

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. C. SEXTON.
CARPENTRY OR JOINERY.

No. 598,749.

Patented Feb. 8, 1898.

Fig. 1.

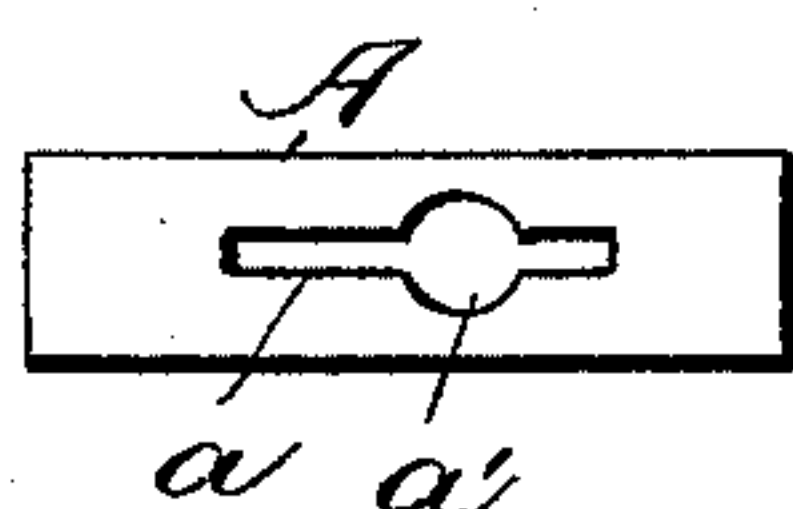


Fig. 2.

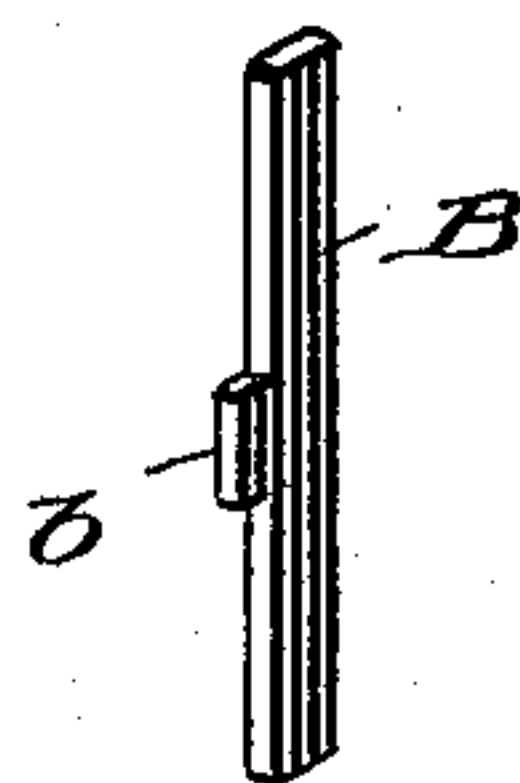


Fig. 3.

