No. 641,525. Patented Jan. 16, 1900.

W. J. LEWIS.

SLATE MANTELPIECE.

(Application filed Apr. 25, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

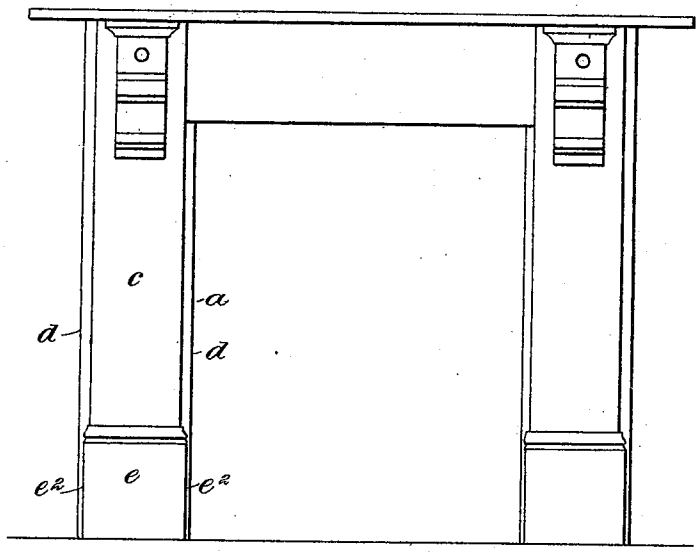


Fig. 2.

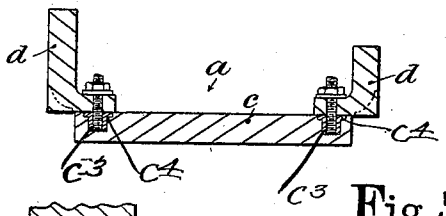


Fig. 3.

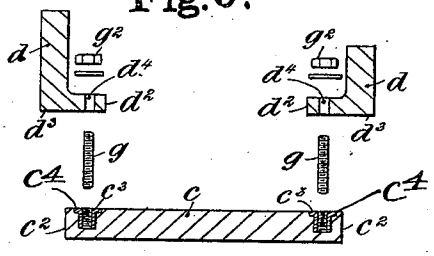


Fig. 4.

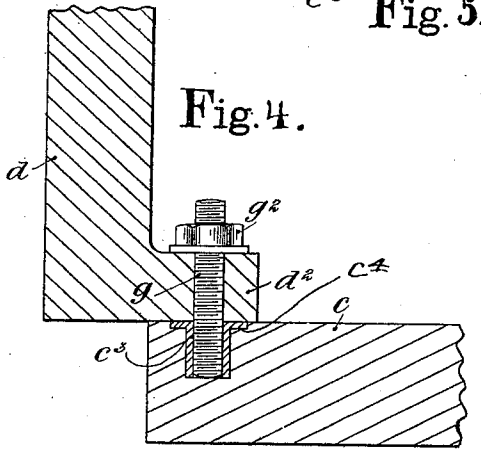


Fig. 5.

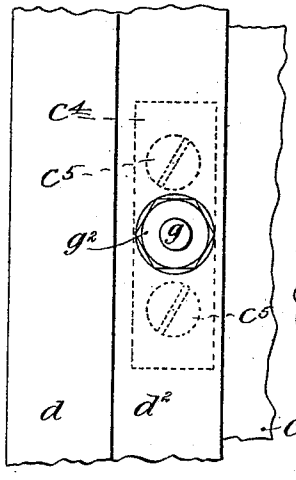
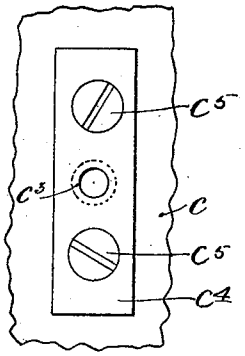


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM JOHN LEWIS, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

SLATE MANTELPIECE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,525, dated January 16, 1900.

Application filed April 25, 1899. Serial No. 714,411. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM JOHN LEWIS, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Highgate Square, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Slate Mantelpieces, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a new and improved slate mantelpiece which is simple and economical in contruction and wherein the front or pilasters, sides or slips, and plinths are separate parts or sections susceptible of being conveniently and rapidly assembled and rigidly united by inexperienced persons or disconnected and packed into compact form for safe transportation, while any required repairs, if parts are broken or damaged, can be expeditiously effected at comparatively small expense, and the use of the ordinary angle-stays and cement or plastic material be avoided. This object is accomplished in the manner and by the means hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation showing the several parts assembled and connected together to form the mantelpiece. Fig. 2 is a detail horizontal sectional view through one of the fronts or pilasters and its sides or slips. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the parts separated. Fig. 4 is a detail horizontal sectional view, on a larger scale, of portions of a front or pilaster and a side or slip. Fig. 5 is a detail view looking at the inner side of parts shown in Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 is a detail view showing one of the screw-sockets.

In order to enable those skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now describe the same in detail, referring to the drawings, wherein—

The letter c indicates one of the fronts or pilasters, d the sides or slips thereof, and e the plinth, all composed of slate. The pilasters are each constructed in its inner side, near the vertical edges c^2, with orifices in which are firmly fixed metallic screw-sockets, as at c^3, each forming an integral part of a flat rectangular plate c^4, having screw-holes for the passage of screws c^5, by which it is rigidly fixed in position. The rectangular plates are let in flush with the inner surface of the pilaster, which is advantageous and useful in that no part of the screw-sockets project, and hence there is no liability of the same being broken or damaged during transportation or handling. The sides or slips d of the pilasters are each formed integral at its outer edge d^3, with an offstanding flange d^2 extending at right angles thereto and having a flat outer surface to constitute an extended seat against which the pilaster squarely rests. The pilasters are each provided with two of these sides or slips, and the offstanding flanges of the latter project toward each other. The flanges are provided with bolt-holes, as at d^4, Fig. 3, registering with the screw-sockets c^3, for the passage of screw-bolts g. These bolts screw into the screw-sockets and pass through the bolt-holes in flanges, their inner ends having screw-nuts g^2, by which the pilaster can be firmly and immovably clamped upon the outer flat surfaces of the sides or slips and their right-angled flanges. I prefer to employ washers between the screw-nuts and the flanges, as best seen in Fig. 4.

The edge portions e^2 of the plinths, as at e, Fig. 1, are clamped to the sides or slips d and their flanges d^2 by devices the same as described with reference to the pilasters.

According to my invention the pilasters, sides or slips, and plinths, which constitute the jambs or piers of the mantel, can be placed in a compact body for shipment or transportation without danger of the screw-sockets being damaged. The several parts are susceptible of being conveniently detached or assembled and clamped together, and if any part becomes broken it can be quickly and economically renewed.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

A slate mantel consisting of the pilasters each having orifices in its inner side near the opposite vertical edges, the metallic screw-sockets removably located in said orifices and each formed with a flat rectangular plate having screw-holes and set in the pilaster flush with the inner surface thereof, attaching-screws passing through the screw-holes of said plates into the pilasters, the sides or slips

formed integral with right-angled flanges having flat outer surfaces and bolt-holes registering with the said screw-sockets, the screw-bolts detachably screwed into the screw-sockets and passing through the bolt-holes in said right-angled flanges, the screw-nuts on the inner ends of the screw-bolts for clamping the pilasters against the outer flat faces of the sides or slips and their flanges, the plinths detachably secured to the sides or slips, substantially as and for the purposes described.

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

WILLIAM JOHN LEWIS.

Witnesses:
A. F. BIDDLE,
H. RANFORD.