Oct. 11, 1927. 1,644,899

J. F. SOUTHGATE

BLANK FOR BRACING BRACKETS

Filed Aug. 8, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

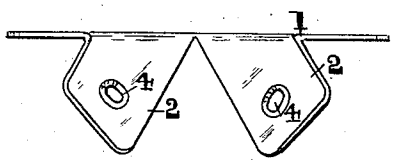


Fig. 1.

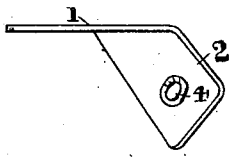


Fig. 2.

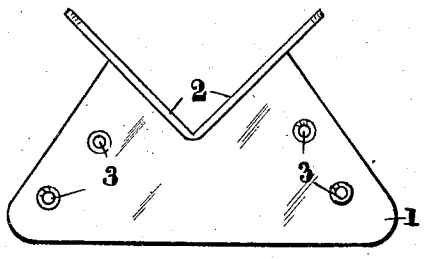


Fig. 3.

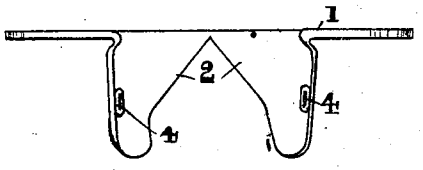


Fig. 4.

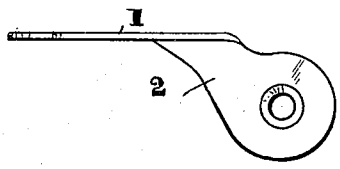


Fig. 5.

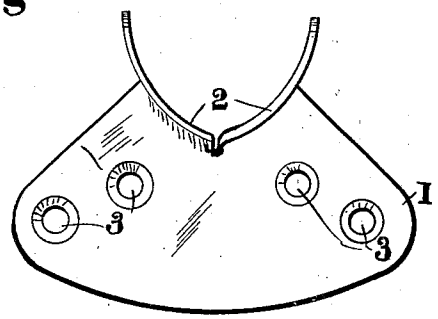


Fig. 6.

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J. F. SOUTHGATE

BLANK FOR BRACING BRACKETS

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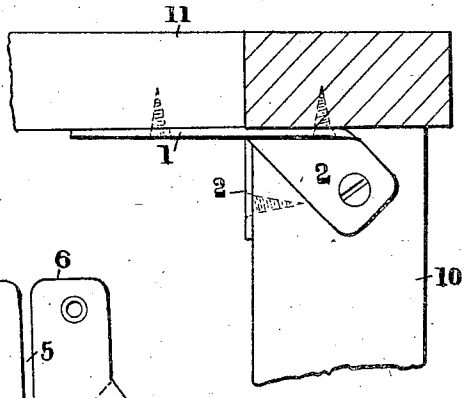


Fig. 8.

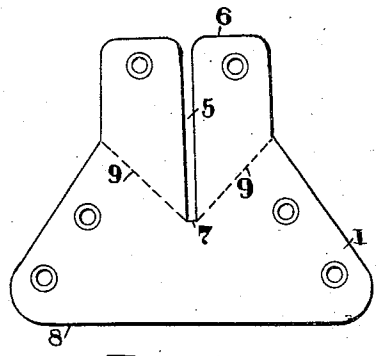


Fig. 7.

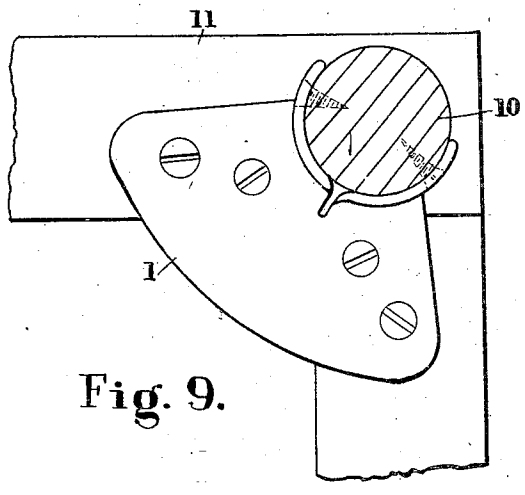


Fig. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES FREDERICK SOUTHGATE, OF CHELMSFORD, ENGLAND.

BLANK FOR BRACING BRACKETS.

Application filed August 8, 1925, Serial No. 48,984, and in Great Britain April 15, 1925.

This invention relates to brackets for use in connection with furniture and the like and more particularly to brackets for connecting or strengthening the connections of the legs of articles of furniture.

A bracket according to the invention comprises a flat base portion provided adjacent to one edge, with wing portions which extend at an angle to the base portion and at an angle to one another.

