

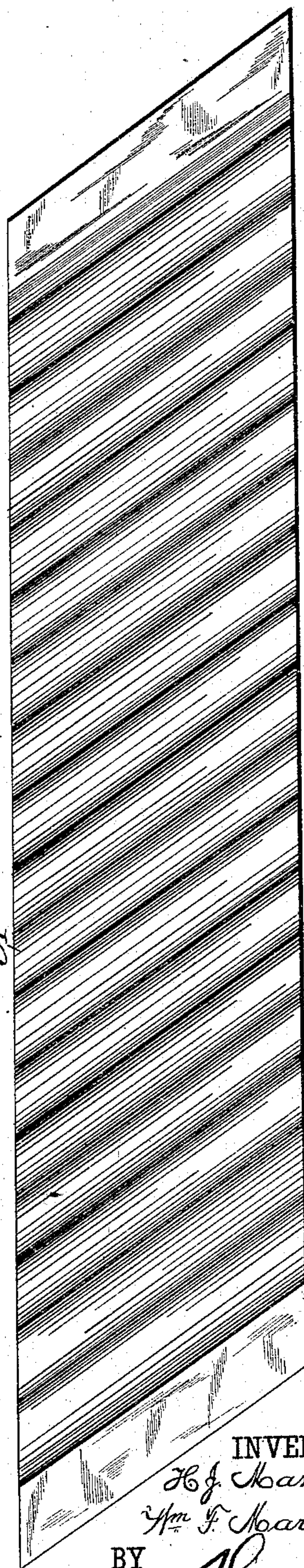
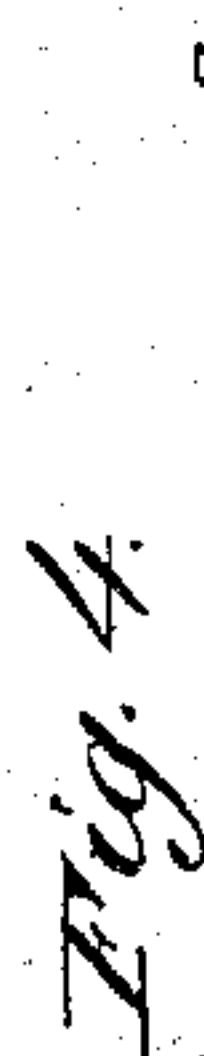
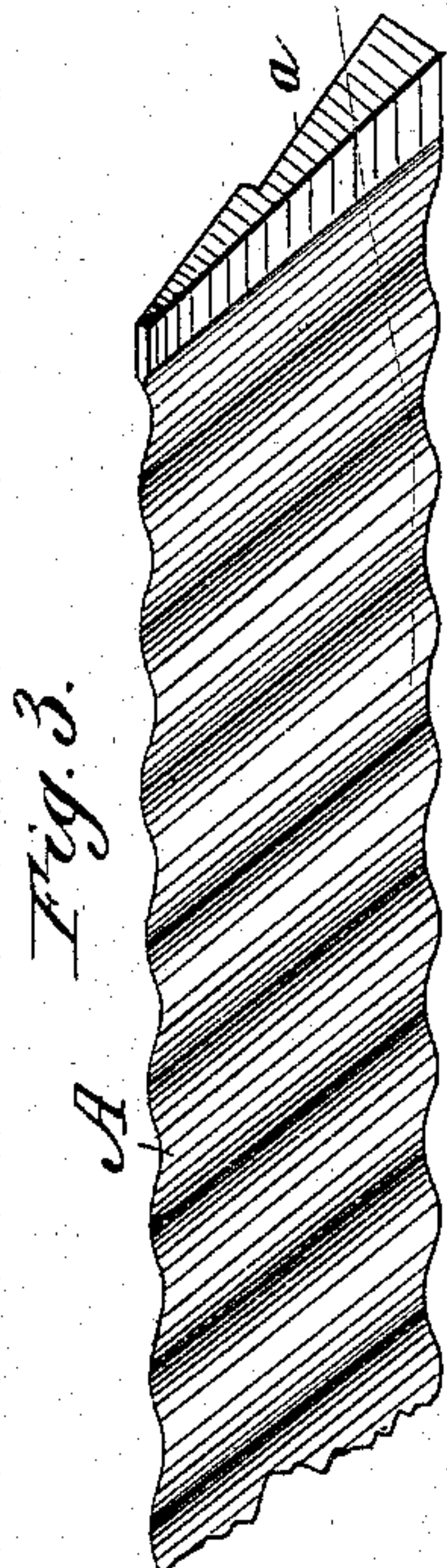
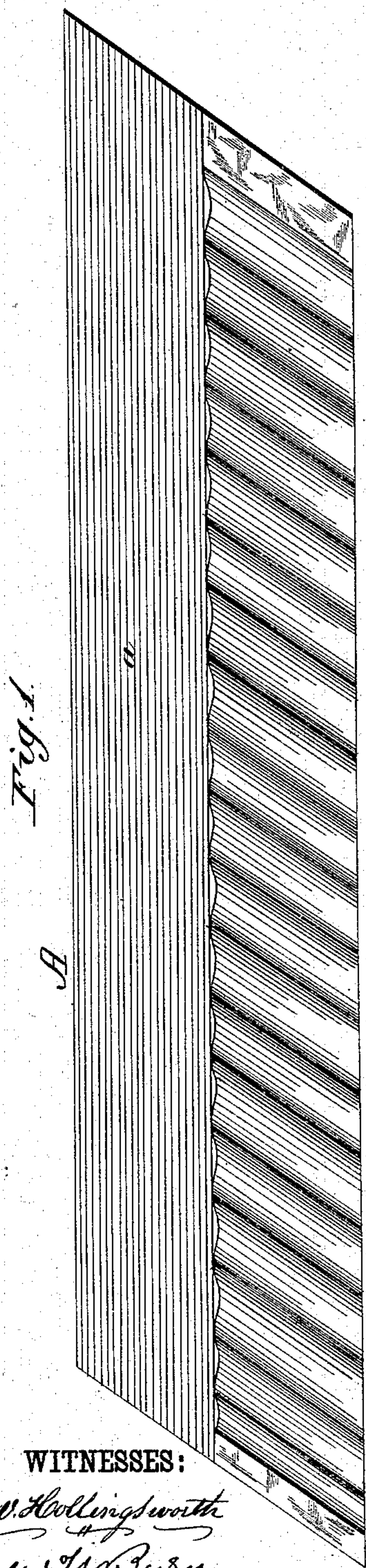
(No Model.)

