

(No Model.)

L. S. SHREFFLER.

FLEXIBLE MATCHING AND VENEERING.

No. 264,482.

Patented Sept. 19, 1882.

Fig. 3.

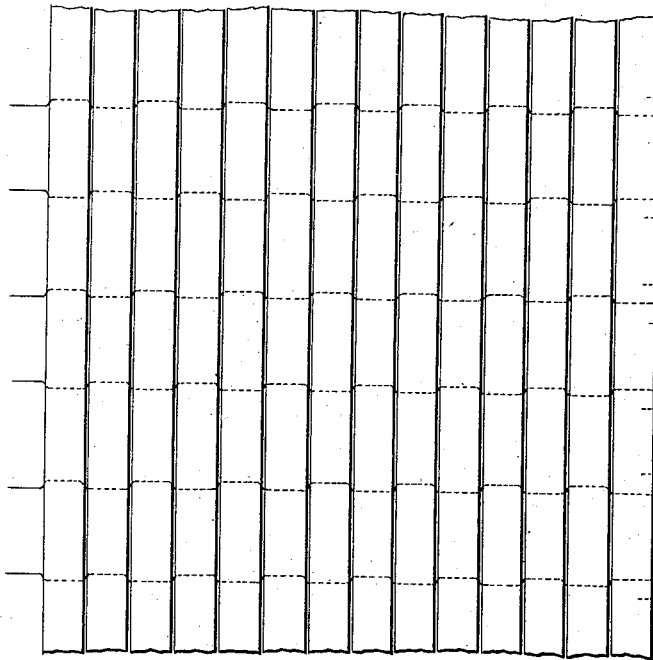
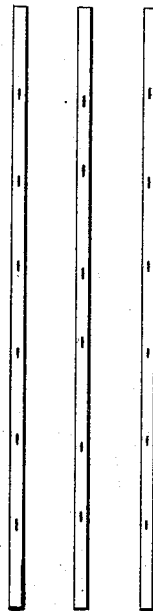


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
G. S. Spencer
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Fig. 2.



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LEVI S. SHREFFLER, OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

FLEXIBLE MATCHING AND VENEERING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 264,482, dated September 19, 1882.

Application filed March 6, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEVI S. SHREFFLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elmira, Chemung county, and State of New York, have invented a Clinched Matching; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention.

The object of my invention is to match together strips of materials, either wood, metal, or other ridged or partially ridged materials in the form of strips and fasten them together by means of wires passing through them edgewise at convenient and suitable intervals in manner as follows: The strips may be thick or thin, wide or narrow, and may have straight or curved edges or inclined edges, only so that they match and fit each other when drawn together.

Figure 1 is an end view of several strips drawn together and clinched. The dotted lines show the position of the wires, and the heavy portions of the dotted line at the joints show the clinches.

Fig. 2 gives a view of the edges of three strips, showing the relative position of the holes in the strips in the order in which they should come together. The holes, instead of coming together in a straight line, are so placed as to fall to the right and left of a straight line alternately, so that each additional strip, when the wires have been passed through it and it is pressed up by force, bends each wire in a manner to form a clinch against the strip previously placed in position.

Fig. 3 is a plan showing several strips after they have been placed upon the wires and clinched together, the dotted lines showing the position of the wires in the finished work.

When for any reason it is desirable to do so the clinching may be done before an additional strip is placed upon the wires.

The holes may vary from a straight line more or less, according to the character of the work.

In making panels, screens, wainscoting, carpeting, or portable flooring, and boats, and in any other work composed of successive strips of wood or other material, this method of matching is both convenient and useful, especially where not only flexibility but elasticity is desirable. Where wooden strips are used they are generally badly sprung edgewise, rendering it very difficult to put the work together by the old methods of matching where straight wires are used; but by thus clinching the wires upon each successive strip this difficulty is overcome. Not only so, but by this method, where the work is composed of very dry timber which is afterward swollen by moisture, the clinches will give enough to admit of the enlargement without curling the strips or breaking the wires. Then when the timber shrinks again the clinches, being of springy wire, will resume their original position and the joints be kept tight.

This method of matching is equally applicable to strips that are right-angled, beveled, curved, or tongued and grooved.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The method of uniting strips edge to edge, which consists in forming holes edgewise through the same alternately in line, but in each two adjacent strips out of line, threading the same nearly into contact upon wires, and cramping down the wires by forcibly bringing the strips into contact edge to edge, substantially as described.

2. The herein-described matched structure, consisting of the strips perforated edgewise in and out of line, as shown and described, wires threaded through said strips and clinched between each two strips, substantially as set forth.

L. S. SHREFFLER.

Witnesses:

C. E. PIERSON,
G. W. ROSS.