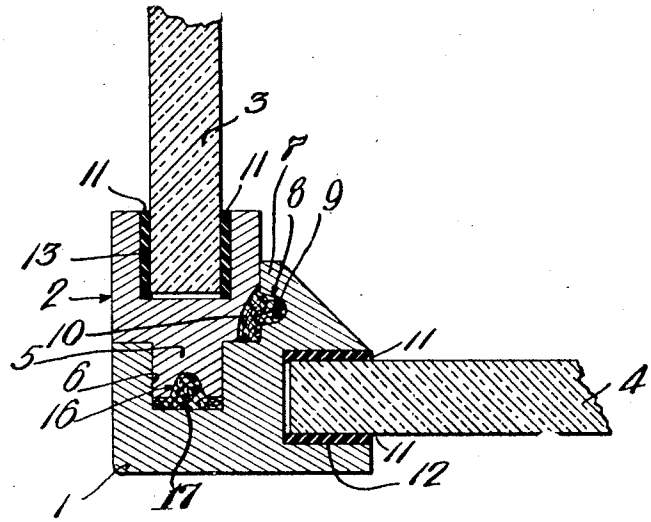
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CORNER JOINT FOR CABINETS OR THE LIKE

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CORNER JOINT FOR CABINETS OR THE LIKE

Application filed October 7, 1930. Serial No. 486,942.

This invention relates to display cabinets, museum cases or the like having sides or panels mounted in interfitting marginal frames, and pertains more particularly to improvements in the corner joints of museum cases of the type illustrated and described in my copending application, Serial No. 397,520, filed October 5, 1929, which has resulted in Patent No. 1,859,798, dated May 24, 1932.

The principal object of my present invention is to provide an improved corner joint having closely interfitting frame members which have complemental faces provided with packing material arranged effectually to prevent the entrance of dust or vermin through the joint and which may be readily interconnected without damaging or displacing the packing and without injuring their interfitting elements.

A recommended embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing which shows a transverse section through a typical corner joint of my improved cabinet.

The interfitting frame members 1 and 2 of the particular embodiment chosen for the purpose of illustration may constitute the interlocked uprights at a vertical corner of a museum case or the like, and have the general characteristics of the frames or margin pieces more particularly described and claimed in my said application. The respective members have longitudinal channels 12 and 13 receiving the edges of side panels 3 and 4 which may be of glass or other suitable material and which may be secured in the channels by means of packing strips 11. It will be understood that the panels may be mounted in a rectangular frame composed of connected members similar to the marginal pieces 1 or 2, and that the assembled units may then be erected and interlocked at the corner joints as hereinafter described.

Frame member 2 has a longitudinal tenon 5 received and closely fitting within a complemental channel 6 provided in the adjoining member 1, and the inner side of member 2 abuts a flange or shoulder 7 forming part of member 1. The flange 7 has a longitudinal recess or groove 8 which receives a packing 9 of asbestos yarn or other suitable material, and the opposed face of frame member 2 is cut away to provide an inclined surface 10. When the frame members are being assembled, said inclined surface tends to wedge and compress the packing 9 between said members and to prevent tearing, pinching or undue displacement of the packing material.

The inner face of tenon 5 also has a groove 16 receiving packing 17 which is compressed between said face and the bottom of the channel 6 when the frame members are joined together, and it will be observed that the packing 17, as well as the packing 9, not only fills its groove but spreads outwardly over the grooved face under pressure. Hence the packings may be generally round in cross-section and may be secured in their respective grooves, as by a suitable adhesive, before the frame members are connected.

By utilizing the aforesaid construction, an adequately thick packing may be employed without unduly separating the opposed faces of the connected frame members, and the cross-sectional area of the compressed packing affords effective obstruction to the admission of dust, moisture or vermin between the joint. Because of its irregular periphery, the packing tends to fill any crevices in the opposed faces and particularly projects into the grooves 8 and 16, thereby interrupting a straight path for the entrance of dust between the packing and the adjoining surface; and, as the packings 9 and 17 engage surfaces which are separated from each other by intervening meeting faces disposed at an angle to each other, the progress of foreign matter through the joint is further impeded.

The frame members 1 and 2 may be made of any suitable rigid material, but the use of metal affords a nicer fitting therebetween and also furnishes a narrow corner upright for a cabinet having glass panels; for this purpose I prefer to use extruded metal, such as aluminum, in order that each similar unit will be substantially identical in cross-sectional dimensions.

It should be understood that the present disclosure is for the purpose of illustration only and that this invention includes all

modifications and equivalents which fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A pair of frame members constituting the corner joint of a cabinet or the like, one of the members having a channel and a flange spaced therefrom and the other member having a tenon fitting within the channel and a surface opposed to the face of said flange, the flange having a longitudinal groove for the reception of packing, and packing material between the tenon and its channel and between the flange groove and said surface.

2. A pair of frame members constituting the corner joint of a cabinet or the like, one of the members having a channel and a flange spaced therefrom and the other member having a tenon fitting within the channel and an inclined surface opposed to the face of said flange, the flange having a longitudinal groove for the reception of packing, and packing material between the tenon and its channel and between the flange groove and said inclined surface, said surface wedging the packing between the frame members and tending to prevent tearing of the packing when the members are being assembled.

3. A pair of frame members constituting the corner joint of a cabinet or the like, one of the members having a channel and a flange spaced therefrom, and the other member having a tenon fitting within the channel and a surface opposed to the face of said flange, the tenon having a longitudinal groove for the reception of packing and the flange having a similar groove, and packing material disposed within the respective grooves and compressed between the opposed faces of the members.

4. A pair of frame members constituting the corner joint of a cabinet or the like, one of the members having a channel and a flange spaced therefrom, and the other member having a tenon fitting within the channel and a surface opposed to the face of said flange, the tenon having a longitudinal groove for the reception of packing and the flange having a similar groove, and packing material disposed within the respective grooves and compressed between the opposed faces of the members adjacent the grooves, the surface of the second member having a longitudinal recess opposing the flange groove and receiving the packing carried in said groove when the members are fitted together.

5. A pair of frame members constituting the corner joint of a cabinet or the like, one of the members having a channel and a flange spaced therefrom, and the other member having a tenon fitting within the channel and a surface opposed to the face of said flange, the tenon having a longitudinal groove for the reception of packing and the flange having a similar groove, and packing material disposed within the respective grooves and compressed between the opposed faces of the members adjacent the grooves, the said surface of the second member being inclined away from the flange to provide a longitudinal recess opposing the flange groove and tending to wedge the packing between the assembled members.

6. A pair of frame members constituting the corner joint of a cabinet or the like, one of the members having a channel and a flange spaced therefrom, and the other member having a tenon fitting within the channel and a surface opposed to the face of said flange, the tenon having a longitudinal groove for the reception of packing and the flange having a similar groove, and packing material disposed within each of the respective grooves and compressed between the opposed faces of the members, the joint including opposed surfaces of the respective members which meet at an angle and which are disposed between the respective packings.

Signed by me at Ilion, New York, this 3rd day of October, 1930.

WILLIAM R. RIX.