Goodman & Wheeler.

Cutting Veneers.

No. 10,536. Patented Feb. 14, 1854.

Fig 1.

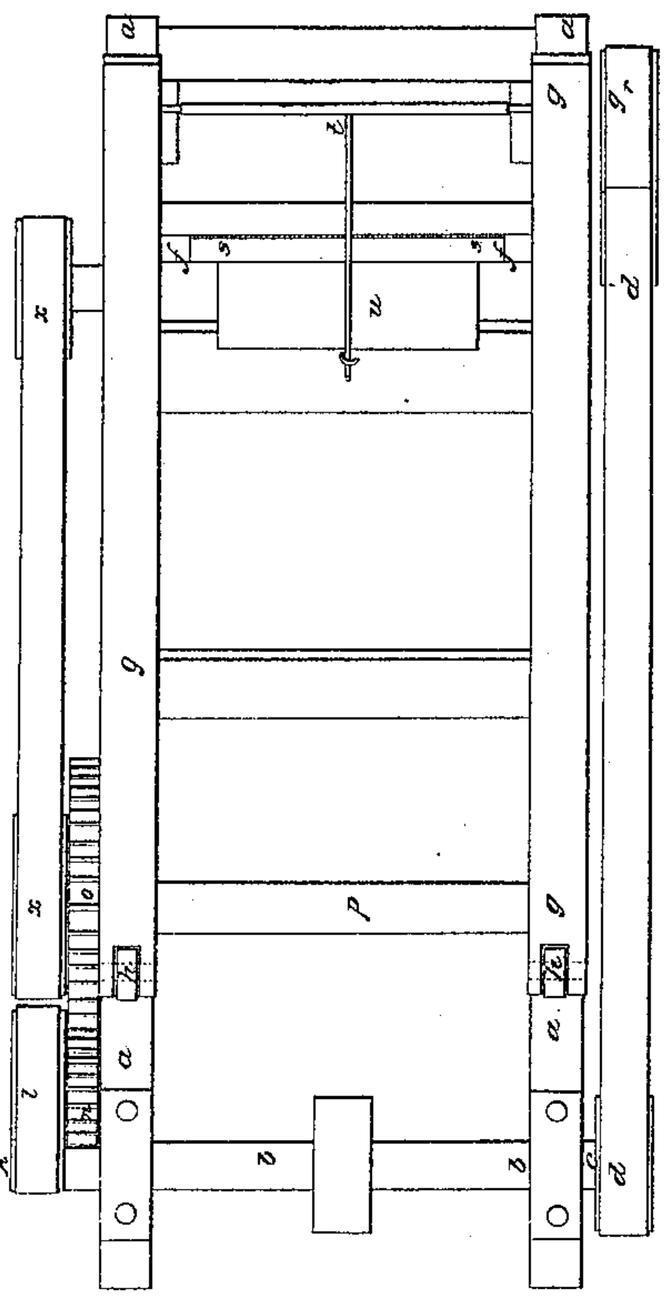


Fig 3.

