April 12, 1932. C. WÖLLMER 1,853,793

FURNITURE JOINT

Filed June 7, 1927 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

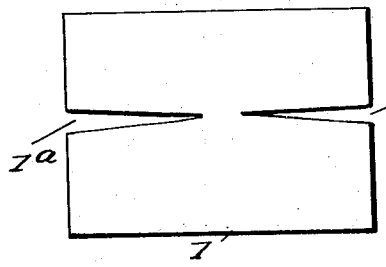


Fig. 2.

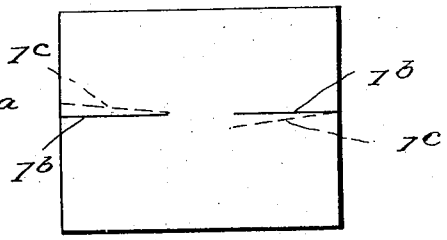


Fig. 3.

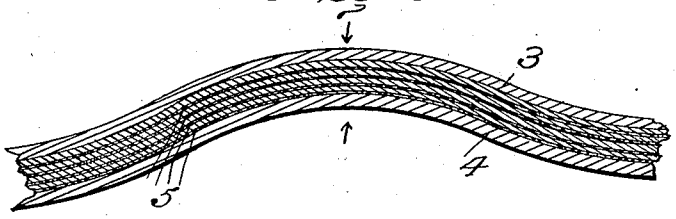


Fig. 4.

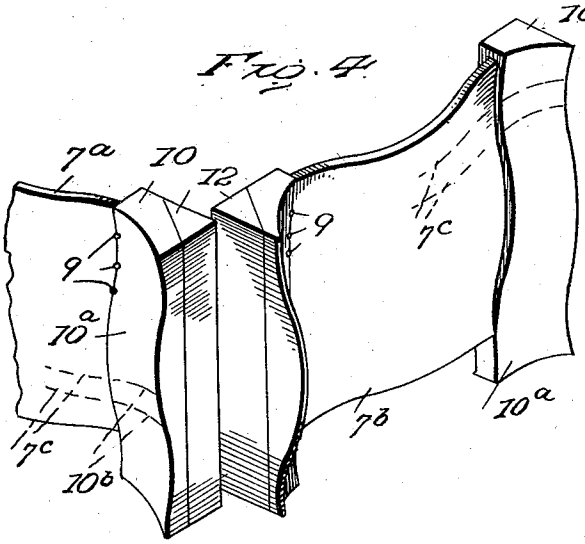
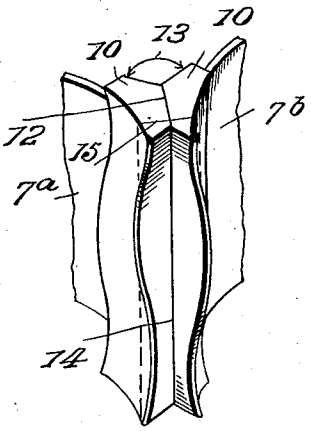


Fig. 5.



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April 12, 1932. C. WÖLLMER 1,853,793

FURNITURE JOINT

Filed June 7, 1927 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 6.

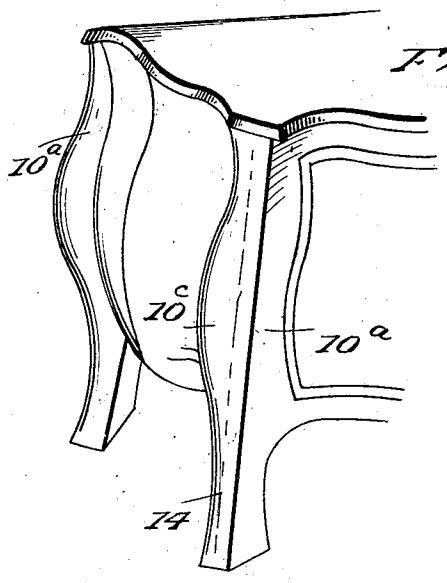

Fig. 7.

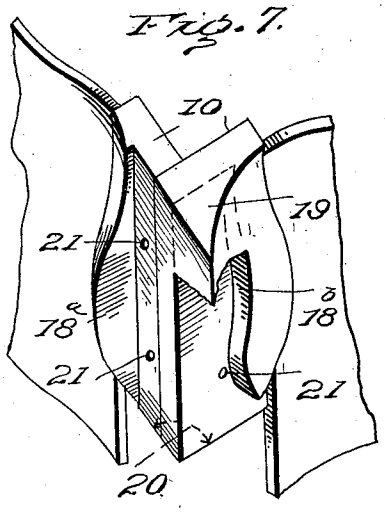

Fig. 8.

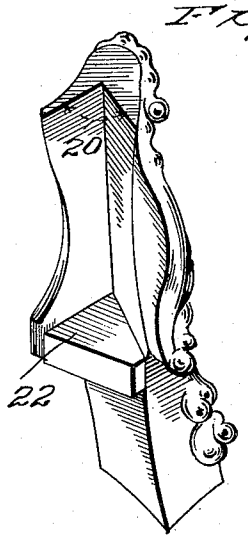

Fig. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FURNITURE JOINT

Application filed June 7, 1927. Serial No. 197,121.

