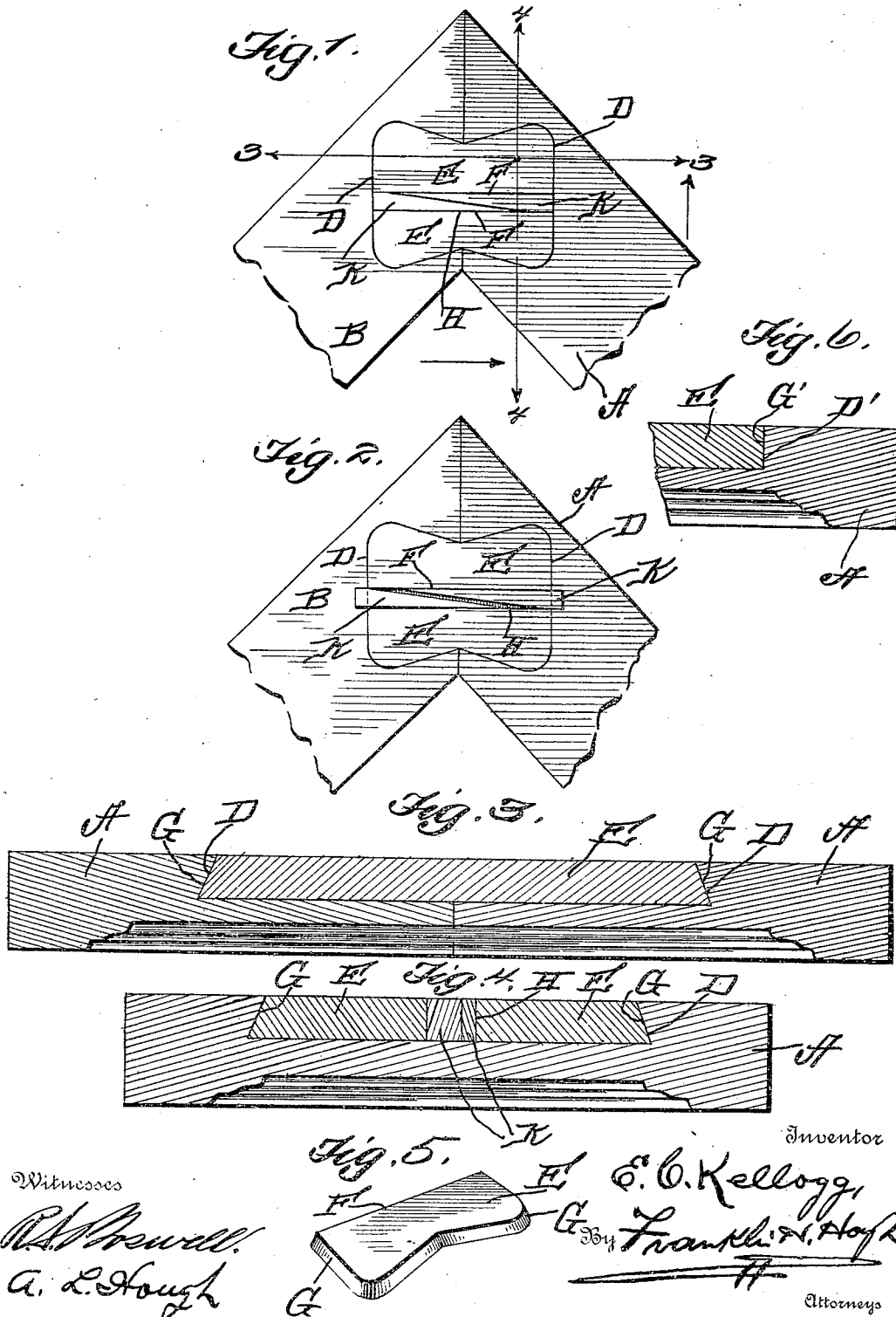


E. C. KELLOGG.
MITER BLOCK.
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956,711.

Patented May 3, 1910.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MITER-BLOCK.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR C. KELLOGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Miter-Blocks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in miter or key blocks for fastening corners of frames and comprises blocks having irregular or angled beveled edges adapted to engage undercut edges of recesses formed in the adjacent edges of the frame sections, the blocks being adapted to be held in locked relation by means of wedge blocks.

The invention comprises various details of construction, combinations and arrangements of parts which will be hereinafter fully described and then specifically defined in the appended claims.

I illustrate my invention in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a top plan view showing a corner of a frame held together by miter or key blocks in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the wedge blocks released from contact with each other. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a sectional view on line 4—4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective of one of the key blocks, and Fig. 6 is a sectional view of a slight modification.

Reference now being had to the details of the drawings by letter, A and B designate the two sections of a frame jointed together by my improved key or miter block devices. Each of said sections has a recess D formed in the beveled edge which is to be fastened to the adjacent strip and the marginal edges of said recesses are undercut, as shown clearly in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings. Said recesses may be of various shapes, but preferably as shown in the drawings in which the opening into each recess is contracted or narrower than the inner portion and the marginal outline of the wall of the recess may be curved, angular or circular, as may be desired.

E, E designate miter or key blocks, one of which is shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings and each of said blocks has its inner edge straight, as at F, and its ends beveled, as at G, while its outer edge is angular, the block being narrowest preferably at its longitudinal center and corresponding to the contracted entrance into the recesses. Between the two blocks when adjusted in place in the recesses with the beveled portions of the blocks engaging the undercut marginal edges of the recess is a space H adapted to receive the wedge blocks K, the adjacent faces of which are inclined and adapted to bear against each other frictionally for the purpose of forcing the outer edges of the blocks against the undercut edges of the recesses in the manner shown.

In applying the blocks, the marginal edges of the recesses or the edges of the blocks at the bottom of the recess are preferably coated with an adhesive material, after which the blocks are adjusted in place and the wedges forced together, thus securely holding the blocks in keyed relation with the marginal edges of the recesses, thereby securely holding the sections of the frame together. By the peculiar angular shape of the outer marginal edges of the key blocks, it will be noted that the sections will withstand great strain in opposite directions and form a secure means for bracing and reinforcing the joint.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings, I have shown a sectional view illustrating a modification of the invention in which the walls of the recess, instead of being undercut as illustrated in the other views, are at right angles to the bottoms of the recess and which construction would serve to hold the frames together by the key blocks when the pull is in certain directions.

What I claim to be new is:—

1. A fastening for joints comprising members which are held in contact with each other and having recesses in their meeting edges, the marginal edges of said recesses being undercut, key blocks seated in said recesses and having portions thereof extending underneath said undercut edges, wedges interposed between the blocks and adapted to bear frictionally against each other and against said blocks to hold the same in locked relation.

2. A key or miter block for corners of frames, etc., comprising, in combination with the sections of the frame having re-

cesses formed in the meeting edges thereof, the marginal edges of said recesses being undercut, key blocks having beveled ends engaging the undercut ends of the recesses
5 and an angular beveled side engaging the undercut edges of the sides of the recess, wedges interposed between the blocks and adapted to hold the outer edges thereof in engagement with the undercut edges of the
10 recesses.

3. A key or miter block for corners of frames, etc., comprising, in combination with the meeting edges of a frame which are held at angles to each other, the adjacent
15 meeting edges of the sections having each a

recess therein which is contracted at its entrance and having undercut marginal walls, key blocks having ends at one side beveled and conforming to and engaging the marginal edges of the recesses, a space intervening
20 between the blocks, and wedges positioned in said space and adapted to bear against each other and the adjacent edges of the blocks to hold the same in locked relation.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my
signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDGAR C. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:

A. L. HOUGH,

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.