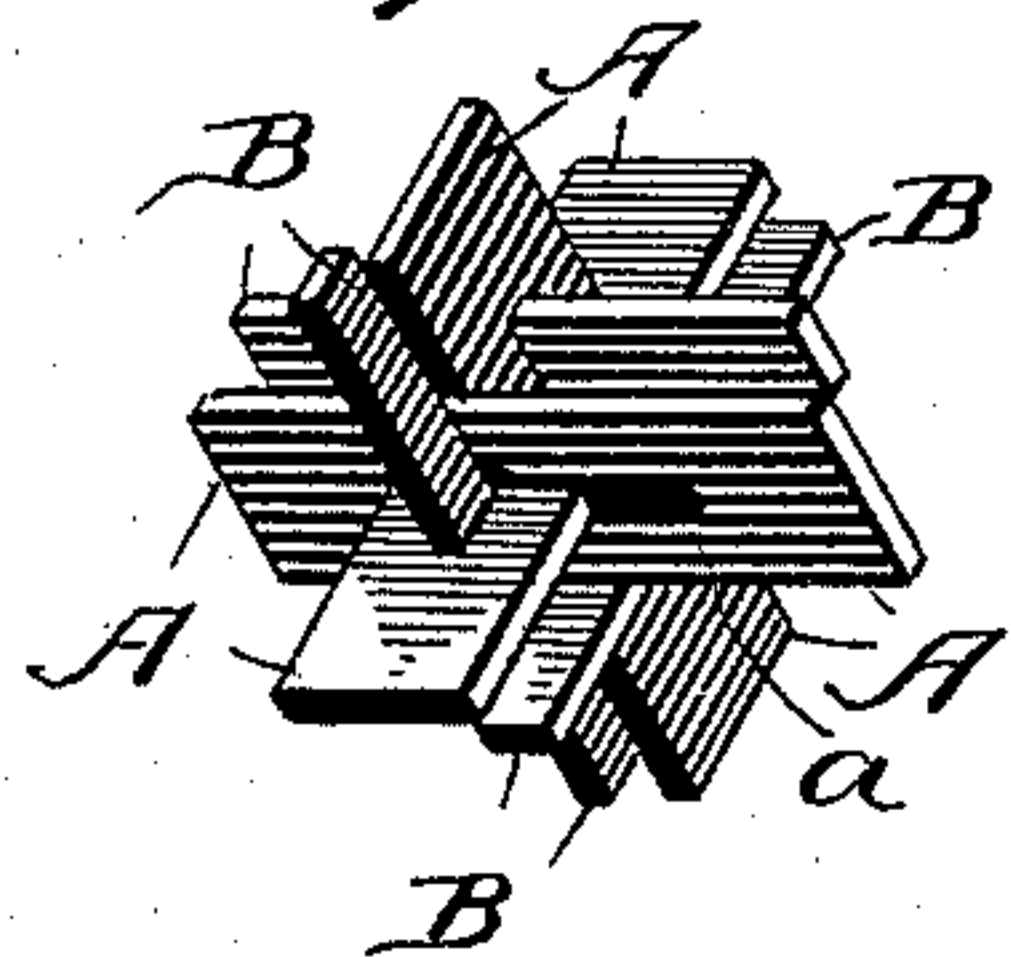
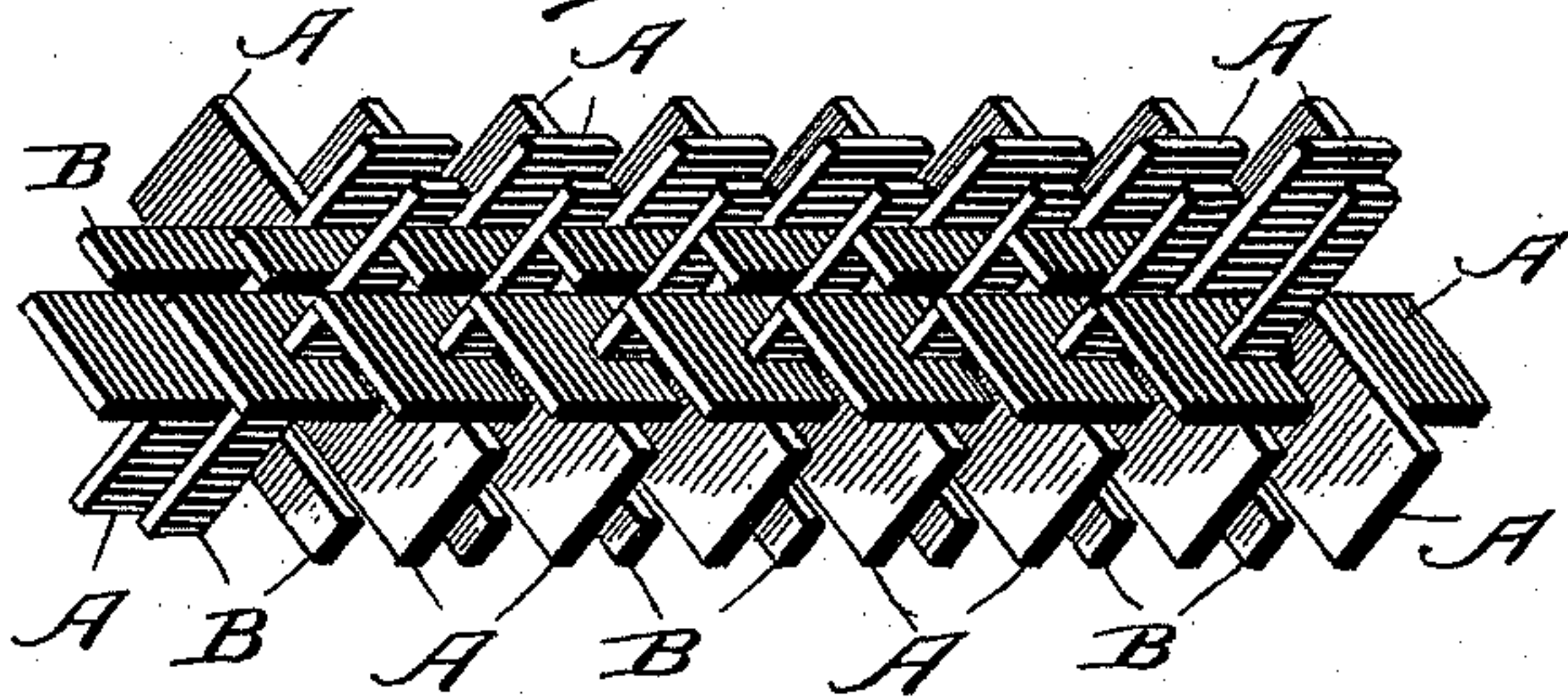


