Nov. 1, 1938. R. H. CROUCH 2,135,000

ROUND CORNER

Filed Oct. 13, 1936

Fig. 1.

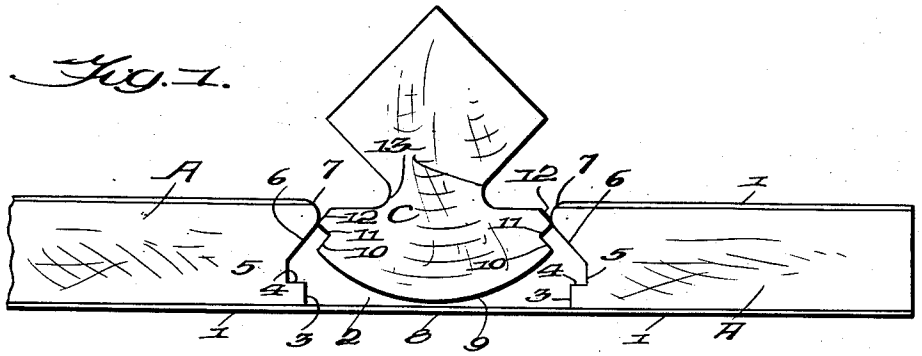


Fig. 3.

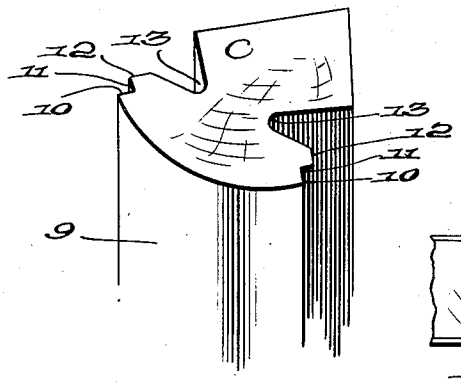


Fig. 2.

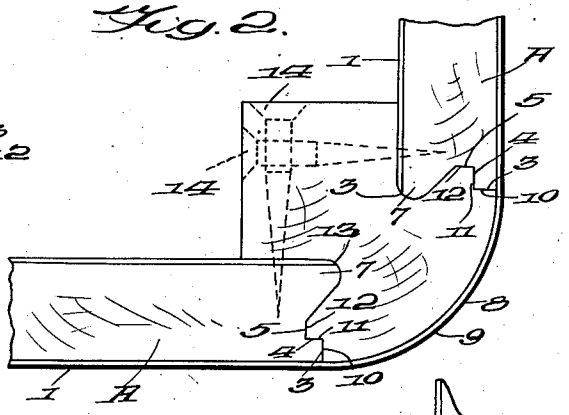


Fig. 4.

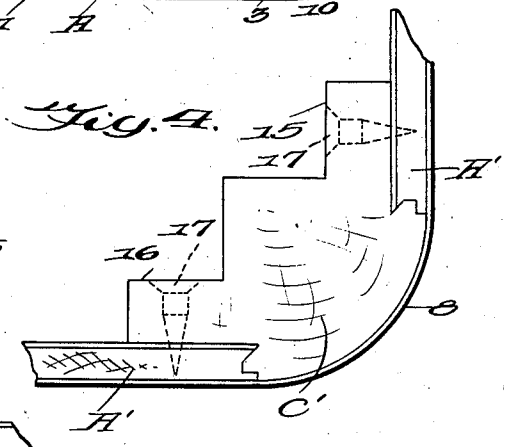


Fig. 5.

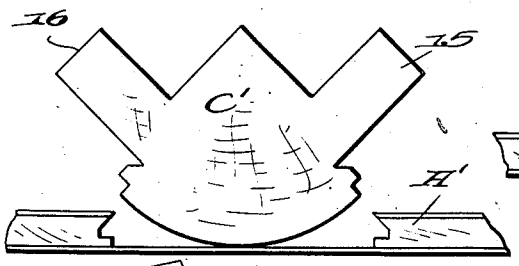
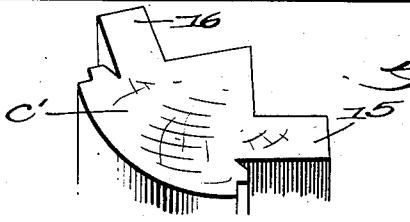


Fig. 6.



