

Oct. 15, 1940.

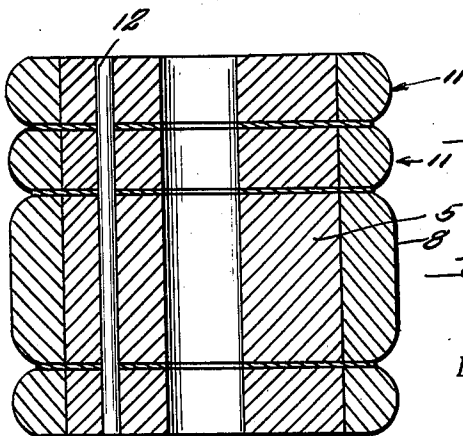
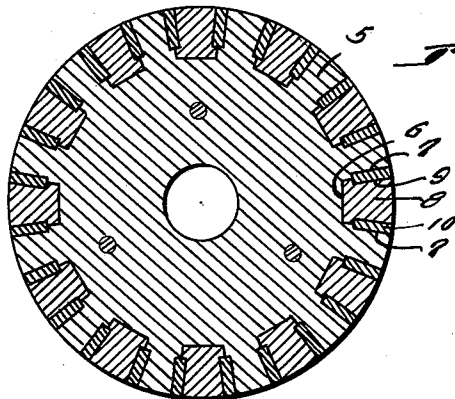
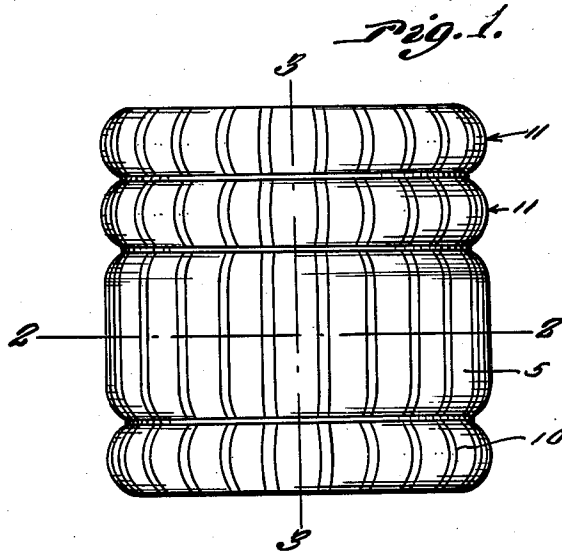
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2,218,288

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING INLAID WORK

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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*Fig. 4.*

