proceed in somewhat the following manner:—In the outer edge of the core and tongue, a groove or other form of joint is preferably planed. The rim is similarly fashioned, and the core and rim are then glued and fitted together. After being thus joined, they are planed on either one or both surfaces accordingly as provided with the rim shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 or Fig. 4, so that the surfaces of the core and rim are perfectly flush. Glue is then applied to the veneers and the latter are placed above and below the core. As many of these tops as practicable thus put together are superimposed with interposed cauls, the cauls being thicker than the depending or projecting edges of the rims, as shown in Fig. 6. The stock thus formed is then placed in a press where pressure is applied of upward of 3,000 pounds to the square inch, such pressure being upon the veneers and cores only, and only upon the rims where the veneers extend over the surface of the latter. In this condition they are left for several hours until the glue has thoroughly set and dried. After this, the outer edges of the top veneers are sawed and sandpapered down flush with the outer curved surfaces of the rims. This, as previously stated, is an approved manner

of many possible methods of forming our improved round top and round veneered flush rim and planked top.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. Round top work comprising a core having a curved outer edge, a bent rim extending from one end of this curved edge to the other, thereby entirely covering the end wood of the core, at least one surface of the core and rim flush with each other, and at least two superimposed veneers made adherent to each other and to the core and rim with the grains of the two veneers crossing each other, and the grain of the inner veneer in the main crossing the grain of the core and of the rim.

2. Round top work in which the rounded edge is faced with a rim composed of bent wood, no end grain of which is exposed on the outer curved surface, and at least two layers of veneers glued upon the surface of the core and rim whereby to completely cover said flush surfaces and bind the rim to the core.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures, in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN T. BREECE.

CHARLES O. BREECE.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. BYRON,

ROBERT A. HUFFMAN.