The device is conveniently formed by stamping out a metal blank, slitting it, from one edge inwardly for a suitable distance and so bending up the metal on each side of the slit as to form wings which extend at an angle to each other. This angle varies according to the use to which the bracket is to be put. Thus, for example, in the application of a bracket to a chair to secure a leg of angular cross section to the body of the chair or to strengthen the connection of the leg, the angle is made to correspond to the angle formed by two adjacent sides of the leg to which the wings are attached respectively, the base portion being secured to the body of the chair. When the leg is of a section other than angular the wings are shaped to correspond substantially to the contour of that part of the leg to which they are to be attached.

In the drawings:—

Figures 1, 2 and 3 are respectively a front elevation, side elevation and plan of one form of the bracket.

Figures 4, 5 and 6 are respectively a front elevation, side elevation and plan of another form of the bracket.

Figure 7 is a plan view of a blank, slitted, ready to form a bracket, such as that shown in Figures 1 to 3, by bending up the metal on each side of the slit.

Figure 8 shows in elevation the form of bracket illustrated by Figures 1 to 3 applied to the frame of a chair (broken away), and

Figure 9 shows in underside plan the form of bracket illustrated by Figures 4 to 6 applied to the frame of a chair (broken away).

Referring to the drawings, in which the same reference numerals are used to indicate corresponding parts in both forms of the bracket illustrated, it will be seen that the bracket comprises a base plate 1 and two wings 2, extending from the base plate at right angles thereto.

The base plate or main section 1 is provided with holes 3 and the wings 2 are provided with holes 4 for enabling the bracket to be secured to the article of furniture to strengthen or form the joint between the parts connected or to be connected together. The opposing side edges of the main section are convergent and the wings 2 are formed by a slot which is disposed between the parallel outer edges of the wings and which extends into the base plate or main section.

The wings 2 extend at an angle to each other, this angle being determined or made to correspond to the angle of the member to be received between the wings 2.

Thus, for example, where a chair or table leg of square cross section is to be attached to the seat frame, or table top as the case may be, the wings are made to extend at right angles to each other as shown in the example in Figures 1 to 3.

The wings 2 may be made to correspond to the contour of the part of the article to be embraced by said wings. Thus, for example, where a chair or table leg of circular cross section is to be attached to the seat frame, or table top as the case may be, the wings 2 are concaved so that together they form a substantially semicircular contour as shown by the example in Figures 4 to 6.

The brackets may be cast, but they are preferably formed by slitting, as at 5 in Figure 7, a flat piece of stiff metal 1, such as steel or fairly thick brass, of any suitable shape, from the middle of one edge 6 (for convenience of description termed the front edge) to a point 7 some distance in from the opposite or rear edge 8, and bending up the metal on each side of the slit along the dotted lines 9, to form the wings 2, the length of the slit determining the angle made between the wings 2.

The pressing up may be effected by dies, which may be such as to impart the concave shape to the wings, as shown in Figure 6, when required.

All corners are preferably rounded, as shown in the examples illustrated.

In practice it is convenient to stamp out a blank, including the slit 5, holes 3, and rounded corners in one operation, and then to bend up the metal on each side of the slit to form the wings 2.

In using the bracket shown in Figures 1 to 3, to connect or strengthen the connection of a leg of square cross section to a chair frame for example, the bracket is arranged

as shown in Figure 8, so that the wings bear on the adjacent sides of the leg 10, and the base plate 1 bears on the underside of the frame 11 of the chair. The wings 2 are then screwed or nailed to the leg and the base plate 1 is screwed or nailed to the chair frame.

The base plate 1 is preferably made of sufficient size to bear on the front or rear member of the chair frame as the case may be and on the adjacent side member thereof, so that it may be screwed to both these members, thus ensuring a strong joint.

The bracket shown in Figures 4 to 6 is used in a similar manner to connect or strengthen the connection of a leg of circular cross section to a chair frame, for example, as shown in Figure 9, the concave wings 2 embracing the leg 10 and being screwed or nailed thereto, and the base plate 1 being screwed or nailed to the frame 11.

The brackets according to the invention are applicable to left and right hand legs of furniture, without alteration in construction.

Although the brackets have been described by way of example, for use in connecting or strengthening the connections of legs of articles of furniture to the body thereof, it is obvious that the brackets can be used for many other purposes, including the connection of arms of articles of furniture to the body portion thereof, the connections being made in a manner similar or analogous to that already described and therefore not necessitating illustration.

I claim:—

A metal blank for forming bracing brackets comprising an appropriate section of sheet metal having the opposing end edges in substantial parallelism with one such edge of materially greater length than the other, the side edges of the blank presenting re-entrant angles one edge of each of which is connected to and disposed at right angles to the shorter of the parallel ends, the blank being divided at right angles to the parallel end edges with a line of division extending from the shorter of such end edges for a distance exceeding the length of the right angle edges of the re-entrant angle sides of the blank, whereby to provide wings including the shorter end portion of the blank adapted to be folded on lines which are inclined with respect to the parallel end edges.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

JAMES FREDERICK SOUTHGATE.