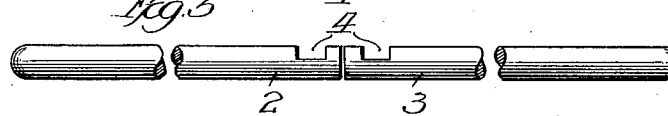
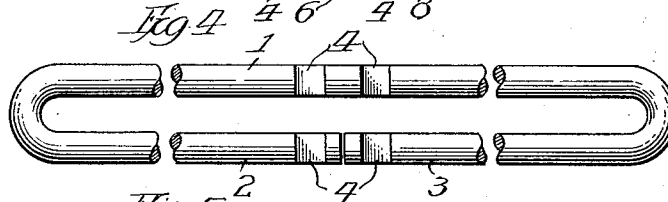
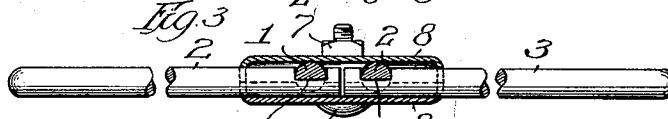
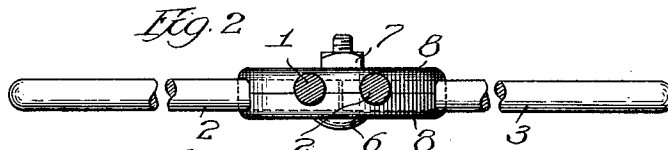
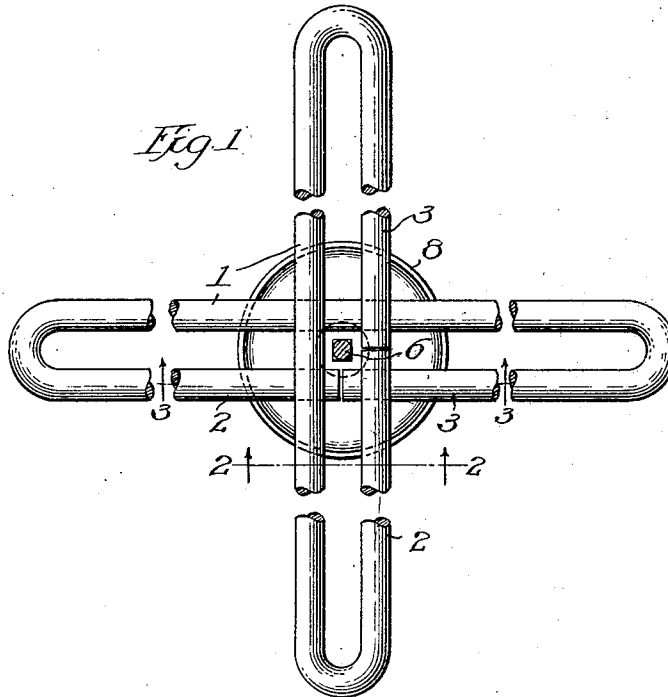


O. L. BEARDSLEY.
 COMPOUND BRACE FOR FURNITURE LEGS.
 APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1911.

1,008,305.

Patented Nov. 14, 1911.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTIS L. BEARDSLEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

COMPOUND BRACE FOR FURNITURE-LEGS.

1,008,305.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 14, 1911.

Application filed March 31, 1911. Serial No. 618,055.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTIS L. BEARDSLEY, citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Compound Braces for Furniture-Legs, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description.

My invention relates to a compound brace for the legs of chairs, tables or the like. Its object is to provide a structure of this character which is cheap to manufacture, and which can be quickly and readily assembled, and which is strong and rigid.

The compound brace of my invention consists of two similar braces which centrally intersect each other, said intersecting braces being provided with means for interlocking at the points of intersection, means being also provided for clamping said braces in their interlocked positions.

The preferred embodiment of my invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the compound brace; Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the two similar braces, showing the meeting face of the brace; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the brace.

The same reference figures refer to the same parts throughout the several views.

The two braces which form part of the compound brace are of similar construction and are interchangeable. Each brace comprises a rod of steel or the like having a straight portion 1 for approximately one-half the length of the rod. The end portions 2, 3 of said rod are bent back in parallel relation to the straight portion 1, said portions 2 and 3 meeting end to end at approximately the longitudinal center of the brace. At the intersecting points of said braces, the rods are provided with transverse grooves 4, each groove being of a width to receive the intersecting rod and of depth preferably slightly less than one-half the thickness of the rod.

The two braces are assembled with the grooves of the one brace facing and overlying the grooves of the other brace, each brace thus fitting in the grooves of the other

as shown most clearly in Fig. 3. The two braces are clamped in this interlocking position by means of two opposed cup-shaped plates 8, 8 lying upon the opposite sides of the braces at the center thereof and held together by a bolt 6 and a nut 7. The peripheral flanges of the plates 8 are cut away to fit over the rods of the brace.

It will be understood that each brace of the compound brace is attached in any suitable manner to diagonally opposite legs of the chair or other article of furniture to which the compound brace is applied. There is thus a considerable longitudinal pull upon each of the two braces which compose the compound brace, but it will be noted that the end portions 2, 3 of the rods will not give under strain by reason of the fact that the intersecting portions of the one rod which fit in the grooves 4 of the other serve as locking keys to prevent the ends of the rods being drawn apart.

What I claim is:

1. A compound brace comprising two centrally intersecting braces, each consisting of a rod having a straight portion for one-half the length of the rod, the end portions of said rod being bent back in parallel relation to said straight portion and meeting at the longitudinal center of the brace, each brace having transverse depressions for receiving the intersecting portions of the other brace, and means for clamping said braces together at their points of intersection.

2. A compound brace comprising two centrally intersecting braces, each consisting of a rod having a straight portion for one-half the length of the rod, the end portions of said rod being bent back in parallel relation to said straight portion and meeting end to end at the longitudinal center of the brace, said end portions of the rod of each brace having grooves therein at the points of intersection with the rod of the other brace to receive said other rod, and means for clamping said rods in said grooves.

In witness whereof, I, hereunto subscribe my name this 28th day of March, A. D., 1911.

OTIS L. BEARDSLEY.

Witnesses:

ALFRED H. MOORE,
GEORGE E. FOLK.