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.

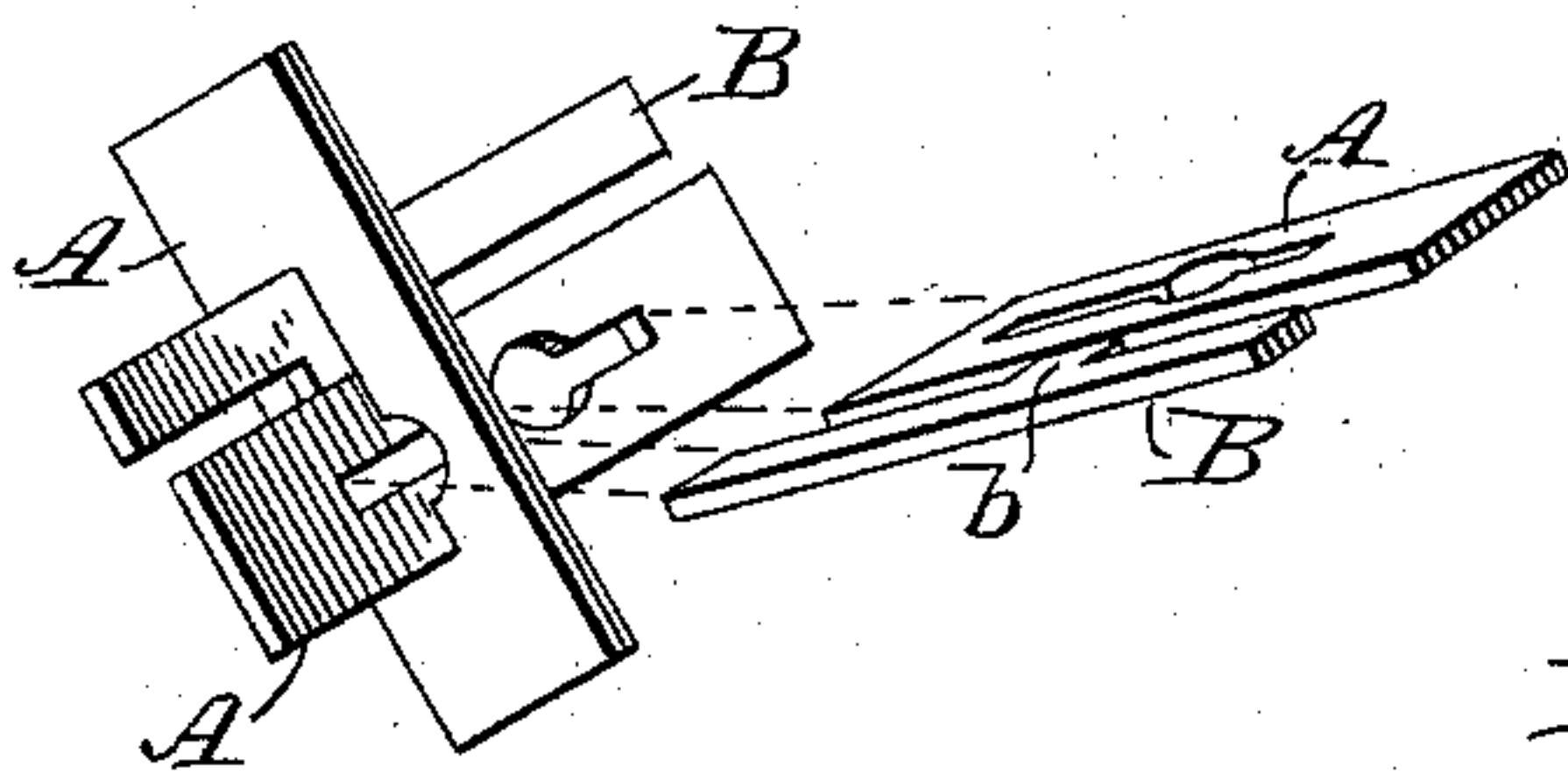


Fig. 6.