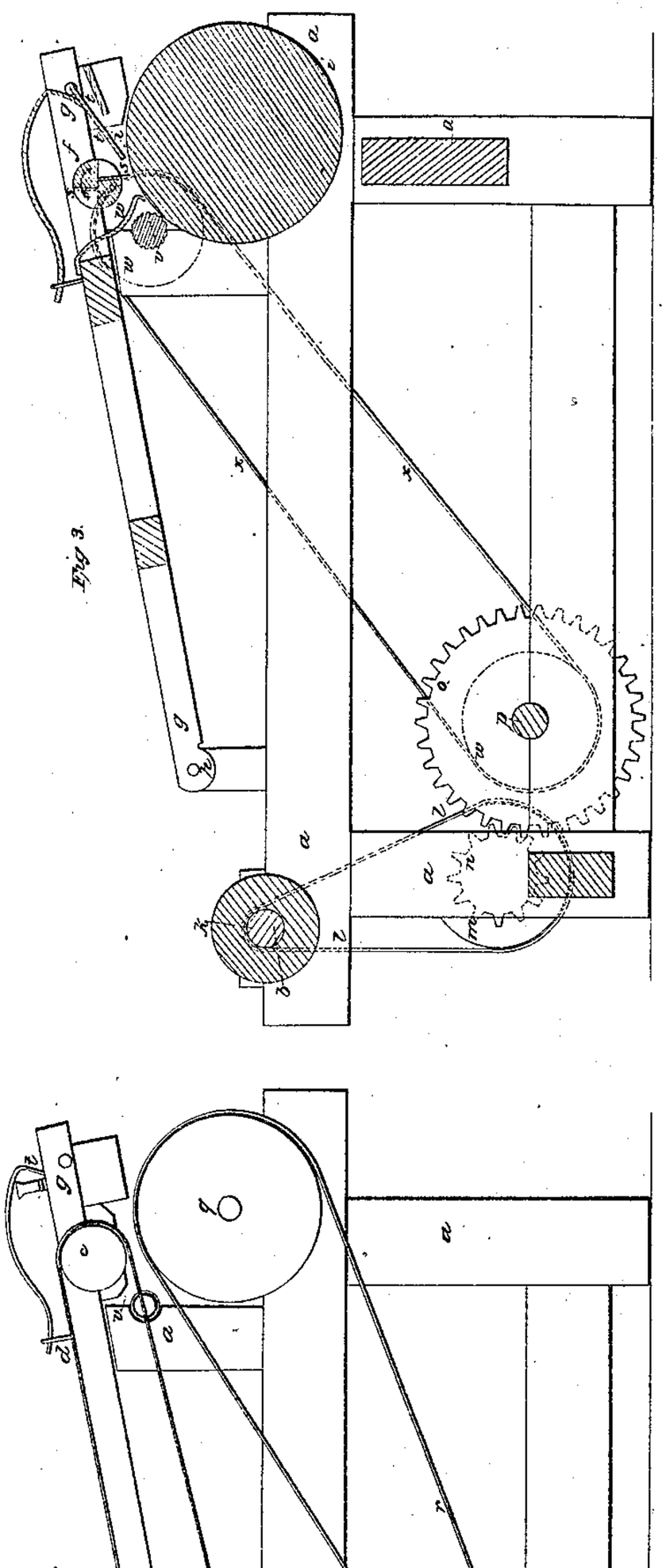
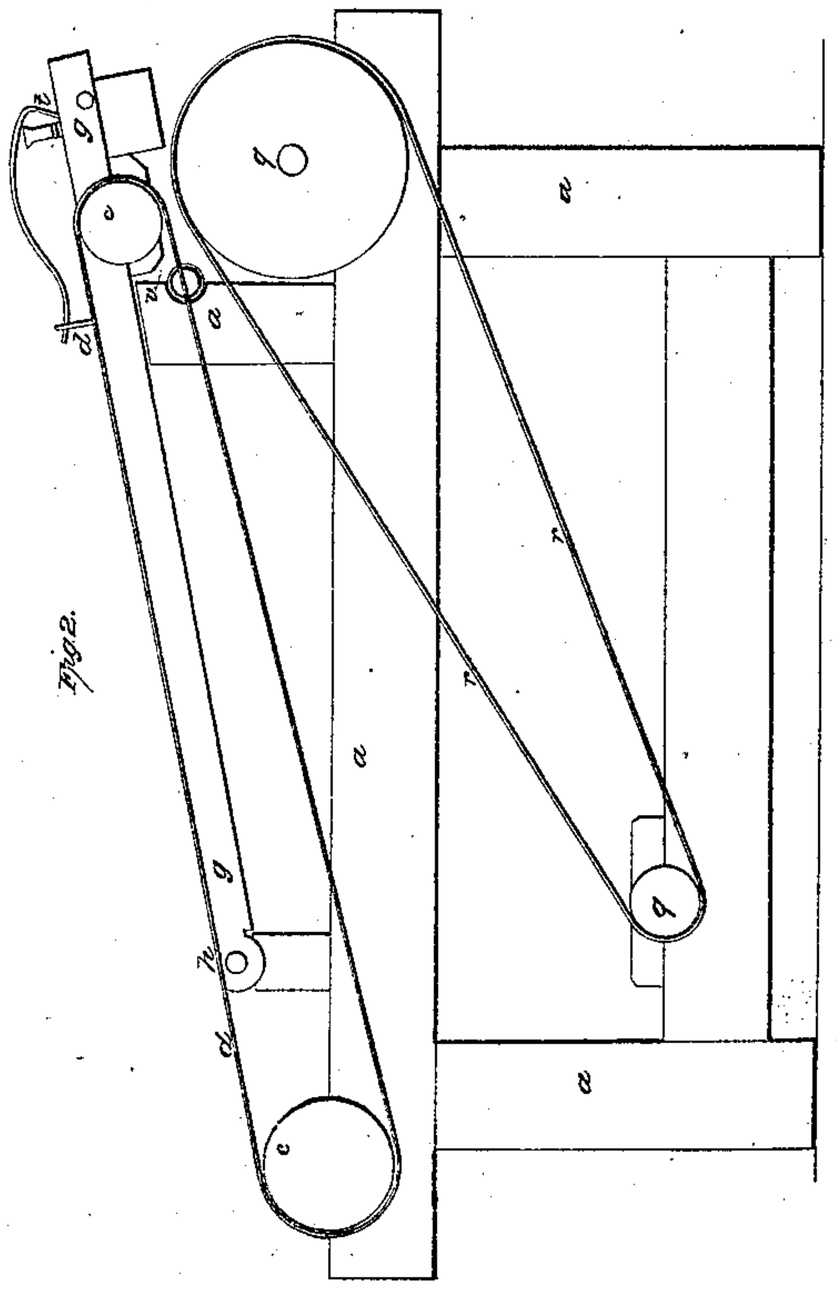


