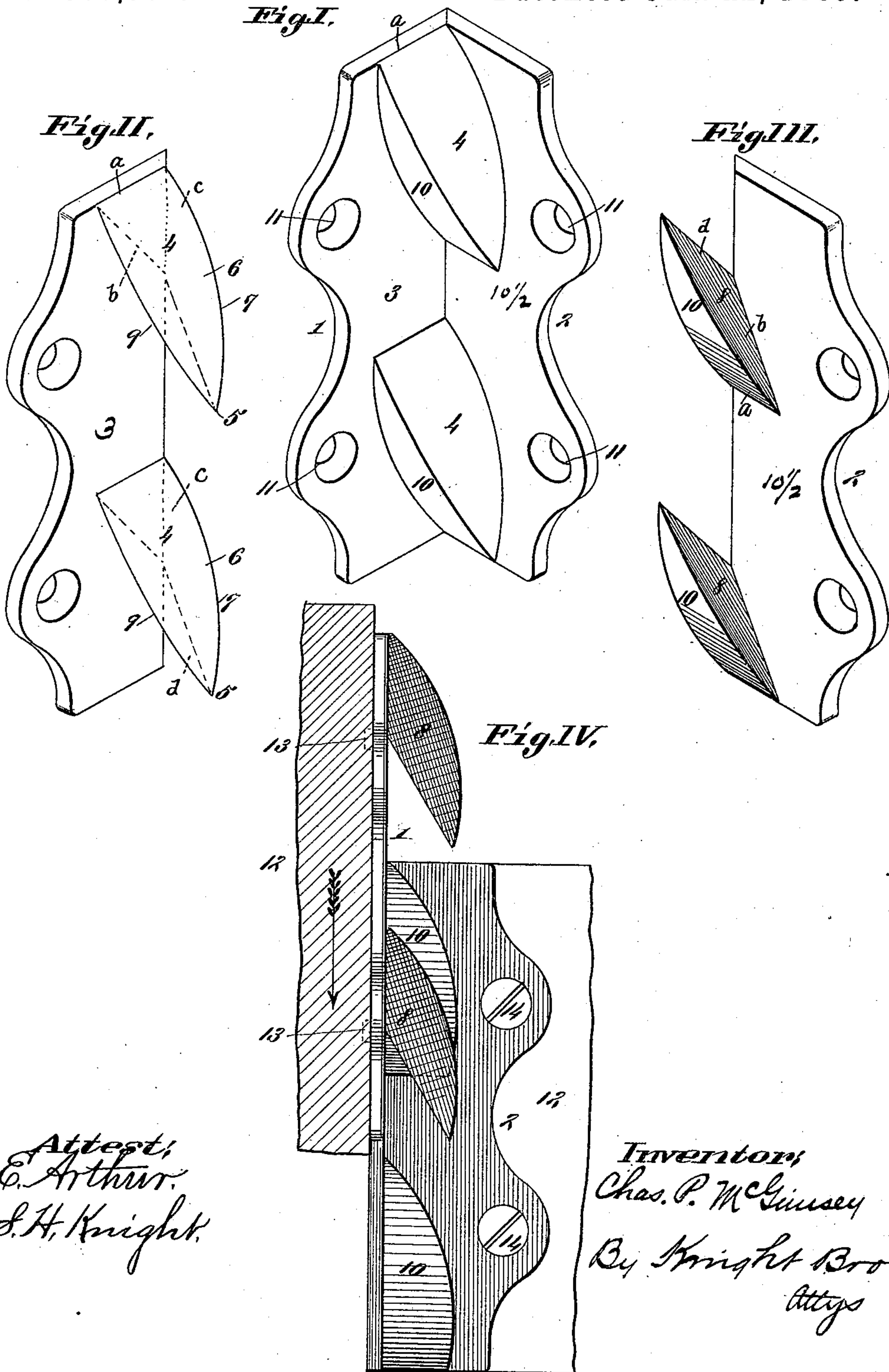


(No Model.)

C. P. McGIMSEY.
JOINT FOR FURNITURE.

No. 396,588.

Patented Jan. 22, 1889.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JOINT FOR FURNITURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 396,588, dated January 22, 1889.

Application filed May 23, 1888. Serial No. 274,848. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES P. MCGIMSEY, of Arkadelphia, in the county of Clark and State of Arkansas, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Joints for Furniture, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure I is a perspective view of my improved joint. Fig. II is a perspective view of one member of the joint. Fig. III is a similar view of the other member. Fig. IV is an elevation illustrating the manner of connecting the two members.

My invention relates to an improved joint, which may be used on many different kinds of furniture, and which is cheap and durable, as well as being easily and quickly manipulated; and my invention consists in features of novelty hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents one of the members, and 2 the other member of the joint. The members 1 and 2 meet at right angles and are provided with interlocking wings 4 and 10, (preferably of metal,) and these wings project downwardly and upwardly from the contiguous faces of each member, respectively, and each wing has a flat face at right angles to its member, which lies against the inner face of the contiguous member. The wings have triangular bases at their juncture with the inner faces of the members, and said triangular bases have their bases *a* at right angles to the inner contiguous edges of the members. The altitudes *c* are portions of the lengths of the inner contiguous edges of the members, while the hypotenuses *b* extend from the outer ends of the bases *a* to the ends of the altitudes, where they form with the latter the apexes of the triangles. The wings are also provided with inclined inner edges, *d*, which extend from the apexes of the triangles to the points 5 of the wings. The outer sides, 10, of the wings extend from the bases of the triangles to the points 5, and the beveled meeting faces 8 extend from the edges *d* and hypotenuses *b* to the edges 9 of the sides 10.

The members 1 and 2 are provided with screw-holes 11, by which they may be secured,

one to the back or front and the other to the end or side of a piece of furniture, as represented by 12. The members 2 and 3 may be further provided with ribs 13, (see Fig. IV,) to relieve the screws 14 of strain.

In putting the parts together the wings 4 are raised above the wings 10, as shown in Fig. IV, and then by lowering them they interlock or engage with the wings 10, as shown in Fig. I, and the two parts of the furniture are thus firmly held together.

The members 1 and 2 are preferably cast of metal, with the wings forming integral parts of them.

By this means a cheap, durable, and effective joint is produced, and one that can be very quickly and easily connected and disconnected.

I claim as my invention—

In a joint for furniture, the combination of the members 1 and 2, meeting at right angles and having interlocking wings 4 and 10 projecting downwardly and upwardly from the contiguous faces of each member respectively, and each having a flat face lying against the inner face of the contiguous member, said wings having triangular bases at their juncture with the faces of the members, said triangular bases having their bases *a* at right angles to the inner contiguous edges of the members, (their altitudes *c* being portions of the lengths of the inner contiguous edges of the members,) the hypotenuses *b* of the triangles extending from the outer ends of the bases *a* to the ends of the altitudes, where they form with the latter the apexes of the triangles, said wings also having inner edges, *d*, extending from the apexes of the triangles to the points 5 of the wings, and said wings also having outer sides, 10, extending from the bases of the triangles, and beveled meeting faces 8, extending from the edges *d* and hypotenuses *b* to the edge 9 of the sides 10, the relative arrangement of said parts being such that when joined the edges *d* and hypotenuses *b* will be contiguous, substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES P. MCGIMSEY.

Witnesses:

E. B. KENSWORTHY,
W. J. CROW,