No. 817,241. PATENTED APR. 10, 1906.

T. L. GREEN.

BUILDING COLUMN.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1905.

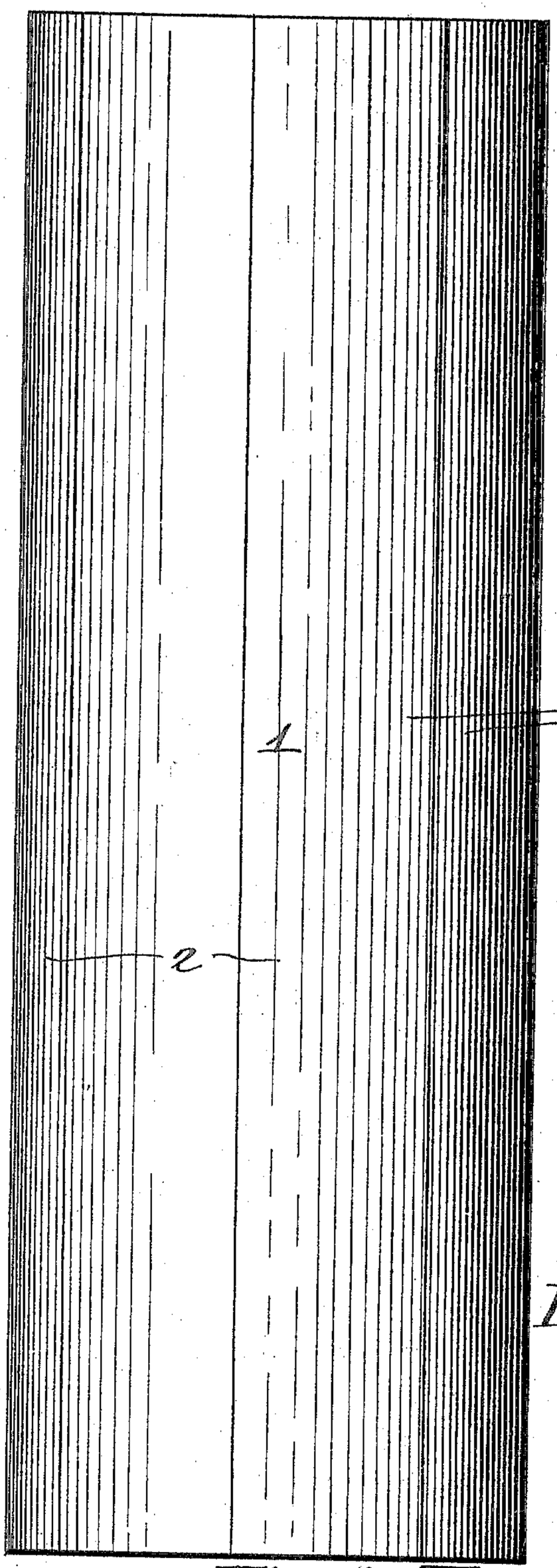

Fig. 1.

