Dec. 8, 1925. 1,564,538

L. F. DETTENBORN

CORNER JOINT FOR BOXES AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed March 12, 1925

Fig. 1.

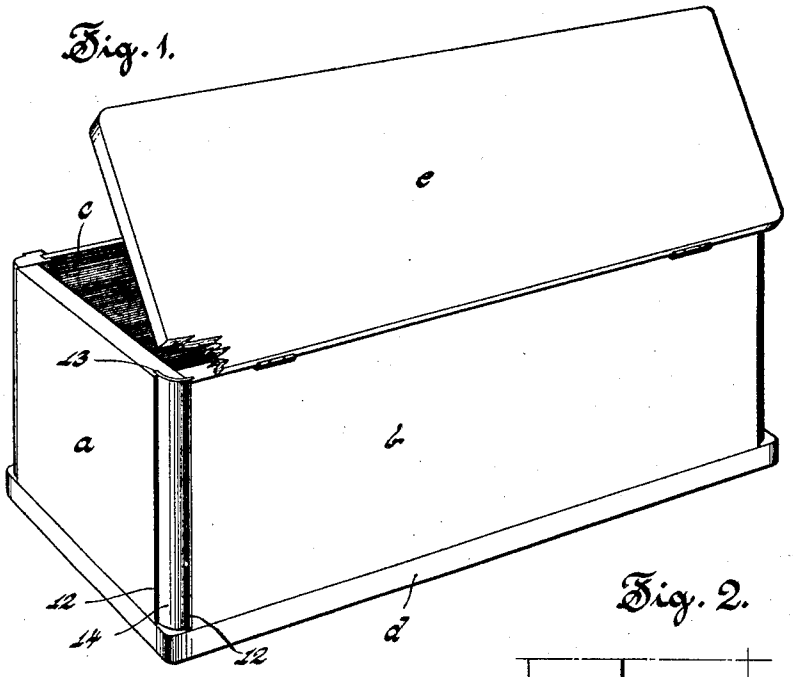


Fig. 2.

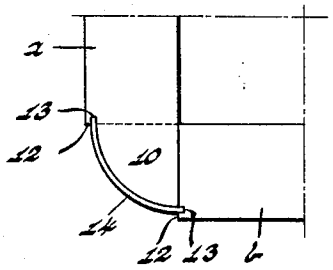


Fig. 3.

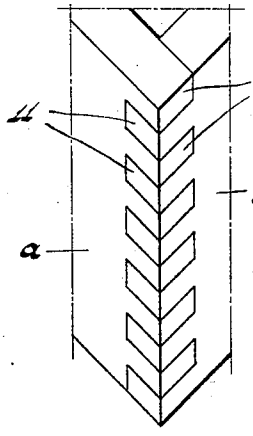


Fig. 4.

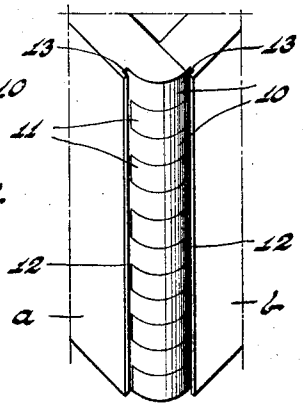
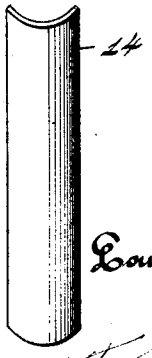


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS F. DETTENBORN, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CORNER JOINT FOR BOXES AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME.

Application filed March 12, 1925. Serial No. 15,008.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS F. DETTENBORN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner Joints for Boxes and Methods of Making the Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to corner joints between two boards or the like. The invention also resides in the method of making the joint. As an instance of an application of the present invention, reference may be had to a wooden box or cabinet, such as is employed for enclosing radio receiving apparatus, a cabinet of this sort being illustrated in the drawings, it being understood that this showing is by way of exemplification only.

The aim of the present invention is to provide an improved corner union or joint between boards, the joint being characterized by its extreme simplicity, by its very pronounced strength and rigidity, by its neatness in appearance, and the ease and economy with which it may be made.

More particularly, in accordance with the present invention, I provide a corner joint wherein the boards forming the corner are rigidly joined together by interlocking tenons, the external corner of the joint then being shaped or rabbeted so as to give a pleasing design, and the tenons being concealed by a veneer or covering strip or strips secured in place in a novel and economical manner. The covering strip or strips are preferably given the same finish as the boards joined together so that, when the corner is externally viewed, it appears that the two boards are integral with one another.

