E. P. WANNER.

TABLE, STAND, AND THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 16, 1917.

1,268,191.

Patented June 4, 1918.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

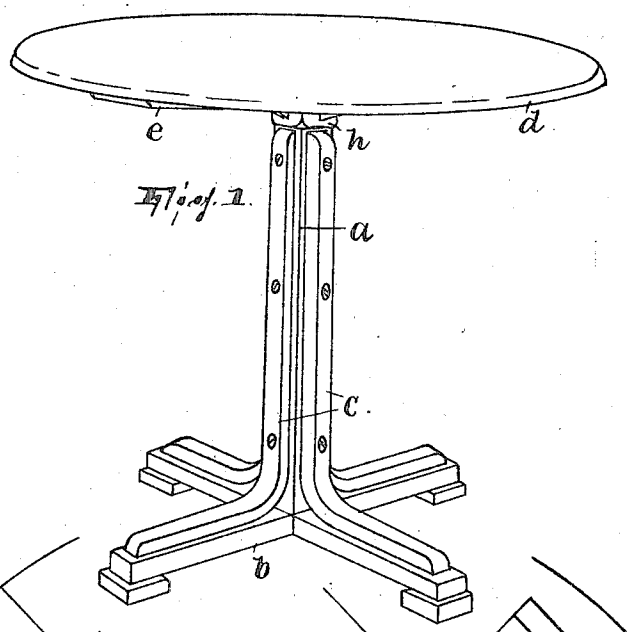


Fig. 1.

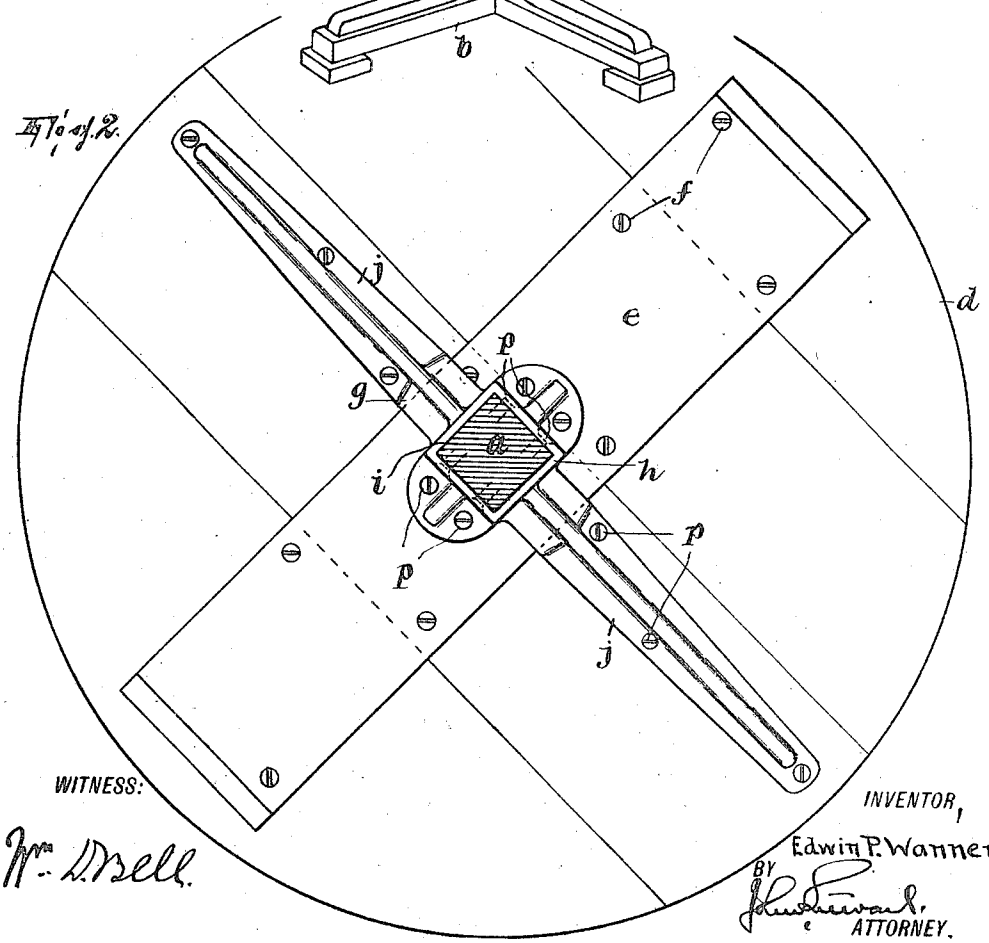


Fig. 2.

