A. P. SCHLOERB.

TABLE PEDESTAL AND MEANS FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1916.

1,371,326. Patented Mar. 15, 1921.

Fig. 1.

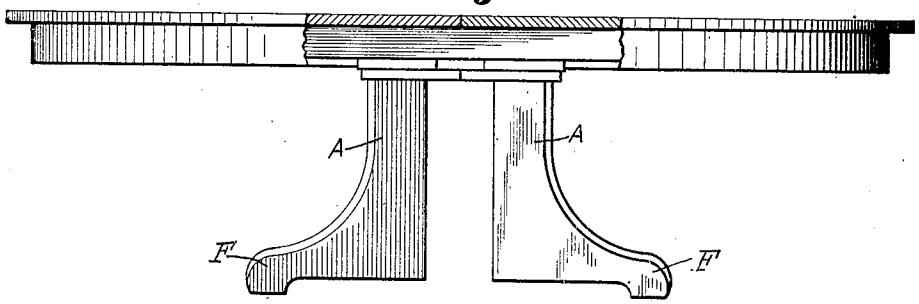


Fig. 2.

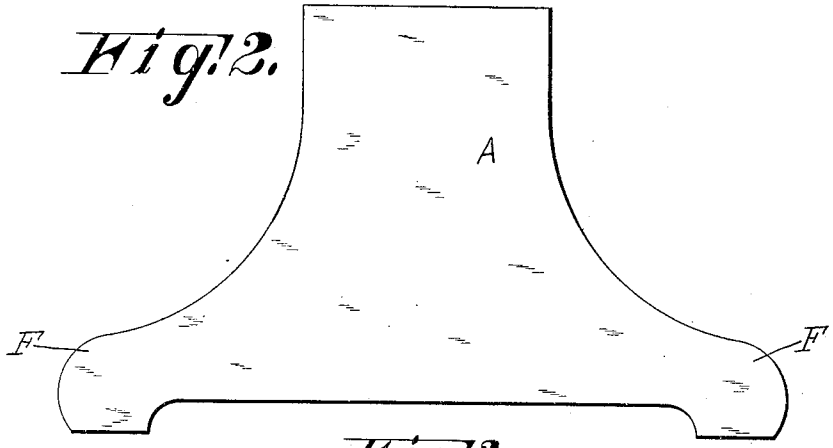


Fig. 3.

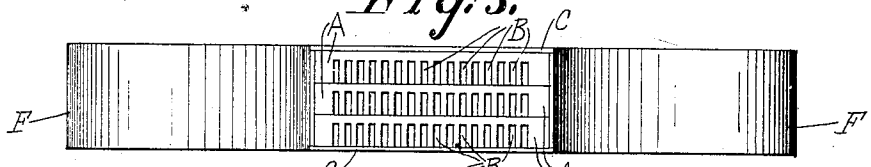


Fig. 4.

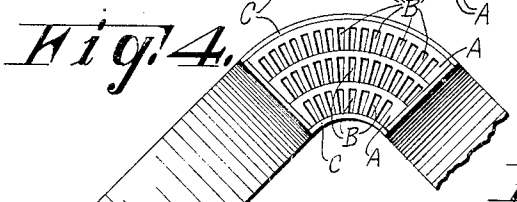
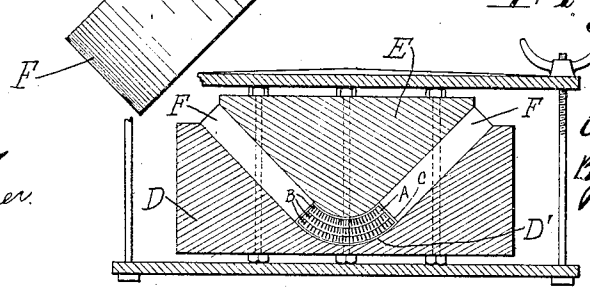


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT P. SCHLOERB, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO WILLIAM L. PFEFFERKORN AND ONE-THIRD TO AUGUST H. HAMMETTER, BOTH OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

TABLE-PEDESTAL AND MEANS FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

1,371,326. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented Mar. 15, 1921.**

Application filed March 13, 1916. Serial No. 83,702.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT P. SCHLOERB, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, county of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Table-Pedestals and Means for Manufacturing the Same, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in table pedestals and means for manufacturing the same.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved method of manufacturing such pedestals, in which the necessity of subsequently attaching legs by mortised joints is dispensed with, the legs or foot pieces being formed integrally with the other members, in a single operation. Also to provide means for reducing the cost of construction, securing uniformity in design and contour as well as in quality. Also to provide means whereby pedestals may be produced more rapidly than heretofore, the blanks being first formed in flat pieces which may be cut in accordance with a pattern, and finally shaped in a die, whereby absolute uniformity in the members of any given design may be secured.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an extension table equipped with a set of pedestal members embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is an elevation of one of the blanks from which my improved pedestal members are formed.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the same.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a completed pedestal member.

