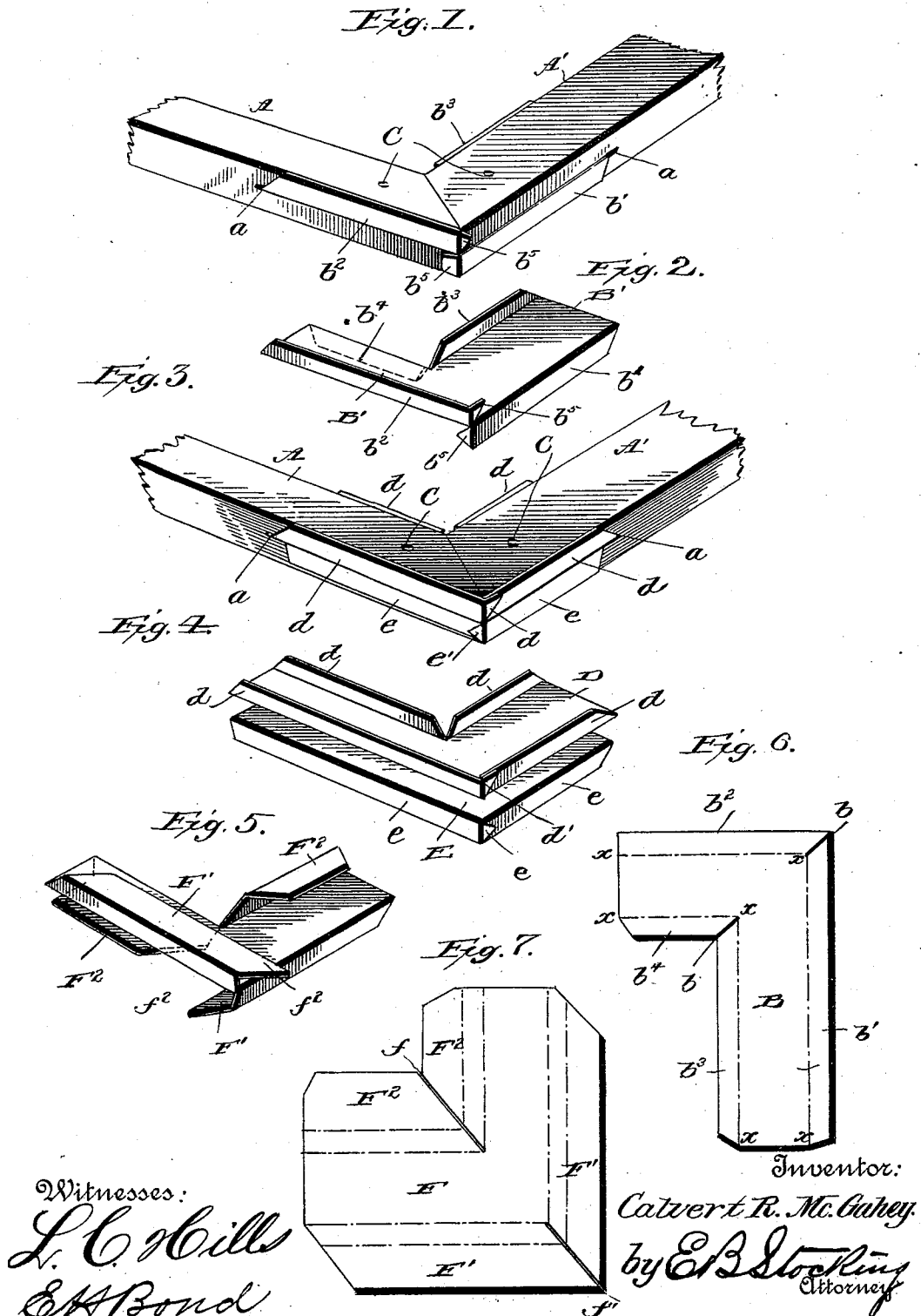


(No Model.)

C. R. McGAHEY.
CORNER BRACE.

No. 528,679.

Patented Nov. 6, 1894.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALVERT R. MCGAHEY, OF ELKTON, VIRGINIA.

CORNER-BRACE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 528,679, dated November 6, 1894.

