

(No Model.)

C. W. MOELLER & M. SCHMID.

MACHINE FOR MAKING PICTURE MOLDINGS.

No. 285,646.

Patented Sept. 25, 1883.

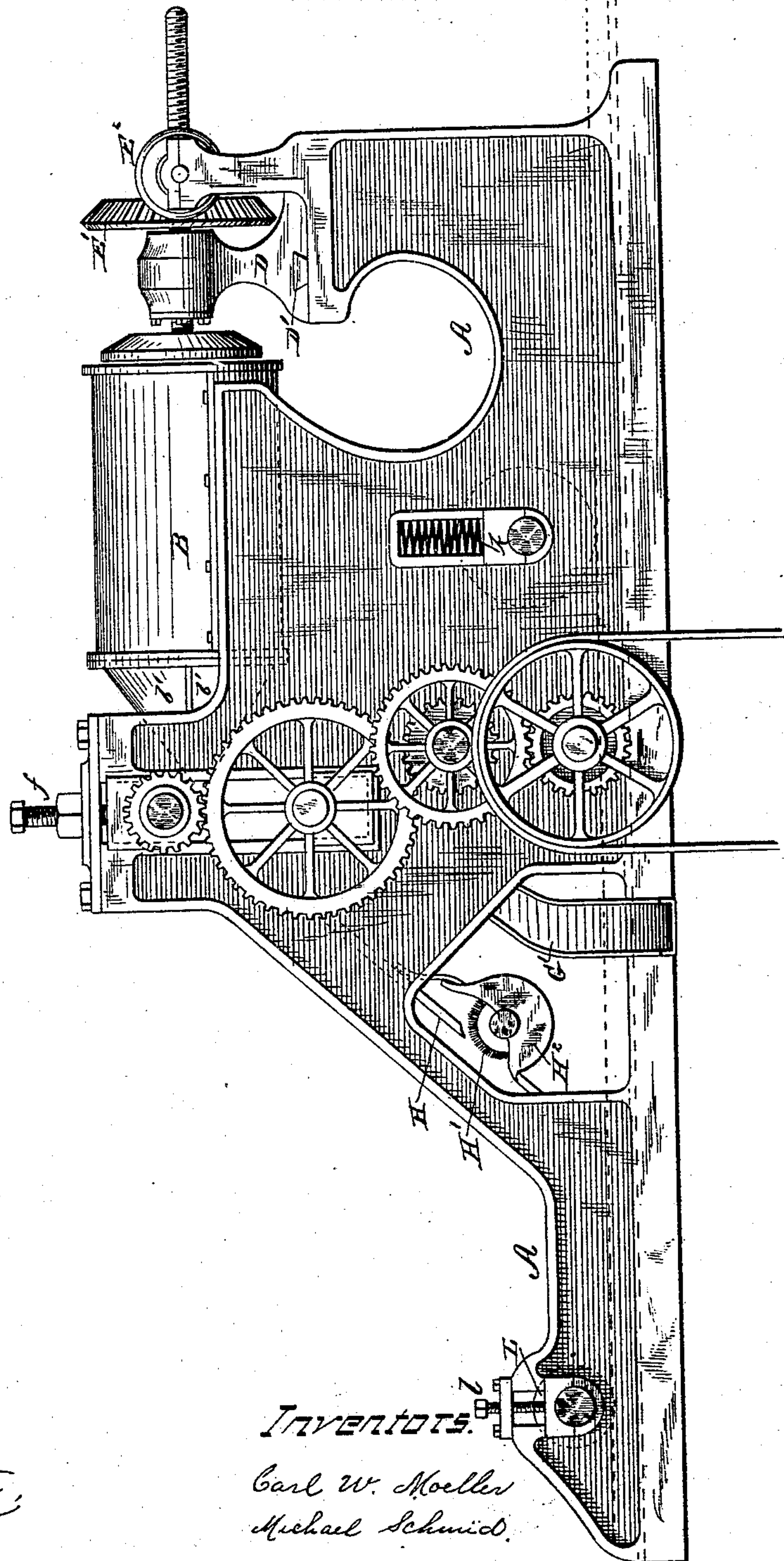


Fig. 1.

