

No. 607,841.

Patented July 26, 1898.

H. FLEGEL.
WORK BENCH.

(Application filed Dec. 8, 1897.)

(No Model.)

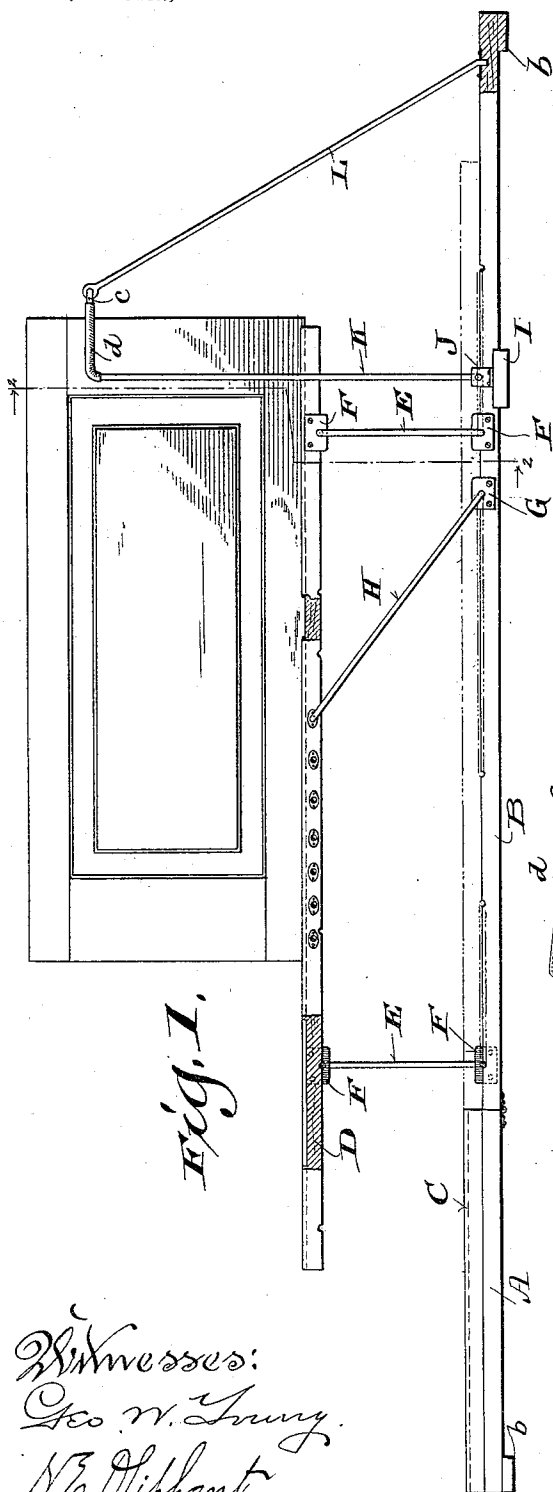


Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.

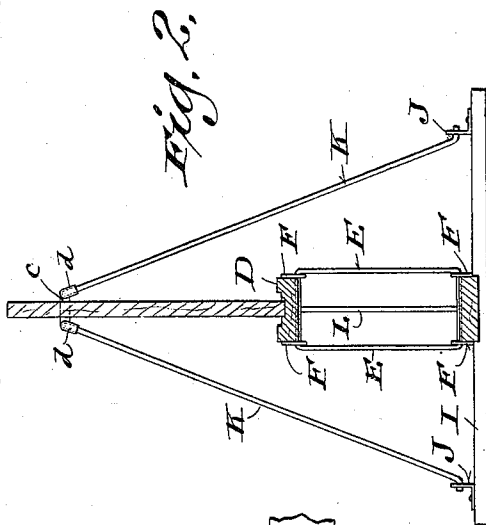


Fig. 2.

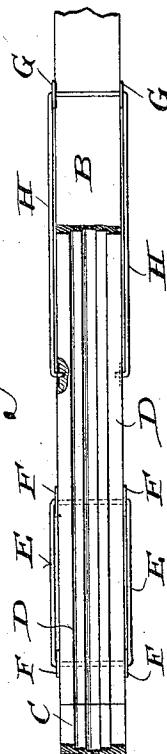


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRISON FLEGEL, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN.

WORK-BENCH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,841, dated July 26, 1898.

Application filed December 8, 1897. Serial No. 661,166. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRISON FLEGEL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Racine, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Work-Benches; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention has for its object to provide a simple, economical, adjustable, and knock-down portable bench especially designed for the convenience of a workman employed in fitting doors and window-sash. Therefore said invention consists in certain peculiarities of construction and combination of parts set forth with reference to the accompanying drawings and subsequently claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents a side elevation of my work-bench set up for use, and it also illustrates a door supported on said bench, parts of the latter being broken away and in section; Fig. 2, a transverse section of the bench, indicated by line 2 2 in the preceding figure; Fig. 3, a plan view of a portion of said bench, and Fig. 4 a similar view of another portion of said bench engaged by said door.

Referring by letter to the drawings, I show the base of my work-bench as preferably comprising two sections A B, of plank, in hinge-joint connection at their meeting ends, although said base may be made of a single plank. At its ends the base is shown provided upon the under side with transverse supporting-cleats *b*, that may be felt or rubber cushioned to prevent slip on a smooth floor or marring of the latter.

