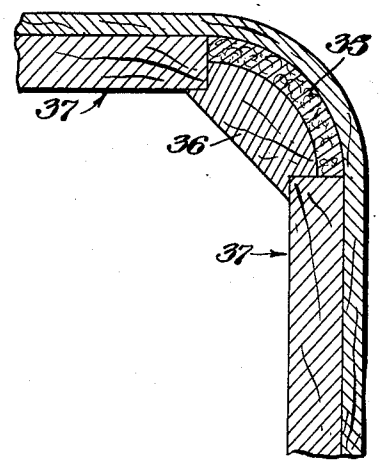
April 25, 1939. W. T. GREEN 2,155,969

ROUND CORNER JOINT

Filed April 13, 1936

Fig. 1.



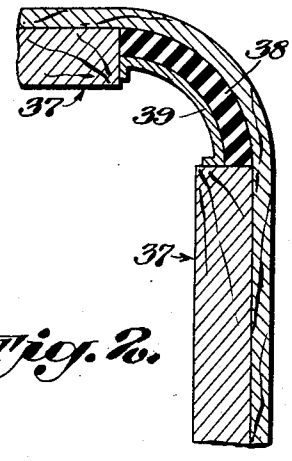


Fig. 2.

Inventor

Warren T. Green

By Raymond Underwood

Attorney

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ROUND CORNER JOINT

Warren T. Green, Louisville, Ky., assignor to Mengel Body Company (Division of The Mengel Company, Incorporated, Louisville, Ky., a corporation of New Jersey)

Application April 13, 1936, Serial No. 74,172

2 Claims. (Cl. 20—92)

This invention relates to wall structures and more particularly to the formation of round corner joints for furniture constructions.

It is known in furniture construction, especially in cabinet structures, to form rounded corners having a continuous exterior surface unmarred by any seams. The object of the present invention is to provide round corner joints of this character which are readily and inexpensively formed, which present an exceptionally smooth exterior appearance, and which permanently retain their shape.

The manner in which this object is obtained, together with other objects of the invention, will appear from the following description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a wall embodying one arrangement according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a modification.

In the drawing a solid backing is used in connection with a yieldable backing material. In Fig. 1 is shown a layer of yieldable material 35 against the remaining thickness of wall 37. This is supported by a strip 36 which preferably presents a rounded face against the yieldable material 35. In Fig. 2 the yieldable material 38 is backed up by a metal channel strip 39. It will be obvious that rubber, fabric or other material of this nature may be substituted for the layers 35 and 38 instead of the particular materials represented in the drawing.

In forming the rounded corner, the wall material with the material 35 or 38 in place in the groove thereof, is merely curved to the desired extent. This may be to the right-angular relation shown, or may be to a lesser or greater angle, as desired. It will be obvious that the radius of curvature can be varied by merely varying the width of the groove receiving the material 35 or 38. Thus the invention lends itself to wide variations with respect to the shape of the final curved formation.

In curving the wall the material 35 or 38 is compressed. This compression results in the exertion of a pressure outwardly of the wall. Since this pressure is evenly distributed a uniformly curved exterior surface will result. The strips 36 or 39 may be located in place any time prior to the time that the wall reaches its final curved position. The strips 36 or 39 assist in forcing the wall to bend to a true radius by bulging outwardly the material at the bottom of the groove, and forcing the corner to a smooth curve.

What is claimed is:

1. A wall including a curved portion, comprising wall material having a groove therein along the inner side of the curved portion, a layer of yieldable material against the bottom of said groove, and a backing member within said groove and disposed against said yieldable material.

2. A wall corner presenting a rounded exterior surface between adjacent angularly related walls, comprising two spaced apart walls disposed at an angle to each other, a band of relatively thin material extending in a curve from one wall to the other, a backing member supported by said walls and presenting a curved surface facing said band, and a layer of flexible material under compression between said backing member and said band.

WARREN T. GREEN.