

(No Model.)

H. W. DRESSLER.
JOINT FOR METAL PLATES.

No. 428,807.

Patented May 27, 1890.

Fig. 1.

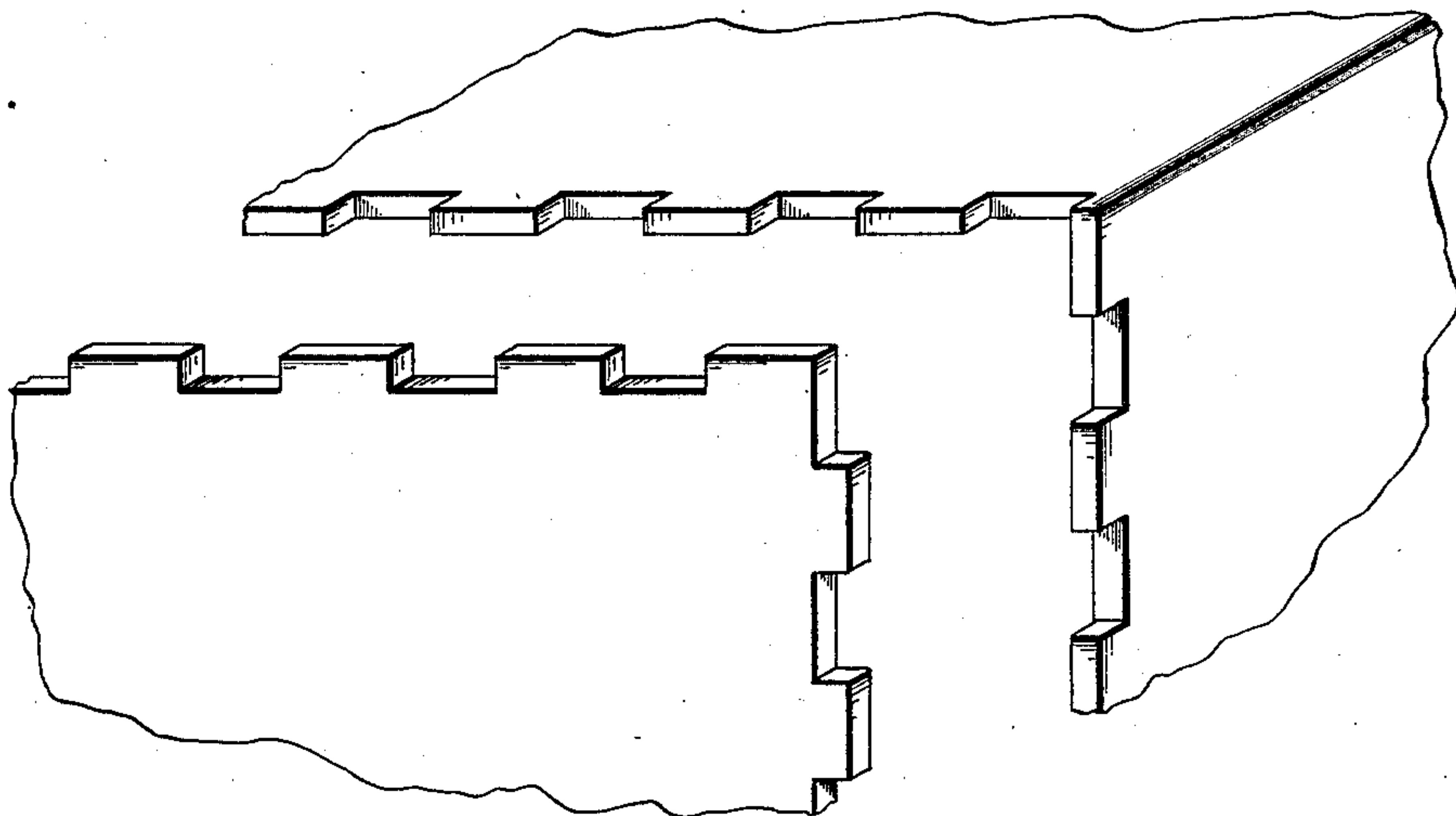


Fig. 2.

