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CORNER BRACKET FOR TELESCOPIC ENGAGEMENT WITH A TABLE

Filed Oct. 14, 1950

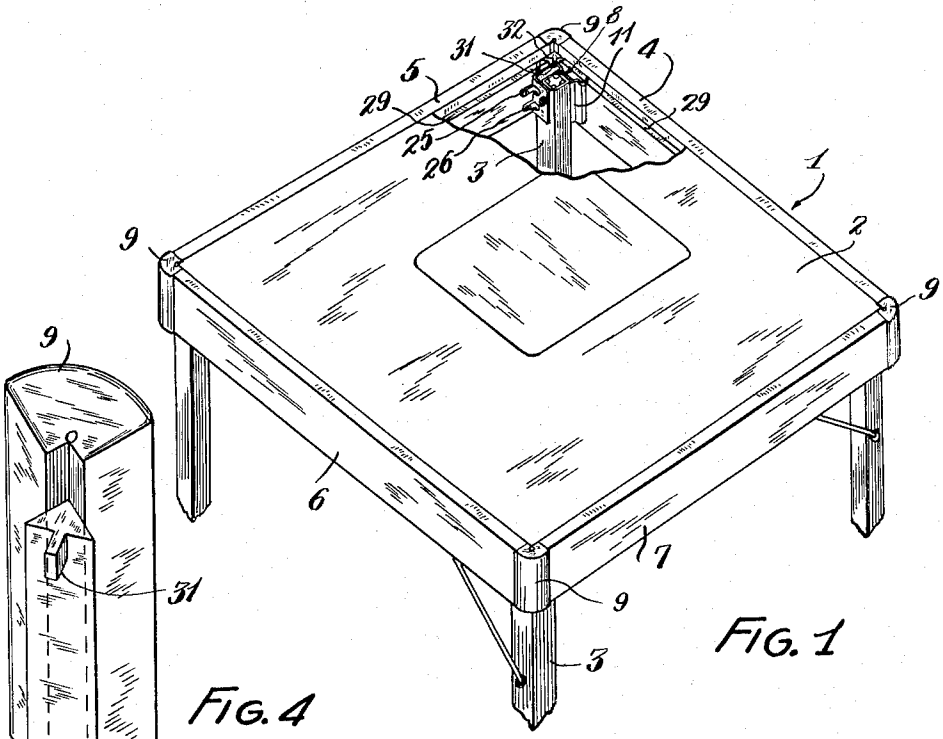


FIG. 1

FIG. 4

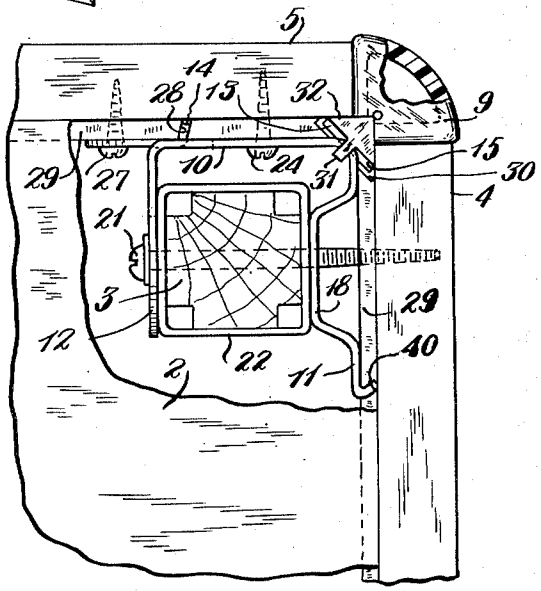


FIG. 2

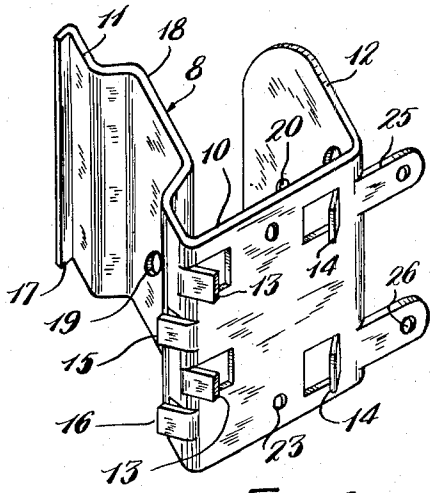


FIG. 3

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CORNER BRACKET FOR TELESCOPIC ENGAGEMENT WITH A TABLE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 311—110)

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This invention relates to corner brackets, especially to corner brackets for use in small tables which have legs pivotally associated with the table.

