(No Model.)

G. KNOWER.

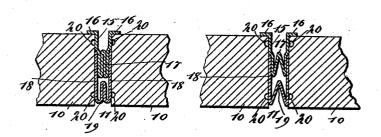
FINISHING JOINT IN WOODEN WALLS OR CEILINGS.

No. 517,701.

Patented Apr. 3, 1894.

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WITNESSES:

INVENTOR

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BY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE KNOWER, OF GREENWOOD, WISCONSIN.

FINISHING-JOINT IN WOODEN WALLS OR CEILINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 517,701, dated April 3, 1894.

Application filed July 11, 1893. Serial No. 480,118. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE KNOWER, of Greenwood, in the county of Taylor and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and 5 useful Improvements in Finishing-Joints in Wooden Walls or Ceilings, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of wooden walls and ceilings to which are subject to shrinkage, and particularly to the construction of the joints of such structures.

The object of my invention is to produce a very cheap, simple and flexible batten, pad15 ding, or fitting, adapted in its parts to be made of paper, which may be conveniently applied to said joints and which may fold up tightly when the joints are new and tight, and will expand with the shrinkage of adjacent wood, 20 and which without regard to the shrinkage, will keep the joint tightly closed and absolutely air-tight.

To these ends my invention consists of certain features of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a cross section of two wooden pieces and of my tubular flexible padding, or joint-closer, arranged between them. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same parts, showing 35 the position assumed by the padding when the wood-work has shrunken. Fig. 3 is a cross section of the same parts, with the addition of a hollow flexible batten or exterior covering for the joint.

My improved tubular padding, or joint closer, is constructed of two parts, namely; a strip, 15, which lies in the crack, 11, between the boards, 10, and has, preferably, edge flanges, 16, to overlap the boards and be secured thereto, the strip having also a central longitudinal fold 17; and a strip, 18, which lies beneath the strip, 15, and is firmly cemented thereto, this latter strip having also

a fold, 19, extending longitudinally along its inner face. The sides of the strip, 18, are ce-50 mented to the edges of the boards, and so are the sides of the strip, 15, while in the edges of the boards opposite these strips are grooves, 20, in which the surplus glue or cement accumulates. The padding thus formed is tubular but expansible, and when the joint is tight the folds 17 and 19 lie compressed, as shown in Fig. 1; but, as the boards 10 shrink, the crack, 11, grows larger, and the folds, 17, and 19, straighten out, as shown in Fig. 2, so that 60 the padding at all times effects an air-tight closure and preserves a dead air space between the pieces or boards, 10.

In Fig. 3, the strips, 15 and 18, are used exactly as illustrated in Fig. 2, except that the 65 flanges, 16, are dispensed with and a hollow batten, 12, is laid directly over the crack or joint, 11, so as to cover the strip, 15, and a covering, 13, is applied as shown. This batten incloses a dead air space and forms a positive protection for the joint; yet it is adapted to stretch transversely and flatten when the joint expands. I prefer to form the padding and batten of paper, but other materials may be successfully employed.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with the flat, parallel adjacent grooved edges of ceiling boards, or pieces, of a padding composed of two foldable, paper strips whose side edges are pasted 80 to the opposite edges of said boards but separated as shown, whereby a dead-air space is formed between said strips, as specified.

2. The combination, with parallel and adjacent edges of wooden ceiling boards, or 85 pieces, of a paper padding, or joint-closer, composed of strips, one of which is pasted to the body of the other parallel to its side edges, thus forming an air-containing tube, and the edges of such other strip being secured to the 90 wooden pieces, as shown and described.

GEORGE KNOWER.

Witnesses: Cora B. Knower, Jos. Brehm.