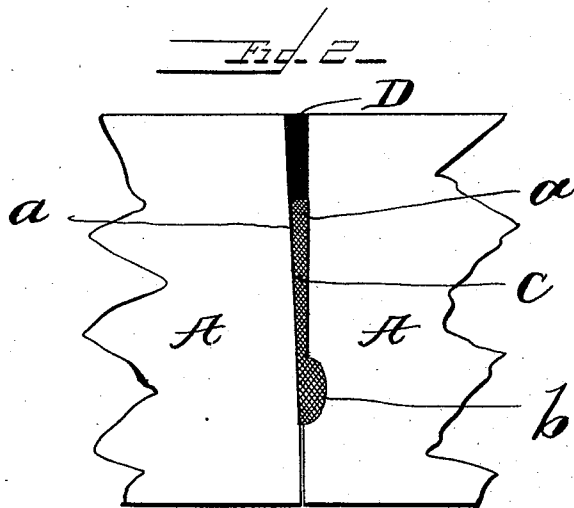
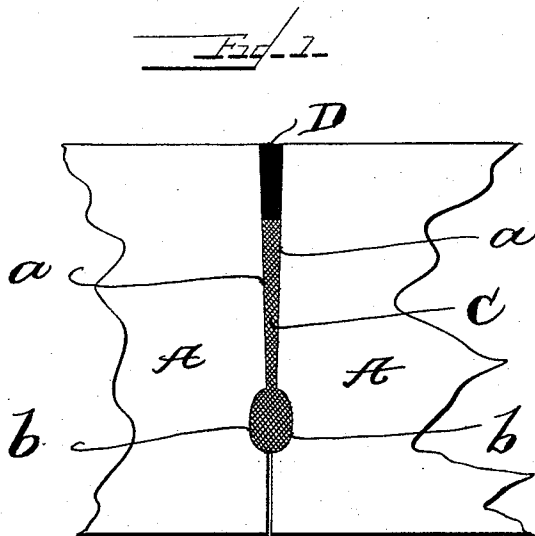


(No Model.)

A. J. BROOKS.
CALKING VESSELS.

No. 527,169.

Patented Oct. 9, 1894.



Witnesses

G. A. Fauschmitt
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED J. BROOKS, OF CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

CALKING VESSELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 527,169, dated October 9, 1894.

Application filed January 30, 1894. Serial No. 498,480. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED J. BROOKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chester, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calking Vessels, &c.; 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 more especially to improvements in calking vessels, but it is equally applicable for weather boarding for houses, cars, beer, and other vats, &c.

The invention consists in chamfering and grooving the adjacent edges of two planks, the chamfering forming a wedge like space between the planks to about three quarters of the thickness of the planks while the grooves form a bulb at the lower end of the wedge shaped space. Fibrous material is inserted in the wedge shaped space between the planks and forced, by suitable calking tools, down into the bulb until the bulb and the aforesaid space are tightly packed with said material. The wedge shaped space is packed with the fibrous material to within about half an inch from the top of the planks and pitch or other suitable material is "run" in and fills this portion of the space.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of two planks with my invention embodied. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a slight modification.

A represents the planks, the edges of which are chamfered, as at *a*, and grooved at *b*. Thus, when two planks, thus cut, are adjacent

to each other the chamfers form a space gradually diminishing in diameter toward the center of the plank while the grooves form a bulb at the end of the chamfers. Fibrous material C is driven into the space, formed by the chamfers, and thus into the bulb where it is packed into a hard mass which forms a key to prevent the fibrous material from working out of the seam. The fibrous material extends from the bulb to within about a half inch from the surface of the plank and pitch D or other suitable material is run in on the fibrous material.

When it is desired to recalk all that is necessary is to ream out the pitch and "run" in fresh pitch without disturbing the fibrous material.

In the modification, it will readily be seen that I simply chamfer one plank while the adjacent plank is grooved.

I do not claim broadly the combination of grooved edges and fibrous packing; nor do I claim grooved edges cut so as to form an acute angle with the surface of the plank and to meet when the planks are in place; but

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

The combination of two planks having coincident chamfered and grooved edges and fibrous material packed into the space formed by the chamfers and grooves, substantially as described.

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

ALFRED J. BROOKS.

Witnesses:

F. B. BROOKS,

WM. H. WHILDEY.