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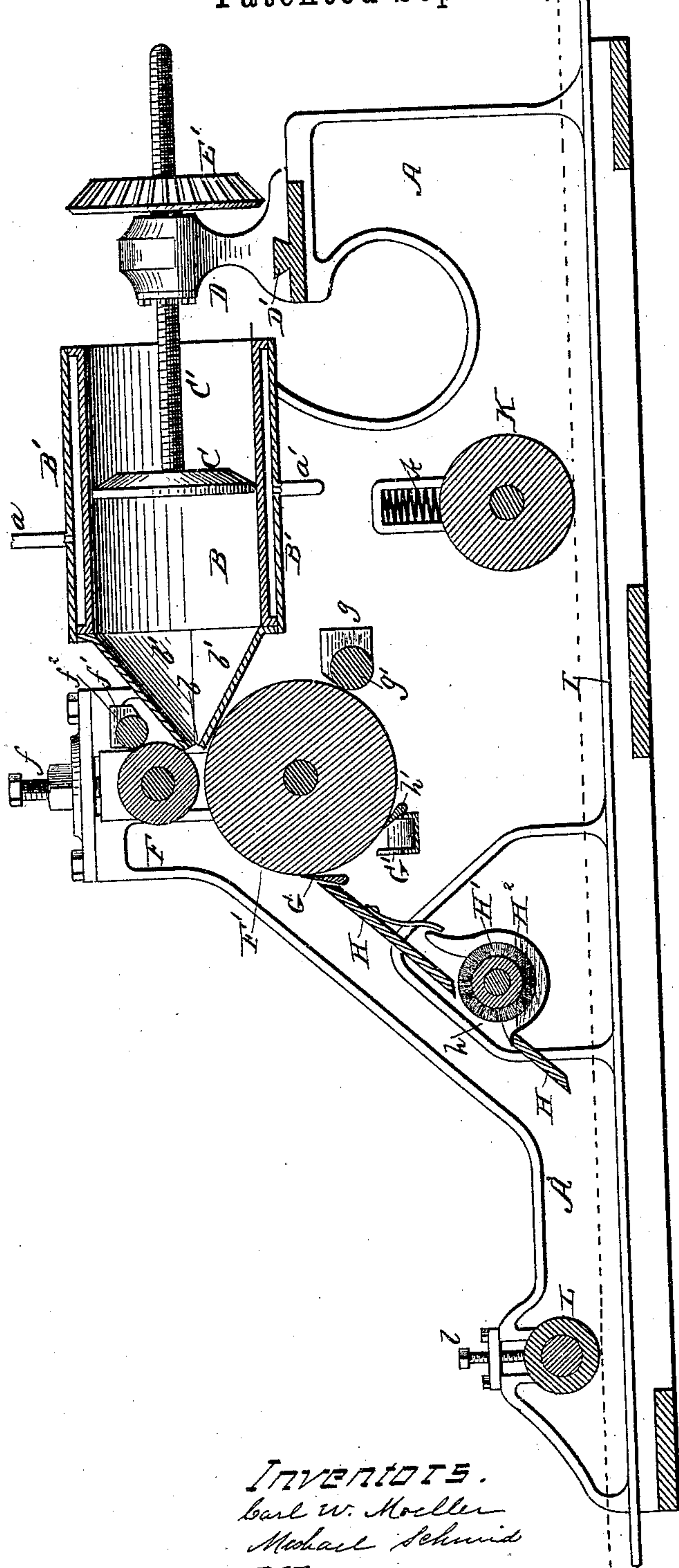
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Fig. 2.



