No. 892,831. PATENTED JULY 7, 1908.

E. B. HOGAN.

WORK BOARD FOR BARS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1907.

Fig. 1,

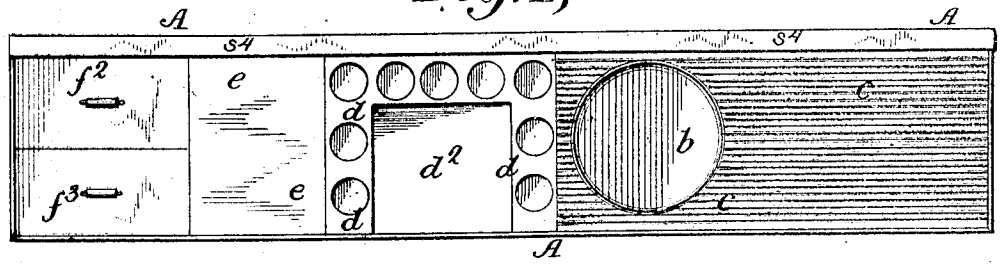


Fig. 2,

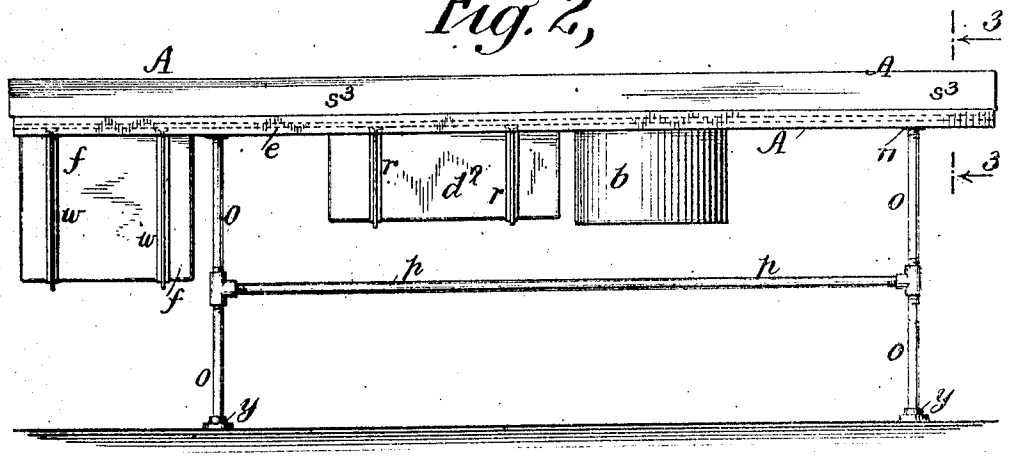
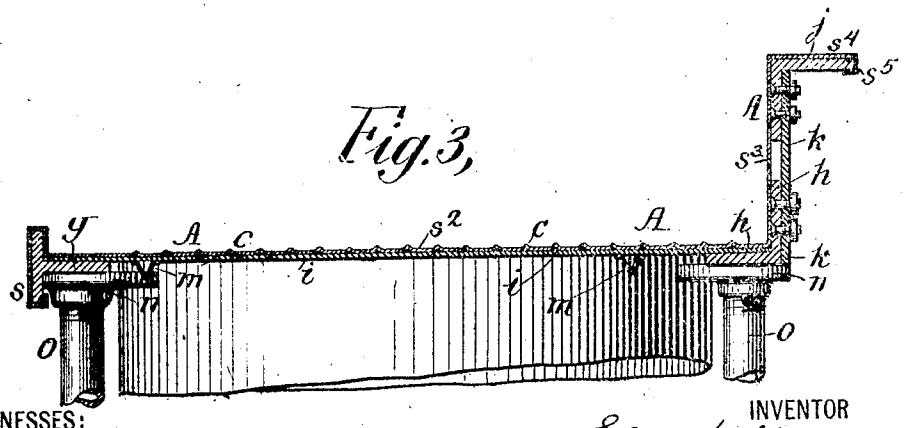


Fig. 3,



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WORK-BOARD FOR BARS.

