(No Model.)

D. J. BROUGHER.

ANGLE CLAMP FOR THE CORNERS OF TABLES, DESKS, &c.

No. 383,167. Patented May 22, 1888.

Fig. 1.

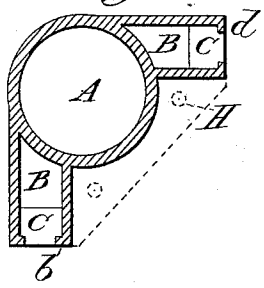


Fig. 2.

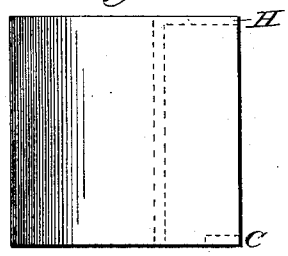


Fig. 3.

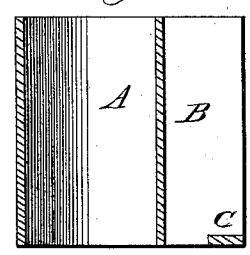


Fig. 4.

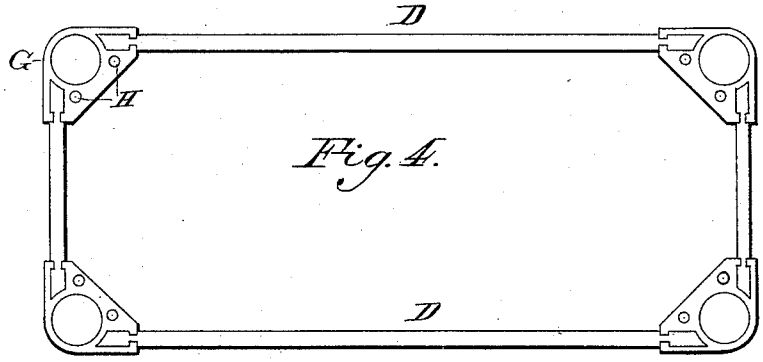
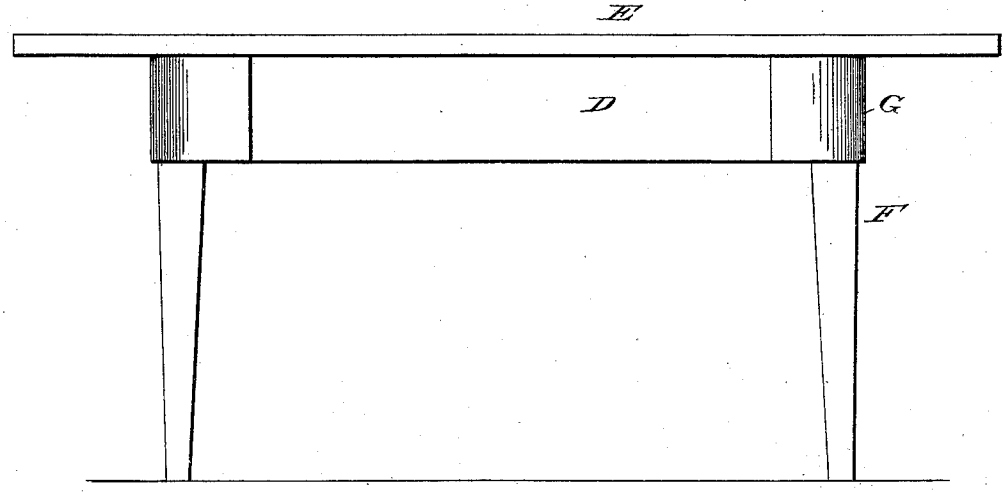


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID J. BROUGHER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF TWO-THIRDS TO WILLIAM GRIFFITH, OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY, AND JOHN SEYMOUR, OF OAKLEY, OHIO.

ANGLE-CLAMP FOR THE CORNERS OF TABLES, DESKS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,167, dated May 22, 1888.

Application filed May 8, 1886. Serial No. 201,614. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID J. BROUGHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Angle-Clamp for the Better Putting Together or Constructing of Tables, Desks, Bedsteads, and other Furniture, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the making of tables, desks, bedsteads, and all other kinds of furniture having in their construction angles to be mortised and rails to be tenoned to form the angle in corners of such piece of furniture.

The object of this improvement is, first, to do away with tenoning, mortising, and gluing of the legs and side rails at the corners of such furniture; second, to have said angles or corners made of a metal clamp, so that the leg and side rail can be fitted in it and fastened with ease without any mortising, tenoning, or gluing; third, to afford an easy and expeditious mode and manner of taking such pieces of furniture apart for moving or shipping, &c.

The drawings accompanying this specification will illustrate the mechanism of this device.

Figure 1 is a horizontal section of the clamp; Fig. 2, a front view of the clamp; Fig. 3, a section of the clamp on line 1 and 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a table with the top board taken off, showing the four angle-clamps with the top of the legs and side rails fixed in them; Fig. 5, an elevation of the table, showing the angle-clamp in position.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A is a circular hole in the clamp, into which the turned and upper part of the leg fits.

B are sockets on each side of the circular hole A, into which the side rail fits, which are fastened by the aid of the small projections *b* and *c*.

C is a horizontal bar on the bottom of the sockets B, into and on which the side rail, D, fits and rests.

D is a side rail cut on both ends to fit the small projections *b* and *c*.

E is the top of the table.

F are the legs of the table, the upper parts of which are turned so as to fit in the holes A of the clamp.

G is an angle-clamp.

b are small vertical projections cast on both inner sides of the sockets B, to grasp the same or hold them in position.

H is a lug with holes in it cast on the inside of the clamp, so as to allow the top of the table to be screwed fast to the angle-clamp G.

This invention consists in using a metal angle-clamp at the corners of furniture, to strengthen them and save the labor of mortising, tenoning, and gluing, as done at present. With this invention, the table, desk, bedstead, or any other furniture having a corner, is made much stronger than is possible with a mortise and tenon, and when the piece of furniture is to be removed it can be taken apart in sections and packed into a much smaller parcel and the sections fixed up again with great ease.

Angle-clamps made for the manufacture of tables, desks, bedsteads, and other pieces of furniture, nickel-plated, would be much handsomer and stronger than is possible without it. This clamp can also be ornamented so as to represent various figures, then bronzed or nickel-plated.

This invention in its simplest form—say for the construction of a table—is made as follows: The four legs are fitted into the holes A of the clamp. The legs and clamps are then reversed and the side rails notched at each end to fit. The projections *b* and *c* are fixed in their place tight. The top of the table is then screwed on by means of a screw passed through the lug H below. The legs are also screwed from the inside by a screw passing through the inside shell of the clamp.

With the top, legs, and side rails all ready, a dozen tables can be put together in the time one table can be mortised, tenoned, glued, and clamped in the usual way.

A beer-cooler used in saloons, as well as other pieces of furniture, would be much stronger if made with these angle metallic clamps on their corners. This clamp could be used in making coffins.

I am aware of Patent No. 114,439, granted to J. F. Hollister, the construction of which is very different from mine.

What I claim is—

An angle-clamp for corners of tables, having the circular hole A, in which the legs fit, the sockets B, having projections *b* on their inner sides fitting in grooves cut in the side rails, D, so as to grasp said rails, the horizontal bar C for the side rail to rest on, and the lug H, having a hole in it, through which a screw is passed to fasten the table-top to the clamp, the whole arranged substantially as shown and described.

DAVID J. BROUGHER.

Witnesses:

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