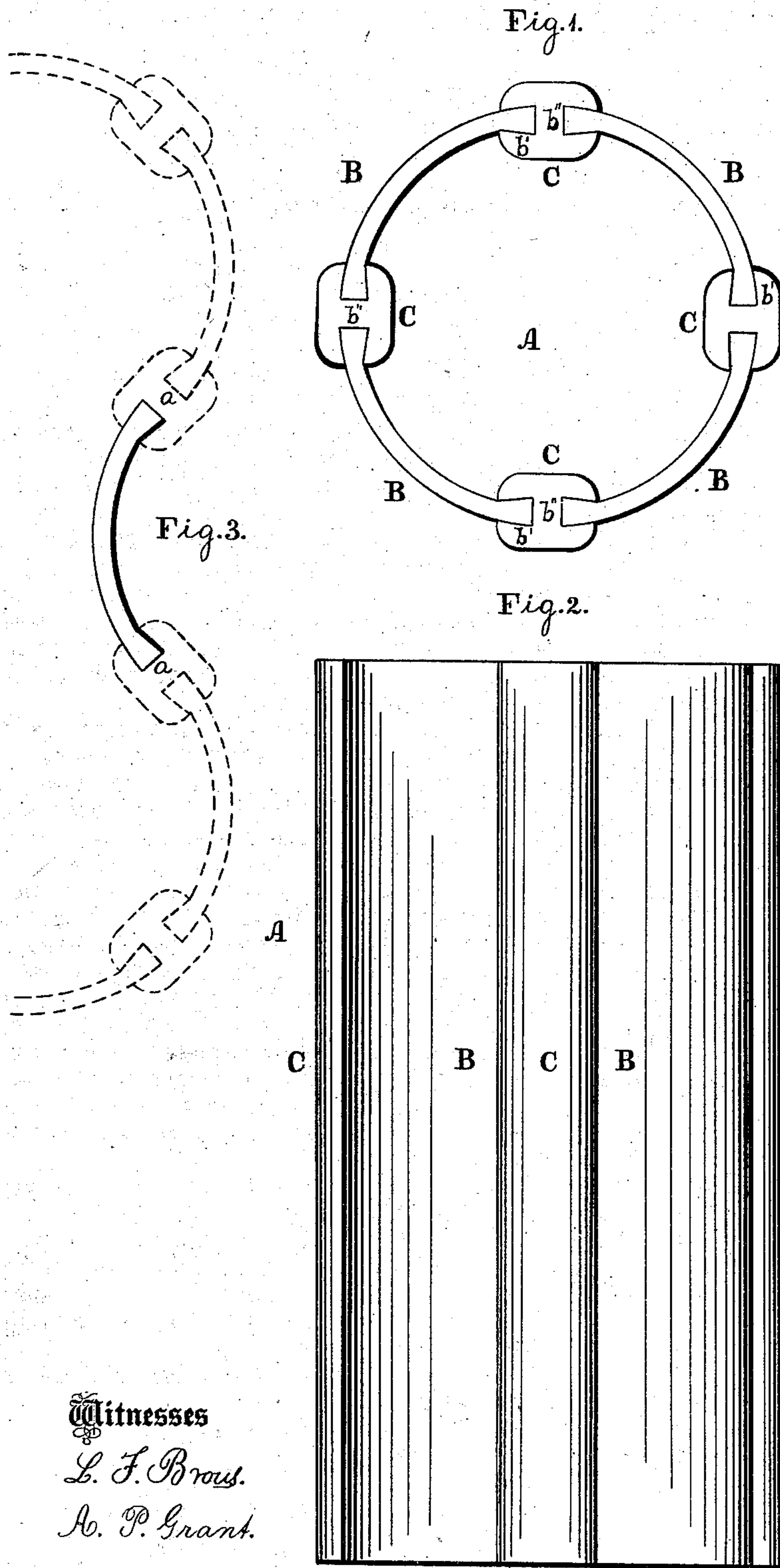


**J. L. CHAPMAN.**  
**Metallic-Columns.**

No. 155,493.

Patented Sept. 29, 1874.



**Witnesses**  
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*Atty.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## IMPROVEMENT IN METALLIC COLUMNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **155,493**, dated September 29, 1874; application filed September 4, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN, of the city and county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Columns; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top or plan view of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation thereof. Figs. 3 and 4 are top views of detached parts.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention consists in forming a wrought-iron column of sections having dovetailed ends and locking-pieces, which are constructed with dovetail channels, into which the ends of the sections are fitted and locked, whereby, in building up the columns, the parts will not separate, the parts of the completed column will be firmly held together and not spread, and various forms of columns may be readily produced.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the column, which is constructed of the sections B B, either curved or angular, which are rolled or otherwise formed of wrought metal, and have dovetailed-shaped locking ends *a a*. These sections are connected by locking-pieces C C, each of which consists of side pieces *b'*, united centrally by a transverse piece, *b''*, so that the piece is somewhat of the form of two T's united at their bases, and there are left at opposite sides channels *b b*, which are dovetail-locking shape and adapted to receive the

ends of the sections B B, as seen in Fig. 1. The adjacent ends of two adjacent sections have a locking-piece, C, slipped over said ends, and so on with all the other sections until the structure is complete.

It will be seen that the ends of the sections abut against the cross-pieces *b''* of the locking-pieces C, and the side pieces *b'* overlap said ends of the sections so as to support them on both sides, whereby the sections will be firmly connected and braced at their joints, both inside and outside.

It will also be perceived that columns may be variously formed by arranging the sections so that curves, bends, or angles may face in and out, as seen in Fig. 3, which, with the dotted lines, illustrates a portion of a many-sided column.

I am aware that it is not new to construct the sections of a column with right-angular ends and the locking-pieces with right-angular channels; but such features do not lock the sections and pieces during the process of building up the column, nor prevent separation of the parts of the completed column, unless the locking-pieces are riveted to an inner ring or some other provision is made. I therefore lay no claim, broadly, to sections and locking-pieces; but

I claim as my invention, and as an improvement in the art—

The locking-pieces C, constructed of the side pieces *b'* and connecting transverse pieces *b''*, forming the dovetail channels *b b*, in combination with the sections B, having dovetail ends *a a*, as herein set forth.

JOSEPH L. CHAPMAN.

Witnesses:

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