(No Model.)

G. H. THOMPSON.

WINDOW SHUTTER.

No. 352,588. Patented Nov. 16, 1886.

Fig. 1.

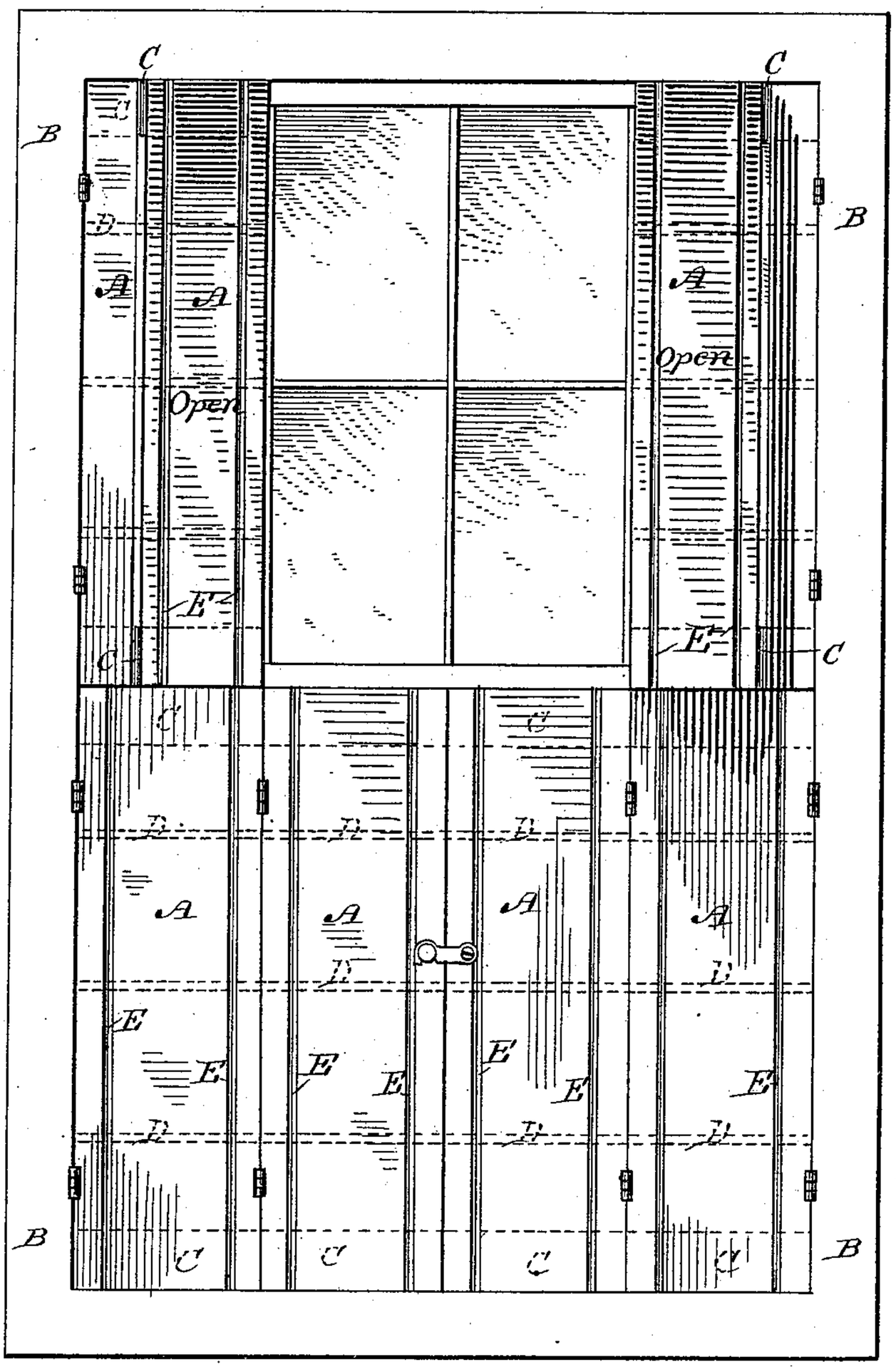
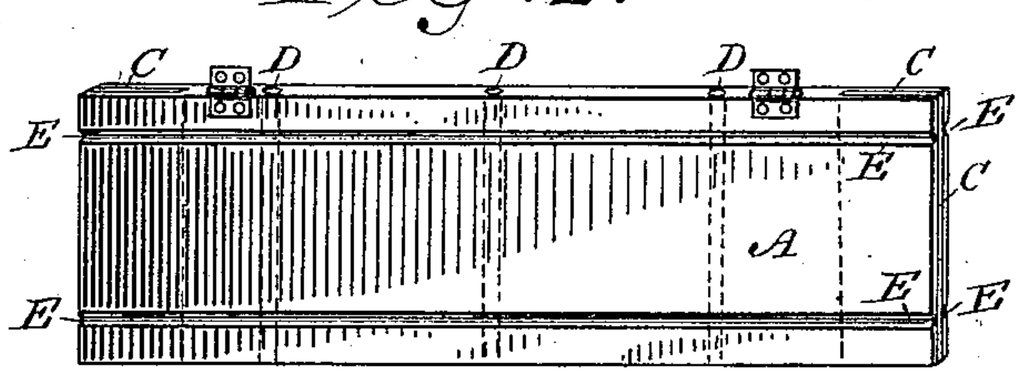


