(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. J. BODA.

FINISHING OF HOUSE INTERIORS.

No. 395,945. Patented Jan. 8, 1889.

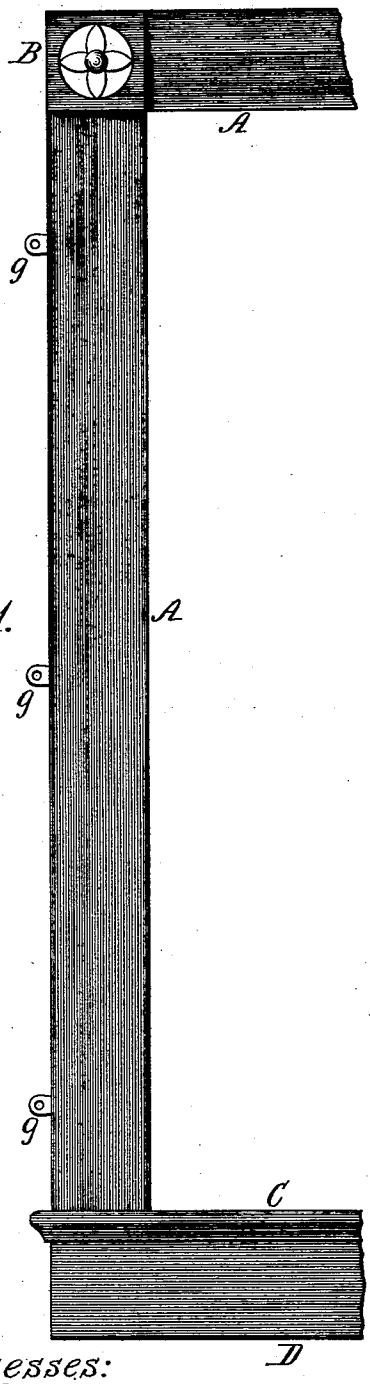

Fig. 1.

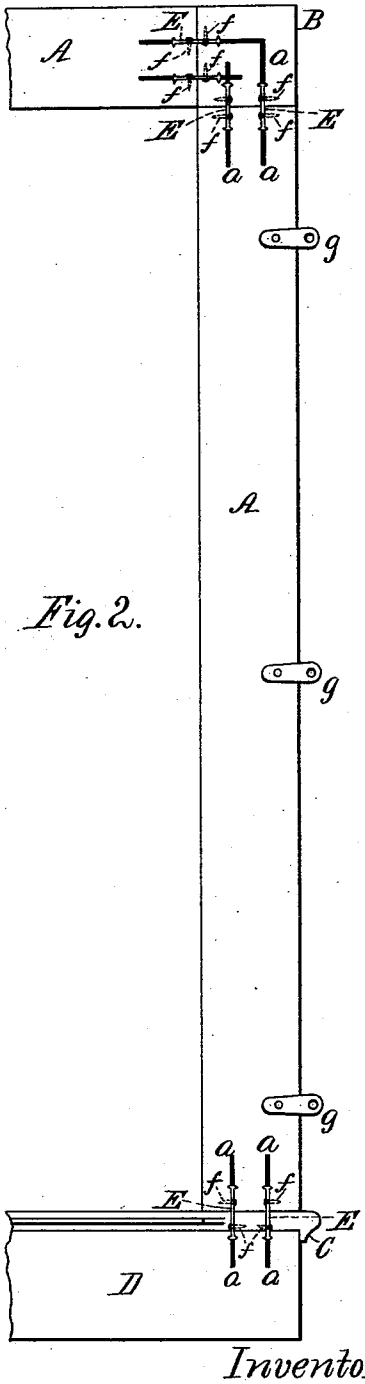

Fig. 2.