Other objects will be in part obvious and in part pointed out more in detail hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combination of elements and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter set forth, and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a box or cabinet which, if desired, may be employed to house radio receiving apparatus;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of my improved corner joint;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the manner in which the two boards are joined together by interlocking tenons;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, but showing the corner formed by the tenons shaped to give a pleasing design; and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a strip or piece of veneer adapted to conceal the joint formed by the tenons, this strip being adapted to be slipped and secured in place, as hereinafter described more in detail.

Referring to the drawings, *a* and *b* denote two boards which, in the present illustrative disclosure, constitute the end and back walls of a radio cabinet, and these boards are joined together in accordance with the present invention. It is, of course, understood that my improved joint has a general application and may be employed for connecting boards other than those which constitute the sides or portions of boxes or cabinets or the like. In the present instance, it is obvious that all of the corner joints of the cabinet, or only the two rear corners, may be formed in accordance with the present invention. By way of illustration, the cabinet is shown as having a front panel board *c*, a base or bottom *d*, and a cover or top *e* hinged to the upper edge of the back wall *b*.

In forming my improved joint, the adjacent ends of the boards *a* and *b* are formed with tenons 10 and 11, respectively, and these tenons are brought into interlocking or matched relation, as shown in Fig. 3. The external corner formed by the tenons is then suitably shaped to give the desired configuration and design. Various shapes or configurations at the corner may be provided depending on the taste and fancy of the designer. For convenience in terminology, the shaping of the corner may be referred to as rabbeting, it being understood that this term is used in its broader sense and is not limited to the particular rabbet illustrated. Preferably, the rabbet is such that it is provided at each side with an edge 12 disposed at an angle to the external planes of the boards *a* and *b*. These edges are longitudinally un-

dercut so as to provide narrow, shallow grooves 13 in which the side edges of the veneer or covering strip or strips are adapted to fit, the strip employed in the illustrative disclosure being designated by the numeral 14. These grooves may be formed by a milling operation or otherwise. After the corner is shaped and the grooves are formed, the covering strip 14 is slipped into place to the final position shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Preferably, the strip is given the same finish and appearance as the external surfaces of the side and back walls *a* and *b*, respectively.

It will be seen, from the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, that the interlocking tenons form an extremely strong, rigid and durable joint so that the likelihood of the boards joined together becoming loose, or the joint breaking, is substantially eliminated. The corner formed by the tenons may be given any suitable configuration or design by cutting away and shaping the external corner formed by the tenons and, when the covering strip or strips, such as the strip 14, is inserted in place, the tenons and, in fact, the entire joint between the boards are concealed, giving an extremely neat and pleasing appearance. My improved joint may be very economically constructed by following the method herein described, and the covering strip is securely held in place.

As many changes could be made in the above construction and many apparently widely different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the accompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

It is also to be understood that the language used in the following claims is intended to cover all of the generic and specific features of the invention herein described and all statements of the scope of the invention, which, as a matter of language, might be said to fall therebetween.

I claim as my invention:

1. A corner joint for boxes, comprising a pair of angularly disposed boards provided with inter-engaging tenons, the exterior corner formed by said inter-engaging tenons being cut away and rounded to provide a countersunk curved surface and the shoulders at opposite sides of the curved surface being undercut with the inner walls of such cuts providing continuations of the curved surface, and a thin curved strip seated against said curved surface and with its opposite edge portions engaging in the undercuts of said shoulders to retain the strip over the inter-engaging tenons.

2. A corner joint for boxes comprising a pair of angularly disposed members provided with meeting ends for securing the members together, the exterior corner formed by said meeting ends of the members being rabbeted and undercut at the opposite edges of the rabbet to provide a counter-sunk surface extending across the meeting ends of the members, the undercut portions providing grooves with inner walls extending as continuations of the counter sunk surface, and a strip engaging across the meeting ends of the members and projecting at its opposite edges in said grooves to retain the strip in place.

3. The herein described method of forming a corner joint for boxes and the like, which consists in providing on the adjacent ends of a pair of boards tenons, bringing said tenons into interengaging relation to form a corner, then longitudinally rabbeting the external corner formed by said tenons, providing at each side of said rabbet an undercut groove which is a substantial continuation of the rabbet, and then slipping into said rabbet with its edges engaging in said grooves a covering strip for concealing said tenons.

LOUIS F. DETTENBORN.