No. 883,489. PATENTED MAR. 31, 1908.

F. A. SCHOSSOW.

JOINT FOR WOOD MEMBERS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 19, 1907.

FIG. 1.

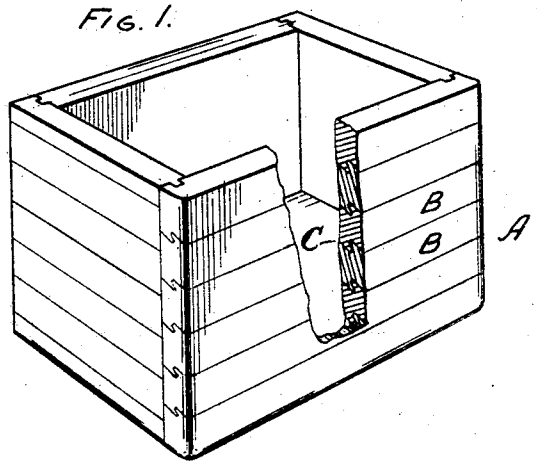


FIG. 2.

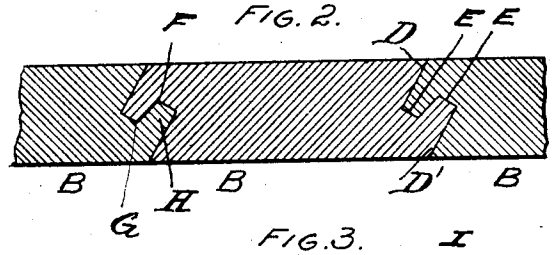


FIG. 3.

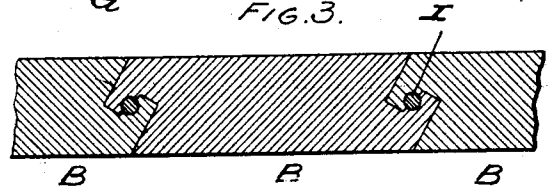
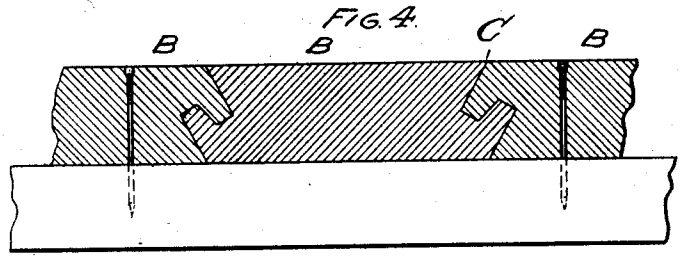


FIG. 4.



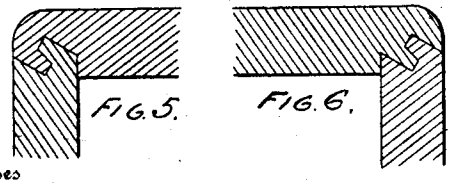


FIG. 5. FIG. 6.

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JOINT FOR WOOD MEMBERS.

No. 883,489. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 31, 1908.

Application filed October 19, 1907. Serial No. 398,253.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK A. SCHOSSOW, citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Joints for Wood Members, and declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in the means employed to join together wooden members used in the construction of closet tanks or other wooden cabinet articles and has for its object an interlocking wood joint for the strips composing its walls:—the construction being such that the several faces of one portion of the interlocking joint bears directly against the several opposing faces of the other portion of the joint due to the wedge action of a portion of the joint which thus differentiates it from joints in which the employment of a wedge portion results in keeping certain contiguous parts of the interlocking portion of adjacent strips out of contact.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a closet tank with a portion of its side wall broken away to disclose the form of the interlocking joint engaging the abutting strips forming the wall. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional detail through several strips showing the formation of the joint employed to secure the parts together. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing a variation. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional detail showing a strip in which both edges are formed with a like joint portion to provide a structure wherein fastening devices are required for each alternate strip only. Figs. 5 and 6 show the joint as applied in forming a box corner.

Referring now to the letters of reference shown on the drawings: A indicates a closet tank. B are strips joined together to form its walls. C is the joint engaging the strips formed by cutting two faces D, D′ parallel with each other at the edge of the strip but at an angle to its face, the parallel faces being offset from each other a suitable distance their ends terminating approximately midway of the strip. The strip is also cut at right angle to the faces D, D′ as indicated at E, E and from the point F to G, which produces an angular or wedge shape portion H by undercutting the face D.

The abutting strip is formed with a joint portion complementary to that just described and when the parts are brought together, (the faces D, D′ of the contiguous pieces being parallel) they will come into intimate contact, being forced into this relation by the wedge shaped tongue H of each strip entering the complementary shaped socket of the opposing strip. It will thus be seen that the union of the several surfaces of the joint are of the most perfect character, and that the form of the joint presents an extended gluing surface which is particularly desirable. By this arrangement also it will be seen that the several strips are firmly held from movement toward and away from each other along the line of their side faces. The joint may be further secured if desired by the insertion of a dowel pin I employed as indicated in Fig. 3 of the drawings.

As shown in Fig. 4 the joint portion of each alternate strip may be alike and in cases where the joints are not glued together, it will only be necessary to nail or otherwise secure each alternate strip as the intermediate strip will be securely held in position by the joint itself.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A joint for wood members formed with two edge faces spaced apart and parallel to each other and obliquely to the side faces of the members, the material between the spaced edge faces formed into an alternate block and socket, the face of the block which forms one wall of the socket being oblique to the said parallel edge faces, whereby the socket is formed with one converging wall and the block formed wedge shaped at one side.

2. A joint for wood members formed with two edge faces spaced apart and parallel to each other and extending obliquely to the side faces of the members, the material between the spaced edge faces formed into an alternate block and socket with the face of the block which forms one wall of the socket oblique to the said parallel edge faces, and provided with an intermediate longitudinal recess, whereby when two members are united the parallel edge faces will engage and

the oblique sides block will enter the correspondingly formed sockets with the recesses disposed at opposite relations, and a dowel pin disposed in said recesses.

3. A member of the class described comprising a body formed with its edges provided with spaced parallel faces extending obliquely to the side faces of the body, the material between the parallel faces formed into alternate blocks and sockets with the faces of the blocks which form the outer walls of the socket oblique to the said parallel edge faces, whereby when a plurality of bodies are interengaged at their edges each alternate body is locked in position by the other alternate body and fastening means required in said last mentioned bodies only.

In testimony whereof, I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDERICK A. SCHOSSOW.

Witnesses:
SAMUEL E. THOMAS,
GRACE E. WYNKOOP