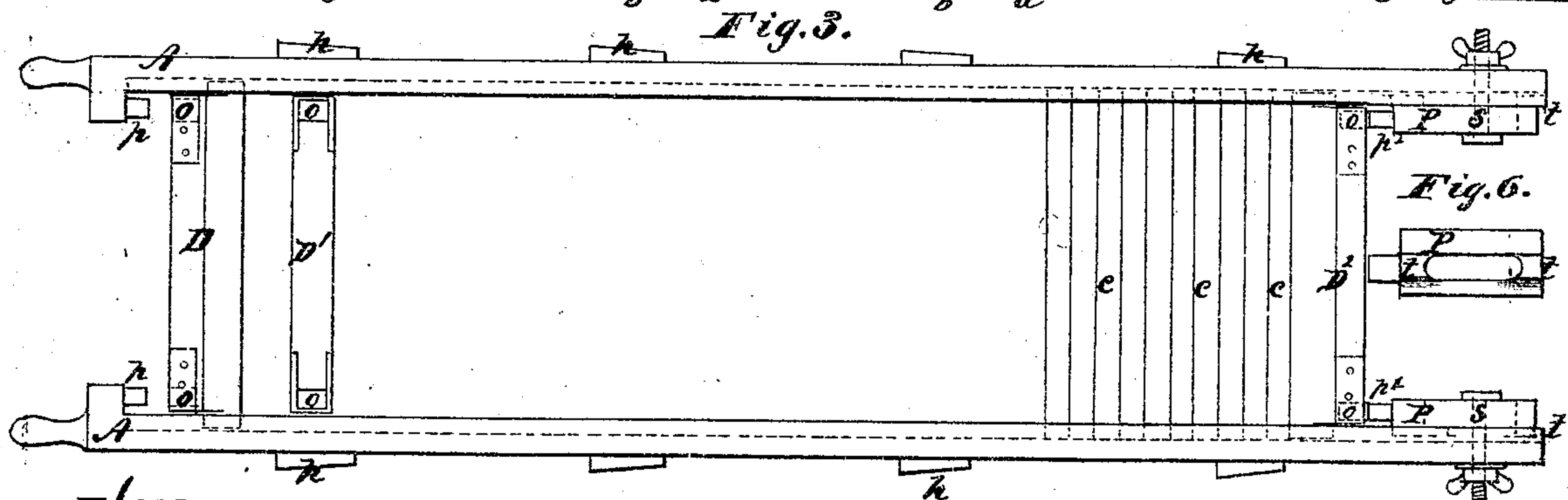
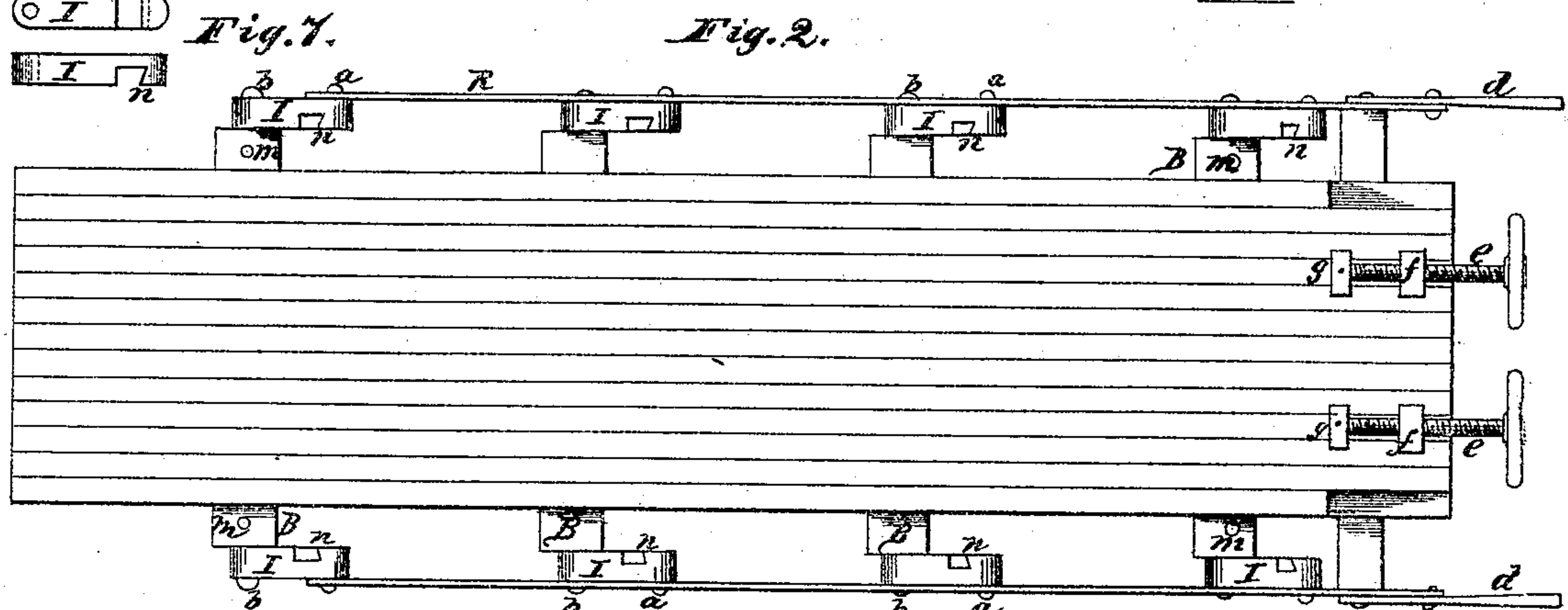
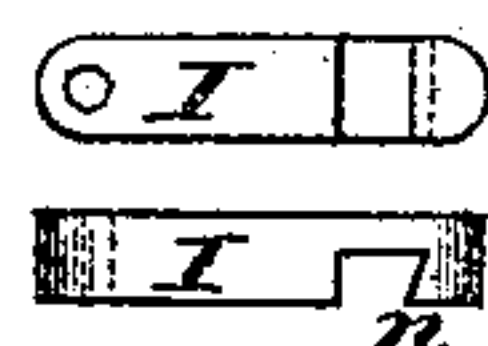
