No. 868,473. PATENTED OCT. 15, 1907.

H. A. PALMER.

STANDARD FASTENER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1907.

Fig. 1.

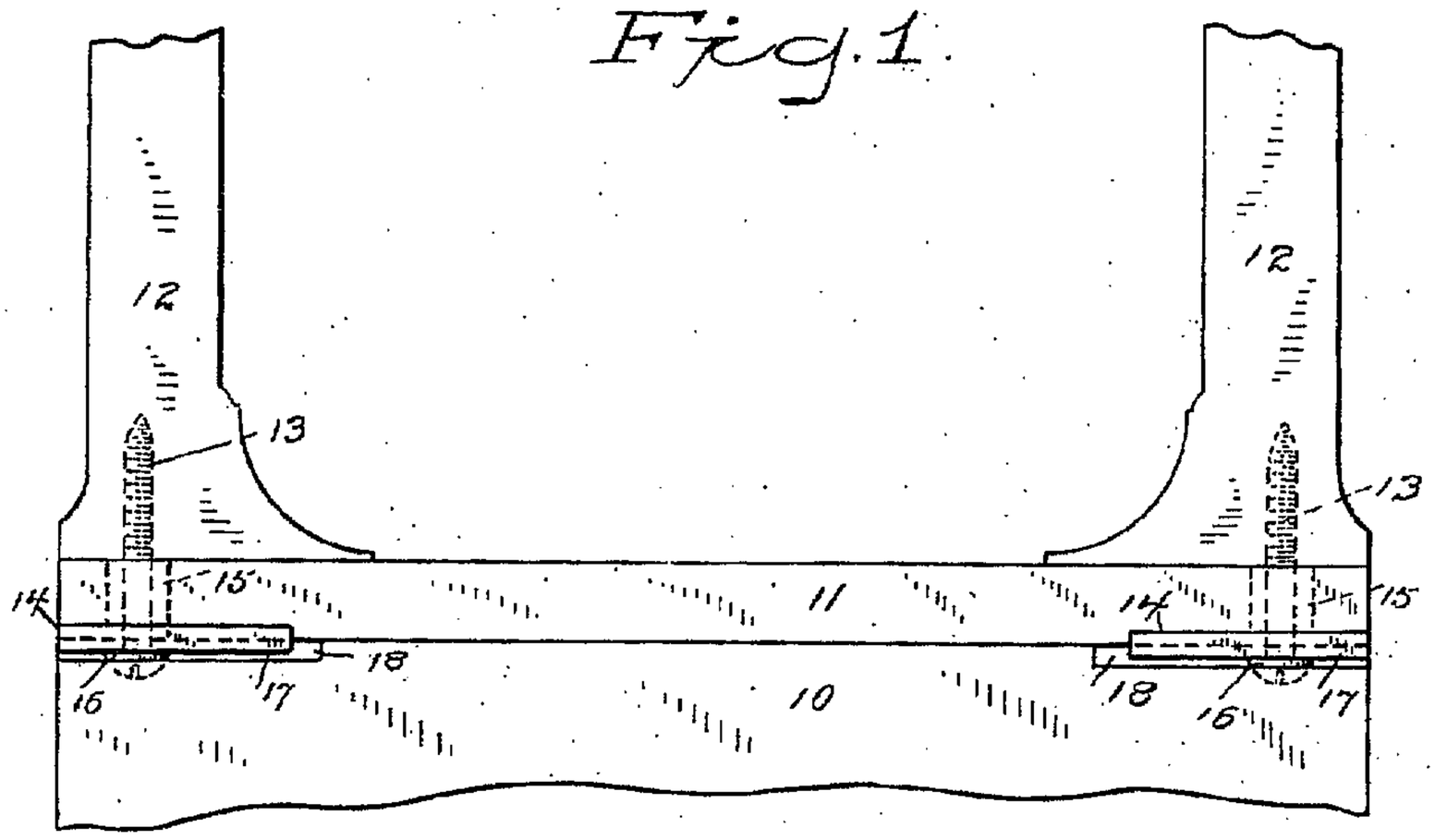


Fig. 2.