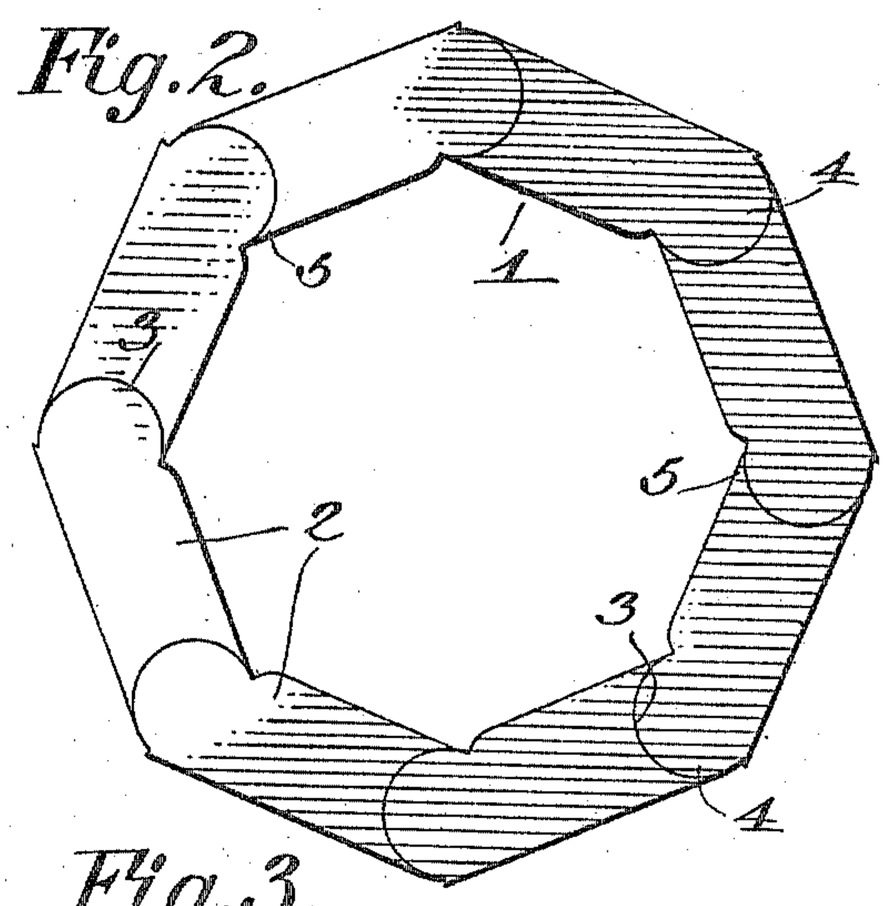

Fig. 2.

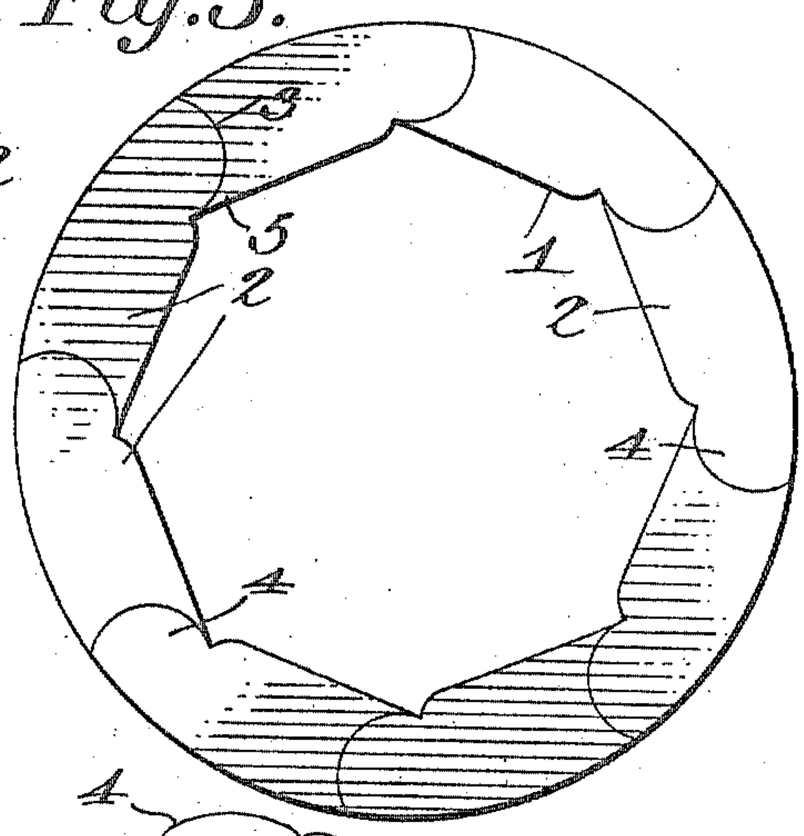

Fig. 3.

