L. BLAND.

ADJUSTABLE METALLIC FRAME.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 10, 1912.

1,091,623.

Patented Mar. 31, 1914.

Fig. 1.

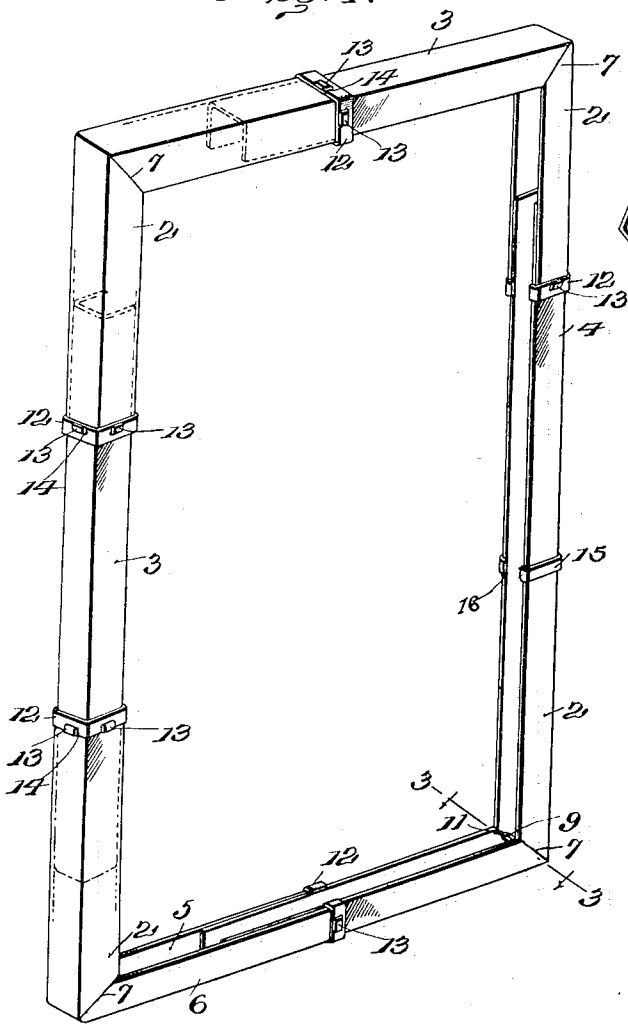


Fig. 2.

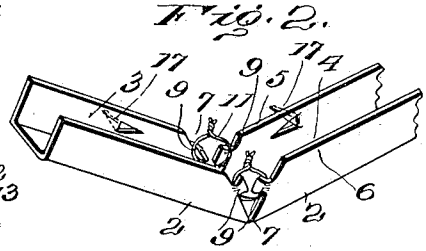
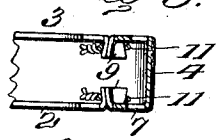


Fig. 3.



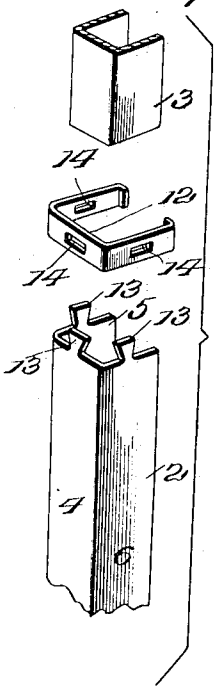


Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.

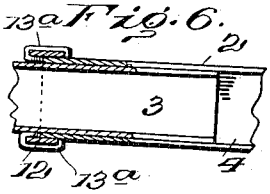
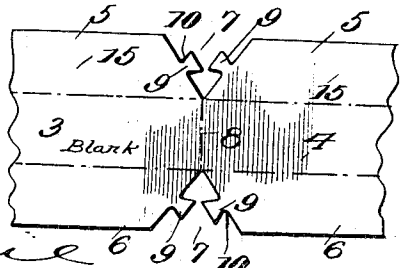


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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ADJUSTABLE METALLIC FRAME.

1,091,623. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 31, 1914.

Application filed February 10, 1912. Serial No. 676,742.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS BLAND, citizen of the United States, residing at Schenectady, in the county of Schenectady and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Adjustable Metallic Frames, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to metallic frames and particularly to frames made up of metallic sections.

The primary object is to provide a frame of this character, in which the sections of the frame include corner pieces, each corner piece being formed of an integral piece of metal, angular in cross-section and bent at right angles and to provide novel means whereby the angular legs of the sections so bent may be held in proper angular relation to each other without the use of solder, rivets or relatively expensive means.

Other objects will appear in the course of the following description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a frame constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail fragmentary perspective view of a corner piece or section before the legs are folded into right angular relation and the clips tightened. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, showing the lugs contacting with each other and the clips tightened. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view of adjacent portions of the telescopic sections of the frame and the joint concealing band, the sections of the band being separated from each other. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view of the blank before it is folded up. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal fragmentary section of the frame at the joint, showing a modified means for holding the concealing band in place.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

As illustrated, my improved frame comprises corner pieces 2, all the corner pieces being of the same character. The ends of these corner pieces may overlap each other as indicated in Fig. 1, but in Fig. 1, I have also shown the use of intermediate pieces or stretchers 3 disposed between the corner pieces so that they provide for a frame of considerable length. Preferably, however, I simply use for the making of the frame four corner pieces 2, each corner piece being formed with the legs or extensions 3 and 4, which are at right angles to each other.