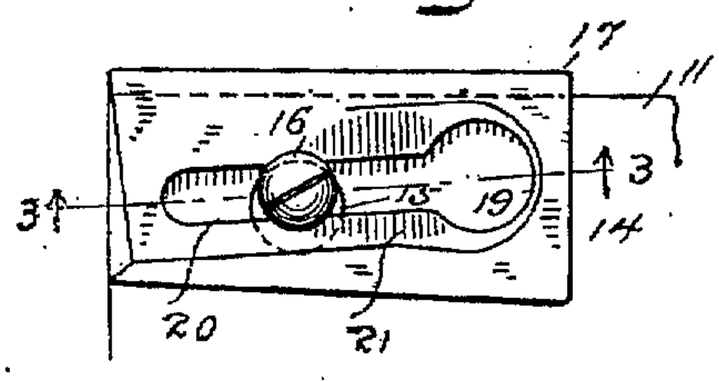


Fig. 4.

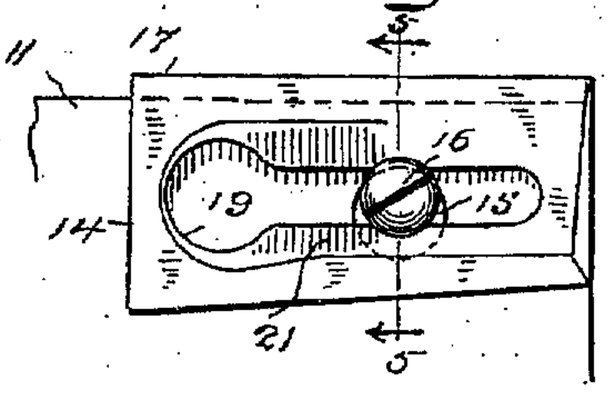


Fig. 3.

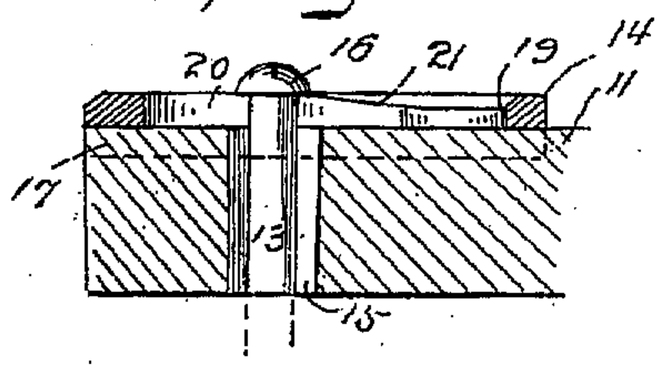
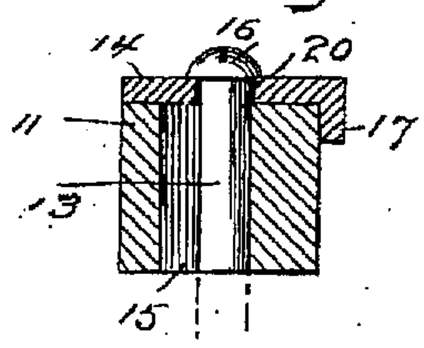


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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STANDARD-FASTENER.

No. 868,473. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 15, 1907.

Application filed April 24, 1907. Serial No. 369,962.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY A. PALMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Meriden, county of New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Standard-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the attachment of the removable standards of articles of furniture to the bases thereof, as the attachment of a mirror standard to the drawer case of a bureau.

It is of course well understood that in packing articles of furniture of this class, the standards and bases are packed for shipment separately and require to be set up in warerooms for exhibition and are usually taken down again and the parts handled separately when sold and then have to be set up again for use.

The present invention has for its object to provide a simple and inexpensive standard fastener for articles of furniture, each fastener consisting of two parts only which are inexpensive to produce and simple and convenient to apply and use, so that the standard of a bureau or other article of furniture can be unfastened for removal in an instant's time and the parts can be as quickly secured together again when set up and may be tightened at any time, should they become loose, by a tap of a hammer.

With these ends in view my invention consists of the simple and novel two-part fastener which I will now describe, referring to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification and using reference characters to indicate the several parts.

