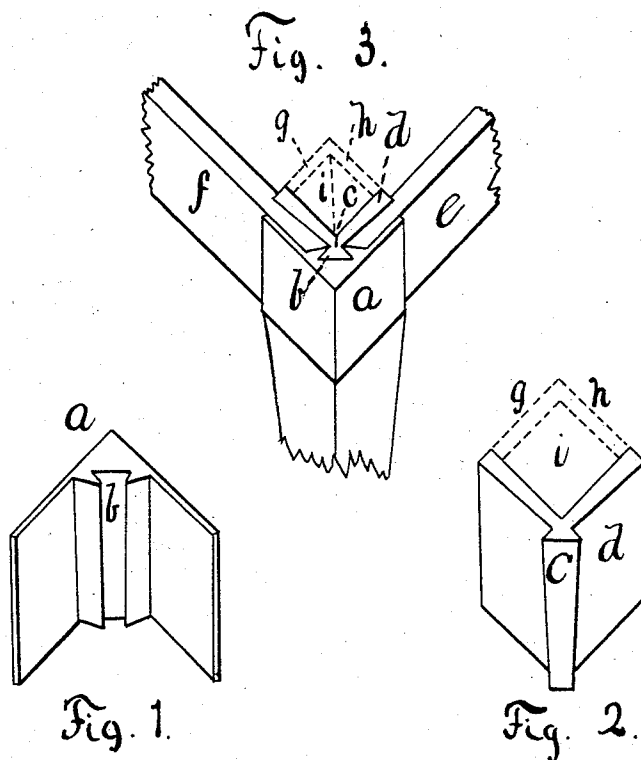


C. T. CLEAVELAND.
 Joints for Furniture.

No. 153,664.

Patented Aug. 4, 1874.



Witnesses.
 Fred Foster
 Robert Fuller

Inventor.
 Caleb T. Cleaveland
 By *Amos Lincoln* *Att'y*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CALEB T. CLEAVELAND, OF OLD TOWN, MAINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN JOINTS FOR FURNITURE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,664**, dated August 4, 1874; application filed September 11, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CALEB T. CLEAVELAND, of Old Town, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Joint for Furniture, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, that will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 shows an elevation of the outside angle-iron; Fig. 2, a view of the right-angled wedge, and, in dotted lines, the leg-socket; and Fig. 3, a view of the complete joint.

Same letters show like parts.

The object of my invention is to furnish a device for securing the joints or corners of furniture, boxes, and articles of like nature, in a simple and durable manner, without the aid of glue or screws. Moreover, from the construction of the joint, the furniture, &c., may be easily taken apart for packing or transportation, and as readily set up again when desired.

My device will be readily understood on reference to the drawing.

At *a* is shown an angle-iron, its outer sides forming the angle required. At the apex is a vertical groove, *b*, dovetailed, as shown. Into this groove fits a dovetailed flange or rib, *c*, upon a right-angled (when the required angle is a right angle, as in the illustration) wedge, *d*, the sides of which, when it is inserted in the groove *b*, are parallel, or nearly so, to the sides of the angle-iron, at a little distance from them, forming sockets in which the sides *e f* of the table or other article are to be placed. In practice, the sides *e f* are put in

place within the angle of the angle-iron, and the wedge-iron *d* inserted and driven down. If the inner surface of the iron *a* and the outer surfaces of the wedge *d* are left rough, as when cast, the coarse surface will retain the wood effectually, making a strong and cheap joint. But in order to secure the sides with more certainty, the irons *a* and *d* may be so formed as to make a dovetail space between them, as in Fig. 3. They may also be dovetailed as to their vertical section, if desired, and the groove *b* and flange *c* may decrease in size toward the bottom, in order to make the joint still closer. But these are matters of mechanical construction, and are subject to variation at pleasure.

The angle-iron *a* may be continued downward, to form a metallic leg for the furniture; or the interior wedge-iron may be provided with the two additional sides *g h*, forming a socket, *i*, to receive a wooden leg. When it is desired to take the article apart for packing, the wedge-irons may be drawn out of their sockets with little trouble.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The within-described device for uniting the corners of tables, &c., to wit, the angle-iron *a*, provided with the groove *b*, and wedge-iron *d*, having a corresponding flange, *c*, fitting said groove—their sides, when united, forming sockets to receive the side pieces of the table or other article of furniture, substantially as herein set forth and shown.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 5th day of September, 1873.

CALEB T. CLEAVELAND.

Witnesses:

J. P. WOODMAN,
WM. FRANKLIN SEAVEY.