V. I. RICHARDS.

COLUMN.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1906.

905,750. Patented Dec. 1, 1908.

FIG. 1

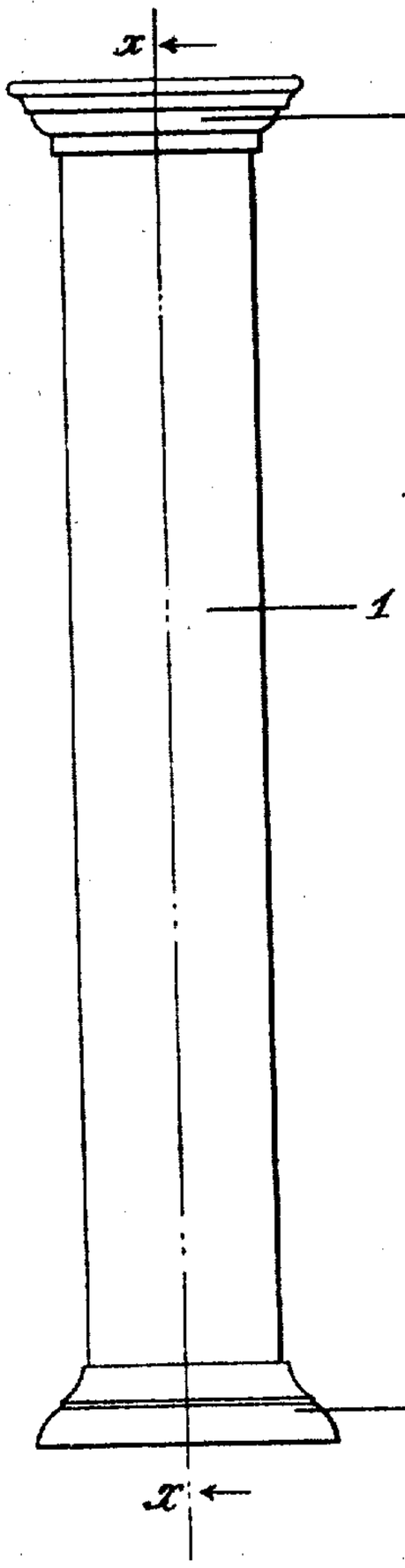


FIG. 2

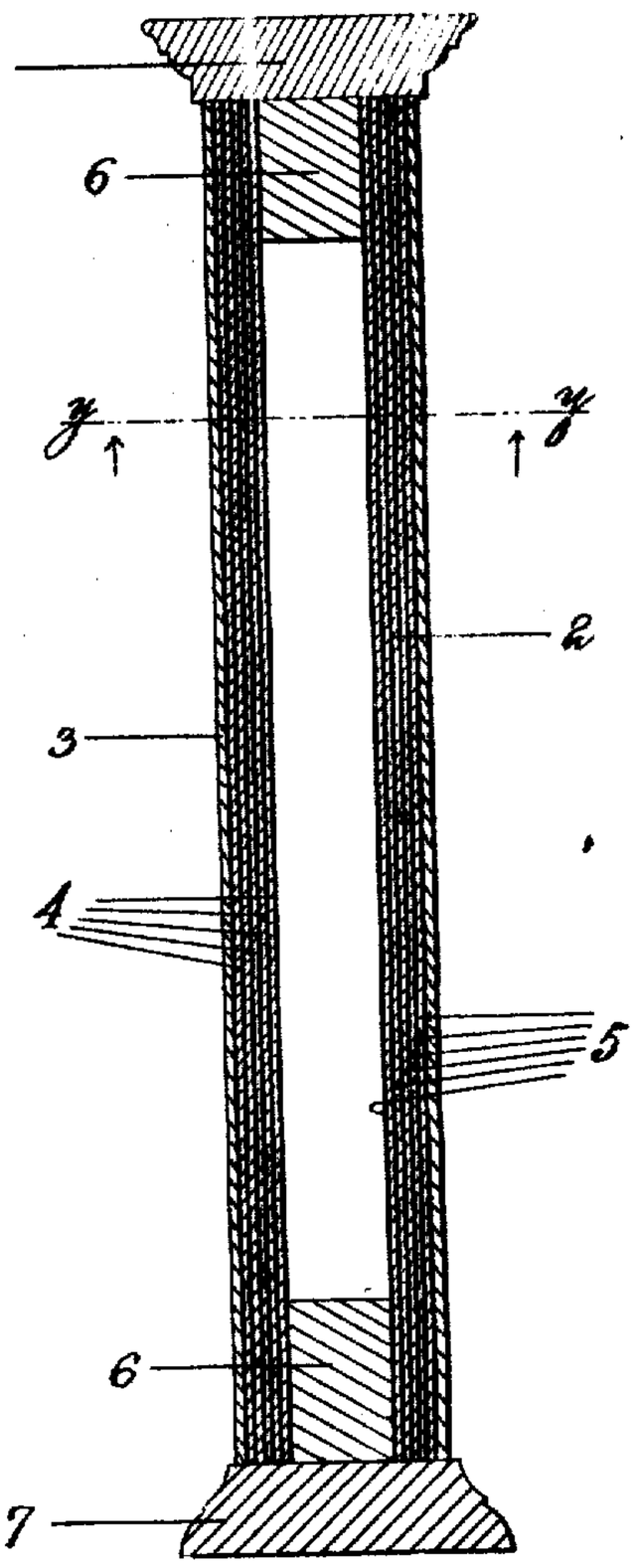
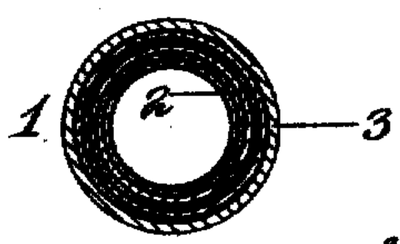


FIG. 3



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VICTOR I. RICHARDS, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO STRAIT & RICHARDS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A FIRM.