Figure 1 is a rear elevation of the upper portion of the drawer case of a bureau or other article of furniture and the lower portion of a mirror standard, the two parts being secured together by my novel fastener; Fig. 2 an inverted plan view on an enlarged scale, of a rear corner of the top of the case with a fastener in place as when securing a standard, the wedge being shown as provided with an oblique slot; Fig. 3 a section on the line 3—3 in Fig. 2; Fig. 4 a view similar to Fig. 2, of the opposite rear corner of the top of the case, the wedge being shown as provided with a slot approximately parallel with the outer edge of the wedge; and Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 in Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrows, the wedges, which are of course rights and lefts, being shown in all the views as in the locking position.

10 denotes the back of the drawer case of a bureau or other article of furniture, 11 the top which is secured thereto in any suitable manner, 12 the sides of a mirror or other standard, 13 the screws and 14 the wedges. The screws are inserted vertically in the lower ends of the sides of the standard and extend downward below the ends of the sides far enough to pass freely through holes 15 in the top and through the wedges, upon the lower faces of which the heads 16 of the screws bear.

By referring to Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings it will be observed that the upper face of each wedge, when in its fastening position lies parallel with the underside of the top 11, and that each wedge is provided with a guiding flange 17 which engages the outer edge of the top and serves to guide the wedge as it is driven to its fastening position and also retains it in alinement with the said top. A recess 18 formed in the upper corner of the back 10 facilitates the manipulation of said wedge, as will presently appear.

Each wedge is provided near its outer end with a hole 19 through which the head of the corresponding screw passes freely, with a slot 20 which extends from the hole toward the other end of the wedge, the end of the slot being preferably closed, as shown, and with rising inclines 21 on its under side, on opposite sides of the slot, extending from the hole toward the other end of the slot. That is to say, the portion of the wedge on opposite sides of the slot which is engaged by the head of the screw is thinnest at the end of the slot which intersects the hole and grows thicker toward the other end of the slot. The slots in the wedges may be placed approximately parallel with the outer edge of the wedge, as in Fig. 4, but are preferably placed obliquely to the outer edge of the wedge, as in Fig. 2, the slots inclining from the hole inward toward the front of the case in use so that as the wedges are driven home, in addition to causing the heads of the screws to ride up the inclines, which will draw the sides of the standards down tightly and lock them to the top of the case, the wedges will also be drawn inward causing the guiding flanges on the wedges to engage the outer edge of the top of the case.

The operation will be readily understood from the drawing: In assembling, the screws are turned to place in the sides of the standard, the wedges are placed in recesses 18 with the holes in the wedges in alinement with the holes in the top; then the standard is set to place, the lower ends of the screws passing through the holes in the top and in the wedges, after which the wedges are driven home by a few taps with a hammer, the effect of which is to cause the heads of the screws to ride up the inclines of the wedges and thus to draw the standard down tightly upon the top and lock it there. If the slots in the wedges are placed obliquely, the wedges will also be drawn inward as they are driven home and the flanges upon the wedges will engage the outer edge of the top. Should the standard become loose at any time, the tap of a hammer upon the wedges will tighten it up again instantly. To remove the top, it is simply necessary to tap the inner ends of the flanges of the wedges with a hammer and

drive the wedges outward until the holes in the wedges are in alinement with the holes in the top, when the standards may be lifted off, the heads of the screws passing freely through the alined holes in the wedges and the top. In setting up again, the standard is placed upon the top, the screws passing through the alined holes in the top and the wedges and then the wedges are driven home again with a few taps of a hammer.

Having thus described my invention I claim:

1. A wedge provided with a central depressed portion having a hole formed near one end and a slot leading from said hole, inclines on opposite sides of said slot rising from the hole toward the end of the slot, and a guiding flange carried by one edge of said wedge.

2. The wedge 14 having a guiding flange at one edge, a hole near one end, a slot leading from the hole obliquely away from the flange, and inclines on opposite sides of the slot rising from the hole toward the end of the slot, substantially as described, for the purpose specified.

3. A wedge provided with thickened edge portions and a central depressed portion, said central depressed portion being provided with a hole adjacent to one end and an oblique slot extending from said hole, inclines at each side of said oblique slot, and a guide flange carried by one of the edges of said wedge.

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

HARRY A. PALMER.

Witnesses:
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CHARLES N. FOSTER.