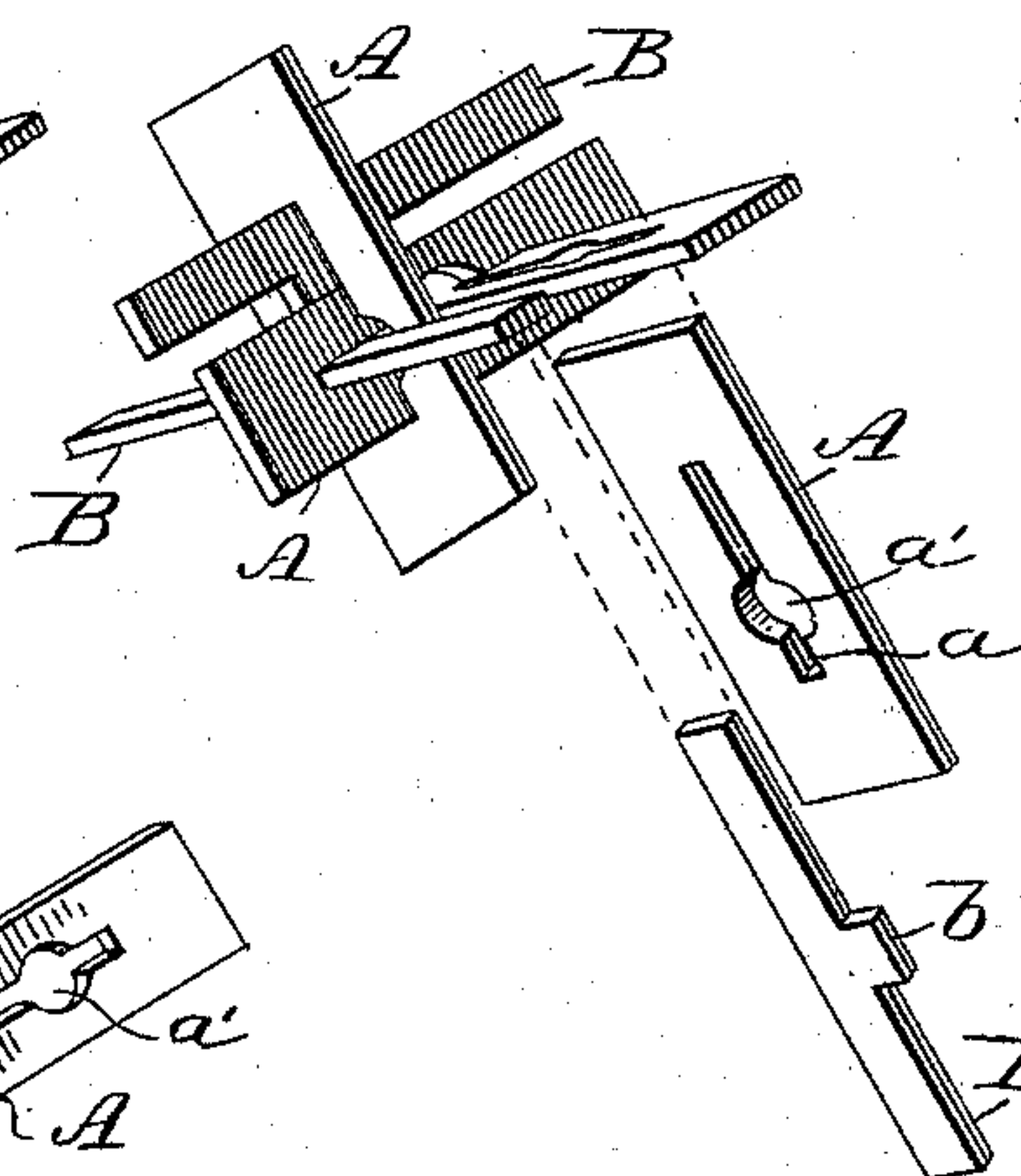


Fig. 7.