Fig 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALLEN GOODMAN AND LYMAN WHEELER, OF DANA, MASSACHUSETTS.

MACHINE FOR SCRAPING AND TOOTHING VENEER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 10,536, dated February 14, 1854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALLEN GOODMAN and LYMAN WHEELER, both of Dana, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Machine for Scraping and Toothing Veneer, and that the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings hereinafter referred to, forms a full and exact specification of the same, wherein we have set forth the nature and principles of our said invention by which it may be distinguished from others of a similar class, together with such parts as we claim and desire to have secured to us by Letters Patent.

The figures of the accompanying plate of drawings represent our improvements.

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of our machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal vertical section of the machine.

The operations of scraping and toothing veneer, after it has been cut or sawed out, have hitherto been done by hand, and are necessarily attended with considerable expense, as the work can be done but slowly in this manner.

By our improvements veneer can be scraped on one side, and toothed or roughened on the other, with much greater rapidity and with less expense, while the work is much more evenly and accurately performed.

The most essential parts of our machine consist of a revolving cylinder in which the scraping or toothing knives are placed in a peculiar position, that is back of the axis of the said cylinder, and inclined from the same, and a large bed roll around which the veneer is bent and held, the veneer being fed along and kept in proper position, by suitable mechanical devices as will be hereinafter explained.

a a a in the drawings, represents the framework of the machine.

b b is the driving shaft from which motion is communicated by pulleys *c*, *c* and the belt *d d* to the knife cylinder, *f f*, which revolves upon journals in the movable frame *g g g*, the fulcra of which are placed at *h*, *h*.

i i is a large bed roll to which motion is imparted as follows: On the end of the driving shaft *b b* is placed a drum *k* which gives motion, by a hand *l l*, to the drum *m* on the shaft of which is the pinion *n*, Fig. 3. This pinion engages with the gear wheel *o* on the cross shaft *p*, which gives motion to the bed roll *i i*, through the drums *q*, *q* and hand *r r*. The veneer is fed in on the bed roll *i i* and bent around the same by hand, so as to rest upon a circular bed, and passes to the toothed knives *s*, *s* on the revolving cylinder *f f*. These knives are placed a little back of the axis of the cylinder *f f*, and are inclined from the same at a small angle, giving them a scraping instead of a cutting position, so as to prevent them from tearing the veneer, which result would happen if the knives were otherwise placed. The veneer in passing to the knives is held upon the bed roll by an adjustable spring plate *t t*, turning upon journals in the movable frame *g g*, and after being toothed by the knives *s*, *s* is held by another spring plate *u* and fed along by a notched roll *v* which has motion imparted to it by the drums *w*, *w* and the belt *x*. The opposite side of the veneer can then be scraped or smoothed, by substituting smoothing tools for the toothed knives in the cylinder *f f* or by arranging the smoothing tools on a separate cylinder for the purpose.

By the above described arrangement of devices, the veneer can be scraped and toothed and also reduced to a uniform thickness, in much less time and with much greater accuracy than by hand, while the expense attendant upon the operation is materially diminished.

It will readily be seen that the large feeding bed roll around which the veneer is bent and held, is an essential feature of our machine, as the veneer without such a bearing as this roll affords, would be liable to be torn and split by the toothing tools.

Having thus described our improvements, we shall state our claims as follows.

What we claim as our invention is—

A machine for scraping and toothing veneer which has a large feeding bed roll around a portion of which the veneer is bent and held, and a revolving cylinder with scraping or toothing tools or knives, inclined back from the axis of the said cylinder, so as to have a scraping instead of a cutting position, substantially as herein above described.

ALLEN GOODMAN.
LYMAN WHEELER.

Witnesses:
DANIEL STONE,
NELSON BLANTON.