No. 729,784. PATENTED JUNE 2, 1903.

J. W. MYERS.

PICTURE FRAME.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

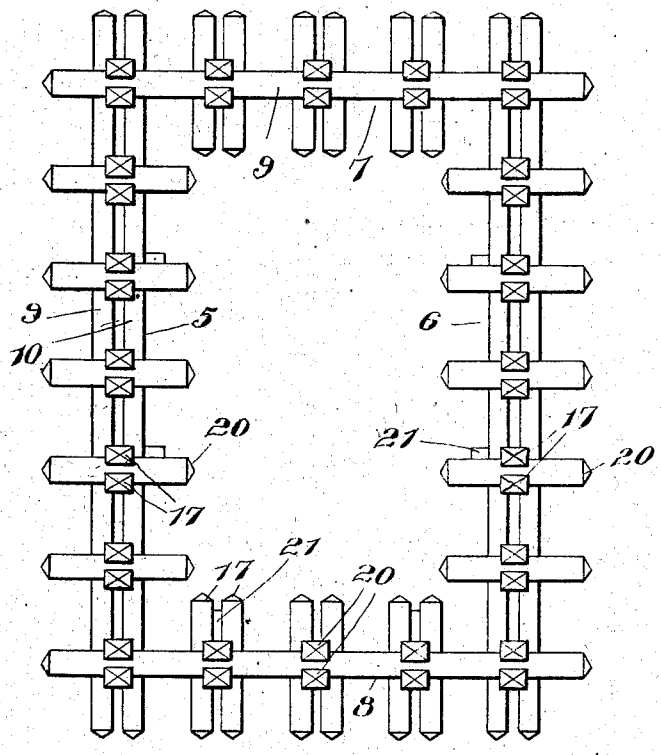


Fig. 4.

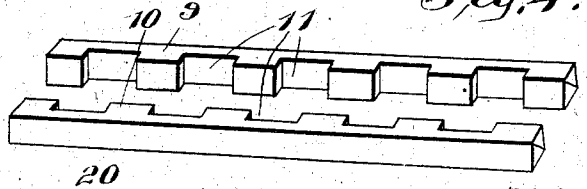


Fig. 2.

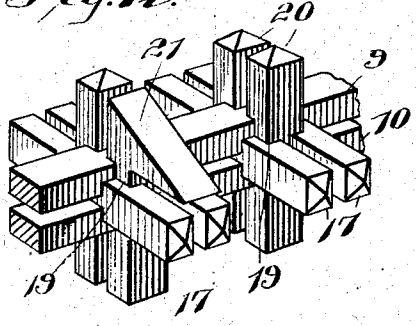


Fig. 3.

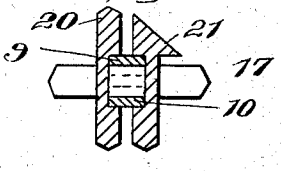
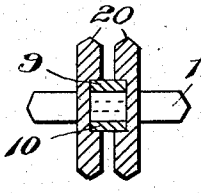


Fig. 5



Witnesses

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No. 729,784. Patented June 2, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. MYERS, OF VINCENNES, INDIANA.

PICTURE-FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 729,784, dated June 2, 1903.

Application filed July 14, 1902. Serial No. 115,565. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. MYERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Vincennes, in the county of Knox, State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Picture-Frames; 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.

This invention relates to articles formed of blocks which are constructed to interlock when assembled to hold them rigidly in their proper positions, the object of the invention being to provide a structure which may be embodied in picture-frames or other article of use or ornament and in which the parts may be easily assembled, but cannot be disassembled.

A further object of the invention is to provide as an element of the structure when used in a picture-frame a hook for holding the picture, the glass, and the back in the frame, so that the latter will be locked securely in place.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is an elevation showing a picture-frame embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing one end of the rear side of the picture-frame. Fig. 3 is a section through one end of the frame and including the hook. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing two of the long bars prior to engagement of short bars therewith. Fig. 5 is a section similar to Fig. 3 and showing other of the short bars.