WITNESS:

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

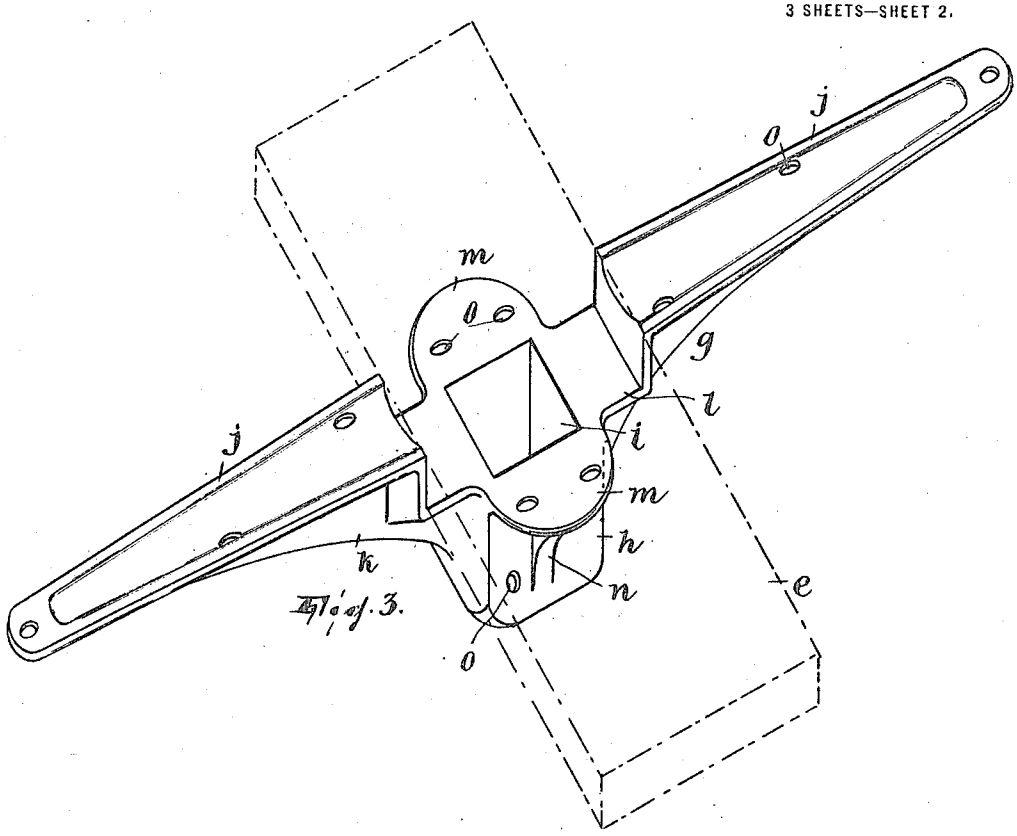


Fig. 3.

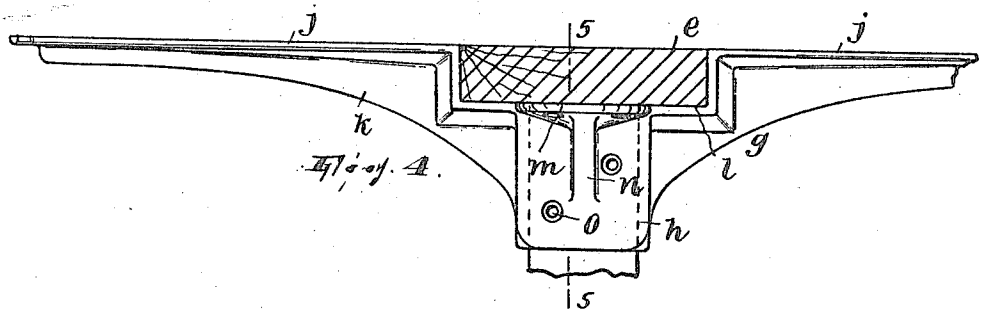


Fig. 4.