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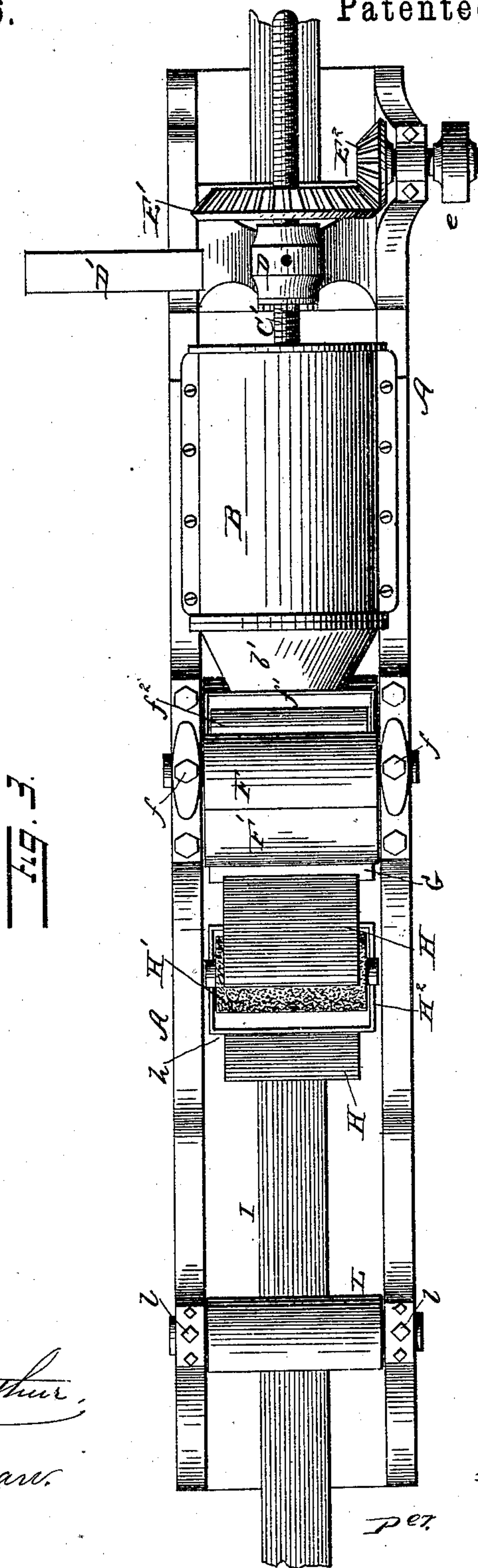
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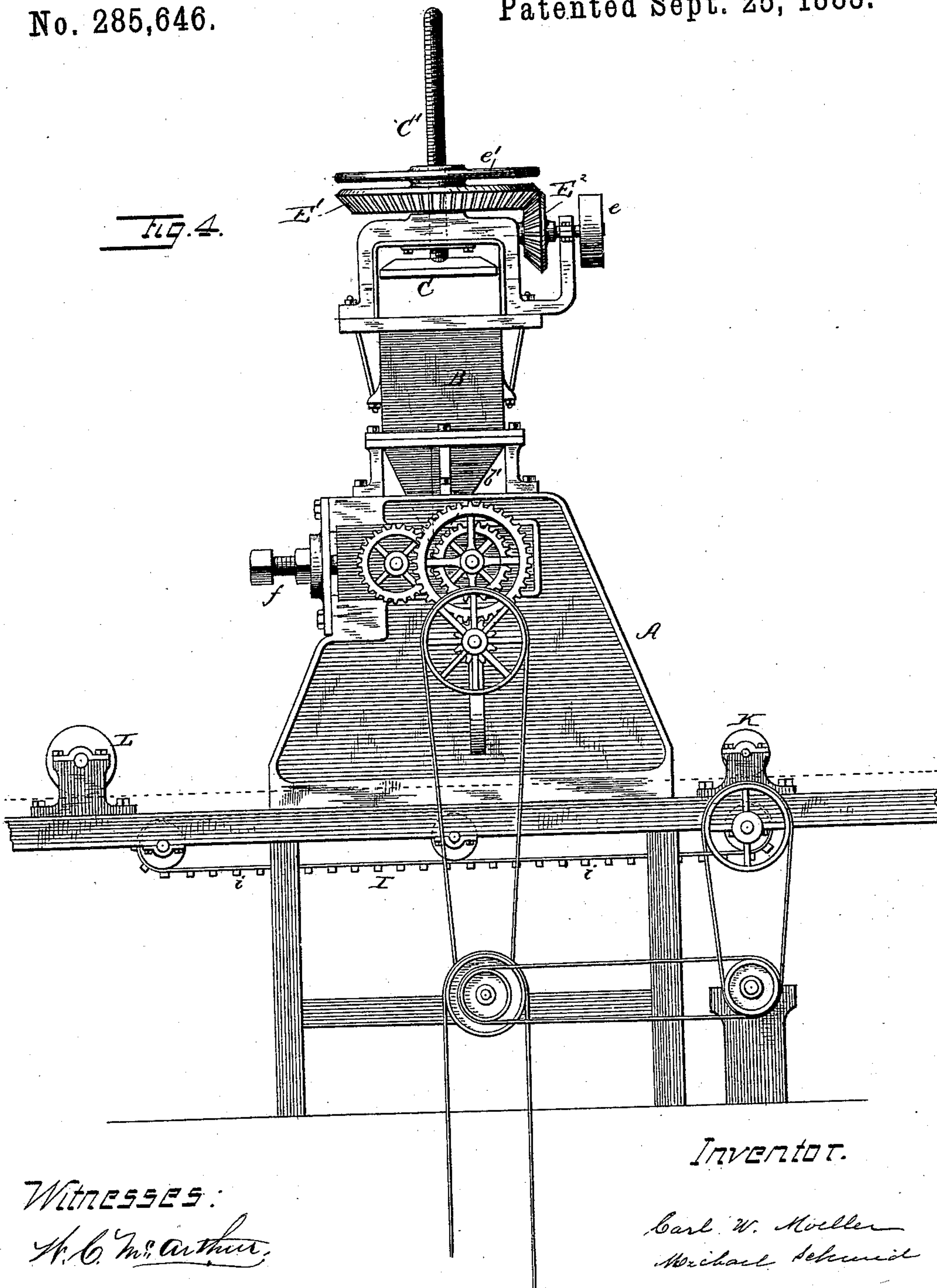
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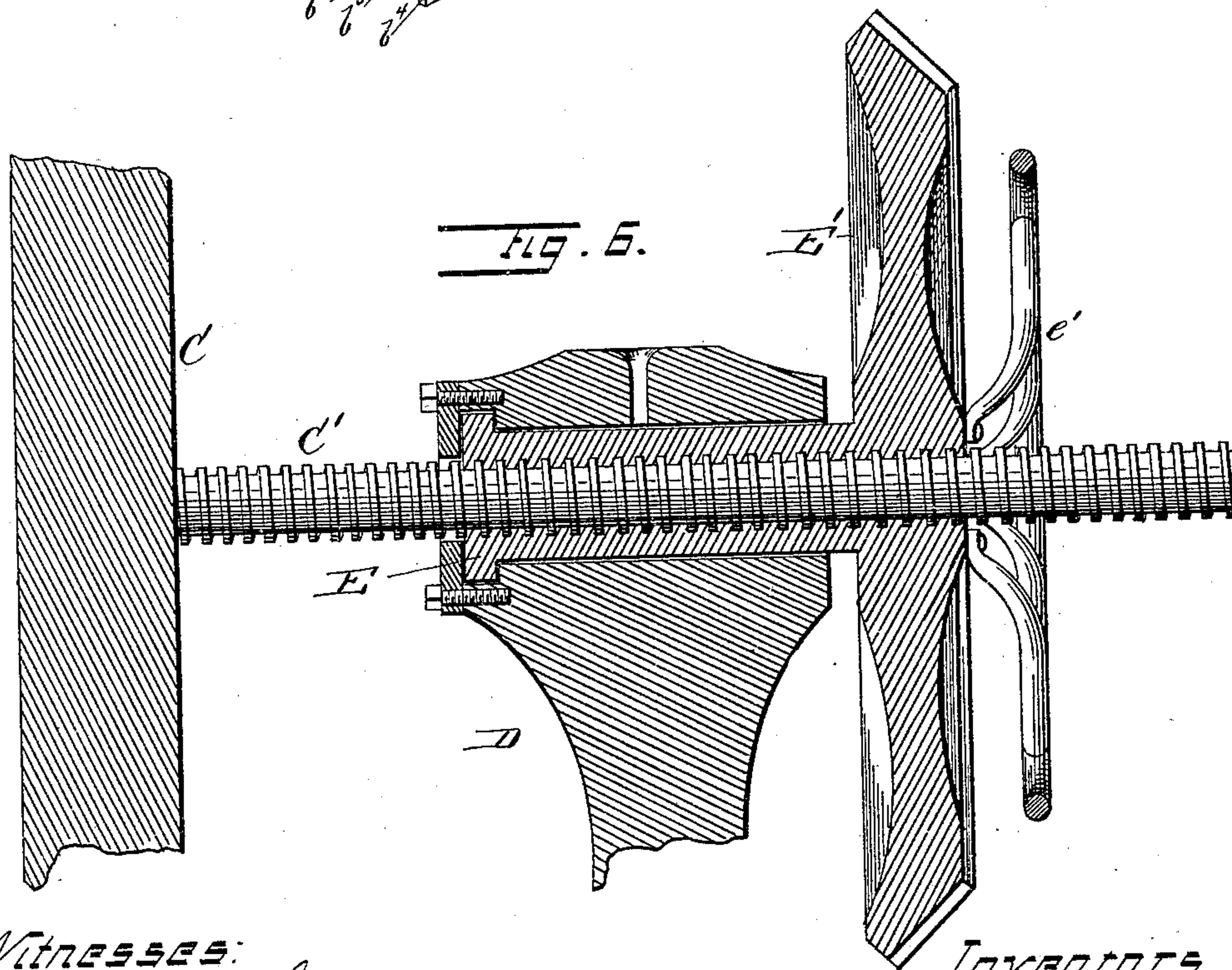
