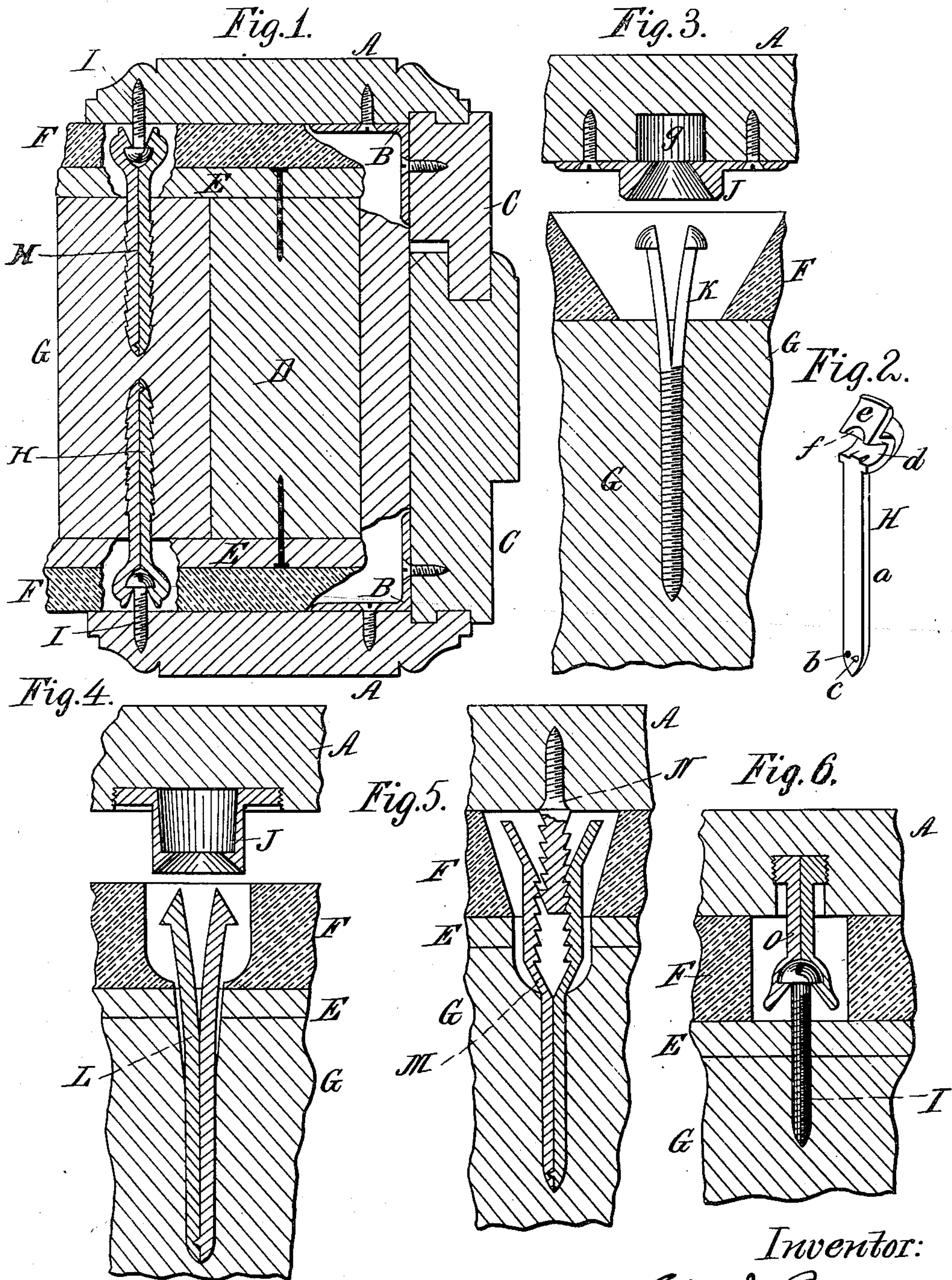


(No Model.)

W. J. BODA.
FASTENING DEVICE.

No. 428,063.

Patented May 20, 1890.