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Inventor:
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

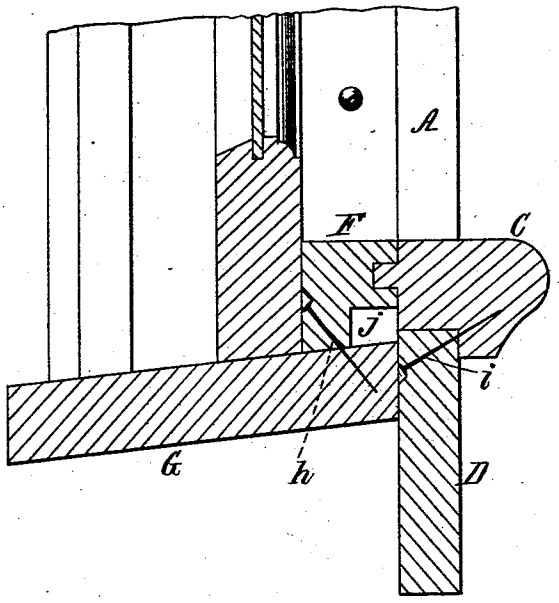


Fig. 6.

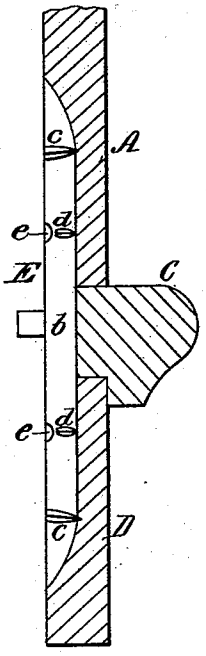


Fig. 5.

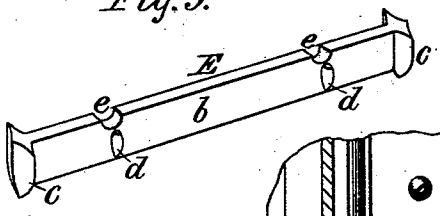
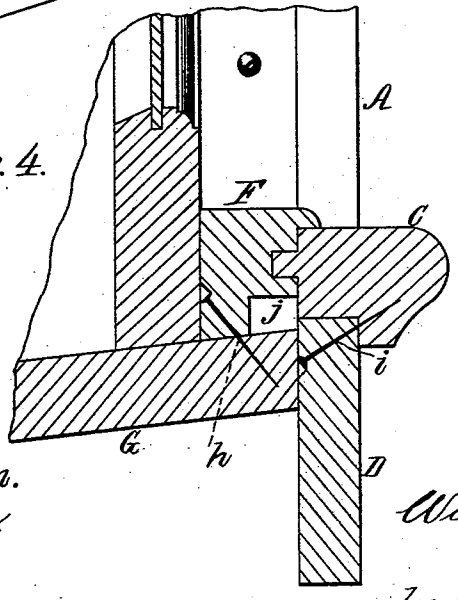


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. BODA, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

FINISHING OF HOUSE INTERIORS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 395,945, dated January 8, 1889.

Application filed April 16, 1888. Serial No. 270,730. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. BODA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Finishing of House Interiors, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of finishings for house interiors illustrated and described in my patent of July 27, 1886, No. 346,187, and has for its object the improvement in the construction and application of such finishings. Its novelty will be herein set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1, Sheet 1, is a front elevation of a portion of a window-facing, with its corner-block, stool-board, and apron, embodying some of the features of my invention. Fig. 2, Sheet 1, is a rear elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 3, Sheet 2, is an enlarged end elevation, in section, through the lower part of a window-casing. Fig. 4, Sheet 2, is a corresponding view representing a modification in the construction of the two-part stool-board. Fig. 5, Sheet 2, is an enlarged perspective of one of the metal tie-bars. Fig. 6, Sheet 2, is a sectional detail showing the application of one of the tie-bars.

The same letters are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

While a portion of my present invention is applicable to the uniting of the facings and corner-blocks of door-frames, I have herein illustrated it more particularly with reference to the interiors of window frames or casings, the facings, corner-blocks, stool-board, and apron of each of which are constructed firmly secured together and finished at the factory, ready to be taken and applied to the window-opening and secured to the wall by fastening devices, which are afterward covered and hidden by the finished wall.

In the drawings it will be seen that A are the facings, B the corner-blocks, C the inner portion of the stool-board—in this instance made in two parts, C and F—and D the apron, all of the usual or any suitable construction and having flat flush joints.