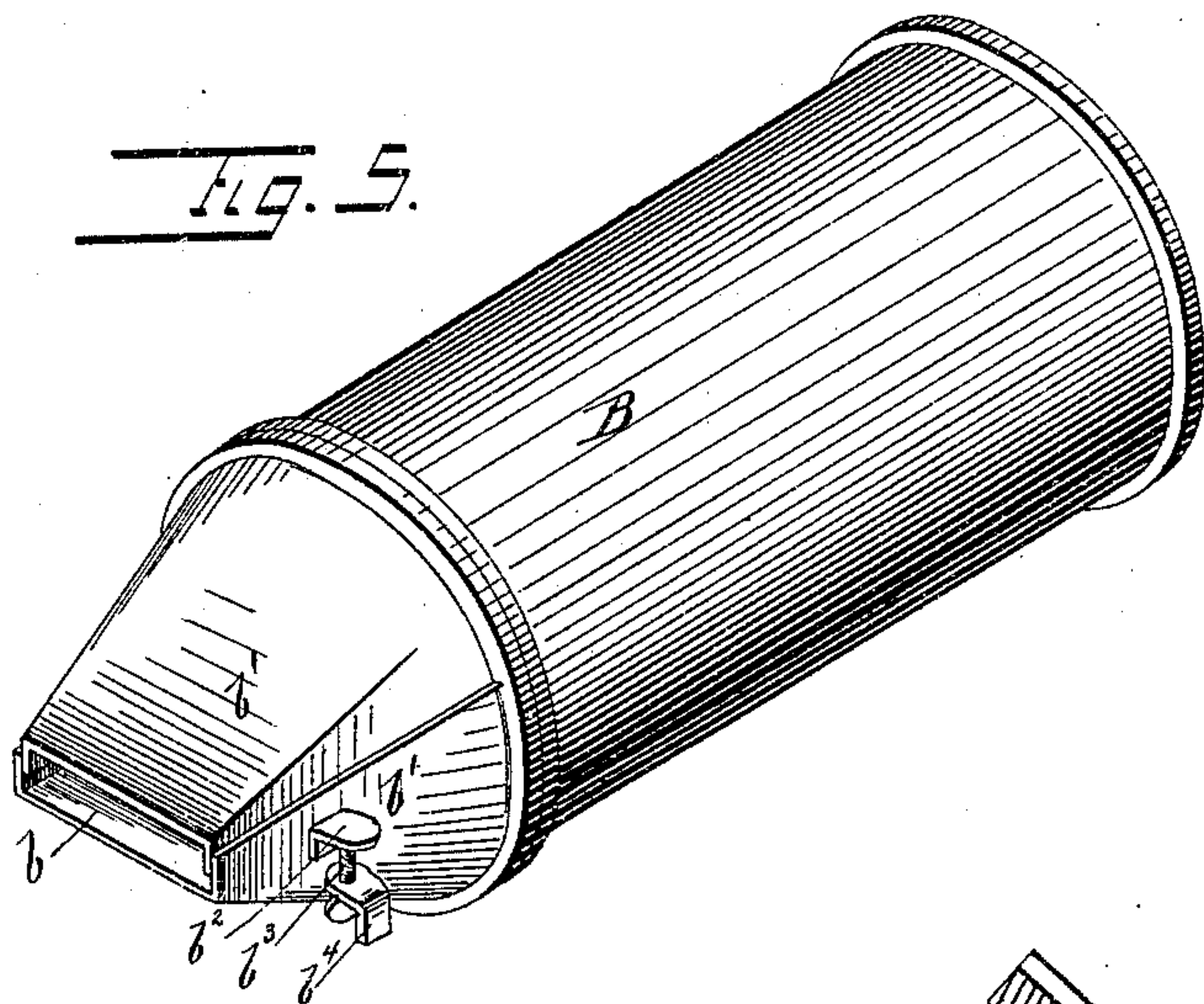
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MACHINE FOR MAKING PICTURE-MOLDINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 285,646, dated September 25, 1883.