No. 892,831. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 7, 1908.

Application filed September 25, 1907. Serial No. 394,497.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER B. HOGAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Work-Boards for Bars, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part thereof.

My invention relates to what is called the "work-board" of a drinking bar; which in modern bar fixtures, is a somewhat complex device, in the nature really of a low-down table-like structure, arranged on the room floor in rear of the counter or bar proper; and the top of which, on which the bar-tender works, is composed wholly of metal (usually sheet copper) and which is not, therefore, strictly speaking, a work board. Previous to my invention, this metallic "work-board" has always had the top supported by a wooden frame-work; built, in the better class of bar fixtures, so as to comprise a closed-up wooden structure, made after the fashion of a cabinet, or cupboard.

In some of the cheaper, or lower grades of bar fixtures it has been common to have the metallic top part mounted upon a wooden frame-work sustained by heavy or large wooden leg-like supports, resting on the floor of the room; but, as I have said, in the better class of bar room or café fixtures, the metallic top portion of the "work-board" is always supported upon, and constitutes the top of, a cabinet-like structure; such as is well known to the manufacturer of bar fixtures, as well as to all users thereof. In the use of all such previously known "work-boards," the whole bar fixture, after little use, gets into an unsanitary condition (especially in the cabinet style which is by far the more generally used kind) on account of accumulated dampness within and about the cabinet-like portion of the work-board structure; and, furthermore, (which is the most serious objection to such work-boards) with the necessary constant use of water on and around the work-board, wherever the wooden parts, either leg-like or cabinet, rest on the floor, they soon get rotted and in a bad condition.

My invention has for its object to overcome or avoid these objections to the use of the present and previous constructions of the "work-tables;" used in connection with bars, and to this end and object my invention consists in a work-board structure in which the usual metallic top, or working-surface, is sustained wholly by metallic parts, comprising a simple metal frame on which the flat, sheet metal, top portion rests; and metallic suspension devices through the media of which the depending sheet metal tank, ice receptacles, etc., are sustained; said metal frame, being supported from the room floor on tubular metal legs, the lower ends of which legs rest on and are suitably secured to the floor of the bar room; all as will be more fully described hereinafter, and as will be most particularly pointed out in the claims of this specification.

To enable those skilled in the art to which my invention relates, to make and use work-boards comprising the latter, I will now proceed to more fully explain the construction and operation of my improved work-board, referring by letters to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification; and in which the same part, wherever appearing in the different views, will be found always designated by the same reference letter.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a top view of my improved work-board. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the fixture taken from a point of view in rear of the bar. Fig. 3 is a detail vertical cross sectional view, in a plane indicated by the dotted line 3—3, of Fig. 2; drawn on an enlarged scale; and showing the construction of the suspensory devices; the details of the top-supporting metal frame; and the arrangement therewith of the tubular legs of the work-board.

In the drawing A is the sheet metal top of the work-board; which is made, in all essential particulars, precisely the same as the corresponding part of the heretofore used structure, and which, as seen, comprises a rinsing tank at *b*, that is located (see Fig. 1) close to the left hand end of the grooved draining surface *c*—on which the bar-tender sets the washed glasses—and which, as seen at Fig. 2, depends sufficiently below said drainer surface to constitute a water receptacle of sufficient capacity for the usual glass-washing purposes. This tank *b* in the case shown, is of cylindrical shape; but, as well understood,

both the shape and size of this tank vary in different fixtures. Adjoining the tank and to the left thereof, is located a "bottle rack" *d* of any usual detail construction, shown as made with holders for nine bottles, and the usual cracked ice receptacle d^2, for keeping the contents of the bottles cold, in the usual manner; and to the left of this bottle-rack is the flat, rectangular, top surface, portion *e*, generally denominated the "mixing table," on which it is customary for the bar-keeper to have his sugar bowl, lemons, and other things used in the preparation of mixed drinks. While to the left of this mixing table *e*, is located a double, or two-part refrigerating box *f*, for the storage of "bottled goods," the bottles of which are kept packed in the cracked ice contents of said refrigerating receptacles in the usual manner, for well known purposes. Each receptacle of this double ice box is provided with a removable lid, or cover f^2 and f^3, and the receptacles, as well as their covers are, it will be understood, made of sheet metal about as usual.

