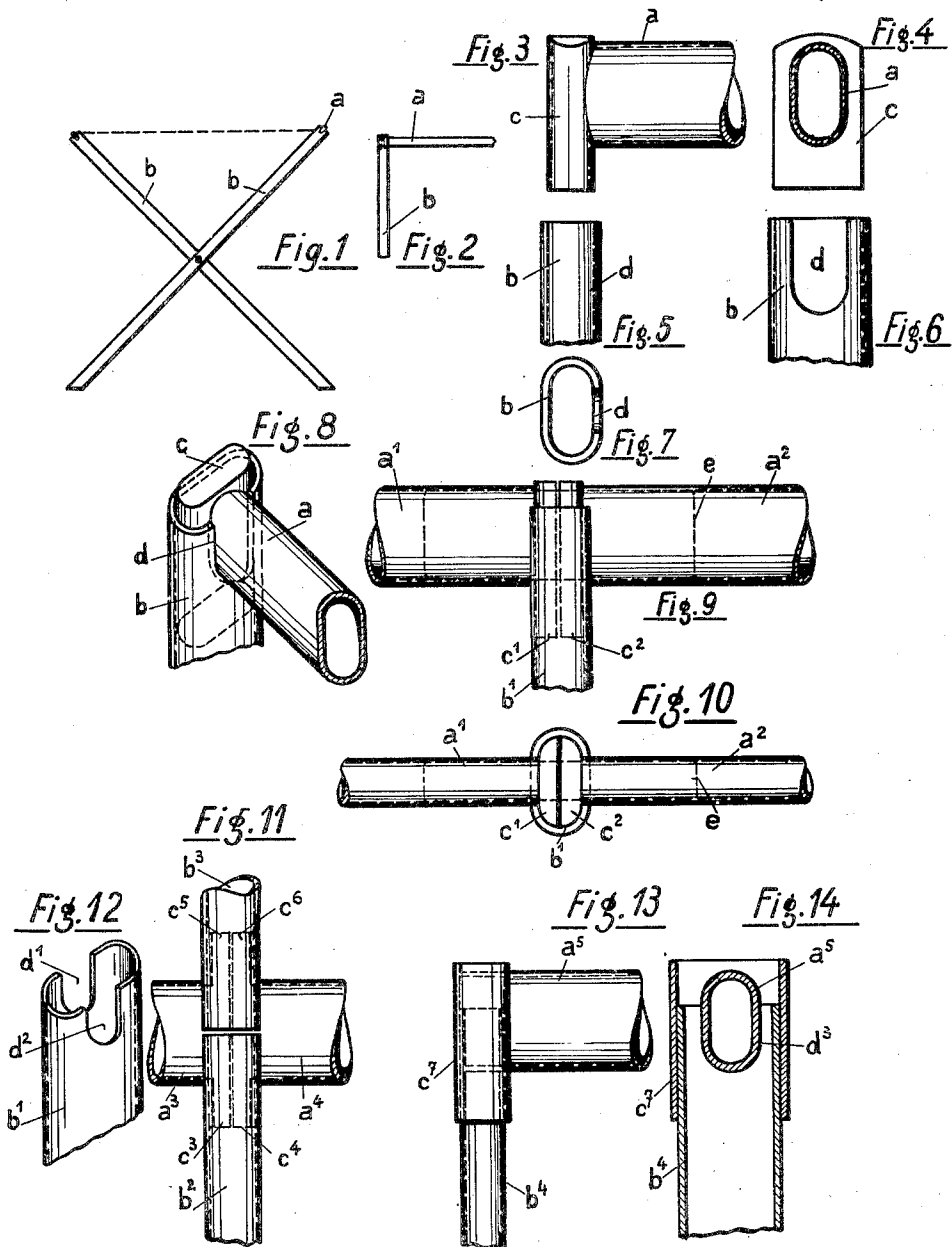


R. WEDEMANN.  
CORNER JOINT FOR FOLDING FURNITURE.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 13, 1921.

1,408,553.

Patented Mar. 7, 1922.



Witnesses:  
Hermann Fahlberg  
Wille Fahn

Inventor  
Richard Wedemann  
by  
C. Remy Atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD WEDEMANN, OF BRUNSWICK, GERMANY.

CORNER JOINT FOR FOLDING FURNITURE.

1,408,553.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 7, 1922.

Application filed August 13, 1921. Serial No. 492,060.

(GRANTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1921, 41 STAT. L., 1313.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RICHARD WEDEMANN, mechanician, a citizen of Germany, residing at Brunswick, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Corner Joints for Folding Furniture, (for which I have filed application, in Germany, Aug. 6, 1920, Patent No. 338,753, and in England, July 2, 1921,) of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in corner joints for folding furniture such as chairs, beds, stretchers, tables, and the like, and the object of the improvements is to provide a strong corner joint which permits the furniture to be readily taken apart and assembled. With this and other objects in view my invention consists in providing one of the elongated members of the piece of furniture at its end with a transverse peg projecting sidewise therefrom and the other one with a socket corresponding to said peg and a longitudinal open slot corresponding to the cross-section of the first named elongated member, and joining said members in such a way that the peg of one member engages in the socket of the other member and projects into the same beyond the longitudinal slot of the same, and that the open slot closely embraces the member formed with the peg.