Witnesses:
W. C. Jirdiniston.
Charles Billora

Inventor:
W. J. Boda
by R. K. Rector
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM JOHN BODA, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

FASTENING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,063, dated May 20, 1890.

Application filed December 30, 1889. Serial No. 335,423. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JOHN BODA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fastening Devices, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to fastening devices for attaching and securing in place the interior finishings or facings of houses—such as door and window frame facings, moldings, and chair-boards; and it has for its object the novel construction of such fastening devices, whereby they are readily applied and are concealed and hidden from view.

The novelty of my invention will be hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a transverse section of one side of a door-frame, showing the application of my novel fastening devices. Fig. 2 is a perspective of one-half of a split nail constituting part of the fastening device. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are enlarged sectional details representing modifications in the construction of the fastening device and to be referred to more particularly hereinafter.

The same letters of reference are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

The purpose of my invention is to provide automatic spring-catches, one of the parts of which are applied to the inner side of the facings at suitable distances apart, while the other parts are applied to the wall or door-frame at such distances apart as to register exactly with the first-mentioned parts, so that it is only necessary in securing a facing to press it tightly to place, whereupon the two parts of the catches become engaged and self-locked.

In Fig. 1 the facings A are secured by interior angle-irons B to the two-part jamb C of the door-frame. D is the studding; E, the latches; F, the plaster, and G fastening-blocks in the wall.

In Fig. 2 is shown one-half of a longitudinally-split nail H, the two parts of which are

identical, and each consists of a stem *a* substantially semicircular in cross-section and with a recess *b* and dowel *c* side by side on its flattened side at the lower sharpened end. The head of each portion of the nail has a shouldered recess *d* and a beveled guiding-surface *e*, recessed on its lower edge, as at *f*. The two parts of the nail are fitted together, as shown in Fig. 1, with the dowel of the one entering the recess of the other, so that in driving the two parts are locked together and the one cannot slip past the other. These split nails, made either of steel or malleable or wrought iron, are driven at proper intervals—say of two feet—apart through perforations in the plaster into the blocks G, so that the extremities of their heads are just below the level of the outer surface of the plaster. Upon the inner side of the facings A round-headed screws I are inserted and adjusted so that their heads project the proper distance. These screws are accurately inserted, so as to register with the heads of the split nails. To secure the casing to the wall, it is only necessary to press it in place, so that the heads of the screws spread the heads of the nails until the under sides of the heads of the screws come under the shoulders of the recess *d*, whereupon the two parts of the nail which had been spread apart come together by spring action and lock the heads of the screws, as seen in Fig. 1. In this way a simple and very secure fastening is obtained and one that is entirely hidden by the casing.

In Fig. 3, as a substitute for the split nail, I have shown a round-headed screw K partially split from the head down and normally sprung apart, as shown, and to engage this split head I secure a casting J over a recess on the inner side of the casing and with a countersunk opening through the casting into said aperture. In this case when the casing is pressed to place the split end of the screw enters the opening in the casting, and is thereby compressed until the inner side of the head of the screw passes the shoulder on the inner side of the casting, when the head springs apart to form the lock, as will be readily understood.

In Fig. 4 a split nail L is used having a conical head and with its outer ends pressed

or sprung apart, and in this case the casting J is tubular and screwed into a recess in the casing.

5 In Fig. 5 a split nail M is shown with the inner side of its head serrated to engage with the elongated and serrated head of a screw N, secured to the casing, as shown. By this construction the nicety of adjustment is avoided to get the casing to fit tightly to the wall.

10 In Fig. 6 a reversal of the parts is shown. Here the round-headed screw I is secured in the wall and the split engaging portion O has its inner end enlarged and threaded, so as to screw into the casing, as shown.

15 Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

1. A fastening device consisting of a nail or screw split from end to end or composed of two pieces of spring metal, each having a clasping or holding jaw, and a shouldered holding device to be engaged by the said jaws when sprung in contact therewith, substantially as set forth. 20

2. A longitudinally-split nail or screw having recesses *b* and dowels *c* and a two-part recessed head with guide-bevels *e*, substantially as set forth. 25

WILLIAM JOHN BODA.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. MYERS,
J. H. LANDIS.