The table-like, sheet copper, structure A, with its various usual parts *b; c; d; e;* and *f*, (serving, respectively, the well known purposes of such parts;) instead of being supported, as usual, by a wooden sustaining structure, rests upon a sort of horizontal metallic frame, composed as shown, (see particularly Fig. 3) of a front bar *g*, that is T-shaped in cross section, and runs the whole length of the fixture; a rear bar *h*, that is of angle-iron form in cross section, running likewise the whole length; and suitable, flat, cross-bars (not seen) about equal in length to the width of the top portion A of the fixture, and located preferably one at each end, and one near the middle, lengthwise, of the said top part A.

A sheet of metal of preferably, galvanized iron, braced, or stiffened by several V-shaped metallic ribs, *m*, (secured to its under surface and running lengthwise of it) rests upon and is fastened to the longitudinal bars *g*, and *h*, respectively, throughout its length, near its front and rear edges; and to the aforementioned iron cross-bars; and on top of this sustaining plate *i* is built the sheet copper top-surface of the work-board; as will be presently explained. Located a suitable distance above the (rear) angle-iron bar *h*, (see Fig. 3) is a similar angle-iron bar *j*, arranged parallel with *h*, and in a reversed position, in cross-sectional view, as seen; and at suitable distance apart are a series of vertically placed iron bars *k*, which, having their lower end portions securly fastened by bolts and nuts, to the vertical portion of angle-iron bar *h*, and their upper end similarly fastened to the vertical part of the angle-iron *j*, serve to rigidly hold in place the said angle-iron *j*.

The strong metallic frame, so to speak, for sustaining the sheet metal top parts of the structure, and composed of the two longitudinal bars *g* and *h;* and the cross bars, in plane therewith and fastened thereto, rests on top of the upper, flanged, ends *n* of the tubular legs *o* of the fixture, which legs are, as seen, arranged in pairs, one near each end of the work-board, and are braced by tubular braces *p*, connecting them as illustrated.

The sheet metal copper top of the work-board is shaped, or bent (in cross section) so as to envelop the vertical parts of the front T-iron, as shown at *s;* (see Fig. 3) is then extended rearwardly over the flat supporting iron table-like part *i* of the fixture, as seen at s^2; is then extended vertically up in contact with the forward parts of the two angle-iron bars *h* and *j* (to which it is secured) as seen at s^3; thence along on the top surface of bar *j*, as seen at s^4; and is finally bent down and around the rear edge of the top part of said bar *j*, as seen at s^5, whereby its rearmost edge portion closely enveloping said rear edge of bar *j* is securely held in place; all as plainly shown at Fig. 3.

While the depending rinsing tank *b* does not require any strong supports, the bottle rack, or rather, its ice-receptacle d^2, needs to be supported from beneath, very securely; and to thus support it, I provide wrought iron angle-iron bails *r*, *r*, (see Fig. 2) made U-shaped, and of the proper size to surround the depending sheet metal tank d^2, at its bottom, and front and rear sides; with their (upper) ends securely fastened, in any suitable manner, to the front and rear bars *g* and *h* of the fixture. In like manner, the depending sheet metal receptacle *f*, is securely sustained by the similar bail-like metal hangers *w*, *w*.

When the structure shown and described shall have been properly located, or placed, relatively to the bar proper, and the usual beer cooler assembled therewith, in the customary way, the flanged feet *y* of the tubular legs of the fixture may be securely fastened to the floor of the room, with wood screws.

The copper top portion A of the concrete structure is, of course, formed, or provided with the usual flange-like, upward, rim-like projections at its two end edges, to prevent slopping over, onto the floor, of water used in working, though the water which unavoidably runs over and off of the working surface of A cannot illy affect any part of structure; since there are no parts either inclosed within, or even supported, from the floor by, any wooden parts.

