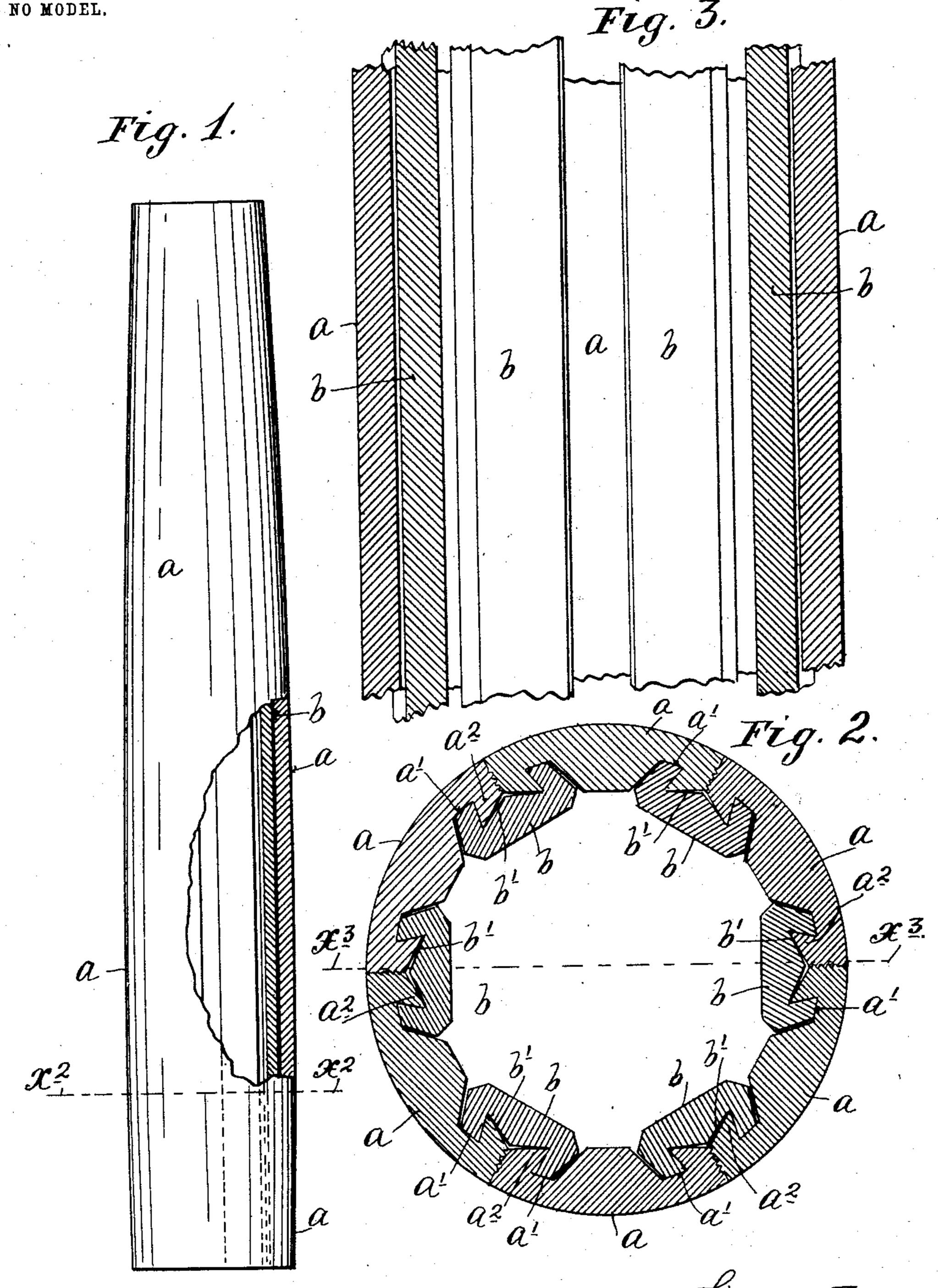
F. P. ANGELL. COLUMN.

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Witnesses. a. 26. Opsahl. Genevieve Hirsele. Inventor.

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## United States Patent Office.

FREDRICK P. ANGELL, OF BATTLECREEK, MICHIGAN.

## COLUMN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 724,420, dated April 7, 1903.

Application filed December 29, 1902. Serial No. 136,913. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDRICK P. ANGELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Battlecreek, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Columns; 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.

My invention relates to sectional columns, and has for its object to provide improved means for drawing and holding together the longitudinally-extended sections of the column.

To the above ends the invention consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described, and defined in the claims.

o The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a side elevation with some parts broken away, showing a column constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section, on an enlarged scale, taken on the line  $x^2 x^2$  of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line  $x^3 x^3$  of Fig. 2, some parts broken away.

In the illustration given in the drawings the column is made up of six longitudinally-extended sections a, the adjoining edges of which are fluted and closely fit each other.

35 On their inner surfaces close to their edges

the sections a are formed with inwardly-diverging and longitudinally-extended grooves or seats a'. The portions left between the diverging surfaces of the grooves a' of the adjacent sections a constitute supplemental or divided dovetailed ribs  $a^2$ . The sections a are tightly drawn together at their abutting edges by longitudinally-extended channel-

shaped clamping-strips b, formed with longitudinally-extended dovetailed grooves b', which tightly fit the dovetailed flanges  $a^2$ , formed at the abutting edges of adjoining columnsections a. The outer side of the clampingstrips b fit in the grooves a' of the column-

50 sections a with clearance, so that there is no friction whatever between the outer sides of the said clamping-strips and the adjacent sides of the grooves  $a^{\tilde{i}}$ . Hence the entire

clamping force and friction between the clamping-strips b and the column-sections a 55 is applied to the supplemental or divided dovetailed ribs  $a^2$ , and the entire strain is thus directed to holding together the sections of the column. In fact, the clamping-strips shown may be applied to the dovetailed 60 flanges  $a^2$  under such clamping strain that the sides of the former will be sprung slightly when the said parts are forced together. The said clamping-strips are of course applied to the column-sections by forcing them endwise 65 onto the dovetailed ribs  $a^2$ . Advisably the clamping-strips b will be made the same length as the column, so that when applied thereto they will extend from end to end thereof.

All the parts of the column are preferably of wood and are glued together to give additional strength and rigidity to the column.

The column may of course be any desired external configuration and may be composed 75 of any desired number of sections.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

1. A column made up of a plurality of longitudinal sections formed at their abutting 80 edges with diverging flanges, the adjacent members of which constitute divided dovetailed ribs, and channeled clamping-strips embracing said divided ribs and fitting the diverging surfaces thereof, but with clear-85 ance between the outer side of said clamping-strips and the column-sections, substantially as described.

2. A column made up of a plurality of longitudinal sections a, formed with the in- 90 wardly-diverging grooves or seats a', leaving the divided dovetailed ribs  $a^2$  at the abutting edges of said sections a, and the channel-shaped clamping-strips b, fitting in said grooves or seats a' with clearance between 95 the outer sides thereof, and the adjacent wall of said grooves, but embracing and clamping together the said divided dovetailed ribs  $a^2$ , substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 100 in presence of two witnesses.

## FREDRICK P. ANGELL.

Witnesses:

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