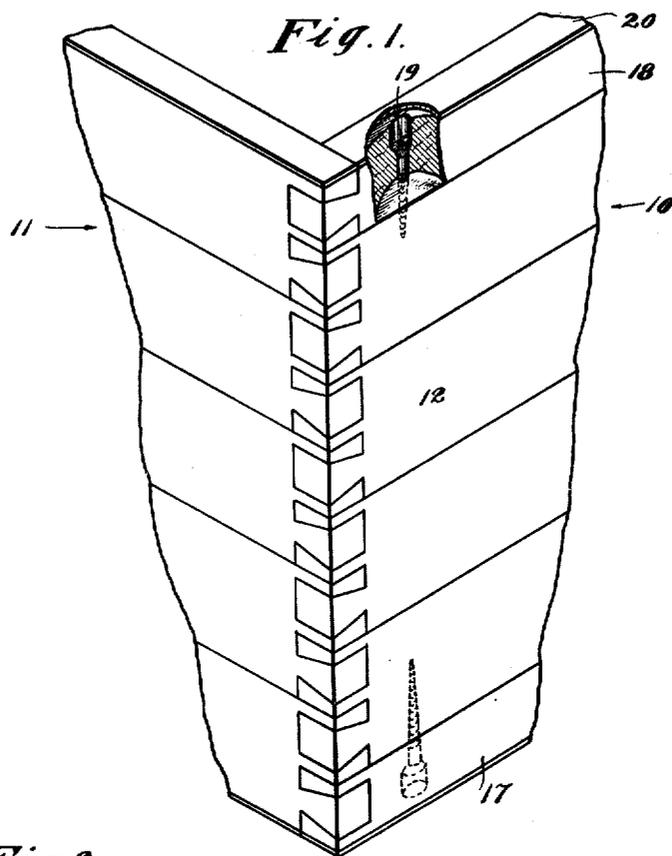


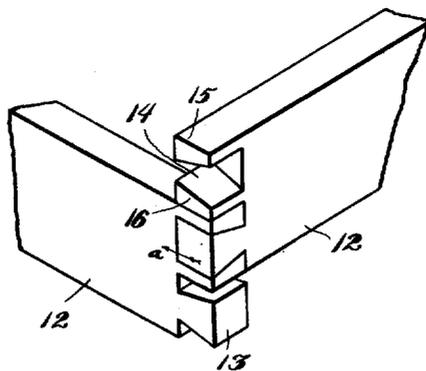
P. ISOARDI.  
MORTISE JOINT.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1920.

1,424,481.

Patented Aug. 1, 1922.



*Fig. 2.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER ISOARDI, OF McCLOUD, CALIFORNIA.

## MORTISE JOINT.

1,424,481.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 1, 1922.

Application filed May 4, 1920. Serial No. 376,788.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER ISOARDI, a citizen of the United States, residing at McCloud, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California, have invented a new and useful Improvement in a Mortise Joint, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a mortise joint and particularly pertains to means for connecting members in cabinet work.

It is the principal object of the present invention to provide a joint between frame members which will cause a series of frame elements to be interlocked with each other and to be arranged at a desired angle to each other in a manner to produce a very rigid joint which is not liable to break apart due to strain upon the members or to the seasoning of the material from which they are made.

The present invention contemplates the use of sets of frame members which are used to form separate walls of a box or other like structure and which members are formed with mortise and tenon members by which the various elements of each wall will be interlocked and the elements of the several walls also.

The invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary view in perspective showing the corner of a box structure formed according to the principles of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective showing two of the wall elements and the manner in which they interlock.

In the drawings, 10 and 11 indicate two walls of a structure adapted to be joined at right angles to each other. These walls are of composite formation being built up of slats 12. The ends of the slats are each formed with a dove-tailed tenon 13 and a mortise 14. The opposite faces of the tenons are formed as continuations of the main faces of the slats, while the top and bottom faces converge toward the base of the tenon. The mortise portion is formed by opposite side members 15 and 16. The member 16 is spaced from one of the inclined side faces of a tenon in a manner to receive a mortise side 15. It will thus be evident that the adjacent faces of the mortise are inclined to agree with the tapered faces of the tenons and that the backs of mortise portions 16 are straight

to agree with the flat upper edges of the slats and the top faces of the mortise portions 15. The structure is built up by taking one of the slats 12 and disposing it with its tenon lowermost. A slat 12 of the adjacent corner wall is then arranged with its tenon lowermost and this tenon is slipped into the mortise 14 of the lower slat in the direction of the arrow —a— as indicated in Fig. 2. This will expose a mortise 14 at the top of the slat previously described and it will now be possible to place the tenon 13 of another slat in this mortise and thus successively build up the two walls of a structure with a rigid interlocking joint. The lower tenon 13 of the lowermost slat and the upper mortise of the uppermost slat will require narrow slat portions 17 and 18, respectively. These members will complete the sides of the box and when locking screws 19 are passed through the end slats 17 and 18 and into the adjacent wall slats 12 the entire structure will be locked securely. Veneer strips 20 may then be used to cover the ends of the slats and conceal the screws. It will also be understood that the mortise and tenon joints as well as the edge joints of the slats are glued.

It will thus be seen that the framing structure here disclosed provides simple means by which adjacent walls of a box or like article may be rigidly secured to each other, said walls being formed of slats which will be rigidly interlocked with slats of the opposite wall and also interlocked with the various slats of each of the separate walls and it will be further noted that by a simple locking means the joint will be secured.

While I have shown the preferred form of my invention as now known to me, it will be understood that various changes in the combination, construction and arrangement of parts may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A box structure comprising a side wall formed of superposed boards of equal width and another side wall complementary thereto having boards equal in width with the first-named boards, with the exception of the edge boards which are of half the width of the remaining boards, thus causing the

joints between the boards of adjacent sides  
 to be in staggered relation to each other,  
 mortise and tenon elements formed at the op-  
 5 board, with the exception of the narrow edge  
 boards, will interlock with the ends of two  
 adjacent boards of the adjoining wall, fas-  
 tening means counterset in the narrow  
 10 boards to engage the abutting board of the  
 same wall, and cover strips extending along

the edges of the walls to conceal the fasten-  
 ing means.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set  
 my hand in the presence of two subscribing  
 witnesses.

ISOARDI PETER.

Witnesses:

JOHN PERACCHINO,  
 T. W. MURRAY.