The general object of this invention is to provide a novel type of a corner bracket for tables of the class described, which bracket is characterized by the simplicity of the engagement of the bracket with the associated table portions and by the effectiveness of the engagement between the bracket, the associated table, and a leg pivotally secured to the table by the bracket.

Another object of the invention is to provide a table bracket particularly suited for securing adjacent apron members of a table together to form a strong corner thereby, which bracket is telescopically engageable with the associated apron members.

Another object of the invention is to secure a table support leg to the table by the same means as are used to engage a corner forming bracket with the table.

Another object of the invention is to provide a corner bracket for a table wherein the bracket is of substantially U-shape in section and wherein a pair of lugs inclined with relation to each other are provided on the bracket and protrude from the remainder thereof for telescopic engagement with portions of a table to secure the bracket thereto.

The foregoing and other objects and advantages of the invention will be made more apparent as the specification proceeds.

One presently best known embodiment of the invention is completely disclosed herein and is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view, partially broken away to better disclose the corner construction, of a table embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary plan view, partially broken away and shown in section, of a table corner of the invention;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a corner bracket of the invention; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a corner pad used in the table of the invention.

The details of the construction shown in the drawings include a combined table and chair which is indicated in general by the numeral 1 and which is of the type shown and described in

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more detail in our previously issued U. S. Letters Patent No. 2,483,062, issued September 27, 1949. This table includes a top 2 which may be removably associated with the remainder of the combined table and chair and it has a plurality of legs 3 that normally are pivotally engaged with corner portions of the table. A plurality of apron members 4, 5, 6, and 7 combine to form the frame for the table and chair 1 whereas the legs 3 usually are pivotally engaged with the table frame by means of individual brackets 8 that are positioned in the corners of the table and chair 1 and secure the apron members together. Corner pads 9 are shown snugly engaged with each of the corners of the table and chair 1 and form resilient bumpers or guards for the combined table and chair, all as more completely illustrated and described in our copending application Ser. No. 190,099, filed October 14, 1950, now abandoned.

As an important feature of the invention, the brackets 8 are each of substantially U-shape in section and each include a base 10 which has a pair of substantially parallel sides 11 and 12 extending therefrom. The base 10 usually is provided with at least one pair of lugs 13 and 14 which are pressed or sheared from the base 10 and extend therefrom oppositely to the arms or sides 11 and 12. Normally the lugs 13 and 14 are inclined towards each other, as best indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawings. These lugs 13 and 14 may be of any desired length and in this instance two pairs of lugs 13 and 14 are provided on the base 10 with corresponding lugs being in longitudinal alignment with each other but being spaced longitudinally or vertically of the bracket 8. The side 11 also normally has lugs 15 and 16 sheared or otherwise cut therefrom to extend from such side with such lugs 15 and 16 being any desired length longitudinally of the bracket and being aligned longitudinally of same. A continuous integral edge flange or lug 17 is provided on the side 11 and is turned outwardly of the bracket 8 with the lug 17 and the lugs 15 and 16 being inclined inwardly towards each other so that the sets of lugs 13 and 14, and the lugs 15 and 16 with the lug 17 combine to form means which can be used to engage the bracket 8 temporarily with a table and to aid in retaining such bracket in permanent engagement with the table.

Normally the side 11 of the bracket has a flat offset portion 18 provided therein intermediate the lateral margins of such side, which portion may extend the length of the bracket 8. In order to aid in positioning the legs 3 by the brackets 8, a pair of aligned apertures 19 and 20 are formed in the sides 11 and 12, respectively, of the brackets with such aperture 19 usually being in the offset portion 18 of such side of the bracket. Thus a screw 21 can extend through the apertures 19 and 20 and engage with the apron member 4 to secure the bracket thereto, and to engage a leg 3 pivotally with such portion of the table. The leg 3 may be made from wood and have a metal or plastic cover 22 provided thereon which facilitates pivotal engagement of such leg with the bracket of the invention.

The base 10 of the bracket 8 may have apertures 23 therein for receiving screws 24 to engage the base portion of the bracket with the apron member 5 and aid in securing such apron members 4 and 5 together for forming the desired table frame. If desired, additional lugs 25 may be struck from the brackets 8 and protrude therefrom in the general plane defined by the base 10. The lugs have holder apertures 26 therein for receiving screws 27 to anchor the bracket 8 more securely to the apron member 5.

