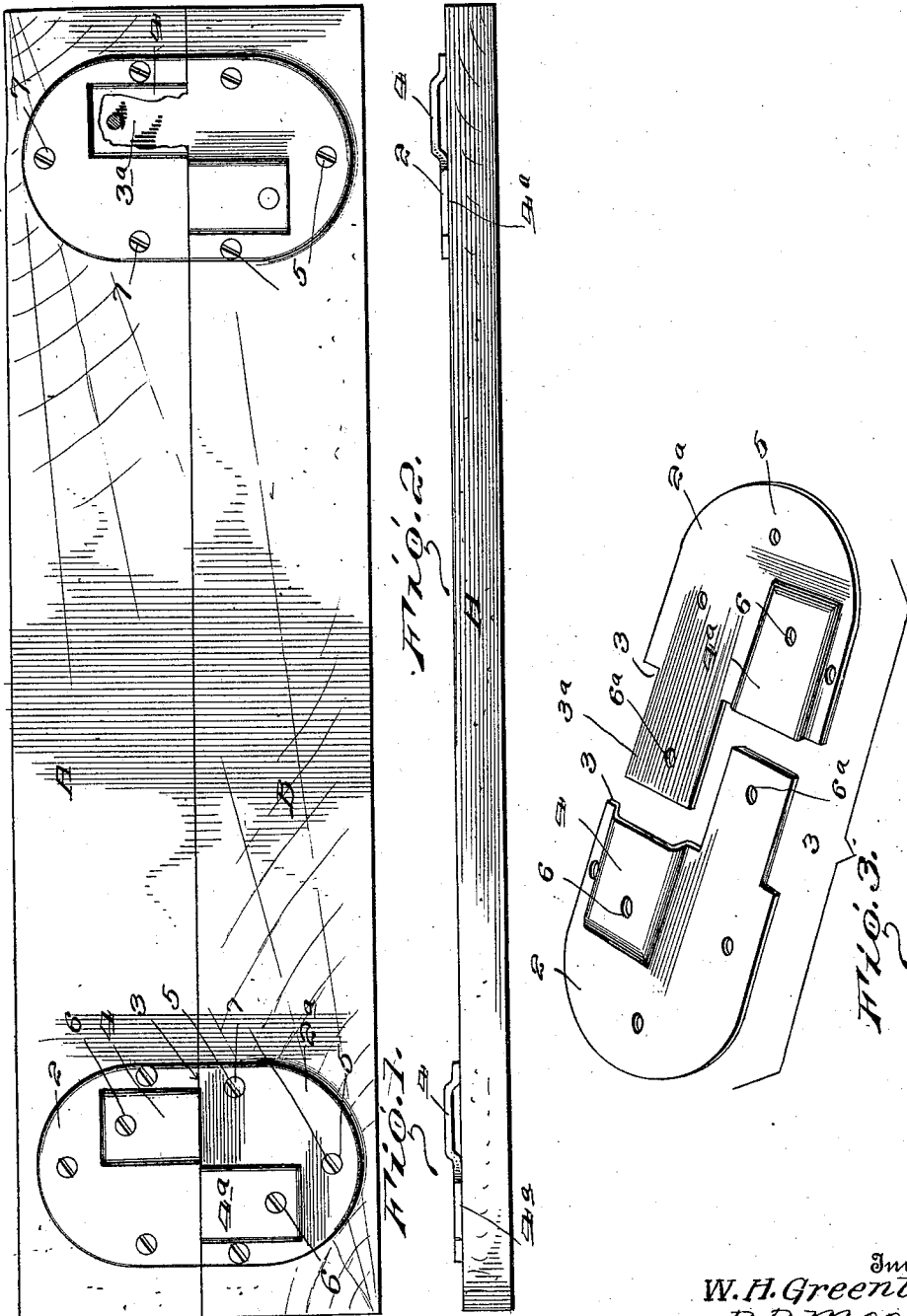


W. H. GREENLEAF, JR. & P. P. MOORE.
JOINTING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 11, 1912.

1,062,456.

Patented May 20, 1913.



Witnesses

Richard E. [Signature]
John [Signature]

By

W. H. Greenleaf & P. P. Moore, Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. GREENLEAF, JR., AND PHILIP P. MOORE, OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

JOINTING DEVICE.

1,062,456.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 20, 1913.

Application filed September 11, 1912. Serial No. 719,886.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. GREENLEAF, JR., and PHILIP P. MOORE, citizens of the United States, residing at Gloucester, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jointing Devices, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to joints and particularly to joints or clasps designed to join together two parts or members such as two boards or two parts of a piece of furniture. Thus our invention can be used to join a mirror frame to the base of a dresser, a chiffonnier, commode, bureau and so forth.