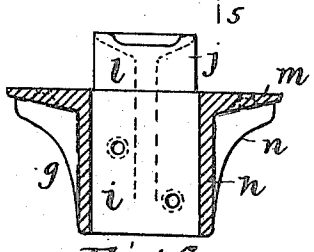


Fig. 5.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

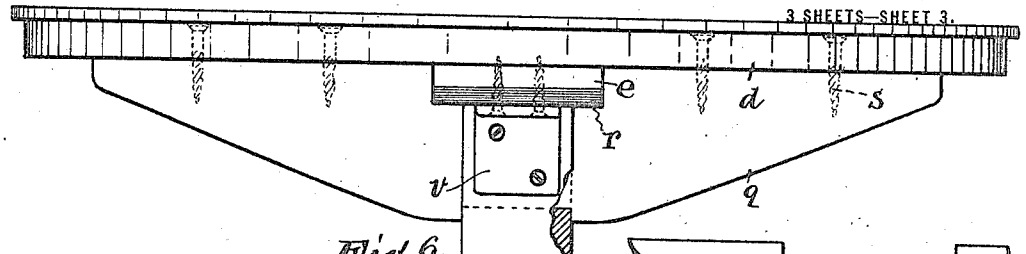


Fig. 6.

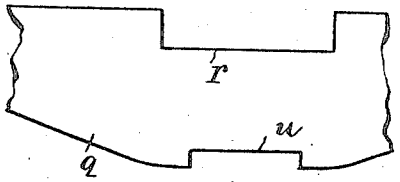


Fig. 10.

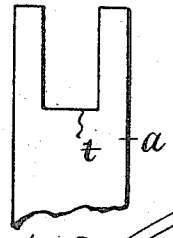


Fig. 9.

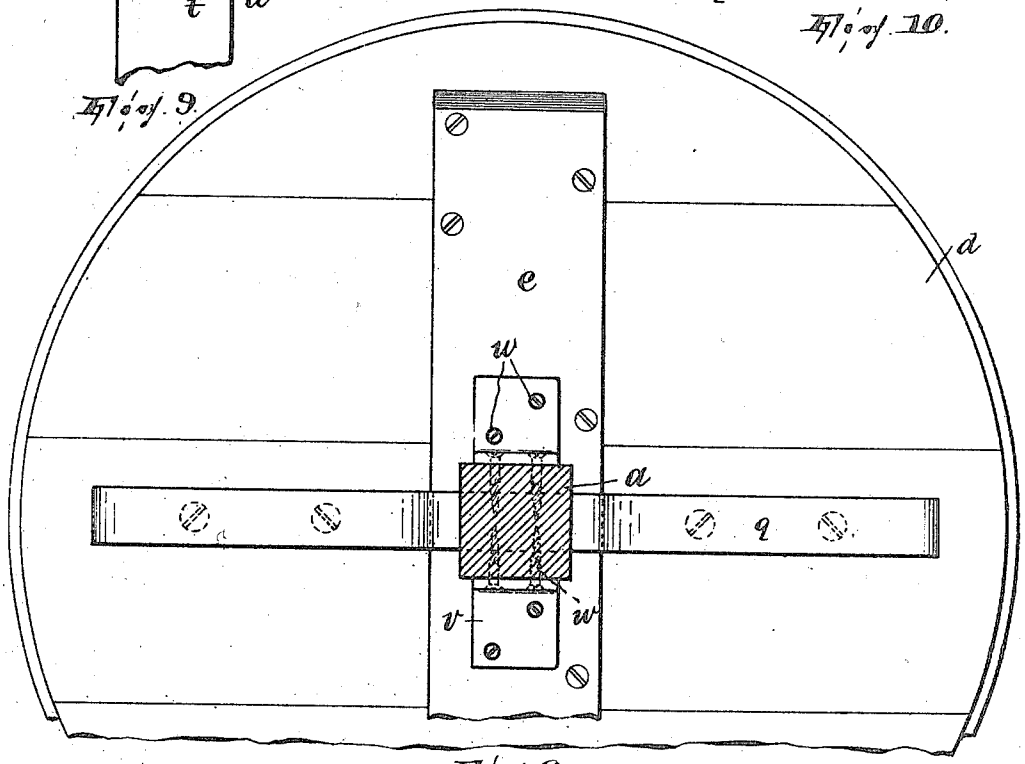


Fig. 8.