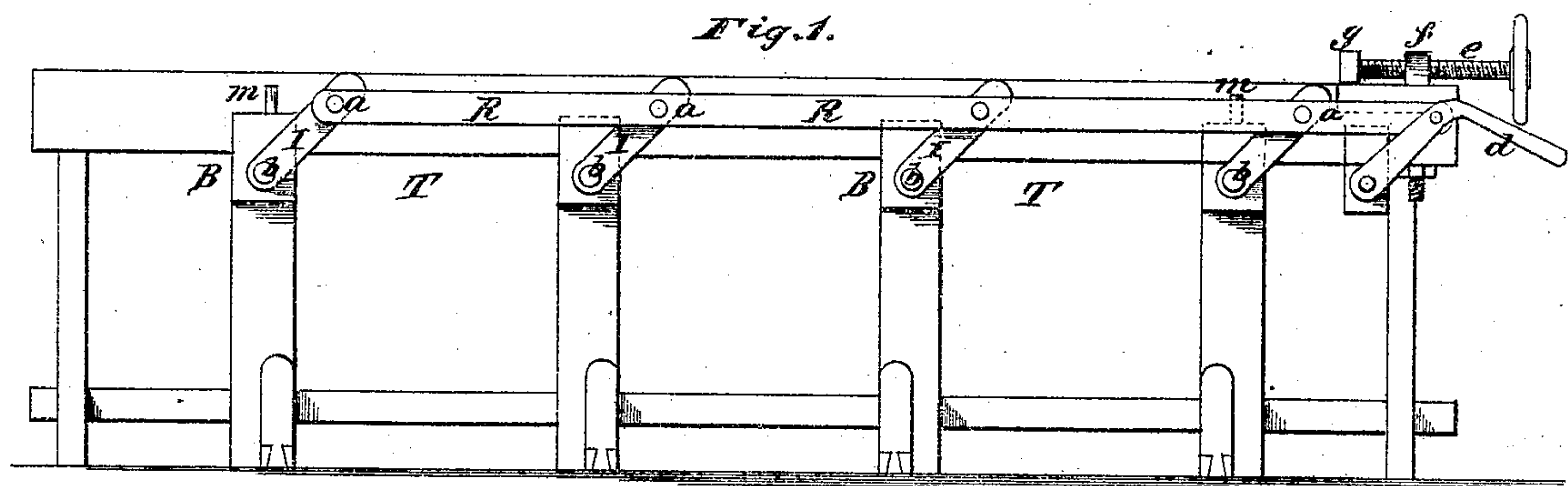
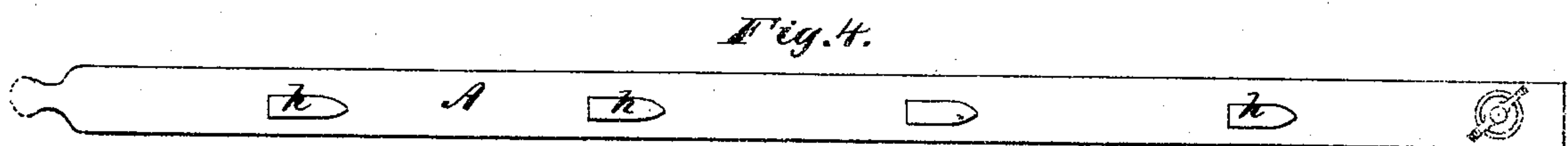