Fig. 5 is a view on a small scale, of one of the blanks as it is being compressed in a die to form a concavo-convex post.

Like parts are identified by the same reference characters throughout the several views.

I first form flat blanks, by gluing strips of wood together to produce a member capable of being cut to the general edge contour of the blank illustrated in Fig. 1. This preferably is composed of strips A of wood of ordinary thickness, three-quarter inch stock being commonly used, and the strips being usually disposed vertically, edge to edge, and glued together. Each blank is then partially severed along longitudinal lines, in its central portion, to form a series of kerfs B which extend from top to bottom of the blank, and nearly through it from one side. A series of these blanks are then superposed, preferably three blanks constituting a series.

Veneer blanks C of the same general contour are also formed, and the series of blanks above mentioned are interposed between two of these veneer strips, with the kerfs facing in the same direction in all the kerfed blanks, and with glue or other suitable adhesive interposed between all the blanks whereby they may be pressed together and rigidly united. The united blanks may then be sawed in accordance with a suitable pattern, to produce a finished blank of the general contour shown in Fig. 1 or any other desired contour, after which the sawed edges may also be covered with veneer strips. The blank thus formed, may be then placed in a die D, the central portion D′ of which has a curved or cylindrically concave surface and the portion of the blank over this concave surface is then pressed into it by a cylindrically curved press platen E, which bears upon the blank directly opposite the kerfs. The blanks are placed in the die with the kerfs facing toward the platen as shown in Fig. 5, and the concave portion of the die is of substantially the same width as the kerfed portion of the blank. The curved face of the platen is substantially the same width as the kerfed portion of the blank on the concave side, after compression, and is concentric to the concave portion of the die, when in compressing relation to the blank. The kerfs allow the edges of the stock between them to approach and thus permit the central portion of the blank to readily assume the concavo-convex form.

When the kerfed portion of the blank is pressed into the die as above explained, the portions F thereof, which constitute the foot pieces, are swung into angularly projecting or diagonal positions, preferably occupying positions at about 45° from the plane in which they were originally located. This is the position of angular projection which the foot pieces of pedestal members usually occupy. But my improved pedestal members differ from those in common use by having the concave side between

the foot pieces, *i. e.*, in the acute angle formed by the foot pieces.

If desired, the veneer strips or blanks may be applied to the pedestal after the operation of shaping the blank in the die is completed. This is particularly true of the veneer strips which cover the sawed edges of the blank. The veneer strips are thin and are easily pressed into contact with the surfaces to which they are applied.

I attach great importance to the fact that my new method enables me to form the foot pieces or legs integrally with the post proper, and also to the fact that they are positioned by the die and are therefore necessarily located at the proper angle and the post absolutely balanced on the foot pieces. This is a great advantage, since it is otherwise necessary to use great care in adjusting the foot pieces, both as to divergence, and as to pitch downwardly and outwardly from the vertical line of the post.

I claim—

1. A table pedestal member, comprising a series of laminated strips, each including a post portion and two diagonally extending foot portions, the post portions being curved in cross section, a set of veneer strips covering the front and rear surfaces of said post and foot portions, said laminated strips and veneer strips being glued together to form an integral pedestal member.

2. A laminated pedestal member having its central portion bent about a vertical axis to provide concavo convex surfaces on its rear and front faces, and having its side portions contoured to form divergent foot portions.

3. The combination of a pair of pedestal posts, each comprising a vertically disposed portion of substantially uniform thickness, having a concavo-convex central portion concentric to a vertical axis; said posts being arranged with their convex surfaces opposed, and their side margins diverging, and a set of foot pieces projecting tangentially and forming continuations of the lower portions of the side margins.

4. A pedestal member having its central portion composed of a series of wooden plates, each provided with vertically extending channels in its rear face, and curved about a central axis to form concave and convex rear and front surfaces with the side walls of said channels converging in planes substantially radial to said axis.

5. A pedestal member having its central portion composed of a series of wooden plates, each provided with vertically extending channels in its rear face, and curved about a central axis to form concave and convex rear and front surfaces with the side walls of said channels converging in planes substantially radial to said axis, and the side portions of said plates being unchanneled and flat surfaced with margins contoured to form supporting feet for the post.

6. A pedestal member having its central portion composed of a series of wooden plates, each provided with vertically extending channels in its rear face, and curved about a central axis to form concave and convex rear and front surfaces with the side walls of said channels converging in planes substantially radial to said axis, and the front and rear faces of said member being covered with unchanneled veneer sheets.

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

ALBERT P. SCHLOERB.

Witnesses:

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IRMA D. BREMER.