

(No Model.)

S. C. BIGFORD.

MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF WOOD.

No. 285,455.

Patented Sept. 25, 1883.

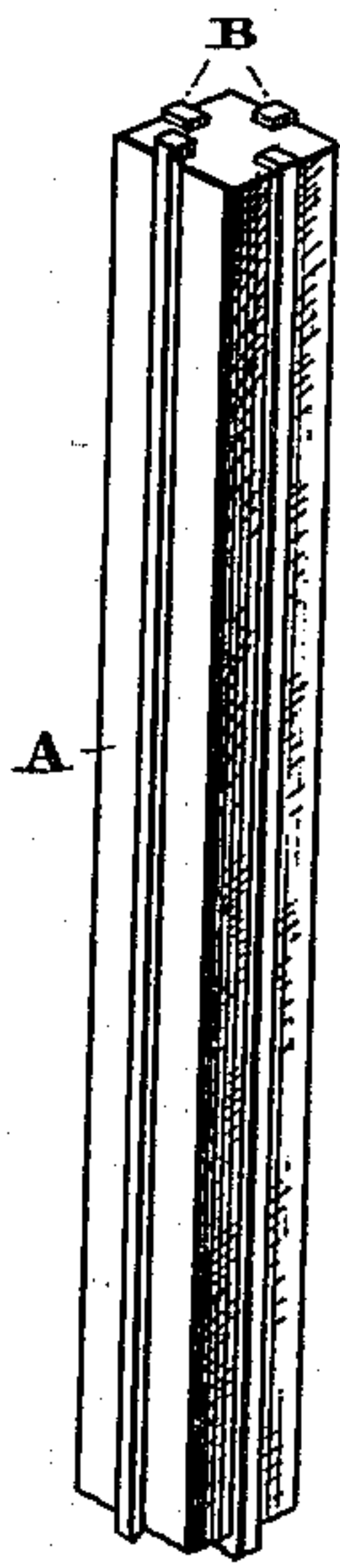


Fig. 1

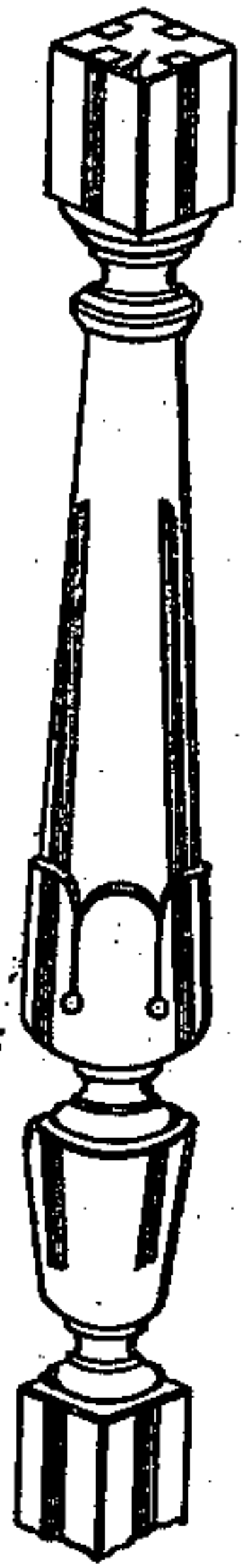


Fig. 2

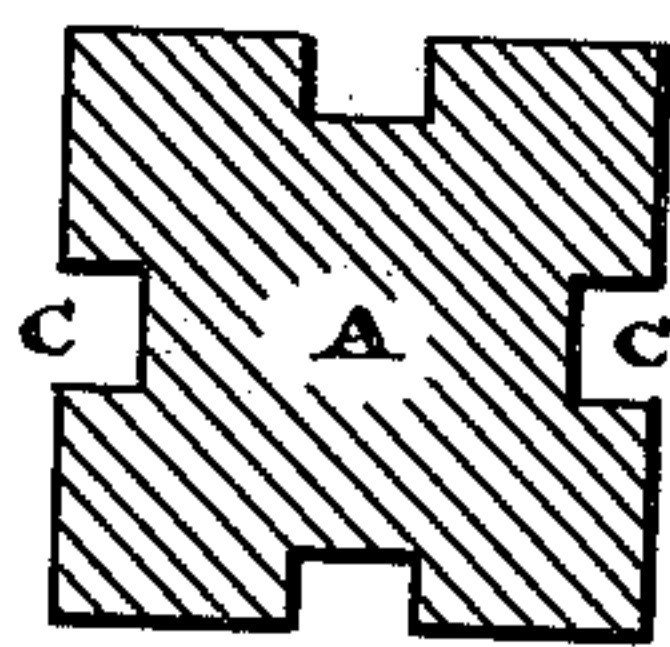


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

Lewis Tomlinson

Chas. C. Baldwin

Inventor.

S. C. Bigford

by Donald C. Ridoutt

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SYLVESTER C. BIGFORD, OF TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

MANUFACTURE OF ARTICLES OF WOOD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,455, dated September 25, 1883.

Application filed April 27, 1882. Renewed August 30, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SYLVESTER CHANSEY BIGFORD, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Articles of Wood, composed of two or more qualities of that material, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the invention is to produce, at the least possible cost, various articles composed of the combination of different kinds of wood; and the said invention consists in cutting, by the action of a saw or revolving knife driven by steam or other motor power, a series of grooves formed longitudinally with the grain of the wood before it is shaped into the form of the article it is intended for, and forcing into the said grooves strips of wood of different quality or color, and placing the rough block thus prepared in a turning-lathe or other similar machine, for the purpose of forming it into the article it is desired to produce. The grooves should all be cut of substantially the same distance from the centers on which the wood is to be turned, and substantially in the center of the sides, if the wood be of polygonal form.

Figure 1 represents a rough block of wood having strips of wood forced into grooves cut longitudinally into the said block, being intended to form a newel-post. Fig. 2 is a view of the block when formed into a newel-post. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the block in its rough state, showing the grooves cut in to receive the strips. It will be seen that the grooves to receive the strips of molding may be cut in it at a very low cost by the action of a saw or revolving knife, and as the block when the grooves are thus being cut is in a

rough condition, it is not necessary to handle it with the same care as though it were finished; and, moreover, the strips may be forced into the grooves with less care than if they were to be inserted after the article was otherwise finished.

In the drawings, like letters indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A represents the block forming the main portion of the article; B, the strips forced into the grooves C, shown in the cross-section. When the strips B have been forced into the grooves, and glued or otherwise secured there, the article can be turned down into the desired shape, the strips B being cut away at different points, if desired, forming a variegated design, according to the taste of the manufacturer and the style of article being produced.

I am aware that it is not new to secure different kinds of wood together by means of tongues and grooves, and I do not claim such invention.

What I claim is—

1. A block of wood provided with grooves of substantially equal distances from the center of the block, and having strips of material of a different color or quality inlaid in said grooves, and adapted to be turned in a lathe to produce an ornamental turned article, substantially as described.

2. A block of wood, polygonal in cross-section, having sides at substantially equal distances from the center, and having inlaid strips of different color or quality substantially in the centers of said sides, adapted to be turned in a lathe, substantially as described.

S. C. BIGFORD.

Witnesses:

JOHN AIRD,
JOHN STEWART.