Application filed February 3, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CARL W. MOELLER and MICHAEL SCHMID, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machines for Making Picture-Moldings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to machines for the manufacture of picture-molding; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the same, whereby the putty, enamel, or other material used in the ornamentation of the wood is pressed in a plastic state from a cylinder or reservoir in any desired quantity and passed between two forming-rollers, one of which is stamped with a suitable design, then fed over a brush by which glue or similar material is applied to it, and applied to and pressed upon the strip of molding which is fed through the machine at the same time, substantially as will be hereinafter more fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which our invention appertains to make and use the same, we will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a longitudinal vertical section; Fig. 3, a plan view; Fig. 4, a side view of a modified form of the machine; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the reservoir for containing the plastic material; and Fig. 6, an enlarged vertical longitudinal section of the devices for expressing the material from the reservoir.

A represents the frame of our machine, the upper side of which is provided with a cylindrical reservoir, B, in which is placed the putty, enamel, plaster-of-paris, or other material to be used, rendered plastic by moisture and heat. This cylinder is provided on its forward end with a suitable funnel-shaped escape-opening, *b*, formed by two jaws, *b'* *b'*, one of which is hinged and adjustable to and from the other by means of a lug, *b*², upon the side of the jaw, against which bears a set-screw, *b*³, secured in a lug, *b*⁴, upon the side frame of the machine. By this means the opening *b*