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown the present invention embodied in a picture-frame, this illustrating but one use to which the invention may be put. The frame consists of two sides 5 and 6 and the two ends 7 and 8, each of which is constructed in the same way as the others, excepting that the sides may be longer than the ends, although it will be understood that the proportions of the sides and ends may be whatever is desired. Each of these sides and ends consists of two bars 9 and 10, each of which is notched at intervals, as shown at 11, the notches of one bar lying opposite to the other bar, so that the notches are in pairs, and the bars are arranged with their notched faces toward each other—that is, with the faces containing the notches 11 toward each other—these faces being termed the "inner" faces. In addition to the long bars are employed short bars, a pair 17 of which is passed between the long bars and in engagement with the notches 11 of the latter. The mutually adjacent faces of the short bars 17 have notches 19 in them, with which are engaged bars 20, having notches in their inner faces which receive the bars 9 and 10. Thus it will be seen that each pair of bars interlocks with the remaining bars. At the ends of the bars 9 and 10—that is, at the corners of the frame—the bars 9 and 10 of the ends of the frame take the places of the bars 17 of the sides of the frame, so that the ends and the sides are held securely together. At certain points of the sides and ends the inner short bar 17 of each pair has a hook 21 at one end, the bill of which projects toward the center of the frame, and when the frame is assembled the glass, the picture, and the backing are put in place, after which the bars having the hook are put in place, and these hooks by overlapping the backing hold the backing, the glass, and the picture securely in place.

In assembling the parts of the structure the short bars 17 are disposed between the bars 9 and 10 and in the recesses 11 thereof, after which the ends of the bars 17 at one side of the long bars 9 and 10 are moved apart and between them is pressed the short bars 20 at that side of the long bars. The short bars 20 at the opposite side of the long bars are then turned sidewise and passed between the opposite end portions of the bar 17 until they reach the recesses of the bars 17, after which they are rotated a quarter of a turn to the portions shown in Fig. 1. To engage this second series of short bars 20, they must be passed in sidewise and then rotated as described, and after they have been rotated into the recesses of the bars 17 said bars prevent return rotation, and the said bars 20 cannot be removed. It is found in practice that while the bars 17 may be sprung apart sufficiently to thus lock the structure it cannot be subsequently unlocked without breakage.

It will be understood that in practice any suitable materials and proportions may be

used for the parts of this structure and that the structure itself may be employed for whatever purpose it is adapted.

When making a splice in the wood of any of the members 9 and 10, the ends of the sections of such member are cut, so that they will abut and lie flush, and the line of division between the two sections is midway between the side faces of two of the short pieces, so that the portions of the abutting ends of these sections lie in the sockets of the short pieces and the sections are held against displacement.

What is claimed is—

1. An article of the class described comprising two parallel pairs of long bars having notches in their adjacent faces, the second pairs of long bars being engaged between and in the endmost notches of the bars of the first pairs, pairs of short bars engaged between and in the remaining notches of the first pairs of long bars and in the notches of the second pairs of long bars, said short bars having notches in their adjacent faces, additional short bars engaged between the pairs of first-named short bars and in the notches thereof and having notches in which the corresponding long bars are received, and other short bars engaged between and in the notches of the second pairs of long bars and having notches in their adjacent faces in which said other pairs of long bars are received.

2. An article of the class described comprising two parallel pairs of long bars having notches in their adjacent faces, the second pairs of long bars being engaged between and in the endmost notches of the bars of the first pairs, pairs of short bars engaged between and in the remaining notches of the first pairs of long bars and in the notches of the second pairs of long bars, said short bars having notches in their adjacent faces, additional short bars engaged between the pairs of first-named short bars and in the notches thereof and having notches in which the corresponding long bars are received, and other short bars engaged between and in the notches of the second pairs of long bars and having notches in their adjacent faces in which said other pairs of long bars are received, certain of the short bars having hooks at their ends to receive a picture between the bills of the hooks and the bars that lie at right angles to the hook-bars.

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

JOHN W. MYERS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. HILL,

ROBERT L. BUCKLES.