COLUMN.

No. 905,750. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 1, 1908.

Application filed July 14, 1906. Serial No. 326,175.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VICTOR I. RICHARDS, of East Orange, New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Columns, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings designating like parts.

This invention relates to veneered columns, used in cabinet work and particularly applicable to columns for fireplaces, although it will be understood that I contemplate the utilization of my invention in any field for which it may be adapted by the nature of my improvements, which have for their object the production of a column of simple and inexpensive construction made of a core, preferably hollow, of paper, and an ordinary finish facing of wood veneer, the core being united to the column by a layer of heat proof cement, with which the bore of the column is also treated preferably. These columns are largely used near fire places, or in places where they are exposed to a considerable degree of heat which has a tendency to spoil the columns.

One method of manufacture heretofore has been to build up a solid core or body of segments of wood, glued together in the shape of the desired column, a method which requires considerable time and expense, especially as it demands greater nicety of workmanship than should be required for an article of the common use to which it must be put. Upon such a core, or in its place a similar core of solid wood, is usually placed a thin sheet of veneer or fancy wood, and by another process the column has been formed out of a laminated sheet formed by gluing together sheets of a less expensive sort than the finish sheet, which is glued to their surface. This latter method is the source of even more expense and labor, and both methods require more labor, machinery and material than does my improved method, by which I produce strong columns lacking the common tendency of existing columns to check and crack, especially in the outside sheet. My improved column is also much lighter than the ordinary columns of this type, as will be understood upon reference to the following description and drawings, in which the various features of my invention will be illustrated and described fully, and set forth in the claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1, shows a finished column in the construction of which my improvements have been embodied; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same taken on the line x—x, Fig. 1; while Fig. 3 is a transverse horizontal section taken on the line y—y, Fig. 2.

In the embodiment of my invention selected for illustration and description to enable a ready and complete understanding of my improvements, the reference numeral 1 designates the column proper, which will be seen by referring to Figs. 2 and 3 to comprise a core 2 and a finish layer 3.

In the construction of my improved column, I form first a column of paper preferably in tubular form, as for example in layers 4 wound to a sufficient thickness to obtain the required strength, and to bind the paper layer upon layer I use a cement or adhesive substance 5 which preferably will be composed of silicate of soda mixed with pulverized clay, as such a cement has the advantage of being of a heat resisting character and at the same time gives rigidity to the column with a minimum of paper, thereby saving weight and cost.

When the column has been formed to the desired size, I prefer to insert in each end a core piece 6 of wood or other rigid material nearly of the inside diameter of the tubular column, within which the core pieces are cemented preferably with the mixture above mentioned, and these core pieces act as a hold for the lathe chuck, during steps in the formation of the column, serve as soled ends for the column to which other parts of the cabinet work may be fastened, make the column rigid against flattening or distortion of other sorts, and also prevent the inside of the column from being affected by varying temperatures.

I prefer to protect the interior of the column still further by coating the hollow core with the mixture of silicate of soda mixed with pulverized clay, above mentioned, which hardens quickly. After the ends have been inserted, the column may be placed in a lathe, and provided with a sheet of thin,

fancy wood veneer of any suitable sort, which is first well coated with cement, preferably of the character already described, and is then molded about the tubular column. To bind it well, and insure a perfect bond with the column at all points, it may be wrapped tightly with a strap, and the latter left on until the cement has set, or the veneer may be clamped about the column with any of the customary means known to those skilled in the art of veneering.

After the column has been completed as above described, it may receive such further finish as may be desired, the reference numeral 7 designating finishing pieces for the ends of the column. I find that the column thus made is light, strong and that a very close bond is formed between the wood veneer and paper column, and as a particular advantage, that the veneer will not check or crack, for there is no shrinkage or expansion in the paper, and being coated both inside and upon the side next to the veneer, the column core is not affected by heat, cold, or moisture, and the usual coating of varnish etc., upon the outside of the veneer renders that also impervious to the varying temperatures.

Having thus fully illustrated and described my invention and one mode of construction of the same, it will be understood that I do not limit myself to the specific materials and method of formation used for the purpose of enabling my invention to be understood nor in general otherwise than as set forth in the claims read in connection with this specification.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. A veneered column, comprising a core of paper and a finish layer of thin veneer, substantially as described.

2. A veneered column, comprising a hollow core of paper, and a finish layer of thin veneer, substantially as described.

3. A veneered column composed of a hollow core of paper, a finish layer of thin veneer, and an intervening layer of heat proof cement, substantially as described.

4. A veneered column, composed of a hollow core of paper, treated interiorly and exteriorly with heat proof cement, and a finish layer of thin veneer secured to said paper core by said cement, substantially as described.

5. A veneered column, comprising a hollow core of paper, a finish layer of veneer, and a plurality of end pieces joined in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

6. As an article of manufacture, stock for columns or the like, comprising a tube of paper with a finish layer of thin veneer, substantially as described.

Signed at New York in the county of New York and State of New York this eleventh day of July A. D. 1906.

VICTOR I. RICHARDS.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER C. PROUDFIT,

S. LEE KOHN.