In order that my invention be more clearly understood an example embodying the same has been shown in the accompanying drawing, in which the same letters of reference have been used in all the views to indicate corresponding parts. In said drawings,—

Fig. 1, is a side view of a table provided with my improved corner joint,

Fig. 2, is a detail view showing one of the corners of the table provided with the joint,

Fig. 3, is a side view of one end of an elongated member provided with a peg,

Fig. 4, is an end view of Fig. 3 showing the elongated member in section,

Fig. 5, is a view of one end of the socketed elongated member,

Fig. 6, is a side view of Fig. 5,

Fig. 7, is a plan view of Fig. 5,

Fig. 8, is a perspective view of the joint,

Fig. 9, is a side view showing a modification of the joint,

Fig. 10, is a plan view of Fig. 9,

Fig. 11, is a side view showing another modification of the joint,

Fig. 12, is a perspective view showing the socketed member of the joint illustrated in Fig. 11,

Fig. 13, is a view showing a further modification, and

Fig. 14, is a vertical cross-section of Fig. 13.

In the figures I have illustrated the joint as used in a table having crossing legs  $b$ ,  $b$  and horizontal bars  $a$  connecting the same and providing a support for the top of the table. But I wish it to be understood that my invention is not limited to the use of the joint in a table.

As appears from Figs. 3 and 4 the elongated member or horizontal bar  $a$  has a transverse peg  $c$  welded or otherwise secured thereto. As shown both the bar  $a$  and the peg  $c$  are in the form of pipes of substantially oval cross-section. At one end the peg  $c$  projects downwards from the bar  $a$  so as to resemble in some way a hook. The other elongated member to be jointed to the member  $a$ , in the present example one of the legs  $b$ , is made hollow at its end or throughout its length, the hollow or socketed portion corresponding to the cross-section of the peg  $c$ . At the side of the bar  $a$  the leg  $b$  is formed with an open slot  $d$  corresponding to the cross-section of the bar  $a$ . For assembling the parts the peg  $c$  is put into the socket of the leg  $b$  so that the slot  $d$  closely embraces the bar  $a$ . As the peg  $c$  projects from the bar  $a$  it passes into the leg  $b$  to a point beyond the lower end of the slot  $d$ , so that its lower part is confined within a solid part of the leg  $b$ .

In Figs. 9 and 10 I have shown a modification in which two bars  $a^1$  and  $a^2$  are connected to a leg member  $b^1$ , said bars being provided each with a peg  $c^1$  and  $c^2$  the cross-sections of which are one half of the socket of the leg  $b^1$  and which in the assembled joint fill out the cross-section of the socket, as will be understood from Fig. 10. The leg  $b^1$  is formed with two longitudinal slots corresponding to the cross-section of the bars  $a^1$  and  $a^2$ . In some cases I prefer to provide a rod  $e$  fitting in sockets provided at the ends of the bars  $a^1$  and  $a^2$  and passing through the pegs  $c^1$  and  $c^2$ . Thereby a very strong joint is produced.

In such cases in which rods  $b^2$  and  $b^3$  are located at both sides of a bar or bars  $a^3$ ,  $a^4$ , I provide a peg or pegs  $c^3$ ,  $c^4$ ,  $c^5$ ,  $c^6$  which

project from the bars  $a^3$ ,  $a^4$  to opposite sides, as is shown in Fig. 11. The length of the slots  $d^1$   $d^2$  of the rods  $b^2$  and  $b^3$  is only about one half the corresponding diameter of the bars  $a^3$  and  $a^4$ . The rods  $b^3$  may be used for example for supporting a tent or the like.

In Figs. 13 and 14 I have shown a modification in which the leg  $b^4$  is fitted in the tubular peg  $c^7$ . As shown the bar  $a^5$  passes into the tubular peg  $c^7$  and it bears within the slots  $d^3$ , said slots being formed in the leg  $b^4$ .

I claim:

1. A corner joint for furniture, comprising an elongated member socketed at its end and formed in the wall of the socket with an open longitudinal slot, and an elongated member having at its end a transverse peg projecting therefrom and fitted with its peg to said socket and embraced by said longitudinal slot, said peg engaging said socket to a point beyond the end of said slot.

2. A corner joint for furniture, comprising an elongated member socketed at its end and formed in the wall of the socket with open longitudinal slots, and elongated members having at their ends transverse pegs projecting therefrom sidewise and fitted with their pegs to said socket and embraced by said longitudinal slots.

3. A corner joint for furniture, comprising an elongated member socketed at its end and formed in the wall of the socket

with open longitudinal slots, elongated members having at their ends transverse pegs projecting therefrom sidewise and fitted with their pegs to said socket and embraced by said longitudinal slots, and a member fitted in longitudinal sockets of the elongated members provided with pegs and connecting the same.

4. A corner joint for pieces of furniture, comprising a pair of elongated members in alinement with each other, socketed at their adjacent ends and formed with corresponding longitudinal open slots, and an elongated member having at its end a transverse peg projecting therefrom to opposite sides and fitted with its pegs in said sockets and embraced by said longitudinal slots.

5. A corner joint for pieces of furniture, comprising an elongated member having at its end an arm projecting transversely therefrom, and an elongated member fitted to said arm and having a longitudinal slot embracing said elongated member provided with the arm, said arm engaging said slotted member to a point beyond the end of the slot.

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

RICHARD WEDEMANN.

Witnesses:

HERMANN VAHLBERG,  
WILLI FAHN.