(No Model.)

J. APOLL.

BOARD FOR PICTURE AND MIRROR BACKS.

No. 382,852. Patented May 15, 1888.

Fig 1.

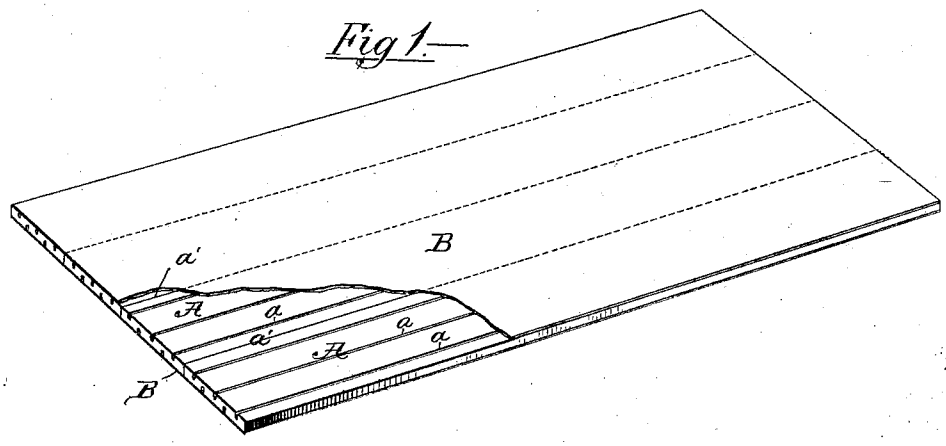


Fig 2.

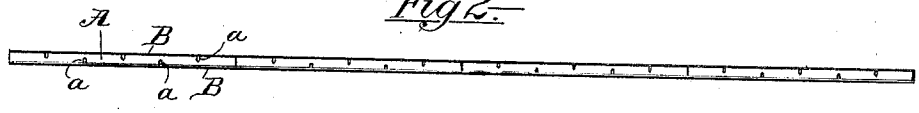
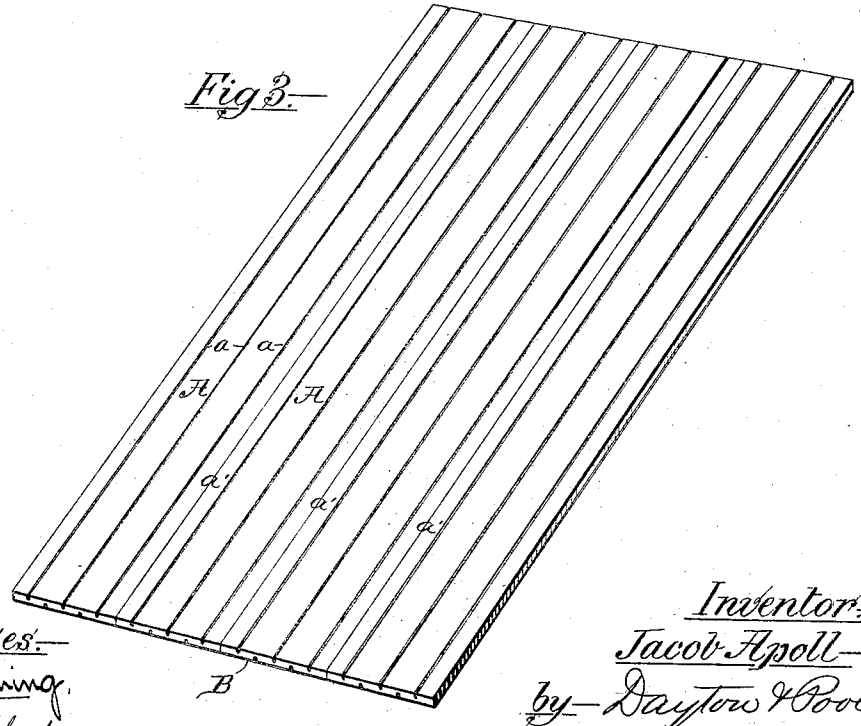


Fig 3.



Witnesses:—
Wm. H. Fleming.
Louis M. T. Whitehead.

Inventor:—
Jacob Apoll—
by—Dayton & Poole.
Attorneys.—

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB APOLL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO DUNCAN & JOHNSTON, OF SAME PLACE.

BOARD FOR PICTURE AND MIRROR BACKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,852, dated May 15, 1888.

Application filed September 14, 1887. Serial No. 249,615. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB APOLL, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boards for Picture and Mirror Backs and other Purposes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, 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 a novel construction of thin non-warping boards for backing of picture-frames, mirrors, &c., and other purposes for which such boards are adapted; and it consists in the matters hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved backing-board, with a part of the paper sheet broken away. Fig. 2 is an end view showing paper sheets applied to both sides of the board, and Fig. 3 is a perspective showing a paper sheet applied to only one side of the board.

Heretofore non-warping backing has been made of a number of entirely separate narrow and thin strips of wood placed edge to edge and joined by a covering of paper glued or pasted upon each side thereof, the paper being required upon both sides to give a necessary degree of inflexibility.

In my improvement the wood stuff is not cut into narrow strips, and the expense and waste involved in such reduction of the stuff are avoided. At the same time the advantages of such former construction are fully secured by other and less expensive means. In my construction, moreover, it is not necessary to apply a paper sheet to both sides to secure needful rigidity, except at the junction of two or more of the relatively wide boards, which may be connected into one of greater width.

Referring to the drawings, A represents a thin board, which may be of any desired or convenient width. It is scored or cut lengthwise of the grain, and at short intervals part way through its thickness—say at *a a*—the purpose of such scoring being to destroy the tendency of the board to warp. Usually the board will be scored on both sides, the scores on one side being alternated with those on the other, as best shown in Fig. 2, and commonly the distance between adjacent scores will be about an inch or an inch and a half. To one or to each side of such a scored board a sheet, B, of paper or similar material, is secured by paste, glue, or other proper adhesive material, and if a backing wider than a single board A is needed two or more such scored boards or strips are laid side by side closely and joined by the sheet B.

While the scoring effectually neutralizes the tendency of the board A to warp, the sheet B prevents the backing from separating at the scores and adds to the rigidity which the board, cut only part way through, still of itself possesses. If greater rigidity be required, however, or if other advantages of two sheets B, one on each side of the board, be required, a sheet may be secured to each surface of the board, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

It is plain that the wood material constituting the body of the backing, when made in relatively wide strips, as shown, and merely scored instead of being reduced to wholly separate narrow strips, as in the former construction, has the advantage of greater cheapness in manufacture; that the backing made therefrom is as little disposed to warp, and that the backing has the advantage of continuity of wood at the scoring and depends upon the sheet B only for such continuity at a less number and more widely-separated lines *a' a'* (where two boards A are joined) than in the prior construction referred to.

The use of the backing material described is not restricted to picture and mirror backs, but it may be employed as linings for houses and other situations requiring such or similar material.

I claim as my invention—

1. The improved manufacture described, consisting of a thin wood board, A, scored lengthwise of the grain at short intervals,

and a sheet, B, adhesively attached to the surface of the board, substantially as described.

2. The improved manufacture described, consisting of a thin wood board, A, scored lengthwise of the grain in alternate lines on opposite sides, and a sheet, B, adhesively attached to the surface of the board, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB APOLL.

Witnesses:
M. E. DAYTON,
C. CLARENCE POOLE.