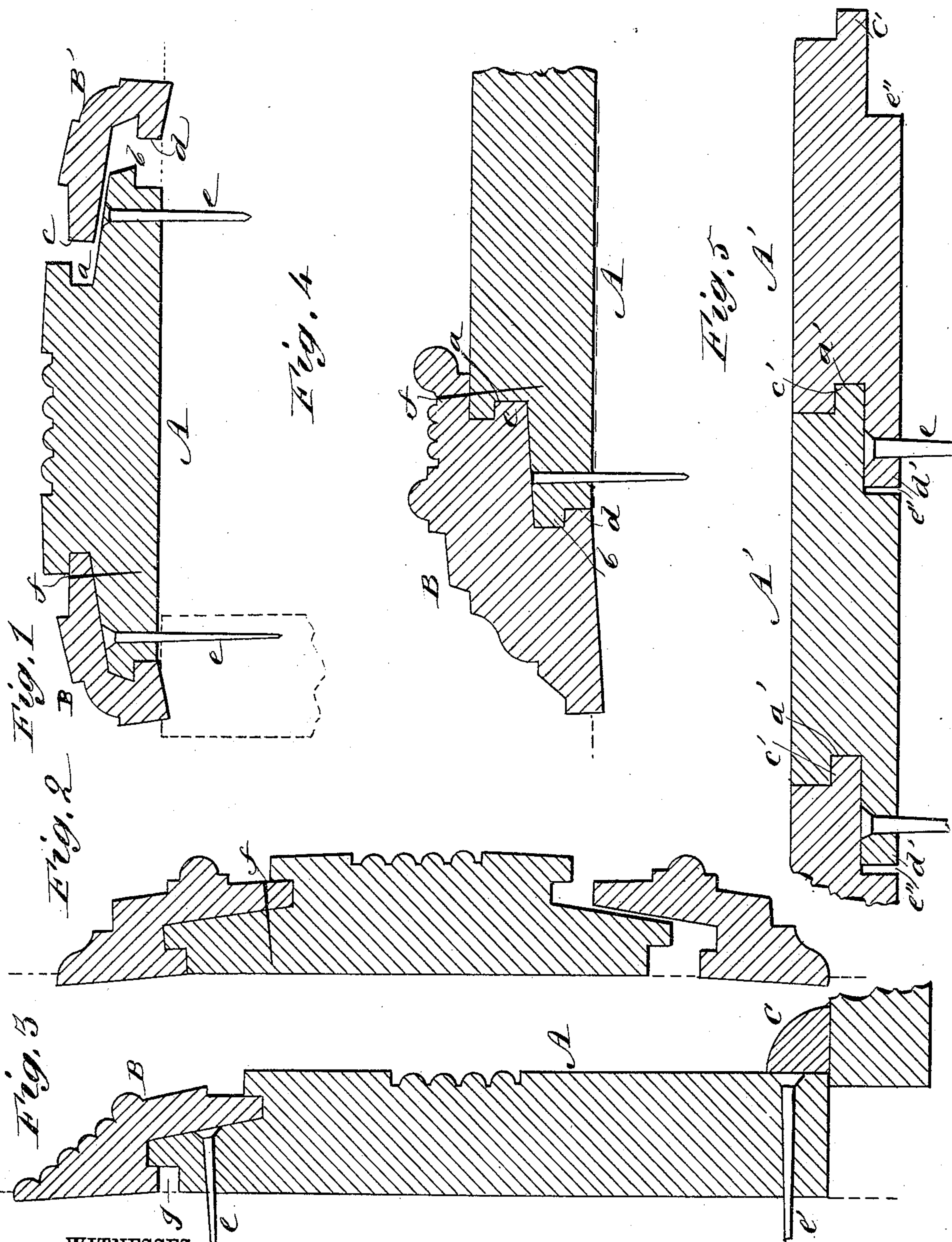


(No Model.)

D. M. BALSAR.
SYSTEM OF BLIND NAILING.

No. 356,238.

Patented Jan. 18, 1887.



WITNESSES:

C. Verreux
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DAVID M. BALSAR, OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

SYSTEM OF BLIND-NAILING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,238, dated January 18, 1887.

