(No Model.)

# F. VORNBROCK.

## CORNER BRACE OR BRACKET FOR FURNITURE.

No. 383,841. Patented May 29, 1888.

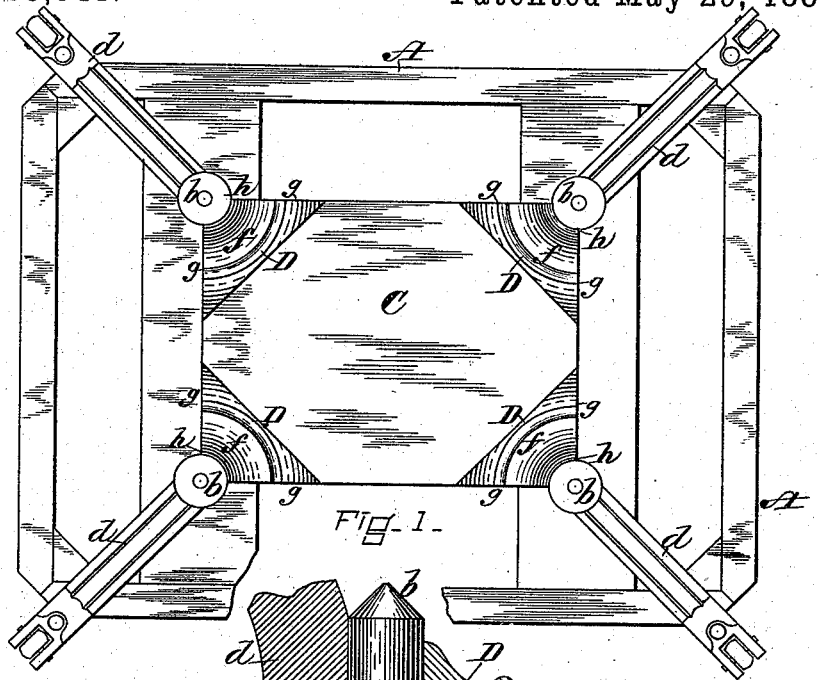


Fig. 1.

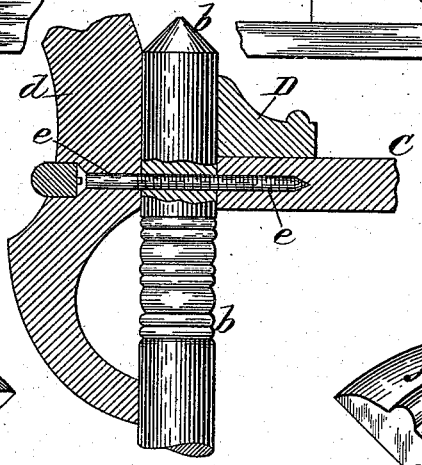


Fig. 2.

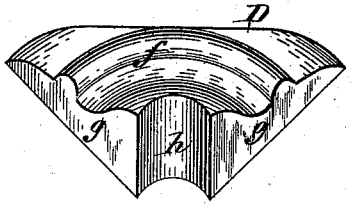


Fig. 3.

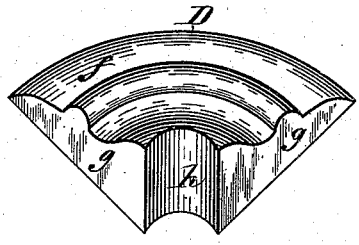


Fig. 4.

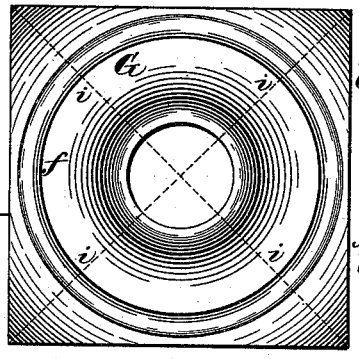


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK VORNBROCK, OF BOSTON, ASSIGNOR TO BARDWELL, ANDERSON & CO., OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## CORNER BRACE OR BRACKET FOR FURNITURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,841, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed February 3, 1888. Serial No. 262,961. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK VORNBROCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Corner Braces or Brackets for Furniture, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the under side of a table having my improved corner braces or brackets applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through one corner of that portion of the table to which the brace is applied. Figs. 3 and 4 are views of my improved corner braces or brackets. Fig. 5 is a plan of the turned block from which my improved corner-braces are cut, on lines radiating from its center.