SAMUEL P. GROOCK & WALTER J. BRASSINGTON.

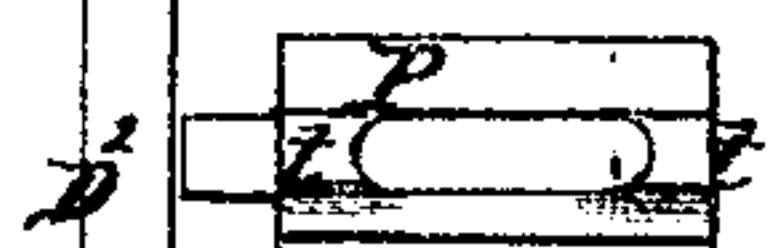
Improvement in Gluing Tables.

No. 121,510.

Patented Dec. 5, 1871.



*Fig. 6.*



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL P. GROOCK, OF CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY, AND WALTER J. BRASSINGTON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO THE NATIONAL WOOD-MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

## IMPROVEMENT IN GLUING-TABLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 121,510, dated December 5, 1871.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, SAMUEL P. GROOCK, of Clifton, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, and WALTER J. BRASSINGTON, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Gluing-Tables for the manufacture of wood-carpeting, wainscoting, and parquetry floors, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to the peculiar mode of constructing our portable wood-carpeting, which is made of strips of wood of various colors and backed with strong cotton cloth, to which they are firmly attached with glue, and when completed roll up like any other carpet.

The object of our invention is to keep in their places the innumerable small pieces of wood while the cloth back is being placed thereon, and removing the same from the table while this newly-made wood-carpet is yet in the green and moist state.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the table upon which the carpet is made, showing the position of the radial bars and connecting-rod. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same, showing the connection of the radial bars and position of the hand-screws. Fig. 3 is a plan of the main frame into which the carpet is made, showing the duplex inclined planes and the adjustable sliding lock-pins. Fig. 4 is a side view of the extension-bars of the main frame, showing the position of the duplex inclined planes. Fig. 5 is an inside view of the extension bars, showing the recess, the pin, and bolt-hole for the adjustable sliding lock-pins. Fig. 6 is an inside view of the adjustable sliding lock-pin, showing the tongue which holds it in position. Fig. 7 are two views of the radial bar.

T T, Fig. 1, is the table, the top of which should be made of several pieces of wood glued together in order to prevent it from springing. B B B B, Figs. 1 and 2, are cross-ties, upon which the top of the table rests, and to the ends of which are secured the radial bars I I I I, with the bolts *b b b b*, and upon which they vibrate. These radial bars are connected with a side rod R R, Figs. 1 and 2, with the pins *a a a a*, by which they are all moved at the same time by the handles *d d*. Upon the top of the table T T, Fig. 1, and to the right, are placed two standing nuts, *f f*, into which

the hand-screws *e e* work, and upon the inner ends of which are attached the movable heads *g g*, Figs. 1 and 2, which turn upon the said screws *e e*, the object of which is to operate against the strips of wood C C, Fig. 3, contained within the main frame, and previous to placing the cloth back thereon. We next place upon the bed of the table T T the main frame A A D D<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 3, and which is constructed as follows: Two extension bars, A A, Figs. 3, 4, and 5, are made any required length, with the recess or channel E E, Fig. 5, extending nearly the whole length. At the left hand the pin *p* is placed, which holds in position the cross-bar D, Fig. 3, having a corresponding hole, O, for the reception of the pin *p*, an edge view of which is seen at D<sup>1</sup>, Fig. 3. These cross-bars D D<sup>2</sup> have on each end a tongue which fits into and slides through the channel E E of the extension bars A A, Fig. 5. At the right hand of the extension bars A A, Fig. 3, are fitted the adjustable sliding lock-pins P P, and upon the inner surfaces of each is the tongue *t*, Fig. 6, and made to correspond with the channel E, Fig. 5, and to slide easily therein; these pins are held in their places with the bolts *s s*, Fig. 3. The cross-bar D<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 3, which is similar to the one on the other end, is fitted to receive the pins P<sup>1</sup> P<sup>2</sup> of the adjustable sliding lock-pins P P, Fig. 3. The object of this device is to follow up the strips of wood C C, Fig. 3, of which the carpet is made when operated upon by the hand-screw *e e*, Figs. 1 and 2, the movable heads *g g* impinging upon the cross-bar D<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 3. We next place upon the sides of the extension bars A A four or more duplex inclined planes, H H H H *h h h h*, Fig. 3, the object being twofold: first, to prevent the extension bars A A from springing outward; secondly, to prevent them from lifting up from the table T T by the action of the hand-screws *e e*, Figs. 1 and 2. These duplex inclined planes are constructed in the following manner: They are to be made of hard wood or metal, the shape and form nearly as shown at H, Fig. 3, and *h*, Fig. 4, one end being thicker than the other, forming a transverse wedge, the other view, *h*, being on a curve to conform to the radial bars I I I I, Fig. 1, views of which may be seen at Fig. 7. These inclined planes are to be firmly secured to the sides of the extension bars A A



