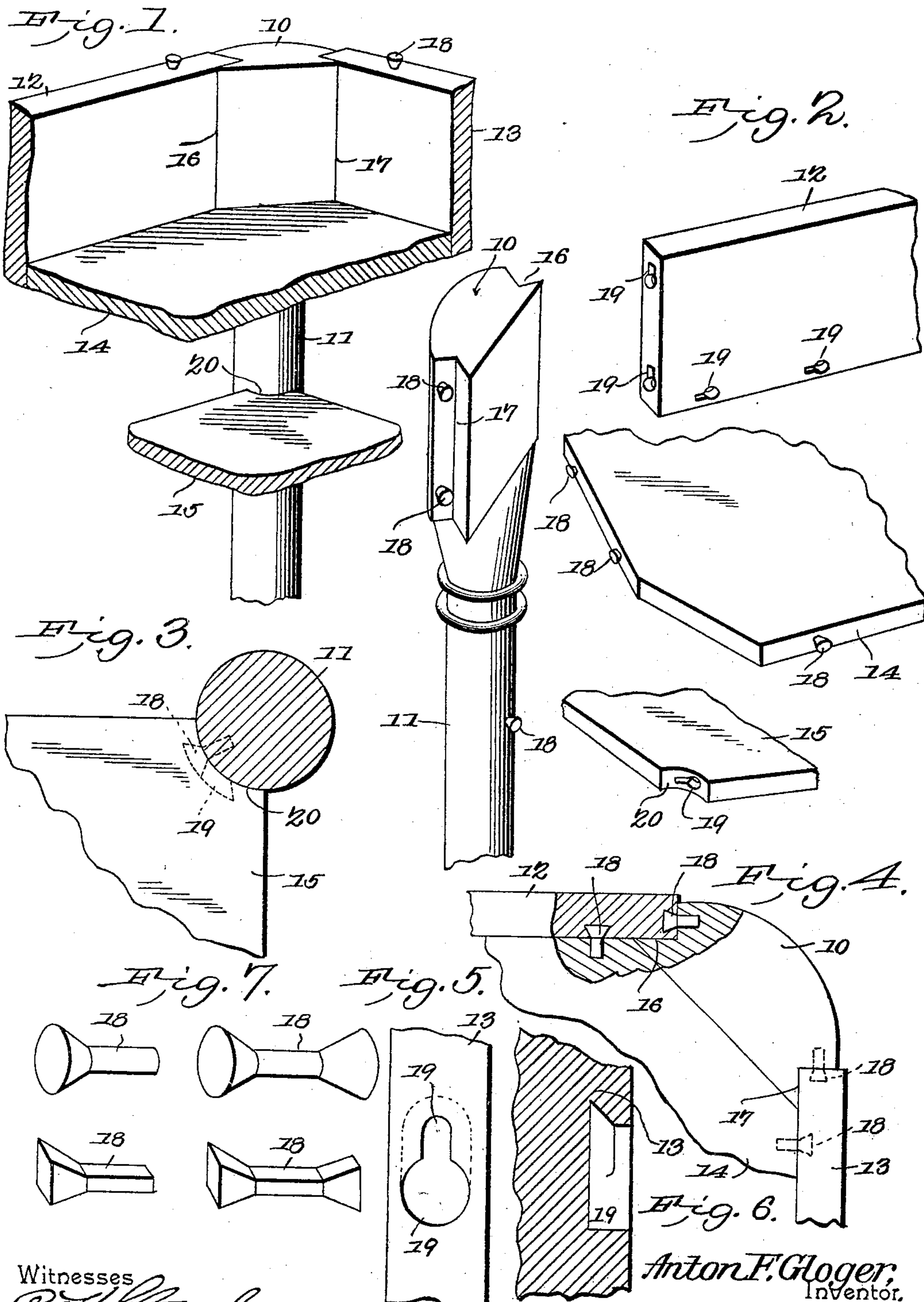


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PATENTED JULY 25, 1905.

A. F. GLOGER.
FURNITURE JOINT.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1904.



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FURNITURE-JOINT.

No. 795,439.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 25, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON F. GLOGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Houston, in the county of Harris and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Furniture-Joint, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improved joints for structures of various kinds formed from wood, and has for its object to produce a connecting means which shall be very strong and rigid and wholly invisible and by means of which the different parts are firmly locked together.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of the embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the invention is not necessarily limited thereto, as various changes in the shape, proportions, and general assemblage of the parts may be resorted to without departing from the principle of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

In the drawings thus employed a conventional structure is shown in which the improved fastening means is illustrated in several of its means of application.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a structure embodying the improved construction. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the parts disconnected. Fig. 3 is a transverse section illustrating the manner of coupling a bracing-shelf to the legs or supports. Fig. 4 is a plan view, partially in section, of the parts shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views illustrating the manner of forming the dowel-socket. Fig. 7 represents a perspective view of modified forms of the improved dowel-pins.