In the manufacture of tables and other pieces of furniture where ornamental braces or brackets are placed at the corners it is usually customary to employ two braces or brackets at each corner, each brace being composed of a thin strip of wood of ornamental shape, said strips being placed at a right or other angle to each other, as required.

My invention has for its object to provide a stronger and more solid brace or bracket for this purpose than has hitherto been in use; and it consists in a corner brace or bracket cut from a block having a molded surface in such a manner as to present two straight ornamental faces at any desired angle to each other to correspond to the angle of the corner to which the brace is applied, whereby a single solid brace or bracket only is required at each corner, instead of two, as heretofore, thus economizing time and labor and increasing the strength and solidity of the parts.

In the said drawings, A represents a table having four rounded posts, *b*, between which at their lower ends is secured a shelf or platform, C. To each of the posts *b* at its lower end is secured one of the four legs or feet *d*, the inner side of which near the top is made concave to fit the rounded surface of the post *b*, against which it rests, said leg being held firmly in place by a screw, *e*, passing through the foot and post into the shelf C, as seen in Fig. 2. On the under side of the shelf C, at each of its four corners, is placed a brace or bracket, D, consisting of a single solid piece or block having its outer surface, *f*, turned in a lathe or otherwise cut to give it the form of an ornamental molding, said brace having two straight ornamental faces, *g*, at right angles to each other and of a contour corresponding to the molded surface *f*, each face *g* presenting the same effect to the eye on the side of the table on which it is placed as is produced by one of the thin wooden strips or braces hitherto employed, while it is obvious that the solid block D is much stronger and firmer than the said narrow braces or strips, and when glued to the bottom of the shelf C will hold the parts much more securely together, owing to the area of its surface in contact with the shelf C. The outer end or point, *h*, of the brace D is made concave to enable it to fit up closely against the rounded surface of the post *b;* but this end *h* may be of any other desired form to fit the surface against which it is placed.

In making the above described corner braces or brackets D a square block, G, Fig. 5, is first turned in a lathe or otherwise cut to give its surface *f* the desired ornamental form or molding. It is then removed and sawed up into sectors upon the dotted lines *i*, radiating from the center, by which means four braces or brackets D are produced, each having two vertical faces *g*, of ornamental form, at right angles to each other, each side or face *g* taking the place of one of the thin wooden strips or braces heretofore used.

The block G, instead of being square, as seen in Fig. 5, may be turned in the form of a disk, so that when cut up on lines radiating from its center the wider end of each brace will form the arc of a circle, as seen in Fig. 4. I prefer, however, to have the wider end of the brace cut in a straight line, as seen in Fig. 3, as a saving of stock is thereby effected.

It is obvious that the block G, instead of being divided into four sectors or braces, may be cut up into three or any other desired number of sectors, according to the angle at which

it is desired to have the faces *g* inclined to each other, as may be necessary where the corner of the piece of furniture to which the brace is applied does not form a right angle.

The method described of turning a block and then cutting it up radially into sectors enables the braces D to be easily and cheaply manufactured, and it is obvious that as each brace D has two ornamental faces it takes the place of two separate and independent brackets as heretofore constructed, while it possesses much greater strength and solidity and can be applied in less time.

I do not confine myself to the use of the above-described braces D for tables only, as it is evident that they may be applied to pieces of furniture of various descriptions.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the post *b*, leg *d*, having its inner surface concave to fit the post, the shelf C, corner-brace D, having two converging ornamental faces, *g g*, and the screw *e*, passing through the leg and post into the shelf, all constructed and arranged substantially as described.

Witness my hand this 1st day of February, A. D. 1888.

FREDERICK VORNBROCK.

In presence of—
P. E. TESCHEMACHER,
CHAS. E. BARDWELL.