April 13, 1954 J. CARISI 2,674,769

CORNER CONSTRUCTION

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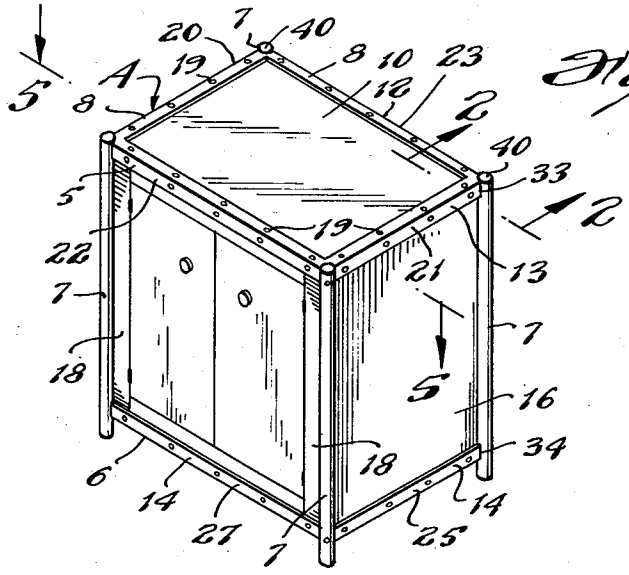


Fig. 1.

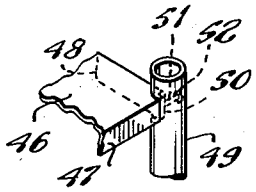


Fig. 8.

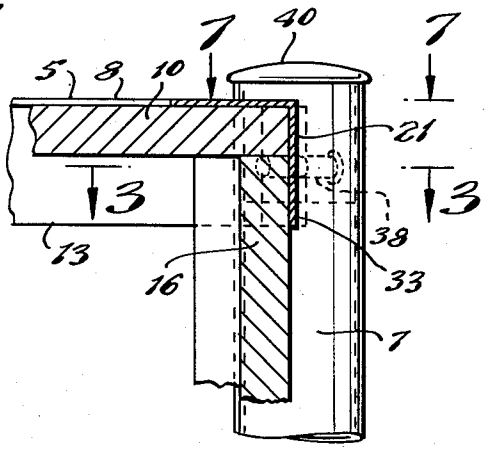
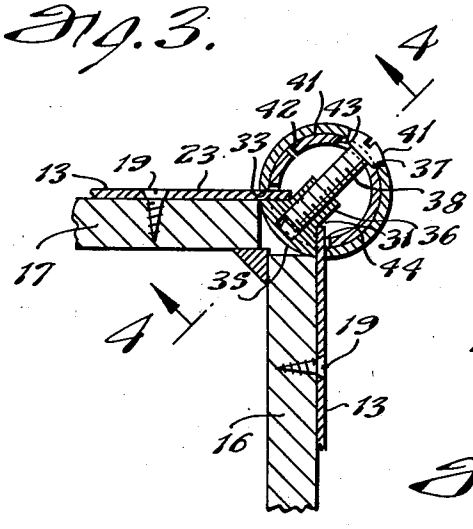


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



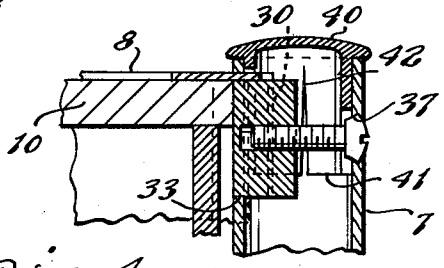


Fig. 4.

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Fig. 5.

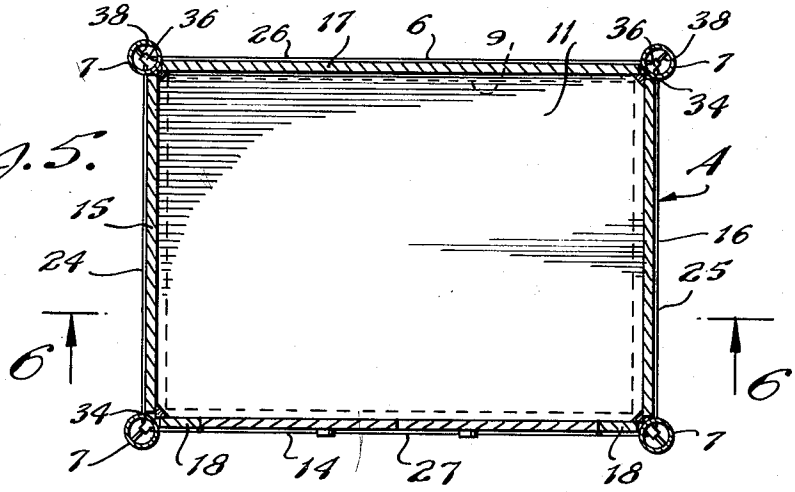


Fig. 6.