Application filed May 18, 1886. Serial No. 202,534. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID M. BALSAR, of Duluth, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, have invented an Improved System of Blind-Nailing, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the annexed drawings, forming a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse section of a window or door casing. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of a chair-rail. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of a base-board. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of a casing, with edge moldings projecting above the face of the casing. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of a portion of a floor.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

In finishing buildings in wood, either in bright stained or paint finish, it has heretofore been difficult to fasten the wood in place so as not to show the fastenings to an undesirable extent.

The usual way of fastening wood-work has been either to blind-nail the surface or to set the nails in by means of a punch and fill the hole left by the nail-head with putty. Ordinary blind-nailing is objectionable on account of requiring glue to fasten the sliver over the nail-head, the glue preventing the absorption of the finishing material by the wood, so that the sliver is rendered plainly visible. Besides this disadvantage, the sliver is always liable to become loosened and to break, necessitating the application of a sliver cut from another piece of wood, which can seldom be made to match. In case of stopping nail-holes with putty, it is impossible to exactly imitate the color of the wood, and in many cases the presence of oil, which the putty contains, is objectionable.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved system of blind-nailing in which these difficulties will be obviated.

In carrying out my invention I make the casing, base-board, rail, or other wood-work in two or more sections, the first section applied being held by nails, screws, or other fastenings driven into portions concealed by the other parts which are afterward applied, and which are supported by the parts first secured in place.

The casing shown in Fig. 1 is formed of three members, A B B'. The principal member, A, is rabbeted on opposite edges and provided with the longitudinal grooves *a*, and with a beveled tongue, *b*, projecting from the extreme outer edges, the rabbeted portion being slightly beveled or inclined to facilitate the application of the members B B'. The members B B' are rabbeted and grooved longitudinally to conform to the shape of the edge of the member A, the edge *c* of each part B B' being adapted to enter a groove in the edge of the member A, and the tongues *d* are adapted to be received under the tongues *b*. The outer corner of each member B B', which contacts with a wall or other portion of the casing, is formed of an acute angle, so that when it is driven into place it will be brought firmly into contact with its bearing-surface. The member A is secured in place by nails *e*, and the members B B' are driven into place, covering the nail-heads and completing the face of the work.

The chair-rail shown in Fig. 2 is constructed in a similar way. In all cases the members last applied and covering the fastenings of the member first applied are secured in their places either by friction with adjoining portions of the walls or parts of the casing or by very small wire nails or brads *f*, which are driven through the members B B' into the member A, and, if it is desirable to permanently fix the members B B', they may be secured by means of glue.

In the case of the base-board shown in Fig. 3 the member B is applied to the upper edge of the board in a manner similar to that already described, which covers the nails, *e*, employed in fastening the upper edge of the base-board. The lower edge of the board is secured by nails *e'*, and the heads of the nails are covered by a quarter-round molding, C, secured in the angle between the base-board and the floor.

In the casing shown in Fig. 4 the form of the member is substantially the same as that already described; but the member B overlaps the member A.

In the case of the flooring or ceiling shown in Fig. 5 the form of the joint is substantially the same as that between the members A' B. The tongue *c'* of one board is received in the groove *a'* of the adjoining board, and the wood at the lower side of the groove projects be-

yond the edge of the main body of the member A', forming the tongue d' . The projecting tongue d' is received in a rabbet, e'' , formed in the side of the adjoining board under the tongue c' . The nail, e , employed in fastening the lower board is driven through the tongue d' into the support of the floor, and is covered by the portion of the adjoining floor-board lying above the rabbet e'' . The flooring or ceiling is then secured to its support by nails driven straight through the tongue d' , the nails being covered by the adjoining floor-board.

In Fig. 3 I have shown a space, g , between the members A B, at the back of the base-board, for receiving any particles of sand or mortar falling from the wall.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In carpentry-work composed of sections, the combination, with the support, of the meeting members or sections, having interlocking tongues and grooves and bearing against the support, the outer member having its base inclined from its inner edge in a direction toward the support, as and for the purpose described.

DAVID M. BALSAR.

Witnesses:

THEODORE T. HUDSON,
B. F. NEFF.