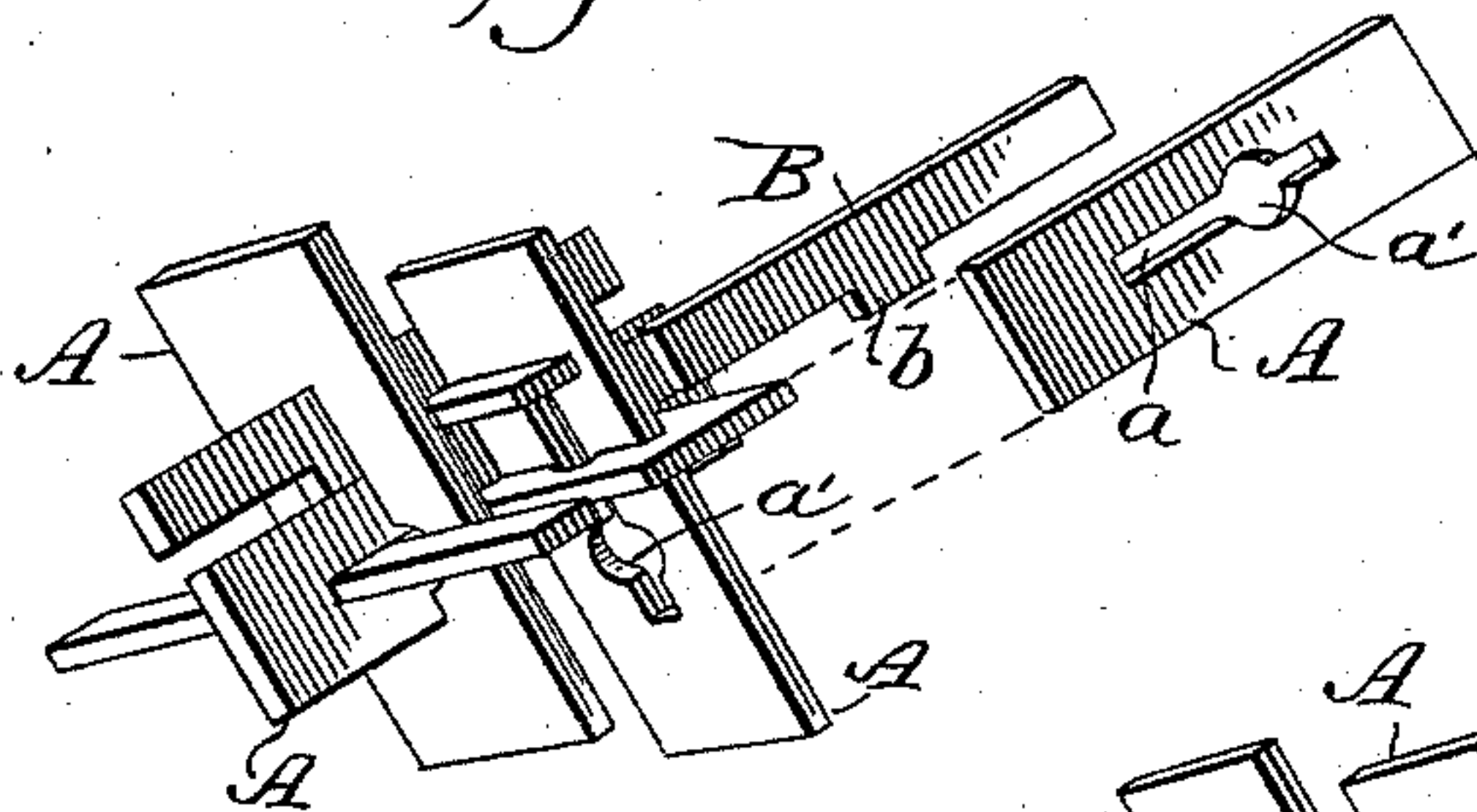