in such a manner that the radial bars I I I I will work upon and against the same. At the upper end of this radial bar is a gib-head, *n*, Fig. 7, which fits upon the corresponding inclined plane, and at the lower end the bolt *b*, Fig. 1, said bolt being attached to the cross-tie B and immediately under the respective inclined planes in such a manner that the gib-head *n* of the radial bar I will act upon the inclined plane *h*, Fig. 4, so as to keep the extension bars A A down on the table T T, and at the same time the transverse wedge-way of the inclined planes H *h*, Fig. 3, will effectually prevent the extension bars A A from spreading, and thus keeping the strips of wood C firmly secured in the main frame, Fig. 3, preparatory to receiving the cloth back. We next attach this main frame to the table T T by means of two or more pins, which are to be inserted in the top of the cross-ties B B and immediately under the extension bars A A, as shown at *m m*, Figs. 1 and 2, and corresponding holes made in the extension bars A A for their reception. The object of this device is to secure the main frame A A D D<sup>2</sup> in a positive position, and prevent it from moving endwise after being filled with the strips of wood C, Fig. 3, and operated upon by the hand-screws *e e*, Figs. 1 and 2, preparatory to placing the cloth back thereon.

The table and its appliances being now complete and ready for use we will proceed to describe its operation. The handle *d*, Fig. 1, being down, and the radial bars I I I I out of position, the two extension bars A A, Fig. 3, are placed upon the cross-ties B B and immediately over the pins *m m*, Fig. 1. The cross-bar D, to the left, is next placed in its position, and upon the pins *p p*, Fig. 3. The cross-bar D<sup>2</sup> is next placed in its position, and upon the pins P<sup>1</sup> P<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 3, care being taken to draw it to the right in order to take up all the spare room in the slot V in the adjustable sliding lock-pin P, Fig. 6, and at the same time the hand-screws *e e*, Fig. 2, are to be turned out until the movable heads *g g* are against the standing nuts *f f*. The handle *d*, Fig. 1, is now raised sufficient to allow the radial bars I I I I to slightly catch upon the duplex inclined planes *h h h h*, Fig. 4, and thus keep the main frame in position and ready to receive

the strips of wood C, which are now placed within the main frame one by one until it is filled up to the cross-bar D<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 3. At this point the hand-screws *e e*, Fig. 1, are brought into requisition, which forces the cross-bar D<sup>2</sup>, Fig. 3, up and against the several strips of wood C until they are closely pressed together. Then the radial bars I I I I, Fig. 1, are forced over and against the duplex inclined planes *h h h h* with the handles *d*, thus pressing together the two extension bars A A against the ends of the strips of wood C, Fig. 3, and holding down firmly the main frame with its contents to the table T T, Fig. 1, preparatory to receiving the cloth back. The surface of the strips of wood C is now covered with glue, a roll of cloth is passed over the glued surface and evenly pressed down. The adjustable sliding lock-pins P P, Fig. 3, are brought into requisition, the ends P<sup>1</sup> P<sup>2</sup> forced into their respective holes O in the cross-bar D<sup>2</sup>, the bolts *s s* firmly screwed up to hold them in position. The hand-screws *e e* are released, the radial bars I I I I, Fig. 1, are drawn down and off from the duplex inclined planes *h h h h*, and the main frame A A D D<sup>2</sup>, with the carpet complete, lifted from the table T T, ready for another like operation, and so on continually.

By the combination of these several mechanical devices for the purpose herein specified we are enabled to produce a perfect wood-carpet with economy, and dispense with longitudinal and transverse grooves, lifting bars, and curved surfaces, which we do not use or claim; but

What we claim as our invention is—

1. The combination of the adjustable sliding lock-pins P P, bolts *s s*, tongue *t*, and extension bars A A, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

2. The combination of the duplex inclined planes H *h*, radial bars I I, and side rods R R, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

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Witnesses:

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