Each of the depending sheet metal parts d^2, and *f*, (that is the depending receptacle of the "bottle rack;" and that of the duplex ice box for bottled goods) is, it will be seen, very firmly supported, from the strong metallic bar-iron frame, on which the work table top rests, by the suspensory devices that have their upper end securely bolted, or in any manner suitably fastened, to the metallic

horizontal frame, on which the sheet metal work-board rests; and which, in turn, is supported by the leg-frame made substantially as shown and described.

It will be understood that, in so far as the precise detail construction of the metal frame, on which the usual sheet copper table top rests; and of the metal suspensory devices, for supporting, from said frame, the ice containing receptacles; and the arrangement of the leg-frame, or metallic supports for the said (horizontal) frame, or metallic supports for the said (horizontal) frame, are concerned, it is not material to the generic feature of my invention, whether the details I have shown and described, or others be followed, by the manufacturer of working-boards comprising my generic invention; since the latter lies, essentially, in any detail construction of working-board, in which the usual top portion, or working-surface, is supported from the floor, wholly by some suitable metallic frame-work and legs; and without any wooden parts beneath the metal top, or contacting with the floor of the room.

Not only is my improved (wholly metallic) work-board more sanitary and desirable, in the particulars I have already alluded to than any work-board heretofore made that I know of; but, furthermore, it is much more durable and cheaper to manufacture such work-boards as heretofore and now made and sold; comprising a lot of expensive (and perishable) wood work—usually cabinet work.

I am aware that it has been proposed to build or construct a drinking bar all of metal except the top board and to have a work-board (located in rear of the bar) supported on metal brackets secured to and projecting inwardly of the bar, from the metallic column-like portions of such metal bar fixtures, but my invention should not be confounded with such wholly different thing, since my improvement relates solely to the article of manufacture known to the trade as a "work-board," that is made and sold independently of the bar proper; is not secured or fastened thereto; but is merely placed, for use—in fitting up a bar room, or café—in the proper juxtaposition to be used in connection with the modern cabinet-work drinking bar, and some suitable type of beer cooler mounted on, or supported by the work-board device, and in the proper relative position with the bar.

Having now so fully described my improved work-board that those skilled in the art and familiar with the uses of a work-board can make and use my invention; what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a work-board structure, the combination, with a top-portion formed of sheet metal and having the usual necessary appurtenances, of a horizontal metallic frame with which said sheet metal top is permanently combined as specified; a bottle-rack and refrigerator compartment for bottled goods each pendent to said horizontal metallic frame and is sustained thereby; and a metallic leg-frame, which supports the said horizontal frame at the proper elevation above the bar room floor; all substantially as set forth.

2. In a wholly metallic work-board structure, the combination, with the top-portion provided with a depending bottle rack and with a depending ice compartment for the storage of bottle goods, of suspensory devices securely fastened, at their upper ends, to the top-portion of the work-board; and embracing and firmly supporting, respectively, the said bottle-rack and ice compartment; all substantially as set forth.

3. In a metallic work-board structure, the combination with the sheet metal top-portion; and a suitable leg-frame for supporting the same at the proper elevation above the bar-room floor, of a horizontally disposed frame comprising front and rear bars, running the entire length of the said sheet metal top-portion, the said bars having the sheet metal of said top-portion bent partially around said bars and secured thereto; all in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a metallic work-board of the species described; the combination, with the sheet metal top-portion; a horizontally disposed frame of bars to which it is fastened; and a suitable leg-frame, for supporting said attached parts, of an angle-iron, rearmost bar to said frame; a reversely disposed angle-iron bar located a short distance above said rearmost bar; a series of vertically arranged bars fastened, respectively, at their lower and upper ends to the said rearmost angle-iron bar and said reversely disposed upper bar; and a sheet metal top-portion the rear part of which is bent partially around the said two angle-iron bars, and is securely fastened thereto; substantially as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 11th day of September, 1907.

ELMER B. HOGAN.

In the presence of—
JOHN C. SCHANK,
J. EHRENPREIS.