Each corner piece is preferably made of sheet metal angular in cross-section and preferably having the form of a channel iron. The strip of metal, from which the corner pieces are made, has one or both of its flanges, as for instance, flange 5 or the flanges 5 and 6 cut away as at 7, thus permitting the strip of metal to be bent upon the line 8 so as to form two legs 3 and 4 at right angles to each other. In order to hold these legs 3 and 4 in proper angular relation, the flange 5 or each flange 5 and 6 is provided at the edge of the cut-away portion 7 with a projecting lug 9, the lug on one wall opposed to the lug of the opposite wall of the cut-away portion 7, as illustrated in Fig. 3. Preferably, each lug 9 has somewhat the form of a dovetail so as to provide a relatively narrow neck 10.

When the strip from which the corner piece is made is angularly bent to the form shown in Fig. 3, these lugs 9 are bent inward and the faces of the lugs contact with each other. A clip 11 of wire is then placed tightly around both lugs so as to hold the lugs in close juxtaposition to each other. The under cut lateral edges of the lugs hold the wire in place and prevent its slipping off. It will be seen that this wire may be very readily put in position upon the lugs, whereas it would be difficult to rivet the lugs together at this point. Once the clip 11 is is place, it will not readily slip off and will bind the legs of the corner pieces in proper angular relation to each other and prevent any expansion of these legs.

As shown in Fig. 1, two of the corner pieces are larger in cross-section than the two other corner pieces so that a leg of one of the corner pieces will slip into a telescopic engagement with the leg of an adjacent corner piece. This permits the frame to be reduced in size or increased in size to fit any desired picture. The joint, however, formed by one of the legs overlapping the adjacent leg of the other corner piece is objectionable and hence I have provided means for concealing this joint. As illustrated, this means consists of a strip of metal 12, which is supported immediately over the edge of one of the corner pieces, concealing the joint,

and forms apparently a bead which extends around the frame sections. This band is angular in form and conforms to the cross sectional shape of the frame sections, that is, if the frame sections are U-shaped in cross-section the band will be U-shaped. The band is held in place by an integral tongue designated 13, which projects from the end of one of the frame sections. The band 12 is slotted as at 14 for the insertion of the tongue 13 and after the band is in place upon the frame section, this tongue 13 is bent over in any suitable manner so as to hold the band in place upon the frame. Preferably, there are as many of these tongues 13 as there are sides to the frame section. If the frame section is U-shape in cross-section then there will be preferably three of these tongues 13. I do not wish to limit myself to the placing of these tongues, as, if desired they may be placed on the sides of the frame section and not upon the outer face thereof, at all. These tongues 13 are forced tightly down and the ends of the tongues may be passed beneath the band, or as illustrated in Fig. 7, the tongues need not pass through a slot in the band but may be brought over the band and turned beneath the same. Preferably, however, in order to prevent any slipping of the band, the tongue is passed through the slot. The band 12 is, of course, carried upon the two frame sections, which have the larger legs and which slip over the frame sections which are smaller in cross-section. These bands 12 not only conceal the joint, but add to the ornamental character of the frame by breaking the continuity of its lines. These bands may be ornamented in any desired manner so as to add considerably to the ornamental character of the frame or they may be left entirely plain.

It will be noted that where the frame is closed up a greater degree than illustrated in Fig. 1, the band 12 carried by one of the sections, will be forced toward the ends or sides of the frame and as a consequence the frame will not be in bilateral symmetry, which is necessary in order to give a proper ornamental effect. In order to avoid this, I provide additional bands 15, which are purely ornamental, these bands conforming in shape to the cross-section of the frame and having their terminal extremities 16 bent inward beneath the edges of the said flanges of the frame. These bands may be either removed entirely from the frame or else applied to the frame, sliding along to the desired position and then have their terminal ends inwardly bent to hold the bands in position.

My invention is simple, extremely cheap, and a frame formed of the sections as before described, is strong, rigid, will not buckle, and can be adjusted to suit any desired picture, the frame sections fitting inside each other so closely that the frictional engagement between the frame sections will hold the frame sections in their proper position.

In order that the frame and the inclosed picture may be readily supported on a wall without the use of nails, cords or like fastening devices, I provide prongs 17 which are struck out from the rearmost lateral flange of the upper corner sections and may be forced into the wall. When not supported upon a wall, these prongs may be forced inward somewhat, thus permitting the frame to be readily carried in a trunk without damaging other articles therein.

While I have described my frame as made of sheet metal, as it preferably is, yet the frame might be made of paper or other suitable light and thin material if desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A metallic frame, including corner pieces having legs extending at right angles to each other and formed with miter joints, the adjacent ends of the legs having inwardly turned lugs contacting with each other, and loop-shaped clips embracing said lugs and holding the legs in proper angular relation.

2. A metallic frame, including corner pieces having legs extending at right angles to each other and formed with miter joints, the adjacent ends of the legs having each an inwardly turned lug, each lug being formed with a relatively narrow neck at its junction with the main portion of the leg, the lug on the end of one leg contacting with the lug on the end of the other leg and a clip embracing both of said contacting lugs and disposed in engagement with the narrow necks thereof and holding the legs in proper angular relation.

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

LOUIS BLAND. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
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J. D. YOAKLEY.