For the purpose of firmly securing together the apron, stool-board, and pilasters in the construction of the completed casing at the factory, and without the introduction of any fastening devices from the exterior, two or more coincident kerfs, *a*, are made on the inner flush sides of the apron, stool-board C, and each upright pilaster of the facing; and upon placing these parts together in their proper relations metal tie-bars E, Fig. 5, intersecting the joints, preferably at right angles thereto, are driven into the kerfs *a* and securely lock the parts together. Each of these tie-bars, as seen by reference to Figs. 5 and 6 is composed of a flat web, *b*, of a size to fit th kerf snugly, and provided at its ends with transverse downwardly and outwardly inclined tapering wedge-shaped projections *c*, with their lower ends pointed and their edges made sharp, so that when driven into the kerf across the joints the projections *c* cut their way into the wood adjacent to the kerf, while at the same time the inclination of these projections serves to draw the parts tightly together, as will be readily understood. These tie-bars are driven in flush with the inner faces of the apron, stool-board, and pilaster, and to prevent their becoming loosened either or both of the following means may be used: Upon the sides of the web *b*, extending from the bottom about half-way up, are one or more tapering beveled lugs, *d*, with sharp edges and enlarged tops, which, when the tie-bars are driven into the kerfs, cut their way through the walls of the latter, and, being sunk beneath the surface, permit the wood above them to spring back into place, thereby forming locks or detents. In addition to or in place of these lugs *d*, the outer edge of the web may be notched, as at *e*, to permit brads or tacks *f* to be driven slanting into the wood, with their heads resting in the notches, as seen in Fig. 2. In this way the tie-bars, when driven in, are securely held in place and the joints are made very secure and tight. The same construction for uniting the corner-blocks and facings is illustrated in Fig. 2, and is as applicable to door-frames as to window-frames. To hold the inner portion, C, of the stool-board more securely, nails *i* may be driven into it from the inner side through the apron D.

The facings, corner-blocks, inner portion of the stool-board, and the apron having been thus secured together and completely finished in the factory, the completed casing is applied to the window-frame, and after proper adjustment is secured to the wall by the lugs *g*, which project from beneath the edges of the facings, and are afterward covered and hidden from view by the completed wall.

The stool-board, as shown, is made in two parts, the inner one, C, of which is interposed between and firmly secured to the apron and pilasters and constitutes part of the casing as completed in the factory. The outer part, F, is applied to the window and secured to the inner part, C, preferably by a tongue-and-groove joint, after the latter, as a part of the completed casing, has been secured to the wall. The portion F has its inner edge cut out or rabbeted, as seen at *j*, thereby leaving a narrow edge which can be easily planed off to adjust the part F to the part C, and to make its lower edge fit the incline on the water stool or sill G and form a close tight joint, as will be readily understood. The upper faces of the two-part stool-board may be flush, as in Fig. 3, or the part F may be raised and overlap the part C, as seen in Fig. 4.

I am aware that it is not new to unite wooden joints by means of metal tie-bars driven into the wood, and do not claim the same broadly; but,

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim—

1. In a finished window-casing, the combination of the pilasters, the apron, and the interposed stool-board secured together by tie-bars driven into coincident kerfs cut in their inner sides and extending across the joints between the parts, substantially in the manner and for the purpose described.

2. In a finished window-casing, the combination, with the pilasters and the apron, of a two-part stool-board, the inner part of which is interposed between and secured to the apron and pilasters by tie-bars driven into coincident kerfs cut in the inner sides of said three parts and extending across the joints between them, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a finished window-casing, the combination, with the pilasters and the apron, of a stool-board composed of two parts tongued and grooved together, the inner part of which is interposed between and secured to the apron and pilasters by tie-bars driven into coincident kerfs cut in the inner sides of said three parts and extending across the joints between them, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. In a finished casing, the combination, with the pilasters, top facing, and interposed corner-blocks having flat abutting joints, of tie-bars driven into coincident kerfs cut in the inner sides of said parts and extending across the joints between them, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. The combination, with the pilasters A and apron D, of the interposed stool-board C, the parts secured together by the tie-bars E, driven into coincident kerfs *a*, cut in their inner sides and extending across the joints between them, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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