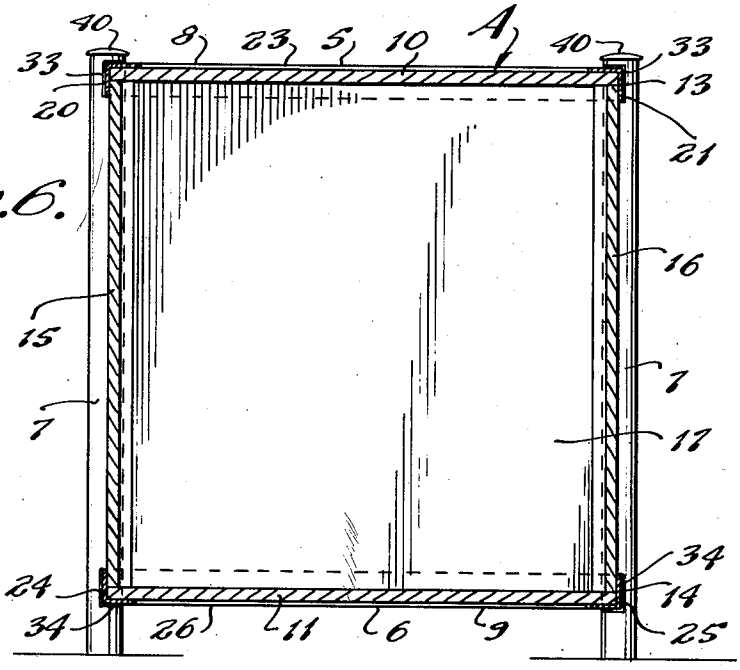
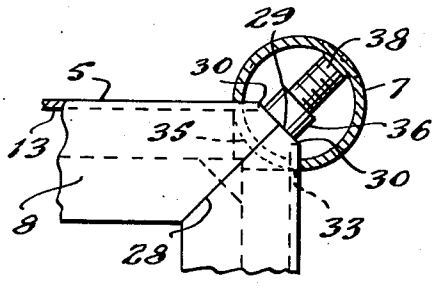


Fig. 7.



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CORNER CONSTRUCTION

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Application May 27, 1950, Serial No. 164,663

1 Claim. (Cl. 20—92)

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This invention relates to corner constructions and while not limited thereto the same has particular reference to an improved corner construction for an article of furniture.

The invention has in view a corner construction for articles of furniture such as cabinets, chairs, tables and the like which can be produced at low cost by quantity production methods and which provides a strong durable corner support.

Another object of the invention is to provide a corner construction of said character which includes a tubular corner member together with means for connecting the same with adjacent parts of the article of furniture so that the downward stress due to the weight of the article of furniture is transmitted directly to the corner member without the necessity of employing gussets, struts or cross braces.

Still another object of the invention is to provide novel means for securely fastening the corner member to the article of furniture.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a corner construction which is pleasing in appearance, which can be readily assembled and disassembled and which is efficient for its intended purpose.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, reference is now made to the following specification and accompanying drawings in which the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a cabinet provided with corner constructions embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view taken approximately on line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged fragmentary horizontal sectional view taken approximately on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary vertical sectional view taken approximately on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is an enlarged horizontal sectional view taken approximately on line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is an enlarged vertical sectional view taken approximately on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary top plan view of one of the corner constructions with the tubular member in section taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective view of a modified form of corner construction embodying the invention.

In the drawings the invention is illustrated in its application to a cabinet indicated generally by the reference character A, but it is to be understood that the corner construction may be utilized in any article of furniture or other construction for connecting adjacent parts or walls together so as to provide a corner support therefor.