The improved joint may be employed for connecting the parts of various structures formed from wood—such as tables, chairs, cabinets, bookcases, bureaus, desks, and the like—and may also be employed for connecting the parts of burial-caskets and similar articles, or tubs, firkins, and similar structures, but for the purpose of illustration is shown

applied to a portion of a table-like structure of approved form, in which 10 represents one of the corner members, which is extended into a leg or post 11, and with side members or rails 12 13, a floor or bottom 14, and an intermediate shelf 15.

The corner member 10 is formed with longitudinal inwardly-extending shoulders 16 17 for engagement by the side rails and by means of which the same are firmly braced, as hereinafter more fully described.

Extending from corner member 10 are spaced dowel-pins 18, enlarged at their outer ends or in dovetail shape, and likewise extending from the edges of the floor member 14 are like dowel-pins, while similar dowel-pins extend inwardly in a diagonal direction from the leg or post portions 11. These dowel-pins may be circular or square in transverse section, as preferred, and will be firmly secured in the members to which they are attached by glue or other suitable means.

In the surface of the side rails 12 13, which bear against the corner member 10 and floor member 14, spaced sockets 19 are formed to receive the dowel-pins and are enlarged at one end to receive the larger end of the pin and reduced at the outer surfaces of their other ends to form pockets to receive the enlarged end of the dowel-pin, and thus prevent its withdrawal longitudinally. By this simple means it will be obvious that when the dowel-pins are inserted into the larger ends of the sockets and the member holding the pin moved bodily the dovetail-shaped pin will be moved into the smaller ends of the sockets and the parts be thus firmly locked together. It will also be noted that when the corner members 10, with the shoulders 16 17, are forced home, the shoulders firmly brace the side rails and very materially increase the strength and rigidity of the joint. The floor member 14 is also firmly locked in position by the insertion of the corner members and can be removed only by the removal of the latter.

The shelf member 15 is recessed at the corners, as at 20, to partially embrace the leg portions 11, and formed in these recesses are horizontally-disposed sockets similar to the sockets in the side rails and enlarged at one end and reduced at the outer sides of the other ends to cause the dowel-pins extending from the leg or post portions to be firmly engaged with the shelf when the leg members are rotated, as will be obvious.

In putting the article of furniture thus con-

structed together the leg members are set up and connected to the shelf member by inserting the intermediate dowels 18, extending from the leg members, into the sockets 19 in the shelf and rotating the leg members to bring the enlarged heads of the dowel-pins into the contracted ends of the sockets, which action will firmly lock the shelf and leg members together. The floor member and side rails are then united by inserting the pins of the floor member into the sockets in the lower sides of the side rails and moving the side rails longitudinally and transversely of the floor member and then placing the end dowel-pins of the side rails into the sockets of the corner portions and forcibly moving the same into proper position to complete the coupling. By this means a very rigid and strong joint is formed and with the means by which it is formed entirely concealed.

The joint can be employed in a great variety of localities and for a great variety of purposes and will add materially to the value and durability of articles in which it is employed.

A cover or top will be added to the side rails 12 by means of a series of the dowels 18 in the side rails and sockets 19 in the tabletop, as will be understood; but it is not deemed necessary to show the top, as it would only be a useless multiplication of illustrations of essentially the same form.

In Fig. 7 is illustrated a modified form of dowel-pin having both ends enlarged, which

form may be employed under some circumstances, if required, by arranging two of the bodies to be joined with the sockets 19 in each and inserting the double-headed dowel-pin therein; but this would not be a departure from the principle of the invention, as would be obvious.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

The combination of a leg-standard having its upper end formed to produce a corner member which is provided in its opposite ends with upright substantially rectangular notches, headed dowel-pins carried by the leg-standard and also by the notched portions of the corner member, a shelf recessed to fit the leg member and provided with a keyhole-socket in the recessed portion for the reception of the dowel-pin of the leg, and side rails having their ends fitted in the respective notches of the corner member and provided with keyhole-sockets receiving the dowel-pins of the corner member, the rails locking the leg against rotation, and said leg capable of rotation when disengaged from the rails to permit disengagement of the leg from the shelf.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ANTON F. GLOGER.

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