(Model.)

H. KRUSE.

JOINT FOR SHOW CASES.

No. 405,672. Patented June 18, 1889.

Fig. 1.

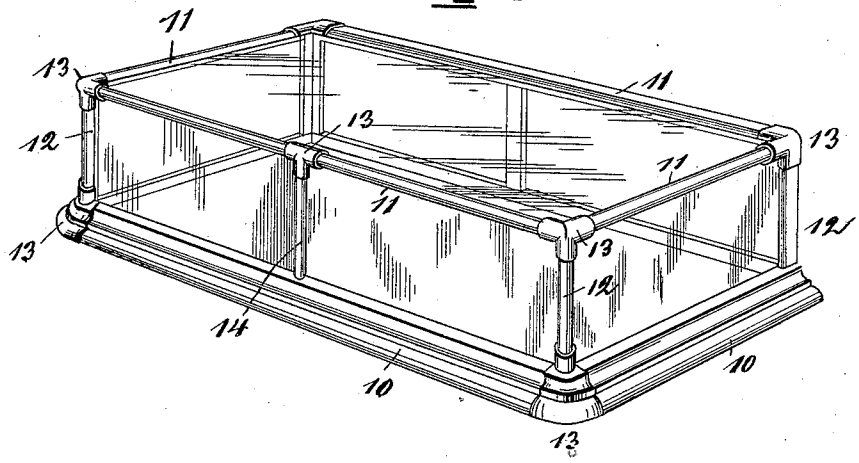


Fig. 2.

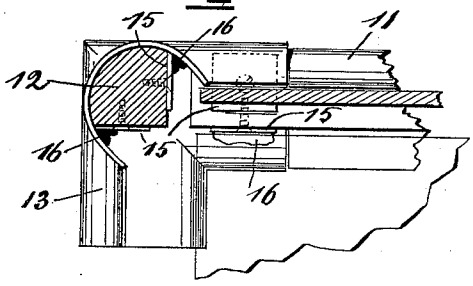


Fig. 3.

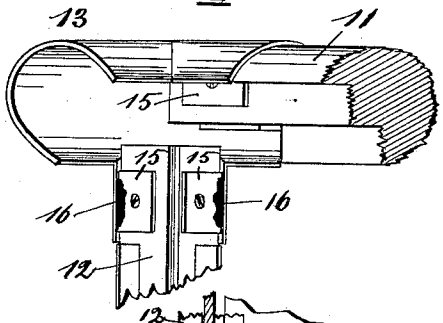


Fig. 4.

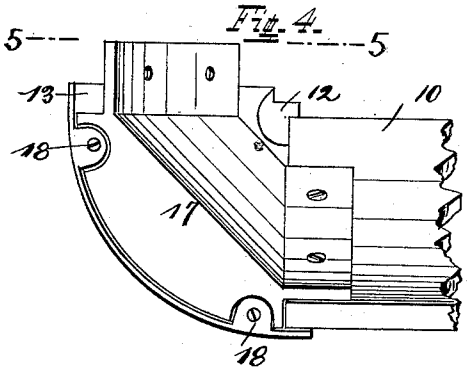


Fig. 5.

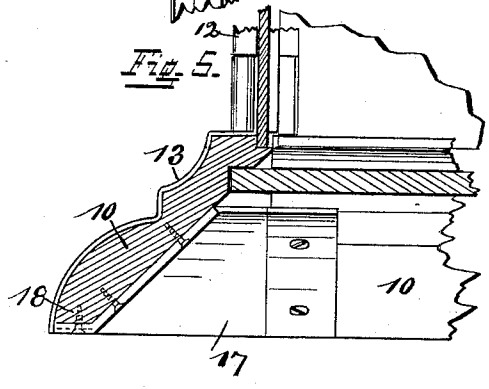
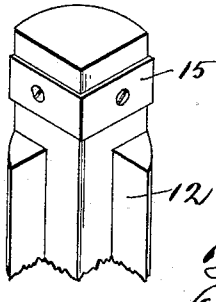


Fig. 6.



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Inventor
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by Carl Spengel his Atty.

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY KRUSE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JOINT FOR SHOW-CASES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,672, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed March 5, 1889. Serial No. 301,829. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY KRUSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Joints for Show-Cases and Similar Structures; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the acompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the construction of show-cases, particularly to the manner of joining the rails and posts, and has for its object the provision of a joint whereby time and labor are saved and a perfect finish attained. In the present mode of construction now used the rails have to be carefully joined first, in some cases glued together, after which the metal corners are screwed on from the inside, having sockets running into holes bored first into the wood. To secure a perfect meeting of all holes and sockets on a corner, so the screws can be put in from the inside, is a laborious task. On account of being often handled during the long and tiresome fitting process, the wood-work can never be finished before put together, because it would be ruined again before leaving the shop. In my manner of construction all wooden parts may be finished individually and before joining, which is much easier than after the whole is connected together, forming a bulky object. The joining in my new way requires only a few minutes, since no gluing, fitting, or mitering is required and the danger of spoiling the finish is small. Finally, I save in large show-cases between twelve and eighteen inches of wood-work on each case, because the rails need only partly enter their sockets, whereas in the old way of construction they run fully into the sockets until they meet. This is especially of account in the heavier base-rails. I attain these objects in the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows in a perspective view a style of show-case to which my improvements are applicable. Fig. 2 is a section through one of the corner-posts, looking up from below. Fig. 3 is a perspective elevation of one of the corner-joints, looking at it from inside the case, parts of the post and rail being shown. Fig. 4 is an under side view of one of the lower corner-joints. Fig. 5 is a section on line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the end of one of the posts.

10 are the base and 11 the top rails. 12 are the corner-posts, all these parts being of wood. On their inner side the base-rails have one the top rails and posts two rabbets for the reception of the glass plates. All these parts, posts, and rails run into metallic ornamental socket-joints 13, preferably polished or plated on their outer side, whereby they are jointed to each other, except in case where an intermediate post like 14 is used, when one end of the latter may run directly into the base-rail. The metallic socket-joints 13 differ somewhat from each other according to their location and size of wooden parts they have to accommodate. The connection of these wooden parts to the metallic socket-joints is the specific point of my invention and is done by soldering.

In order to be enabled to apply solder to the wooden portions I provide them first with a metallic foundation 15, of any suitable kind or shape, and as most plainly shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 6. In Figs. 2 and 3 little plates, connected with screws, are shown, while in Fig. 6 the two plates are in one piece. A screw alone having a large flat head might in some cases be sufficient. The joining is done by cutting down the ends of the rails or posts, as shown in Fig. 6, so as to enable them to enter their sockets, after which the solder is applied in the corners 16. (See Figs. 2 and 3.) Not in all cases, however, do I use this soldering process, and especially not where the heavier rails—such as base-rails—join. In this case I prefer to connect them first by an angle-iron 17, of cast-iron or other suitable material, to which the metallic socket 13 may be connected by screws 18. The corner-post entering here I connect, however, with solder, as described.

My invention may be applied to any style of show-case or similar structure with straight, inclined, or round sides and where the principal parts are wood.

Having described my invention, I claim as new—

1. In combination with a show-case, the metallic socket-joints 13, wooden parts provided with metallic foundations 15, entering said sockets and the former soldered to the latter, as shown and described.

2. In a show-case, the combination of the angle-iron 17, connecting two rails, the metallic corner socket-joint 13, connected to angle-iron 17, and the third rail or post soldered to the corner socket-joint, as shown and explained.

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

HENRY KRUSE.

Witnesses:
CARL SPENGEL,
N. ROCKHOLD.