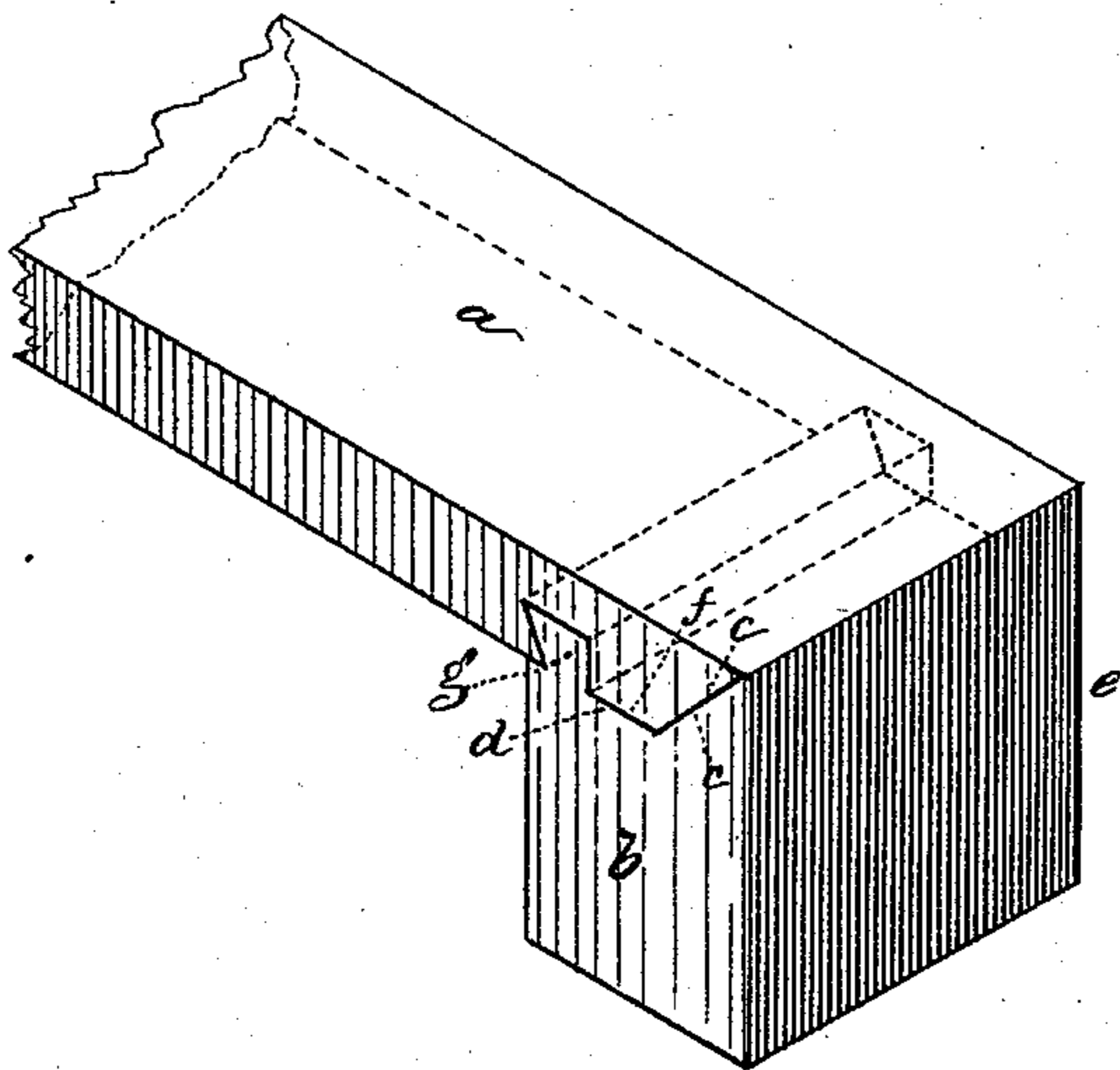


G. S. STEARNS.  
CORNER-JOINT FOR BOXES.

No. 171,326.

Patented Dec. 21, 1875.



WITNESSES.

*L. H. Granger.*  
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*per Crosby Gregory Attys.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. STEARNS, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CORNER-JOINTS FOR BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **171,326**, dated December 21, 1875; application filed May 11, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern :*

Be it known that I, GEORGE S. STEARNS, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented an Improvement in Corner-Joints for Boxes, of which the following is a specification :

This invention relates to corner-joints for boxes and drawers; and consists in a new and improved corner-joint, whereby great strength is obtained, and wood of different thicknesses may be readily joined together.

In the ordinary manufacture of boxes, where the face of one board for the side meets the end of a second board for the end of the box, the nails alone serve as a holding medium, and they must pass always from the side board into the end board. With a regular miter-joint the two equally-beveled faces of the side and end pieces, and usually of equal thickness, are placed together, and nails may be driven from each piece into the other, but with such joints there is only the strength of the nails to hold the parts together. Some other miter-joints have been made in boards of equal thickness, and in such joints a tongue projects from one piece, and at each side of the tongue and toward the sides of the board the shoulders have their faces in the same plane, and at each side of the groove into which the tongue enters the end of the wood is straight or in the same plane. In this last class of joints, as heretofore made, the main portion of the tongue has projected from the body part of the wood at an angle to the side of the wood, as, for instance, in Patent No. 121,278.

In this my improved joint the pieces of wood *a b* forming the box or drawer are cut at the corner at an angle of forty-five degrees, as

at *c*; then the wood of piece *a* is cut at *d* at right angles to its face *e*, to receive the face *f* of the board *b*, said face being substantially parallel with the remaining portion of the face of the board; then a tongue, *g*, having one or both sides cut on an incline, or as a dovetail, projects from *a* and enters a correspondingly-shaped groove in the piece *b*.

With a corner so constructed, brads or nails may be driven in each piece *a b*, to engage the other, to prevent movement of one portion of the corner over the other in the direction of the length of the tongue and groove, and in a direction at right angles thereto, the corner presenting as holding means the tongue and the abutting angular ends *c c*, and one piece cannot turn away from the other because of the tongue and groove and the meeting of the ends at *c c*.

It will be noticed that the tongue *g*, as formed, is a projection extending from the piece *a*, and for the most part of the tongue the grain of the wood is continuous with the piece *a*.

The joint may be nailed or glued, as desired, or both.

I claim—

A corner-joint for boxes and drawers, consisting of pieces *a b* with beveled ends *c*, faces *d f*, and dovetail tongue and groove, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE S. STEARNS.

Witnesses:

P. J. JONES,  
FRED A. JOHNSON.