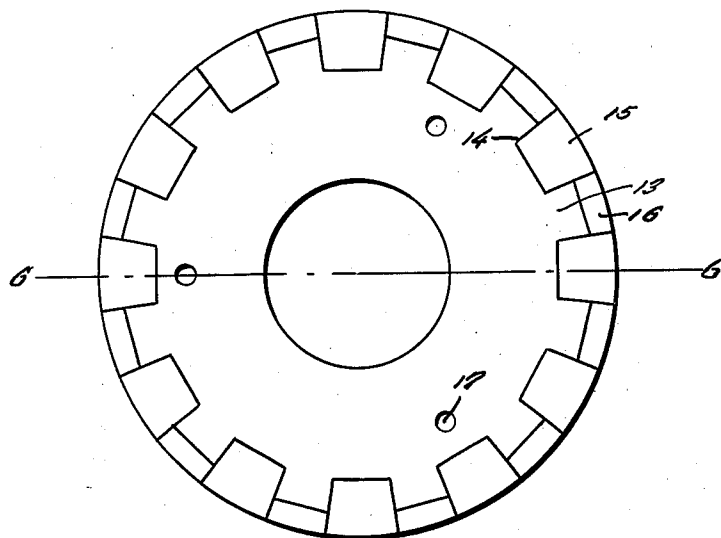


*Fig. 5.*

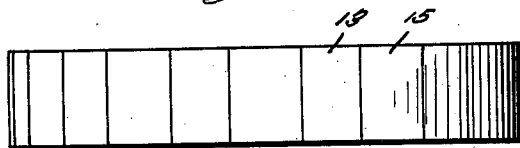
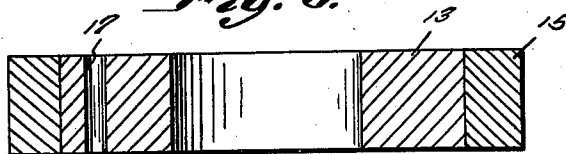


*Fig. 6.*



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING INLAID WORK

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Application January 25, 1939, Serial No. 252,839

## 1 Claim. (Cl. 144—309)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in methods of constructing inlaid work.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a systematic manner of constructing inlaid work so that the inlay pieces will be stably set and not liable under any circumstances to become displaced.

Another important object of the invention is to provide a method of constructing inlays of delicate appearance which in fact will be of very stable construction.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent to the reader of the following specification.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 represents a side elevational view of an inlaid block constructed in accordance with the present method.

Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a plan view of a disk constructed in accordance with the present method.

Figure 5 is an edge elevational view of the structure shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a cross sectional view on a line 6—6 of Figure 4.

Referring to Figures 1, 2 and 3, it can be seen that in carrying out the method, the block 5 is channeled to form the channels 6, and the side walls of the block 5 at each of the channels 6 are rabbeted out as at 7. The channels 6 are of inwardly tapering form and into these are wedged the inlay members 8. The side portions of the wedge-shaped inlay members 8 are rabbeted as at 9. The rabbeted portions of the inlay members 8 are opposed to the rabbeted portions 7 of the block, thus leaving channels between opposite portions of the inlay members 8 and the block, and into the last mentioned narrow channels are disposed the thin inlay strips 10. Obviously, these strips can be disposed in place with a suitable adhesive as can be the inlay member 8. It is of course, preferable that the inlay member 8 and the inlay strip 10 be of different shades of material and these two shades can also be different from the color tone of the material of the block 5.

Obviously, after the inlay members 8 and strips 10 have been properly placed and the adhesive allowed to set, the outer surface of the thus inlaid structure can be dressed and polished.

Obviously, the method can be followed in constructing thin disks as generally referred to by numeral 11, and these disks and the body 5 can be secured together in any desired relation by boring holes through the disks and body 5 and inserting dowels or rods 12 to secure these elements together.

The method shown in Figures 4, 5 and 6 is to produce a structure somewhat different from that shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3. The inlay work is built outwardly from the periphery of the disks 13.

The disk 13 is formed with a plurality of inwardly tapering channels 14 into which can be driven the tapered inlay members 15. The inner portions of the members 15 thus wedge into the grooves 14 and can have a suitable adhesive thereon to insure fixation. The outer portions of the inlay members 15 project outwardly beyond the periphery of the disk 13 thus defining channels between the same and into these channels are disposed the thin strips 16. These strips are driven into these inlay members 15 forming channels with a suitable adhesive thereon, and after the adhesive is allowed to set the entire outer surface can be dressed and polished.

Openings 17 can be formed in the disks 13 to receive suitable securing means whereby these disks 13 for structures of greater thickness can be piled one upon the other and secured by pins or the like (not shown).

While the foregoing specification sets forth the method in specific terms it is to be understood that various resorts can be made to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A method of constructing inlaid work consisting in forming a body with inwardly tapering channels, rabbeting the opposed sides of the channels, preparing inlay members, tapering the inlay members to conform with the taper of the channels, rabbeting the side portions of the inlay members from a point near their inner edges outwardly through their outer edges, inserting the inlay members into the channels, and driving inlay strips of uniform thickness into the spaces between the inlay members and the rabbeted sides of the channels and subsequently dressing the external surfaces of the inlay members, strips and body.

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