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As illustrated, the cabinet A includes upper and lower rectangular frames 5 and 6 which are secured to tubular corner members 7 and together therewith make up the corner constructions. The rectangular frames 5 and 6 are of angulated formation in cross-section and are arranged with the horizontal flange 8 of the upper frame 5 extending inwardly into overlying relation with the marginal portions of the top wall 10 of the cabinet and with the horizontal flange 9 of the lower frame 6 extending inwardly into underlying relation with the bottom wall 11 of the cabinet. The top wall 10 and the bottom wall 11 are secured to the horizontal flanges 8 and 9 of the upper and lower frames 5 and 6 respectively by screws 12 or equivalent fastening means. The vertical flanges 13 and 14 of the upper and lower frames 5 and 6 respectively extend into overlying relation with the upper and lower edge portions of the opposite side walls 15 and 16, the rear wall 17 and the front wall frame 18 of the cabinet. The said side and rear walls and front wall frame are secured to the vertical flanges 13 and 14 of said frames respectively by screws 19 or equivalent fastening means.

The upper frame 5 consists of oppositely disposed side bars 20 and 21 and front and rear bars 22 and 23, while the lower frame 6 consists of oppositely disposed side bars 24 and 25 and front and rear bars 26 and 27. The horizontal flanges 8 and 9 of the said bars are mitered at their ends with the mitered edges 28 of adjacent bars being disposed in abutting relation. The horizontal flanges are also cut at their outer ends to provide end edges 29 which are located in right angular relation with the mitered edges 28. The vertical flanges 13 and 14 of said bars are cut on vertical lines at their ends to provide vertical edges 30 which are coincident at their upper ends with the ends of the edges 29 of the bars respectively and provide openings 31 between the vertical flanges at the junctures of adjacent bars.

The tubular corner members 7 are of any preferred cross-sectional configuration and have their walls cut away to provide upper and lower rectangular shaped openings 33 and 34 in which the abutting ends of adjacent bars of the upper and lower frames extend. In order to complete

the formation of the corner constructions, corner elements 35 are provided which are disposed against the inside faces of the vertical flanges at the juncture of adjacent bars of the upper and lower frames. The said corner elements are provided with threaded bosses 36 which protrude through the openings 31 into the hollow interior of the tubular corner members 7 in alignment with openings 37 located diametrically of the rectangular openings 33 and 34. The bosses 36 are threadedly engaged by threaded studs 38 mounted for swivel turning movement in the openings 37 for tightening the threaded shanks of the studs 38 in the bosses 36 so as to draw the corner elements 35 into impinging relation against the inside faces of the vertical flanges at the juncture of adjacent bars of the upper and lower frames 5 and 6. This corner construction provides a convenient means for securely fastening the upper and lower frames 5 and 6 to the corner members 7 which permits of the ready assembling of the parts or disassembling thereof in the event that the cabinet is to be knocked down and which transmits the weight of the cabinet directly to the corner members without the necessity of employing gussets, struts or cross braces.

The tubular corner members 7 are closed at their upper ends by means of caps 40. The said caps each include an annular flange 41 which is split as at 42 to permit of tight frictional engagement in the ends of said corner members and which is cut away as at 43 and 44 for accommodating the shanks of the studs 38 and the inwardly extending ends of adjacent bars of the upper flange 5.

In the modified form of the invention illustrated in Fig. 8 of the drawings, one of the horizontally disposed walls such as the top wall 46 of an article of furniture is formed with depending flanges 47 and 48 which are arranged in angular relation and spaced apart at their adjacent ends. The said corner construction also includes a tubular corner member 49 having a rectangular recess 50 in the wall thereof in which is fitted the

adjacent end portions of the flanges 47 and 48 together with a portion of the wall 46. A corner element 51 similar to the corner element 35 in the previous form of the invention is positioned against the inside faces of the flanges 47 and 48 and is engaged by a stud 52 similar to the stud 38 in the previous form of the invention mounted for swivel turning movement in an opening in the wall of the tubular corner member 49 for drawing the corner element 51 into impinging relation against the inside faces of the flanges 47 and 48 to thereby securely fasten the parts of the corner construction together.

What is claimed is:

In a corner construction of the character described, a corner member of tubular formation having an opening in the wall thereof forming spaced vertical edges and upper and lower horizontal edges, angulated bars having longitudinally and vertically disposed flanges, said bars having their horizontal flanges mitered and the mitered edges arranged in abutting engagement, said bars terminating at their abutting edges in right angular relation and providing a space between the vertical flanges of said bars, said bars extending into said opening with the vertical flanges disposed against the vertical edges of said corner member and supported on said lower horizontal edges thereof, a corner element arranged between the vertical flanges at the opening therebetween, and a stud mounted for swivel turning movement in said corner member and threadedly engaging said corner element for tightening the vertical flanges of the bars against the vertical edges of the opening in the corner member.

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