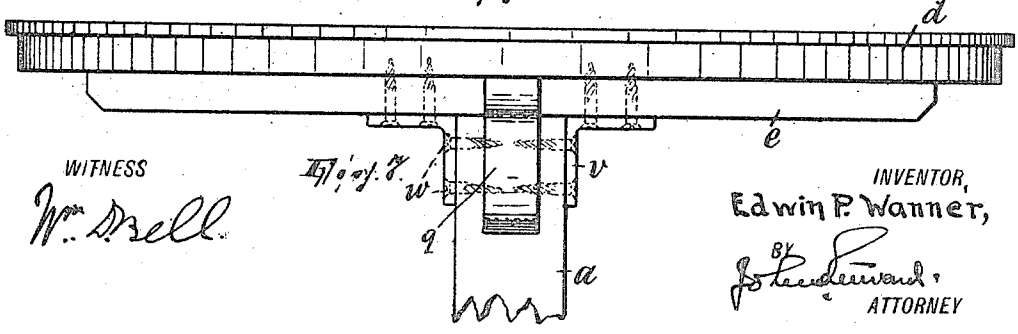


Fig. 7.

WITNESS

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TABLE, STAND, AND THE LIKE.

1,268,191. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 4, 1918.

Application filed April 16, 1917. Serial No. 162,361.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN P. WANNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tables, Stands, and the like, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of tables, stands and the like which are characterized by a single pillar or pedestal, a top made usually of several pieces of wood or the like, and means to secure the top upon the head of the pillar in such manner that not only the top as a whole with respect to such pillar, but its component parts with relation to each other, are fixed. My invention is directed to improving the said means by obtaining permanent and absolute rigidity as between the top and the pillar and as between the parts of the top, together with simplicity of construction, facility of assembling the elements of the table or stand, and an appreciable saving in the manufacturing cost. Since the tops of tables or stands are usually made of several wooden boards or plates, my invention especially contemplates a more or less broad-faced batten to be secured flat against the under face of the top by screws or other securing devices for drawing and thus holding rigidly thereagainst each such board or plate so as to prevent the curling up of the top as the result of warping.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved table or stand embodying one form of the invention;

Fig. 2 is an underneath plan of the top and top-supporting structure, the pillar appearing in section;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the metallic member of said structure, the batten member appearing in dotted outline;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of said metallic member, the batten member appearing in section;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the metallic member on line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Figs. 6 and 7 are side elevations of another form of the invention;

Fig. 8 is an underneath plan thereof; and,

Figs. 9 and 10 show the pillar and cross-piece appearing in Figs. 6, 7 and 8.

a is a pillar or pedestal, preferably square in cross-section, at least at its upper end or head, *b* its base, and *c* angular reinforcing members connecting the pillar with the base. The form and construction of the standard thus afforded are not material, though I prefer to have its upper end or head square, or at least angular, in cross-section, as indicated, for a purpose to be explained.

d denotes the top, formed in the example illustrated of several plates or boards of wood.

e is a batten, preferably of wood, secured by screws *f*, or other securing devices, to the under side of each of the boards forming the top *d*, it being arranged transversely of said boards and hence of the grain thereof. When the batten has been secured to the several boards or plates forming the top it prevents each from responding to the tendency to warp and so maintains the top against curling, *i. e.*, keeps it true to a perfect plane. The batten imparts to the top a substantially unitary and perfectly rigid character, moreover, notwithstanding its composite construction.

For securing the top, thus fitted with the batten, to the pillar in superposed relation thereto so that the connection will be strong and durable, notwithstanding such not unusual strains as of a person sitting or leaning upon the top at the edge thereof or moving the table about from place to place by grasping its top, to which end the top should be proof against tilting either lengthwise or crosswise of the batten and should further be non-rotatively held with respect to the pillar, I provide the member *g* now to be described, reference being first had to Figs. 1 to 5 of the drawings.