may be enlarged or reduced, as may be desirable, to allow of the expulsion of the plastic material in a larger or smaller stream. In order to keep the material contained in the reservoir B in a sufficiently plastic state for good working, we provide the cylinder or reservoir with jacket B', leaving a steam-space between the jacket and cylinder, which is connected by suitable inlet and outlet pipes, *a* *a'*, with any desired steam-generating device, as represented in Fig. 2.

Within the cylinder or reservoir B is a piston-head, C, to which is secured a screw-shaft, C', extending over the rear of the machine through a support, D, which is adapted to slide laterally upon a horizontal arm, D', secured to the main frame, by which arrangement the piston-head, when fully withdrawn from the cylinder, may be pushed aside to facilitate the cleaning of the reservoir or filling with fresh material.

Upon the screw-shaft C' is arranged a sleeve, E, journaled in and held stationary by the support D, and provided on its outer end with a large bevel-gear wheel, E', which meshes with a similar pinion, E², journaled on the main frame A and provided with a driving-pulley, *e*. Power applied to the pulley *e* is communicated by the pinion E² to the wheel E' and screw-sleeve E, and the latter, held being firmly by the standard or support D, projects the screw-shaft C' forward, carrying with it the piston C, and forcing the plastic material from the cylinder. In order to withdraw the piston to its original position, we may either shift the pinion E² to throw it out of gear with the wheel E', or throw off the driving-belt from the pulley *e*, and then reverse the motion of the wheel E' and sleeve E by means of a hand-wheel, *e'*, secured to said bevel-gear wheel, as represented in the drawings.

The material, on being expressed from the cylinder or reservoir B, passes between two rollers, F F', journaled in boxes, in the main frame, one of which is stamped or formed with any suitable design which it may be desired to transfer to the molding, and is rendered adjustable to and from the other roller by means of set-screws *f* *f* in the frame. The smaller or

impression roller, F, is intended to be constructed of metal and provided with a small reservoir, f' , upon one side, containing oil, which is transferred to the impression-roller by a small roller, f^2 , as seen by Fig. 2, to prevent the composition from adhering to the roller, and the larger or plain roller, F' , is also provided with a reservoir, g , containing water, and having a small transfer-roller, g' , by which the surface of the cylinder F' is dampened and the composition caused to adhere to it for a short distance. As the composition passes between the rollers $F F'$ it is pressed into proper shape with the design upon its upper surface, and, adhering to the roller F' , is carried around to the front of the machine, where a knife, G, separates it from the roller, and it passes down over an inclined guide or way, H, to the strip of molding upon which it is to be used. This guide or way may be made adjustable, and is formed with a longitudinal opening, h , through which protrudes the face of a brush-cylinder, H' , adapted to revolve in a reservoir, H^2 , located just beneath the guide H, and containing liquid glue or other material of a similar nature, by means of which the under surface of the strip of pressed composition is moistened and prepared for adherence to the molding. The plain cylinder F' is also provided on its under side with a scraper, h' , which removes any particles of the composition which may adhere to the roller after it passes the knife G, and which fall into an inclined trough, G' , located beneath the scraper, and are by it carried off to the side of the machine and delivered into any suitable receptacle.