The main object of our invention is the provision of a very simple, cheaply made and easily assembled device comprising a pair of interchangeable interlocking members which when engaged with each other will join the two elements to which they are attached firmly and rigidly and yet permit the ready detachment of the elements when desired.

A further object is to so form these interlocking members that they may be stamped out of relatively thin sheet metal, and in this connection is a further object to form both of the members alike so that they may be interchanged in position and further avoid the necessity of stamping out or otherwise forming two different members.

A further object is to provide interlocking members, each having a tongue and a socket, the tongue of one member being inserted in and engaged with the socket on the other member, the tongues being so formed that they may be attached to the opposed element of the two elements on which the jointing plates are mounted.

Our invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing wherein,

Figure 1 is a plan view of two elements connected by our improved joint device. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of one of said elements with the joint plate attached thereto. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the two joint plates separated from each other.

Referring to these drawings A and B designate two contiguous portions or elements, such for instance, as a part of a mirror frame and the back board of a chest of drawers upon which the mirror frame is to be mounted.

The jointing device comprises two plates

of relatively thin sheet metal, both plates having the same form, one of these plates, however, being designated 2 while the other plate is designated 2^a. As illustrated each plate is semi-oval in form, and the straight edges of the plate, designated 3, are adapted to abut against each other. The plates 2 and 2^a are so disposed upon the elements which they are designed to connect that the straight edge of each plate will be in line with the edges of the elements. Each plate is formed with a tongue 3 or 3^a which projects out from the straight edge of the element and which is, of course, formed integral with the plate and of the same thickness as the plate. Each plate is also formed with a socket 4 or 4^a which is stamped out or otherwise formed upon the plate, and which is just deep enough to snugly receive the tongue of the opposed plate. This socket has, of course, the form of the tongue which is to be inserted therein. The socket of each plate is on one side of a median line extending longitudinally through the plate while the tongue of the same plate is on the other side of this median line. Each plate 2 and 2^a is formed with a plurality of perforations 5 through which screws may pass to hold the plate to the elements A and B, and each socket is likewise formed with a perforation 6 for the passage of an attaching screw. Each tongue is also formed with a perforation 6^a which when the tongue is placed within its corresponding socket registers with the perforation 6 for the passage of a screw 7 whereby the tongue is held in engagement with the element directly beneath.

It will be particularly noted that the plate 2 is precisely like the plate 2^a but is simply reversed in position, thus only one form of plate has to be manufactured in order to provide two plates which will engage each other and interlock. The plates 2 and 2^a are so disposed that their straight edges 3 abut against each other so that the tongue of one plate is out of alinement with the tongue of the other plate, but in alinement with the socket thereof; in other words, the tongues having a staggered relation with each other.

It will be seen that we have provided a very simple and effective means of jointing two elements and that the plates forming these elements may be very cheaply manu-

factured. It will be noted that the two members may be very readily engaged with each other and that after the screws 7 are driven home the articles or elements A and B will be very quickly and rigidly fastened to each other.

One of the advantages of our invention residing from its cheapness and simplicity is that it requires the services of but one man in putting together the various parts, as for instance, the various parts of a piece of furniture, and that it requires the setting of only two screws after the tongues are inserted in the sockets in order to hold the parts rigidly in engagement with each other.

It will be, of course, seen that we may modify our device to some extent without departing from the spirit of the invention and that we do not wish to be limited to the precise arrangement or position of the screws illustrated.

The plates 2 and 2^a are preferably made of steel or wrought iron or of material of sufficient strength to serve the purpose intended.

It will be seen that as the device is made of flat sheet metal it will take up very little room, which is of particular advantage in many cases, as for instance, where the device is to be used for the purpose of jointing a mirror frame to the back board of a dresser, as it permits the article of furniture to be moved up close to the wall.

We, of course, do not wish to be limited to any particular use for this jointing device, but it is obvious that it may be used in a large number of situations other than those referred to heretofore.

Having thus described our invention what is claimed is:

1. A device for jointing contiguous elements comprising mating flat plates, each having perforations whereby it may be attached to said elements, each plate having a raised portion forming a socket and a laterally adjacent tongue projecting in a direction opposite to the socket, the tongue of one plate engaging in the socket of the other plate.

2. The combination with contiguous elements, of mating flat plates disposed upon the faces of said elements and opposed to each other, fastening devices holding the plates to the elements, each element being formed with a slightly raised socket and a laterally adjacent tongue, said tongue being perforated and each socket being perforated correspondingly, the tongue of one plate entering into the socket of the other plate and screws passing through said sockets and tongues.

3. As an article of manufacture a joint plate perforated for attachment having a straight edge with a flat perforated tongue projecting therefrom, the plates adjacent the inner line of said tongue being pressed outward to form a socket of the same width as the tongue, said socket being perforated.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. GREENLEAF, JR. [L. S.]
PHILIP P. MOORE. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."