The engagement of the bracket 8 with the associated apron members 4 and 5 is best shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings which indicate that a slot 40 is provided in the apron member 4 for receiving the continuous lug 17 formed on the side 11 whereas a slot 28 is provided on or in the apron member 5 for engaging with the aligned lugs 14 provided on the base portion of the bracket of the invention. It will be noted, of course, that these slots 40 and 28 are positioned at acute angles of inclination with relation to the inner surface of the apron member so that the slots are complementary to and smoothly receive the lugs provided on the brackets and thus facilitate and strengthen the engagement of the brackets with the associated apron members.

Usually the apron members 4 and 5 have shoulders 29 provided on the inner surfaces thereof by which the top 2 usually is secured to and carried by the table and chair 1 of the invention. Fig. 2 best shows that these shoulders 29 are cut or beveled off in a direction extending longitudinally inwardly of the apron members to provide overhanging edge portions 30 that usually extend the height of the apron member. These edge portions 30 are provided for receiving and engaging with the sets of lugs 13, and 15 and 16 provided on the brackets 8 whereby such brackets can be telescoped into engagement with the apron members and have all of the lugs provided thereon received in slots or openings provided in the associated apron members for snugly engaging with the brackets and positioning same. The brackets are finally and fixedly positioned by the screw means or similar devices referred to hereinbefore. The corner pads 9 may have little lugs or protuberances 31 provided at the inner upper ends thereof to abut against the upper surfaces of the brackets 8 for limiting telescopic engaging movement of the corner pads with relation to the associated table frame.

The corner pads 9 each have a lug 32 extending laterally from the inner edge thereof and these lugs engage the inner surfaces of the adjacent apron members. Relative telescopic action engages the corner pads with assembled apron members.

In some instances only lugs like the lugs 14 and 17 may be used, or, possibly just the lugs 13, 15 and 16. Also said lugs may extend at any desired angles but normally will be at an angle other than perpendicular to the inner surface of the apron members, so that the lugs used can be oppositely inclined with relation to each other.

It should be observed that the corner pads, or removable corners 9 used in the tables may be of any desired shapes or sizes. In fact, the aprons of the table may form the complete table corner and avoid use of any separate corner members. The bracket of the invention can readily be engaged with such apron members usually to engage with a pair of slots formed in each table apron. Additional screw holes may be formed in the side 11 of the bracket, if desired. The table 1 may be of any size.

It will be appreciated that the bracket 8 may be made from any suitable material, usually metal, and that such bracket usually is formed from a flat metal plate. One particular advantage of the use of the bracket of the invention is that the use of same materially reduced the number of screws required to secure the bracket tightly to the associated apron members to form a desired rigid table construction. By reducing the number of screws used in securing the bracket in place, the chances of splintering the ends of the apron members when securing them together is materially reduced. Also, the screws are positioned farther from the table corner in a table of the invention. Of course, there is also an appreciable saving in assembly time and cost in using a bracket as described herein. Thus it is submitted that a novel type of a bracket has been provided which is sturdy in construction and effective in action and which simplifies the engagement of a table frame components together and the pivotal positioning of a leg in engagement therewith whereby the objects of the invention are thought to be achieved.

While one complete embodiment of the invention has been disclosed herein, it will be appreciated that modification of this particular embodiment of the invention may be resorted to without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is:

1. A corner bracket for a table which bracket comprises a metal plate that is substantially U-shaped in section, said plate having a base with a pair of substantially parallel sides extending therefrom and with a pair of lugs of a fraction of the height of the bracket extending from said base oppositely to said sides and being inclined towards each other, one of said sides having a pair of lugs extending outwardly of the bracket and being inclined towards each other, one of said lugs on said side being formed at the corner connecting said side to said base and extending only a fraction of the height of the bracket, said sides having aligned apertures therein for receipt of means for securing a leg thereto, said lugs protruding from the remainder of the bracket for telescopic engagement with apron members to secure the bracket thereto.

2. A corner bracket for a table which bracket comprises a plate that is substantially U-shaped in section, said plate having a base with a pair of substantially parallel sides extending therefrom with a lug extending therefrom oppositely to said sides, one of said sides having a lug extending outwardly of the bracket, said lugs being

inclined with relation to each other and being spaced from the connection of said base to said sides, said lugs protruding from the remainder of the bracket for telescopic engagement with corner forming members to secure the bracket thereto.

3. A corner bracket as in claim 2, wherein one lug on said base section and one lug on said side are provided at the corner connecting such side to said base section and with such lugs each extending only a portion of the height of the corner bracket.

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