

J. Fairman,

Canvass Stretcher.

No. 112,435.

Patented Mar. 7. 1871.

Fig. 1.

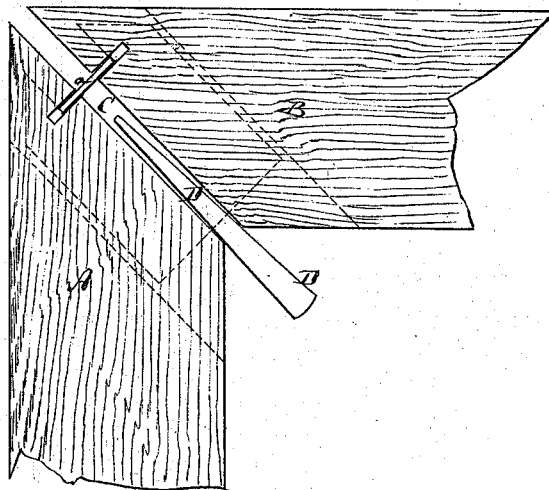


Fig. 2.

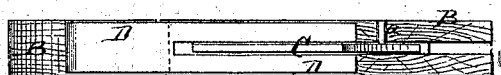
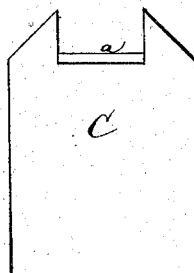


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES FAIRMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN STRETCHERS FOR PAINTINGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **112,435**, dated March 7, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES FAIRMAN, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Stretcher for Paintings; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a detail face view, showing one corner of a stretcher with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a detail edge view of the miter and separating-wedge. Fig. 3 is a face view of the new joining-plate.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to improve the construction and arrangement of the stretcher-frames for oil-paintings.

The sections which compose the stretchers now in use are at present jointed at the corners by tenons and mortises, and can be spread by wedges, which are forced between the adjoining edges. The construction of the sections with such tenons and mortises is expensive, and does not produce reliable articles, as the wood is considerably weakened thereby. To obviate the latter deficiency, and also reduce the expense of making the stretchers, I employ a metallic connecting-plate, which enters the slotted or grooved mitered ends of two adjoining sections of the frame, holding the same properly together. This said connecting or joining plate has a projecting rib on one face, which, entering transverse grooves, prevents the sections from slipping apart. I also employ a forked wedge, which is interposed between the adjoining sections of the

frame, to straddle the joining-plate and force the sections apart.

A B in the drawing represent portions of the adjoining sections of a stretcher-frame. They are mitered, to fit together at the corners, and have their mitered ends grooved for the reception of the joining-plate C. This plate is made of metal, of sufficient length and width, and enters the grooves of the adjoining sections, as shown.

From one face of the plate C projects a transverse rib, *a*, entering corresponding grooves in the sections, and serving to prevent the sections from being spread apart. Such rib may be provided, if desired, on each side of the plate.

D is a wedge, forked as shown in Fig. 2. It is applied between the sections A B, so as to straddle the plate C, and separates the sections to the desired extent.

The same invention—that is to say, the joining-plate C, having the rib *a* and the forked wedge—may be arranged between other than mitered ends of sections—as, for example, in the middle of each side of the stretcher.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The joining-plate C, provided with the rib *a*, and applied to a stretcher, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The forked wedge D, combined with the joining-plate C, to straddle the same when spreading the stretcher, as specified.

JAMES FAIRMAN.

Witnesses:

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