Application filed February 13, 1894. Serial No. 500,038. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CALVERT R. MCGAHEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elkton, in the county of Rockingham, State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner-Braces, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in corner braces or stays for frames and the like, and it has for its objects among others to provide a simple and cheap brace or stay which will serve to greatly
15 strengthen the corner of the frame and which shall be easily applied, and, when applied, shall not detract from the appearance of the frame. It embodies a metallic stay or brace having portions fitted to slots or slits in the
20 adjacent portions of the frame at the miter and with flanges to embrace the inner and outer edges of the frame in proximity to the corner. The metallic portion may be in one or more pieces and may assume various forms
25 as occasion may require. Some of the most desirable ones are herein shown.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined
30 by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

35 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a frame-corner with my improved stay or brace in position. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the brace or stay removed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing a different style or brace
40 or stay, one formed in two pieces. Fig. 4 is a like view of the two-part stay removed. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of still another form of the brace or stay. Fig. 6 is a view of the blank from which the brace or stay shown in
45 Figs. 2 and 4 is produced. Fig. 7 is a view of the blank from which the brace or stay shown in Fig. 5 is produced.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

50 Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates one of the portions of a frame, and A' its co-operating por-

tion. These two pieces are mitered together at the corner in the usual manner and each is provided with a slit or slot *a* extending
55 lengthwise of the piece and extending from the outer to the inner face or edge thereof. These slots or slits may be of greater or less length according to the size of the frame.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a blank from which
60 I form the style or brace or stay that I usually employ. This blank B may be of any preferred metal substantially L-shaped in plan with a long and a short side each of which is formed with bending lines *x-x* as seen in
65 Fig. 6 and slit at the angle seen at *b* said slits extending from the inner and outer corners of the angle as shown. The blank is bent upon the lines indicated to form the flanges as seen in Fig. 2, the flange *b* upon the outer
70 edge of one side being bent in one direction while that *b*² upon the other outer side extends in the opposite direction. The flanges *b*³ and *b*⁴ upon the inner sides also extend in opposite
75 directions and in directions reverse to those upon the outer sides as seen in Fig. 2. The two portions of the frame are placed together with the portions B' of the body of the brace or stay fitting in the slits or slots of the frame
80 pieces and when the parts are driven together the angular extensions *b*² of the brace are bent in opposite directions around the corner as seen in Fig. 1 and pins or nails or other means
85 C are driven from one side of the pieces A and A' through the body portions of the brace or stay as seen in Fig. 1 and into the pieces
upon the opposite side thereof. The flanges of the brace or stay may be set in flush with the inner and outer faces of the frame if de-
90 sired.

I sometimes employ a double brace or stay and have shown such in Figs. 3 and 4 in which D and E are the two pieces, each of the same shape as the one shown in Fig. 2 but the flanges on each piece are bent in the same
95 direction instead of in opposite directions, that is, the flanges *d* on the brace D are all extended in the same direction and parallel with each other on each side or arm of the brace, while those *e* on the brace E extend in
100 the same general direction, but in use the two braces are placed with their backs against each other and their body portions are fitted in the slits of the frame-pieces the same as in

the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2, there then being four flanges upon the outer face of the frame and four upon the inner face as will be understood from Figs. 3 and 4. The angular
 5 pieces formed at the outer angles of the braces are overlapped at the edge or outer corner of the frame as seen at *d'* and *e'* in Fig. 3. The braces are held to the frame-pieces by pins or analogous devices C the
 10 same as in the form shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a blank from which I form still another style of the brace, and in Fig. 5 the brace or stay is shown as folded and ready for application to the frame. In this
 15 form the blank F is slit at the angle upon the inner as well as the outer faces as seen at *f* and *f'* and the blank is then bent to form the flanges F' which are designed to embrace the edges of the frame-pieces upon their outer
 20 edges and also upon the top and bottom respectively. The long and short flanges F' and F² respectively engage opposite edges of the frame-pieces. After the stay is in position upon the frame the angular corner pieces *f*²
 25 are bent over to engage the frame-pieces at the corner. The brace or stay is by preference secured to the frame-pieces by means of pins or other analogous devices in a manner similar to the other forms above described.

30 In all of the forms shown the body portion of the brace or stay is held in a slit or slits in the frame-pieces and the flanges bear against the edge of the said pieces. They may extend a greater or less length along the said
 35 edge.

Modifications in detail may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages. What I claim as new is—

1. A metallic corner brace for frames, com- 40
 prising a body portion with flanges at right angles thereto extending in opposite directions from opposite sides thereof and extensions to embrace the corner of the frame, as set forth.

2. The combination with two frame-pieces 45
 having slits extending to the miter thereof, of a metallic corner brace having a body portion held in said slits and flanges extending in opposite directions from opposite edges of 50
 the body portion to embrace the inner and outer edges of the frame-pieces, as set forth.

3. The combination with the frame-pieces having slits extending to the miter thereof, 55
 of a metallic corner brace having a body portion held in said slits, flanges to embrace the inner and outer edges of the frame pieces, and extensions to overlap and embrace the corner, as set forth.

4. A metallic corner brace for frames, com- 60
 prising a body portion with oppositely-extending flanges extending from opposite sides of the body portion in opposite directions and with angular extensions, to overlap and embrace 65
 the corner of a frame substantially as specified.

5. A metallic corner brace or stay for frames, comprising a body portion with alternately 70
 oppositely-extending flanges to embrace the inner and outer edges of the frame and opposite faces thereof, and angular extensions to embrace the corner, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CALVERT R. MCGAHEY.

Witnesses:

L. C. ACELL,

W. K. COMPTON.