This invention is directed to a method of producing furniture of the type wherein the casings and corner connections are swelled or curved more than once.

As heretofore constructed, furniture of this type has necessitated more or less direct hand carving or molding, with the result that the product is unnecessarily heavy and comparatively expensive to produce.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a method by which the casings may be manufactured of single veneers and the corner connections formed in a simple way of comparatively thick planks or posts.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan of a veneer form section provided with wedge-shaped cuts to permit curving or swelling the section without overlapping parts.

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the edges of the cuts united to secure the bending relation.

Figure 3 is a sectional view showing the uniting of the single veneer surface to a veneer wall by pressure.

Figure 4 is a broken perspective illustrating two casing walls provided with the corner connections.

Figure 5 is a perspective view showing the corner connections united to secure the casing and walls in proper relation.

Figure 6 is a broken perspective showing an end portion of a completed article of furniture constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 7 is a perspective view showing a corner connection formed for the reception of an independent carved corner finish element.

Figure 8 is a perspective view from the inner side of a corner connection finish element.

Figure 9 is a broken elevation showing a completed corner connection with attached finish element.

In carrying out the method, a plain form 1 of approximate desired area is cut away on the edges to provide the wedge-shaped cuts 1^a, thereby permitting the form 1 when molded under pressure to assume the desired curvature through the meeting of the edges of the cuts without lapping, such meeting edges being indicated at 1^b in Figure 2. A number of the veneer forms as illustrated in Figure 2 interconnected by suitable binding or adhesive, as at 5, are subjected to pressure between matrices 3 and 4 which may be solid castings produced from a plastic mold corresponding to the desired form of the wall. In arranging the veneer forms, the lines of juncture 1^b of the superimposed layers are relatively reversed so that they are offset, as indicated at 1^b and 1^c in Figure 2. In this way there is no weakening of the wall and by appropriate polishing the line of division of the outermost veneer is rendered substantially invisible.

In completing the body of the article of furniture, the walls thus provided have corner connections or corner posts, the relatively inner surfaces of which must be at right angles to each other to provide for the interior parts of the furniture, as the drawers and the like, the sides of which must conform to the curvatures of the walls, and the forward edge of which must be a plain, straight surface or capable of receiving an ornamental or finish piece. It is of course apparent that if the corner construction were made of a single piece, it would be extremely difficult and expensive to shape the side edges of such piece in conformity with the wall while securing the right angled relation of the inner face surfaces of such piece.

To provide for this in a simple and inexpensive manner, the vertical edge of each wall is united to a comparatively thick plank or the like, indicated at 10, and the surface of this plank, which forms a continuation of the surface of the wall, is shaped by machine to correspond with the curved formation of the edge of the wall so that there is a gradual merging of the curved surfaces of the plank and of the wall. These planks are then cut away on lines 12 which are at such angles to the inner surfaces of the planks that when these cut-away surfaces are secured together, the inner surfaces will be at right

angles to each other and the plane of the walls thus connected at right angles.

The corner pieces are then secured together along the cut surfaces 12, providing the inner right angularly related square edges 13 with the relatively outer surfaces of the corner connections or planks 10 merging into the curvature of the walls, as will be plain from the indicated points 9 in Figure 4. The corner connection, as thus completed, is indicated in Figure 5. Thus, any wall surface includes the pressed veneer form 7^a or 7^b and a corner connection a surface 10^a formed, as by a conventional milling cutter, to correspond in curvature and merge into the surface of the wall, the merging being indicated by the lines 7^c.

As thus constructed, the corner pieces present angularly related surfaces at their outer edges, and these are preferably, in one form of finish, cut away vertically on the line 15 of Figure 5 which may be a straight vertical cut or conform in curvature to the double curve of the walls, the latter being indicated at 10^c in Figure 6.

If it is desired to add to the corner pieces a highly ornamental finish element, the corner pieces may be dowled together, as indicated in Figure 7, and then cut away, as indicated at 18^a and 18^b. The outside lying pieces 19 may be then appropriately chiseled and the finish element indicated in Figure 8 applied. This element is formed on its inner surface with the square angled recess 20 which fits against the side cuts 18^a and 18^b in the corner connection, the lower end of the recess forming an abrupt base 22 which underlies the corner connections on the surface 23. Screws or other connectors 21 are used to secure the finish element in place, such element being preferably extended below the base 22 to provide a leg for the furniture.

It is claimed:

1. An article of manufacture, comprising side and end walls of veneer panels double curved, corner posts secured to each panel, said adjoining corner posts having their meeting edges mitered and secured together to form a single post, the respective sides of said single post being shaped to conform to the adjoining panels.

2. An article of manufacture, comprising side and end walls of veneer panels double curved, corner posts secured to each panel, said adjoining corner posts having their meeting edges mitered and secured together to from a single post, the respective sides of said single post being shaped to conform to the adjoining panels, and an ornamental corner piece adapted to be secured to the corner piece beyond the joining of the panels and said corner piece.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHRISTIAN WÖLLMER.