Inventor

Richard H. Crouch

By Vernon E. Hodges

H. Hamlin Hodges

his Attorneys

Patented Nov. 1, 1938

2,135,000

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,135,090

ROUND CORNER

Richard H. Crouch, Pulaski, Va., assignor to Automatic Machinery Corporation, Pulaski, Va., a corporation of Virginia

Application October 13, 1936, Serial No. 105,435

2 Claims. (Cl. 20—92)

My invention relates to an improvement in round corners for furniture, this application being a companion application of one of different construction concurrently filed.

The object is to form a round corner which insures an externally smooth and uniform surface throughout, and which is easy and simple to construct, composed of few parts, easily fashioned and assembled and secured together, and, when completed, producing a solid, rigid and durable corner, with the resultant effect of a smooth finished and attractive furniture corner.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a top view showing the parts composing the round corner partly assembled;

Fig. 2 is a similar view with the corner completed;

Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of the core block;

Fig. 4 is a top view of a completed corner showing a slight modification in the shape of the core block;

Fig. 5 is a top view showing a modified form of core block in a state of partial completion, corresponding to that shown in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 6 is a view in perspective of the form of core block shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

A represents a strip of the stock employed in the formation of the round corner. This may be a solid strip or a strip faced on one or both sides with veneer 1, according to requirements of the trade. This stock, obviously, may be of any thickness, and as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 it is shown as thicker than in Figs. 4 and 5.

The strip of stock A starts as a flat piece, and a cross-channel 2 is cut vertically or transversely therethrough by saws or cutter-heads employed for the purpose. The edges are then fashioned to form a rabbet-joint consisting of the sides 3, 4 and 5, each preferably at right-angles to the next adjacent side, and from there the edges 6 preferably extend at an angle of approximately 45° and terminate in rounded corners 7.

In the formation of the cross-channel 2, a thin strip 8 is left. This channel 2 may be cut down to the veneer 1, but providing no veneer is used a correspondingly thin strip would necessarily be left as this forms the outer round surface of the completed corner.

C indicates the core block. This has a rounded convex surface 9, and has the edges 10, 11 and 12 which correspond to and exactly fit the respective edges 3, 4 and 5 at the sides which flank the channel 2 when the round corner is completed as shown in Fig. 2.

The core block C is provided with a curved reentrant angle 13 on each side which receives the curved corners 7 of the stock when the parts are assembled and secured together as shown in Fig. 2.

While the parts thus described preferably have their contiguous surfaces glued together, they may be additionally held securely in place by nails or screws 14, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

A slightly modified construction is shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and this change is especially adapted for the veneer stock, although not necessarily. Here the stock is represented by the letter A', and the core block by the letter C'. The formation of the rabbet joint between the inner edges of the stock and the interfitting edges of the core block is the same as heretofore, but the core block has wings 15 and 16 which are usually securely fastened by means of nails, screws or the like 17 to the inner surfaces of the stock, as viewed in Fig. 4.

In this way I have produced a round corner of superior construction and one which is durable, reliable, and always firm, and without any danger of becoming loose-jointed, which is so often the case with other corners; and, above all, by reason of the peculiar rabbet-joint formed between the contiguous edges of the stock and the core block, regardless of the expanding pressure due to the bending of the thin strip 8 to produce the final round corner, the danger of any bulging or other irregularity in the smooth uniform outer surface of the corner is absolutely precluded.

I claim:

1. A round corner consisting of a strip of stock having a channel thereacross and leaving a thin strip at the bottom thereof flanked on each edge thereof by at least three adjacent right-angular surfaces, and one inwardly sloping surface, in connection with a core block having counterpart surfaces at opposite edges which fit and interlock with the sloping and angular surfaces flanking the channel, said core block having a convex surface on one side around which the thinned-out portion of the stock formed by the channel is adapted to be tightly drawn as the flanking surfaces of the channel are brought into interfitting relation with the counterpart edges of the core block, the core block having extended surfaces disposed at approximately right-angles to each other which form an abutment for and which engage the inner surfaces of the stock adjacent to the channel in the final formation of

the round corner, and means extending through the contacting or abutting portions of the core block and stock for securing said parts rigidly together.

2. A round corner including a relatively thick strip of stock channeled transversely, leaving a thin connecting strip at the bottom, the channel flanked at the edges by angular grooves, in connection with a core having a curved surface around which the thin strip of the stock is bent, and having the edges adjacent the curved portion grooved to conform to and fit the flanking grooves of the channel when the thin portion is bent around the curved portion of the core, the inner portion of the core having right-angular surfaces disposed at an angle to each other, and fashioned to engage the inner surfaces of the stock when brought into position to form the round corner, and means extending through the enclosed portion of the core directly into the stock in a direction substantially perpendicular thereto.

RICHARD H. CROUCH.