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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GEORGE H. THOMPSON, OF FROSTBURG, MARYLAND.

WINDOW-SHUTTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 352,588, dated November 16, 1886.

Application filed March 27, 1886. Serial No. 196,849. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Frostburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Window-Shutters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates especially to those shutters used upon the interior sides of windows in dwellings, halls, &c., and are used for the purpose of regulating the admission of light thereto.

The object of my invention is to furnish a less expensive shutter, and at the same time one that is as convenient, neat, and durable as those heretofore in use. I attain these objects by the mode of construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of the interior side of a window, with the shutter-doors A and the window-casing B; and Fig. 2, a representation of a door, showing the edge and side and the application of the plugs C and pins D.

The old-style shutter-door consists of a frame made to the size required for a door, having its corners joined by a mortise and tenon and its inner edges grooved, into which is set a panel. This mode of construction requires much time and labor, and consequently entails so much expense as to prevent their general use. In making shutter-doors I avoid this costly construction by dispensing with the frame-work in the doors, and, instead, making doors in imitation of the frame and panel in the following manner: Upon the opposite faces, near the edges of a plain board, or upon the faces of a section composed of two or more plain boards united face to face, I cut one or more grooves or beads, E, parallel with the edges, and of such a distance from them as will make the space between the edges and grooves to conform in width to imitate a frame proportional to the size of the door. The central portion of the surface will imitate a panel, and this part of the board may be fluted or worked in various styles.

When the doors are of a single piece, they are prevented from warping by having their ends plowed from edge to edge, to which are fitted the wood plugs C, Fig. 2, with the grain of the wood running contrariwise to the grain of the wood in the door, while they are intermediately supported by the pins D, driven transversely into their edges.

The plugs and pins can be dispensed with when the doors are composed of two or more boards united with glue or cement, as this manner of construction will also prevent warping.

What I claim is—

1. A shutter-section formed from a single piece of lumber, having its faces worked with grooves and beads to imitate a frame and panel, substantially as set forth.

2. A shutter-section formed from a single piece of lumber, having its faces worked with grooves and beads to imitate a frame and panel, and having the plugs C fitted to the ends of the section, for the purpose set forth.

3. A shutter-section formed from a single piece of lumber, having its faces worked with grooves and beads to imitate a frame and panel, and having the pins D, for the purpose set forth.

4. A shutter-section composed of two or more thin boards united face to face, and having its opposite faces grooved and beaded to imitate a frame and panel, substantially for the purpose set forth.

GEO. H. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:
THOS. I. GRAHAME,
GEO. A. WINGERT.