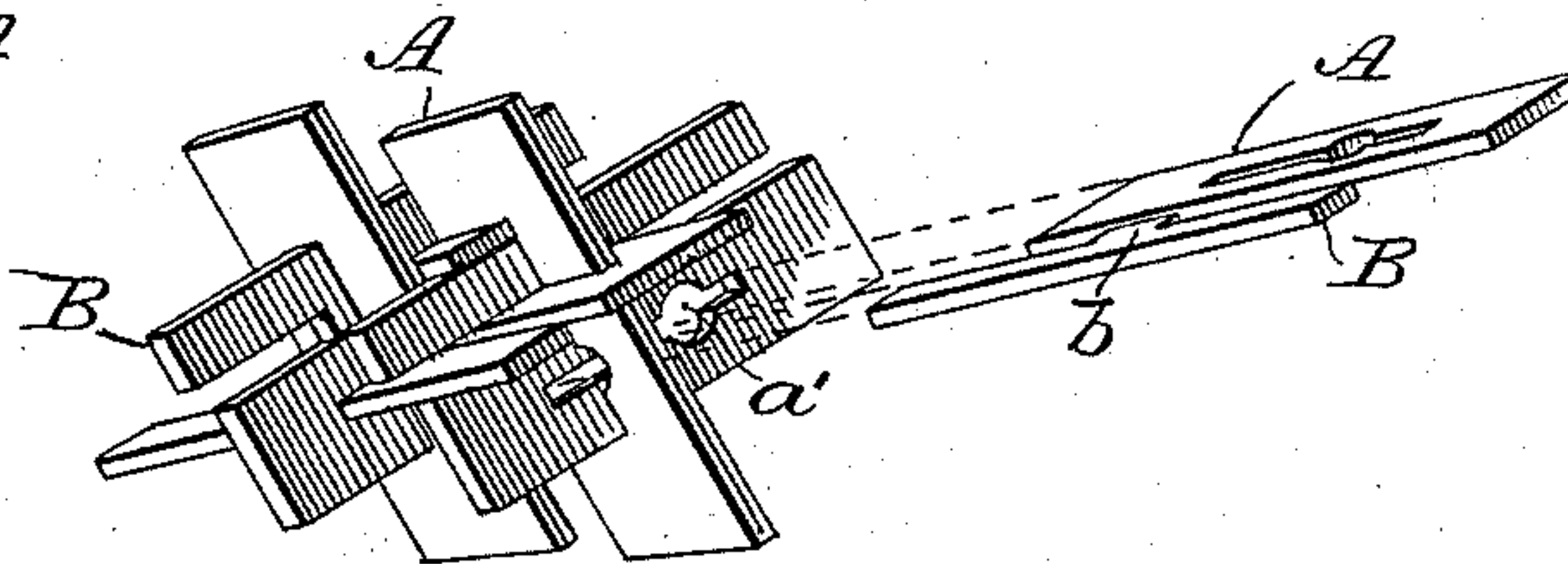


