(No Model.)

S. R. SCOTTRON.

CORNICE.

No. 270,851. Patented Jan. 16, 1883.

Fig. 4.

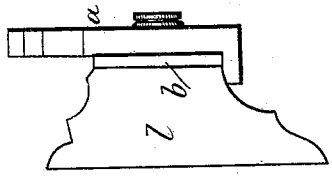


Fig. 5.

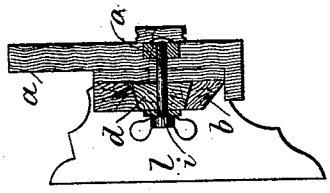


Fig. 1.

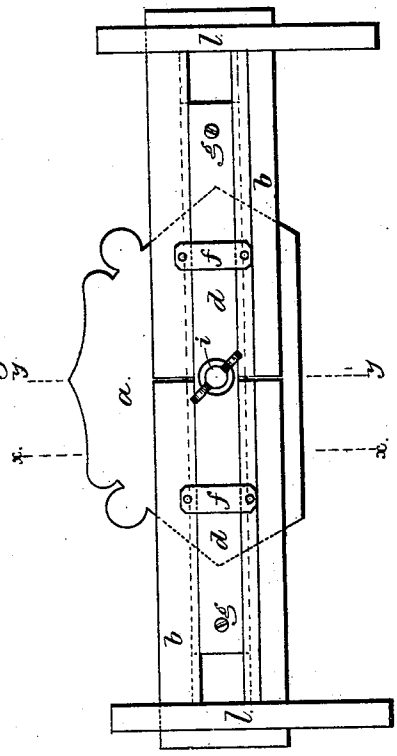


Fig. 2.

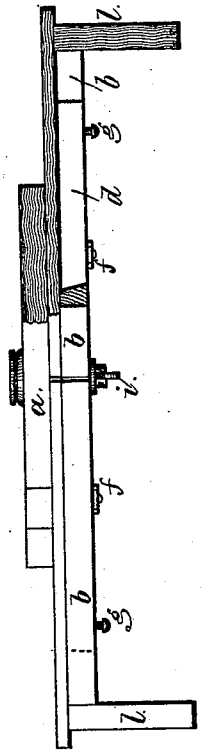
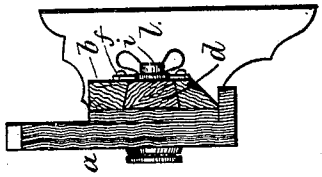


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

Chas. H. Smith

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CORNICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,851, dated January 16, 1883.

Application filed February 28, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Cornices, of which the following is a specification.

Window-cornices have been made with a central ornament and with two end portions sliding between the center part and a back bar through which a screw passes that has a nut at the back of the back bar. In these cornices it has been usual to fix the screw into the central part of the cornice, the head of the screw being at the front and the nut behind the back bar. For transportation the cornices are usually taken apart and packed; but the screw that projects at the backs of the central portions is very much in the way and is often broken off, and the cornices are injured by contact with this screw. And in some instances an ordinary wood-screw has been inserted from the back into the wooden cornice; but this is not reliable under the strain to which the cornice is exposed.

Window-cornices have before been made with return ends corresponding to the body of the cornice, and in some instances the ends have been removable from the body portions, and in other cases the cornice has been of a fixed length with brackets at the end to hold it up.

In my improved cornice the back bar and extension end portions slide on each other, and are provided with tongues and grooves or dovetails, and there are cross-plates and stops to limit the motion, and the clamping-screw passes from the back through the back bar into a nut in the central part of the cornice, so that when the cornice is taken apart the screw is entirely removed. The end pieces of the extension-cornice are in the form of brackets adapted to being screwed to the window-frame or wall, so as to make a very firm and reliable cornice, and one that is adapted to any average width of window.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a rear view. Fig. 2 is a plan partially in section. Fig. 3 is a cross-section at *x x*, and Fig. 4 is an end view. Fig. 5 is a section at the line *y y*.

The central part, *a*, of the cornice is of suitable ornamental character. The extension-sections *b b* are behind the same and between it and the back bar, *d*, and the edges of the back bar, *d*, are either tongued and grooved or made as dovetails to pass into corresponding-ly-shaped grooves in the back surfaces of the extension-sections *b b*, and there is a screw, *i*, passing through the back bar and having a head behind the same, the point of the screw going into the nut *o*, that is secured into the central part, *a*, of the cornice, so that the extension-sections can be firmly clamped to the central part or body, *a*; but they can easily be detached and packed for transportation. The cross-plates *f* are fastened at their ends to the extension-sections *b* at the back, and serve to retain the back bar within the grooves of the said sections *b*, and stop-studs *g* limit the extension of the cornice and prevent the parts separating.

In my improvement it is necessary to introduce the nut into the front portion of the central part of the cornice, so that it will not be drawn out at the back by the action of the screw, and to prevent the surface of the cornice being injured the nut is covered by an ornamental piece placed in front of it upon the cornice. At the ends of the cornice are the brackets *l l*, that are fastened permanently to the extension-sections *b b* or screwed to the same. These brackets will usually be of wood, and they are of a width to adapt them to being screwed at top and bottom to the window-frame or wall, and to supporting the cornice at the proper distance in front of the window or door frame.

I am aware that rigid cornices have been made with brackets to sustain them. By combining with the extensible cornice brackets that are fastened upon the extension-sections the cornice can be lengthened or shortened so that the brackets come to the proper part of the window-frame, upon which they can be easily fastened.

I am also aware that cornices have been made with extension-sections and back bar and a wood-screw passing through the back bar into the central portion of the cornice; but the screw will not hold the parts together with sufficient firmness, as the same is liable to pull out of the wood.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with the central part, *a*, of the extension-sections *b b*, that are grooved at the back, the back bar, *d*, fitting in such grooves, the cross-plates *f*, fastened at their ends to the extension-sections and holding the back bar in place, the clamping-screw *i*, passing through the back bar, and the nut *o*, introduced into the front of the central part, *a*, of the cornice and covered by an ornament, substantially as specified.

2. In combination with the extension-sections *b*, back bar, *d*, cross-plates *f*, clamping-screw, and nut, the brackets *l l*, permanently fastened to the extension-sections, and adapted to being fastened at top and bottom to the window-casing, substantially as specified.

Signed by me this 23d day of February, A. D. 1882.

SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON.

Witnesses:
GEO. T. PINCKNEY,
WILLIAM G. MOTT.