H. J. MARK & W. F. MARTINEK.

VENEER CUTTING KNIFE.

No. 249,379.

Patented Nov. 8, 1881.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY J. MARK AND WILLIAM F. MARTINEK, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

veneer-cutting knife.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,379, dated November 8, 1881.

Application filed July 28, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY JOSEPH MARK and WILLIAM FRANCIS MARTINEK, of St. Louis, in the county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Veneer-Cutting Knife; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view; Fig. 2, an edge view; Fig. 3, a perspective view, and Fig. 4 a side view from the side opposite to that shown in Fig. 1.

The object of our invention is to provide a knife for a veneer-cutting machine which shall cut from a solid block of wood veneers with permanent corrugations in them, which veneers are designed to be used for bottle-wrappers or like purposes.

The invention consists in a knife having a corrugated edge, and upon each side a series of alternating grooves and ridges arranged diagonally to the edge and parallel to each other, running from the edge of the knife, and having upon one side a plain rabbeted surface for bolting the knife to its holding-frame, as hereinafter fully described.

In the drawings, A represents such a knife having a corrugated or waved edge, from which there extends across the face of the blade, on each side, parallel grooves and alternating ridges. These grooves and ridges are arranged diagonally or at an angle to the edge, as shown. This corrugated edge of the knife not only cuts a corrugated veneer from the block, but its

corrugation gives such strength to the edge as against bending or buckling when in action as to secure a uniform thickness of veneer, and permits also the edge to be made relatively thin for an easier and smoother cutting-action. The object in extending the grooves and ridges entirely across the face of the blade is to give a better clearance for the veneer being cut, and to permit the knife to be sharpened without the necessity of grinding away so much metal. Upon one side of the blade, near its back edge, a smooth recessed face, *a*, is preserved for abutment against the frame to which it is to be secured.

This knife is to be made of steel or any other metal, and may be made whole or in sections, as desired.

We are aware that a veneer-cutting knife has been heretofore constructed in the form of a bar bent in a waved manner, and that a diagonally-grooved sickle-edge is not new in cutting-tools, and we do not claim these features.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new is—

A veneer-cutting knife having a waved cutting-edge with alternating grooves and ridges extending across both faces parallel to each other and diagonal to the edge, and having also a plain rabbeted surface, *a*, for attachment to its holding-frame, as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:

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