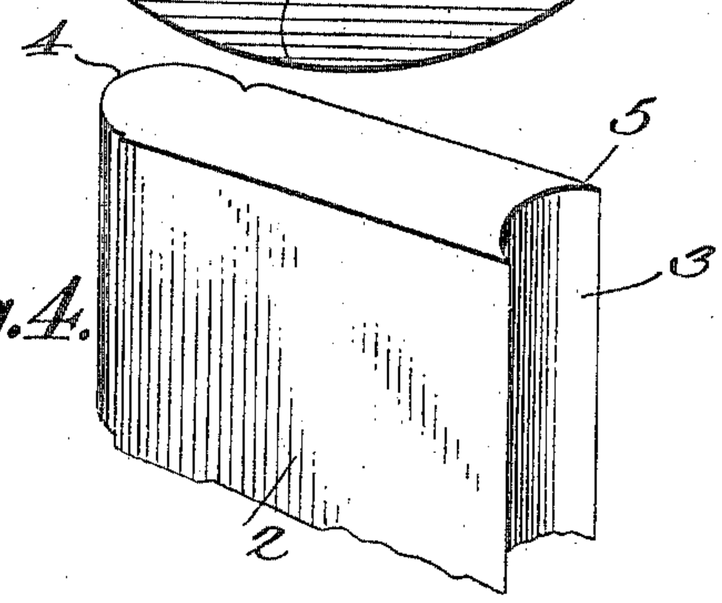

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE LIPSCOMB GREEN, OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BUILDING-COLUMN.

No. 817,241. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 10, 1906.

Application filed January 26, 1905. Serial No. 242,653.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE LIPSCOMB GREEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Building-Column, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the manufacture of hollow wooden columns such as are employed on colonnades, porticos, and peristyles.

Columns of this character as generally constructed are built up of strips or staves the opposing edges of which are cut to the proper miter to secure a perfect joint, and after the glue or other cement holding the joints together has hardened the structure is placed in a turning-lathe and turned to a circular form and when properly finished, as by having applied thereto a suitable varnish or one or more coats of paint, will have the appearance of an ordinary solid wooden column. The objection to this procedure is that great care has to be exercised in forming the miters, these being altered with every change in the diameter of the posts, and the result is that an objectionable expense attends the construction of the columns, which by the procedure of the present invention is obviated.

The object of this invention is in a ready, simple, thoroughly feasible, and practical manner to obviate the necessity of mitering or beveling the edges of the staves or sections forming the column, to secure a stronger and better-braced joint between the staves, and materially to reduce the cost of manufacturing columns of the class described.

With these and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction of a built-up column, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, there is illustrated one form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that the elements therein exhibited may be varied or changed as to shape, proportion, and exact manner of assemblage without departing from the spirit thereof, and in these drawings—

Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a column constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a view in plan, showing the column as it appears before being finished. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the finished column. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail view of a portion of one of the staves or sections, showing the manner in which the edges thereof are formed to secure the objects sought.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates a hollow wooden column which is built up of a series of staves or sections 2, the number employed of which will be determined by the diameter of the column. In practice these staves will be made in standard sizes, and to secure a column of a given diameter it will only be necessary to add a stave for each inch that it is desired to add to the column. Thus, for instance, if a column eight inches in diameter be desired eight of the staves or sections will be employed, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, in one ten inches in diameter ten staves, and so on. These sections are held assembled by a knuckle-joint, whereby it will be seen that an extended surface is presented for the glue or cement, which will secure a more positive assemblage of the staves than could result if the edges of the staves were mitered, as usual. One edge of each of the staves is provided with a groove or socket 3, which is approximately semicircular in form, and the other edge with an approximately semicircular knuckle 4 of a diameter to fit the socket in the adjacent stave or section. In building a column with the staves of this invention the desired number thereof are assembled by applying a suitable cement, as glue or the like, between the joints, and the parts are then clamped together and allowed to dry, upon which a structure such as shown in Fig. 2 is presented. After the glue has set and thoroughly hardened the structure is placed in a turning-lathe and its exterior is turned off, presenting a column circular in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 3.

By employing a knuckle-joint to assemble the sections of the post adjustments of a machine to cut different miters or bevels is obviated, and, in fact, such machine will not be employed. As the curve between the opposed faces of the knuckles and sockets is greater than the surface which would be presented by a miter, it will be seen that a much stronger joint can be secured, and further, as the inner edges 5 of the sockets overlap the

knuckles the column is positively braced against tendency to bulge outward or for the sections to become separated.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A column composed of sections united by joints the contacting faces of which are curved throughout their entire extent.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a stave for building-columns having one edge concave and its other edge convex, the surfaces of the two edges being curved throughout their entire extent.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses

THEODORE LIPSCOMB GREEN.

Witnesses:

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