R. P. HICKS.

Wagon-Seat Corner.

No. 208,312. Patented Sept. 24, 1878.

FIG. 1.

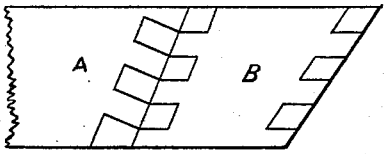


FIG. 3

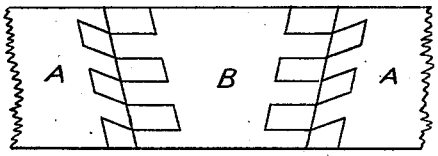


FIG. 2

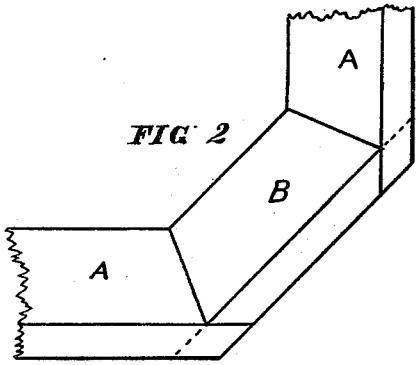


FIG. 4

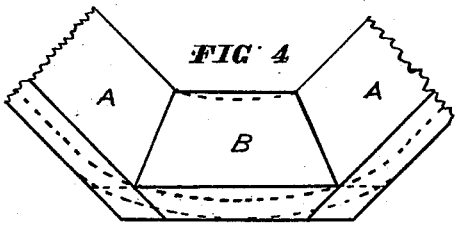


FIG. 5

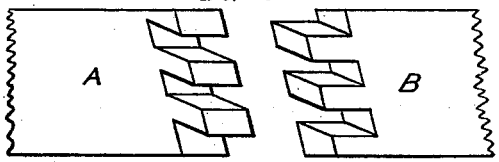


FIG. 6

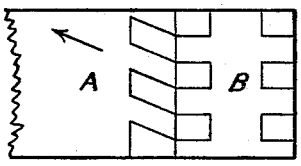


FIG. 7

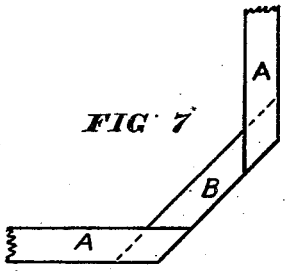
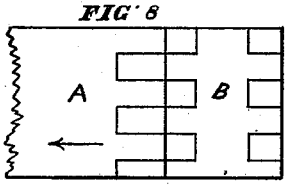


FIG. 8



C. Palmer
S. W. Larsen
Witnesses

Reuben P. Hicks
Inventor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

REUBEN P. HICKS, OF OMRO, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN WAGON-SEAT CORNERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **208,312**, dated September 24, 1878; application filed May 13, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, REUBEN P. HICKS, of the village and town of Omro, in the county of Winnebago and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Construction of the Corners of Boxes or Seats, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my invention relates to the construction of a broken-jointed corner of a box or seat by the use of one or more intermediate pieces connecting the contiguous sides, the joints of which are locked together by fingers. The fingers may or may not be beveled vertically.

It is evident that a corner so made cannot be parted by pressure from the inside, even when the sides have neither a top nor a bottom attached, because the lock of the fingers prevents it.

The extremities of the fingers of each piece reach beyond the recesses between the fingers of the adjacent piece, thus upholding it. The corner is hence necessarily broken-jointed or angular, but may be dressed round after it is put together.

It will be seen that pressure from within or without cannot separate the joints until the pieces are drawn apart laterally, so that the extremities of the fingers will pass by the recesses of the adjacent piece.

There is some advantage in making the fingers beveling, because the joint then can only be separated by drawing laterally, and also upward at an angle corresponding to the bevel, and when the sides are fastened to either a top or bottom, or both, such lateral pull, and especially in an inclined direction, is impossible.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a slope-sided corner. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of a slope-sided corner, and Fig. 4 is a plan of the same. Fig. 5 shows the pieces drawn apart, showing the fingers. Fig. 6 is a side elevation of a vertical-sided corner, showing beveled fingers. Fig. 7 is a plan of the same. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the same, showing square fingers.

A A are the sides of the box or seat. B is the intermediate piece, one or more of which may be used.

The construction of the joint is clearly illustrated in the several figures. In all of them the fingers are shown beveled except in Fig. 8, as I consider it an advantage, though not a necessity, to make them so. In Fig. 8 the arrow indicates the horizontal direction in which the side A must be drawn to separate the joint, while in Fig. 6 the direction must be upward in the direction of the bevel. The corner may be dressed round, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 4. It is especially adapted to buggy seats and boxes.

I claim—

The broken-jointed corner constructed with sides A A and intermediate piece or pieces B, locked together by fingers, the extremities of which in the respective pieces reach beyond the recesses between the fingers of the adjacent piece, substantially as shown and described.

REUBEN P. HICKS.

Witnesses:
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