Passing longitudinally through the lower part of the machine is an endless belt or carrier, I, upon which the molding is placed, and which may be either a plain belt, as shown in Fig. 2, or a belt supplied with blocks or cross-bars, as represented in Fig. 4 at i , and which will be found very advantageous for some kinds of molding.

The rear end of the main frame is furnished with a feed-roller, K, adapted to bear upon the upper surface of the molding, and having springs $k k$ in its bearings, which allow it to give to any inequalities, while causing it to press the strip against the belt or carrier and feed it through steadily and evenly. In the forward part of the frame A, just over the carrier-belt I, is journaled a rubber roll, L, adjustable to and from the molding by a set-screw, l , and adapted to press down the composition without injuring the design and cause it to adhere firmly to the molding. The different rollers and parts of the machine will of course be connected by suitable belts or gearing adapted to operate all the parts at a correspondingly uniform rate of speed, regulated at the will of the operator.

In operation the piston-head C is withdrawn from the reservoir B and pushed to one side upon the arm D' , and a plastic composition of

suitable consistency placed within the cylinder. The piston-head and standard are then slid back to place and the machine started. The forward motion of the piston-head expresses the composition in a stream, whose size has been previously regulated by means of the adjusting-screw b^2 , and passes between the rolls or cylinders $F F'$, where the proper design is pressed or stamped upon it, and it then follows the large roll F' around to the knife G, which separates it from the roll, and thence it passes down over the inclined way or guide H. Its under surface is coated with the liquid glue, and it is fed off upon the strip of molding passing beneath the pressure-roller L, and being pressed gently down. As a length of molding passes through the machine a new one is fed in and the finished strip placed away to dry.

Fig. 4 represents a modification of our machine arranged in an upright form, as has been found most suitable for some kinds of molding. The device is substantially the same in all particulars as the horizontal one already described, and is operated in the same way.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a machine for coating picture-molding with composition, the combination, with a suitable reservoir for containing the composition, of a piston or plunger supported in a standard adapted to slide laterally when the plunger is withdrawn from the reservoir, whereby cleaning and filling are facilitated, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a machine for making picture-molding, the reservoir or cylinder B, having a piston, C, provided with a screw-shaft, C' , in combination with the standard or support D, adapted to slide laterally, the bevel-wheel E' , having a screw-sleeve, E, through which the shaft C' passes, and turning freely in the standard D, and the pinion E^2 , having a drive-pulley e , substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a machine for making picture-moldings, the bevel-wheel E' , provided with the screw-sleeve E, and the hand-wheel e' , substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a machine for making picture-molding, a reservoir or cylinder for containing the plastic composition, provided at one end with a funnel formed in two parts, one of which is adjustable to and from the other, to regulate the flow of material, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

5. In a machine for coating picture-molding with a plastic composition, a wooden roll against which the material is pressed in stamping, in combination with a water-reservoir provided with a transfer-roller, by which the large roll is dampened to cause the material to adhere to it, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

6. In a machine for coating picture-mold-

ing with a plastic compound, the combination, with a pair of forming-rolls between which the material is passed to form the design, of an inclined guide or way provided with a device
5 for coating the back of the strip of composition with an adherent, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

7. In a machine for coating picture-molding with composition, an endless belt or carrier, in combination with one or more spring-actuated feed-rollers adapted to feed the molding at a uniform rate and adapt themselves to inequalities in the molding, substantially as
10 and for the purpose set forth.

15 8. A machine for coating picture-molding with plastic material, consisting, essentially, of the main frame A, provided with a suitable carrier, I, and feed-rollers K, adapted to feed the molding at a uniform speed, a reservoir,
20 B, for containing the plastic material, formed

with an adjustable funnel-shaped opening, *b*, and a piston, C, having screw-rod C', movable standard D, gear E', having screw-sleeve E journaled in said standard, pinion E², and pulley *e*, the adjustable forming-rolls F F',
25 provided, respectively, with oil-reservoir *f*' and water-reservoir *g*, separating-knife G, scraper *h*', inclined guide or way H, having opening *h*, glue-tank H², provided with a revolving push, and the adjustable rubber pressure-roller L, all combined, constructed, and
30 arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CARL WILLIAM MOELLER.

MICHAEL SCHMID.

Witnesses:

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