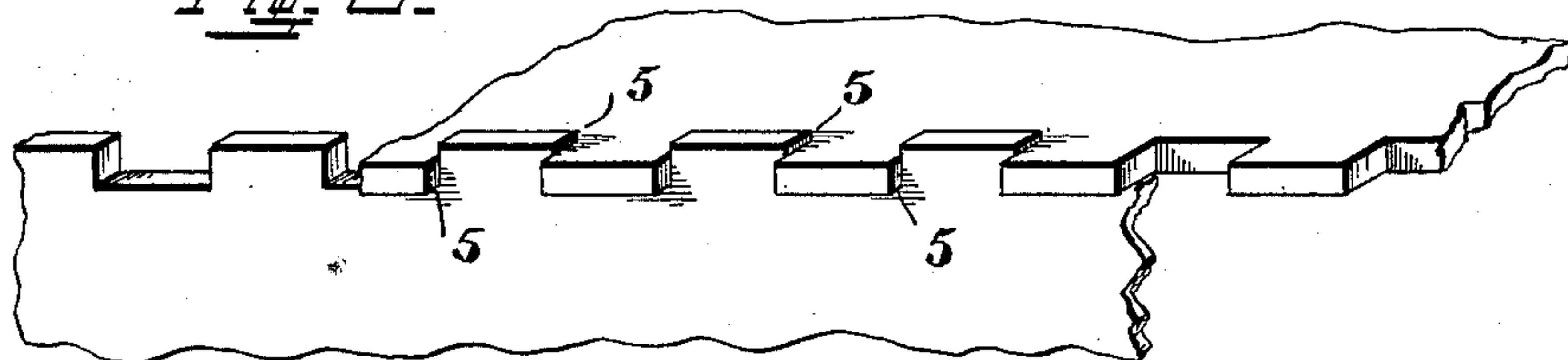
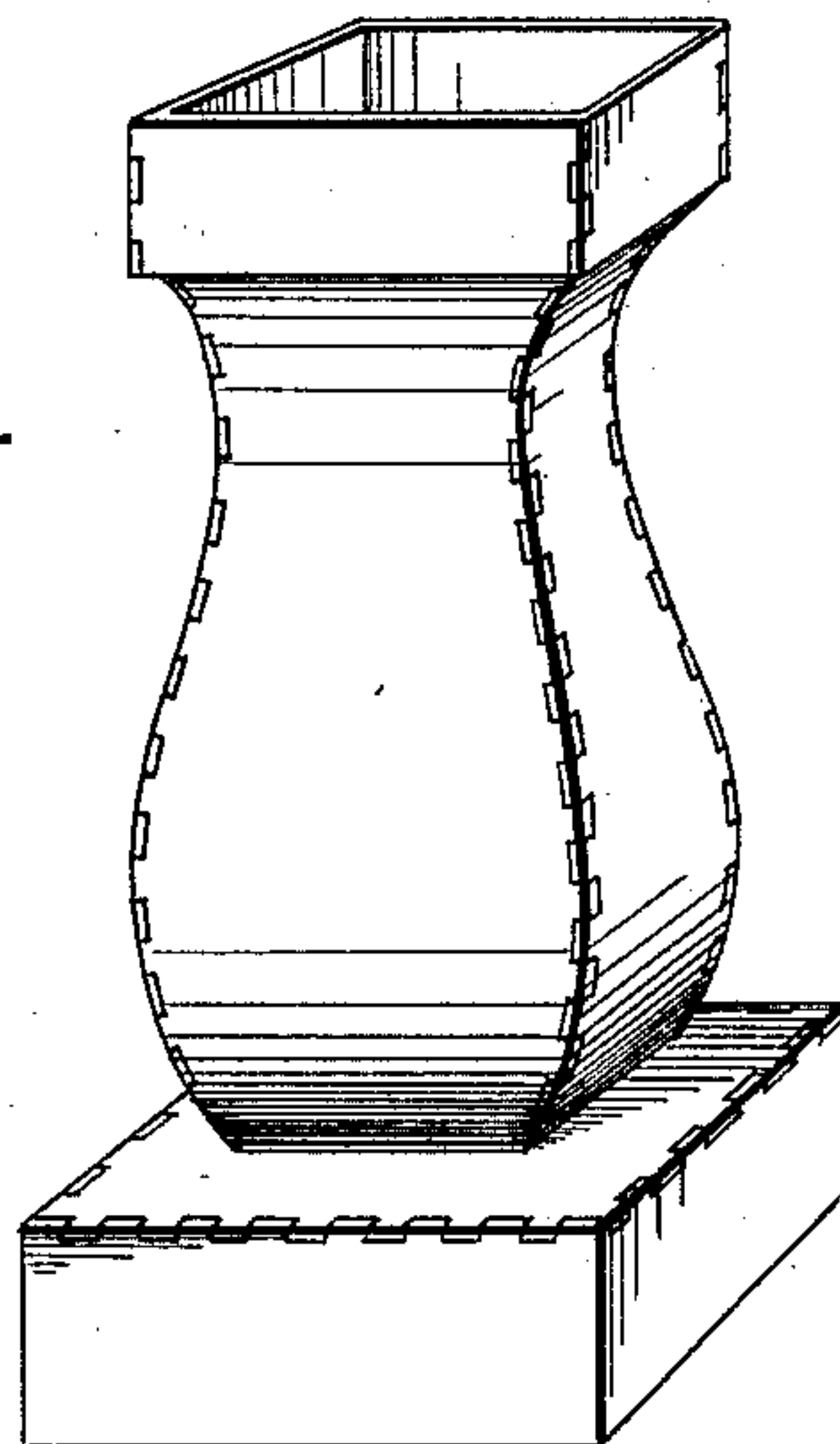