Fast on the upper rear portion of the base are longitudinal strips C, that match the longitudinal upper shaping of a plank D in link connection with the remainder of said base, the latter plank being of the same major thickness as said strips, so as to be flush with the same when full down on the aforesaid base.

Each link E is preferably a rectangle formed by suitable bending of a round metal rod, and suitably-apertured metal plates F, engaged with the link, are made fast to the sides of the base and plank C, the latter and said base being transversely notched to fit the corre-

sponding portions of said link, with which they have or may have contact.

In pivotal connection with metal plates G on the sides of the base is a transverse portion of a stay H, and inturned ends of the latter engage recesses in plank D to maintain the same in elevated position, there being a series of said recesses in each side of said plank in order that the elevation of this plank may be varied in proportion as doors and window-sash vary in width. As herein shown, the recesses in the sides of plank D may be faced with metal wear-plates.

In mortise-joint or other rigid connection with the under side of the base, toward its forward end, is a transverse bar I, that may be felt or rubber cushioned, and this bar forms lateral branches of said base. Metal plates J, fast on the bar, have apertures engaged by outturned ends of a metal rod bent to form a skeleton standard K, having a horizontal tapered crotch *c* at its upper end, this crotch being preferably cushioned by sections *d*, of rubber pipe or other suitable material. A brace-rod L has one end thereof in hinge connection with the forward bend of the crotch *c*, and the other end of this rod is bent to engage a vertical recess in the forward end of the base, a metal wear-plate being employed to face said recess, as shown in Fig. 1.

The shaping of the strips C on the rear portion of the base and the upper portion of plank D is such as to preferably form two longitudinal grooves of different width to accommodate doors or window-sash of varying thickness, for which the standard constitutes a clamp.

A door or sash to be operated upon is set on edge, so as to engage the crotch *c* of standard K and a longitudinally-grooved lower portion of the bench, the vertically-adjustable plank portion D of said bench being elevated in case of a narrow door or sash in order to bring the same to a height convenient for the operator. Owing to the longitudinal grooving of the support for the door or sash, the latter is held from swaying. The plank D being full down, the brace-rod may be disengaged from the base and the standard K swung down to thereby render the bench more com-

pact for moving about from place to place.
 By having the rear portion of the base in
 hinge connection with the remainder thereof
 the bench may be rendered still more com-
 5 pact when knocked down, and this hinge-
 jointing of said base facilitates the handling
 of said bench within confined limits about a
 house in which the same is utilized.

Employment of a work-bench such as above
 10 described serves to save time and labor usu-
 ally necessary to provide for holding doors
 and sash for fitting operations, and as the
 bench may be shifted about to the locality of
 each door or sash there is also a saving of the
 15 time and labor usually wasted in carrying the
 work to and from a stationary makeshift for
 its support.

While I have described a preferred con-
 struction of work-bench, the latter may be
 20 somewhat varied in its structural peculiari-
 ties without departure from my invention, it
 being obvious that the vertical adjustable
 portion of the bench is only necessary or de-
 sirable in connection with the fitting of nar-
 25 row doors and sash. Therefore it is practical
 in some instances to omit this feature of said
 bench.

Having thus described my invention, what
 I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters
 30 Patent, is—

1. A work-bench comprising a portable ver-
 tically-adjustable support for a door or sash
 set on edge and this support provided with
 means for preventing sway of the door or sash,
 35 together with a standard organized as a clamp
 for said door or sash.

2. A work-bench comprising a base, a plank
 in link connection with the base and provided
 with means for preventing sway of a door or
 40 sash edge up thereon, a stay for maintaining

the door or sash supporting plank in verti-
 cally-adjusted position, and a standard or-
 ganized for a door or sash clamp.

3. A work-bench comprising a base having
 a longitudinally-grooved rear portion, a plank 45
 in link connection with the base forward of
 the grooving and shaped upon its upper side
 to match the same, a stay for maintaining the
 plank in vertically-adjusted position and a
 standard organized to serve as a clamp for a 50
 door or sash edge up on the bench.

4. A work-bench comprising a base having
 lateral branches, a skeleton standard in piv-
 otal connection with the base branches and
 having its upper end in the form of a tapered 55
 horizontal crotch, a base-engaging brace in
 hinge connection with the standard-crotch, a
 door or sash supporting plank linked to the
 base, and a stay for maintaining the plank
 in vertically-adjusted position. 60

5. A work-bench comprising a base having
 a hinged extension longitudinally grooved
 upon its upper surface, a correspondingly-
 grooved plank linked to the base forward of
 its hinged extension, a stay for maintaining 65
 the plank in vertically-adjusted position, a
 skeleton standard in pivotal connection with
 lateral branches of the base and having its
 upper end in the form of a horizontal crotch,
 and a base-engaging brace in hinge connec- 70
 tion with the standard-crotch.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
 have hereunto set my hand, at Racine, in the
 county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, in
 the presence of two witnesses.

HARRISON FLEGEL.

Witnesses:

C. R. CARPENTER,
 JAMES CRAIG.