Fig. 8.



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CARPENTRY OR JOINERY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,749, dated February 8, 1898.

Application filed November 16, 1896. Serial No. 612,267. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. SEXTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rowland, in the county of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carpentry or Joinery; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in carpentry or joinery; and it has for its object, among others, to provide a novel means of joining pieces together for ornamental work which shall apply to a variety of architectural ornamentation, and the construction being such that the pieces can be easily put together but securely held against separation. I employ two pieces of equal and uniform thickness, the one formed with a slit of peculiar form and the other, which serves as the key, having a projection, which, acting in conjunction with said slit, acts to bind the parts together. The pieces may be made of wood, bone, ivory, ebony, metal, or any desired material and any desired combinations of colors may be made. Any infinite variety of designs may be made up from pieces formed in accordance with my invention.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claims.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the piece having the slit. Fig. 2 is a view of the piece with the projection. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing several of the pieces joined together. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing a greater number of the pieces joined together. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the third piece added. Fig. 6 is a similar view illustrating a further step. Fig. 7 is a similar

view illustrating still further steps, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing a greater number of pieces placed together.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates one of the pieces, and B the other. The size thereof is immaterial, and the character of the material may be as varied as circumstances may require.

The piece A is formed with a slit *a*, which is midway between the sides and ends, and its width is equal to the thickness of the said piece. The slit is formed at one point with a circular enlargement extending from its opposite sides, as seen at *a'*.

The piece B is provided with a projection *b*, which extends from one edge thereof, as shown, in width equal to its thickness.

The following proportions should be observed between the two pieces A and B: They are of the same and uniform thickness. The slit in the piece A is of a length equal to the width of the said piece plus the width of the piece B at the projection. The circle in the piece A is located midway in what is left of the slit after its length has been diminished by the width of the piece B at the projection. The diameter of the circle is equal to the width of the piece B at the projection. The width of the part B minus its projection is equal to the piece A upon either side of its slit.

The pieces are joined to give any desired shape to the article made up therefrom and are united by passing the piece B through the circular opening in the piece A, with the projection at right angles to the slit in the piece A, and then giving the piece B a quarter-turn, when the projection will enter the circular opening of the next adjacent piece A, which is arranged at right angles thereto. Either part A is then engaged over the first part of piece A, the latter being received in the slot of said second piece, and then the piece B is applied at right angles, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and any desired number of the parts A and B added to give the desired

shape. The parts cannot be separated without a quarter-turn of the piece B, which cannot accidentally take place.

Modifications in the shape and size of the pieces may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

What is claimed as new is—

1. The combination with the piece A having the longitudinal slit and the circular opening therefrom, of the piece B having a projection at one edge, substantially as specified.
2. The combination of the two pieces A and B of uniform and equal thickness, the piece

B formed with a projection upon one edge and the piece A with a longitudinal slit and a circular opening extending upon opposite sides thereof, the circle being of a diameter equal to the width of the piece B and its projection, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES C. SEXTON.

Witnesses:

CALVIN C. SHANNON,
ALMIRA SHANNON.