Fig. 3.



Attest
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JOINT FOR METAL PLATES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,807, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed March 1, 1890. Serial No. 342,225. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY W. DRESSLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Metallic Joint; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates particularly to the joining at an angle of metal in plate form—such as, for instance, the different kinds of sheet-iron where they are used in the manufacture of stoves, ranges, architectural iron constructions, and many other similar purposes—where a riveted or otherwise lapping joint at the corners is not desirable or for certain reasons objectionable. From the fact that after painting or japanning no seam or joint is visible, it is especially well adapted for architectural and ornamental work, where a riveted and lapping joint would be unsightly, and, in the case of ornamental work especially, form a rather disturbing element.

The specific construction is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows two iron plates before their connection. Fig. 2 shows them after being brought together, but the joint not finished yet. Fig. 3 shows an iron construction so connected.

The connecting edges of the plates are notched in the manner shown, the notches being of a depth slightly in excess of the thickness of those portions of the other plate fitting into them, so as to leave the remaining portions between the notches of one plate project slightly over the portions remaining between the notches of the other plate, as shown at 5 of Fig. 2. After the plates have been brought together, as shown in this last-named figure, these projecting portions are hammered down to a level with the plate above which they are projecting and forcibly crowded into the notches they already fully occupy, causing them by their expansion therein to fill out those notches and be bound

in them in such a manner as to produce a firm connection. The height of these projections, as shown at 5, is much less in practice than shown in the drawings, where, for the sake of conspicuity, they are exaggerated. After thus finishing the joint any roughness remaining thereon may be removed with a file, emery-wheel, or with any other of the customary means for such purposes.

It is well to have the length of the notches equal to the length of the distance between them, so as to facilitate the fitting, especially where plates are generally notched beforehand for ready but not yet specified use.

The notches are preferably cut out on a suitable machine, where accurate and corresponding dimensions of the notches and distances between them may be automatically secured.

In Fig. 3 one form of application is shown. The use of this corner-joint may, however, be extended to most cases where rivet-connections are used now. It is cheaper, made quicker, requires less material, and on outside work presents a better appearance.

It is obvious that for the mere purpose of connecting the two plates the portions between the notches would not need to project, as has been explained, and shown at 5 in Fig. 2 of the drawings. They could be flush with the balance of the other plate, through the notches of which they project, and still be hammered down and spread within said notches for the purpose of being locked therein; but the result would be an uneven and wavy line at the corner.

I claim as new—

A joint for connecting metal plates at an angle, wherein projections upon the edges of each plate fit into corresponding recesses or notches in the other, such projections being upset endwise, whereby they are forcibly crowded into the notches and the plates locked together, as set forth.

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

HENRY W. DRESSLER.

Witnesses:

CARL SPENGEL,
S. M. QUINN.