Said member in the present instance is a metallic casting formed with a central vertical socket *h* whose aperture *i* is square and shaped to snugly fit the square upper

end of the pillar when the same is fitted thereinto as shown in Fig. 2, and with two arms *j* projecting laterally from said socket in opposite directions, being reinforced by the webs *k* joining their under sides with the adjoining faces of the socket. The top of the socket and the top portions of the arms adjacent thereto are depressed to form an angular recess *l* having substantially the same cross-sectional dimensions as the batten. Outwardly of such recess the top surfaces of the arms *j* lie in the same horizontal plane from end to end. Projecting from the socket in opposite directions, at right angles to the arms, are two cheeks *m*, whose upper faces are in the same horizontal plane—coincident with the top of the socket (*i. e.*, bottom of the recess *l*); they may be reinforced by the webs *n*, joining their under sides with the adjoining faces of the socket. The socket, in the sides thereof which have the cheeks *m* projecting therefrom, together with the arms and said cheeks, are provided with holes *o* for screws or other securing devices *p*.

The member *g*, thus formed, is fitted over the upper end of the pillar and secured thereto by the screws *p* driven through the holes *o* in the socket into the pillar, whereupon the assembled top and batten are superimposed on member *g* and secured by other screws *p*, driven into them through the holes *o* in the arms *j* and cheeks *m* of the member *g*.

In many cases the pillar, member *g* and batten member *e* may be assembled first, and then the top placed in position and secured by the screws *f*.

In Figs. 6 to 10 the parts *a*, *d*, *e* remain the same. But instead of the metallic member *g* I provide a wooden crosspiece *q* arranged in a vertical plane and intersecting the batten *e*, having a recess *r* in which the batten snugly fits in such manner that their top faces are flush; the cross-piece may be secured to the top *d* by the screws *s*. The pillar *a* has a vertical socket *t* formed to fit the cross-piece, which it straddles, engaging in and fitting a recess *u* in the under side thereof, the upper end of the pillar being cut off square and bearing flat against the under side of the batten. A strong joint between the pillar and cross-piece is thus produced; and the parts are preferably reinforced by angle-irons *v* which are secured in the angles between the sides of the pillar and the under face of the batten by the screws *w*.

It will be obvious that both the constructions are simple and inexpensive. Further, that because the members *g* or *q* is perfectly rigid with respect to the pillar, being jointed thereto snugly, and the batten member is likewise perfectly rigid with respect to the member *g* or *q*, being supported by and secured to the outstanding cheeks *m* thereof or the angle-irons *v*, and because said members cross each other and thus bear against the under side of the top at four equidistant points well outward of the pillar, the construction is peculiarly solid and substantial, while the warping of the top crosswise of the grain of its component parts is wholly prevented by securing each of the latter to the batten.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. In a table or stand, the combination of a pillar structure, a top arranged thereabove and a top-supporting structure, one of said structures having a socket receiving and forming a rigid joint with the other and said top-supporting structure including two crossed members, one being a batten secured flat against the under face of the top and the other having a recess on top at their intersection receiving the batten member and also bearing against the underface of said top both sides of said recess.

2. In a table or stand, the combination of a pillar, a top arranged thereabove and a top-supporting structure having a socket receiving and forming a rigid joint with the upper end of the pillar and including two crossed members, one being a batten secured flat against the under face of the top and the other having a recess on top at their intersection receiving the batten member and also bearing against the under face of said top both sides of said recess.

3. In a table or stand, the combination of a pillar having its upper end angular in cross-section, a top arranged thereabove and a top-supporting structure having a socket receiving the upper end of the pillar and including two crossed members, one being a batten secured flat against the under face of the top and the other having a recess on top at their intersection receiving the batten member and also bearing against the under face of said top both sides of said recess, said socket being shaped to fit and snugly fitting said angular upper end of the pillar.

4. In a table or stand, the combination of a pillar, a top arranged thereabove, and a top-supporting structure arranged on the upper end of the pillar and including two crossed members, one being a batten secured flat against the under face of the top and the other an integral metallic element formed at its place of intersection with the batten member with a socket receiving the upper end of the pillar and also with a recess on top receiving the batten member, top surfaces of the second-named member both sides of its recess bearing against the under face of said top.

5. In a table or stand, the combination of a pillar, a top arranged thereabove, and a

top-supporting structure arranged on the upper end of the pillar and including two crossed members, one being a batten secured flat against the under face of the top and the other an integral metallic element formed at its place of intersection with the batten member with a socket receiving the upper end of the pillar and also with a recess on top receiving the batten member and with lateral projecting batten-supporting cheeks, top surfaces of the second-named member both sides of its recess bearing against the under face of said top.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

EDWIN P. WANNER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."