

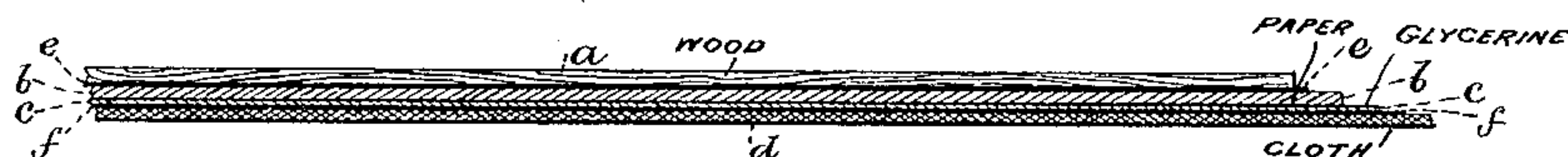
(No Model.)

C. W. SPURR.

VENEERING.

No. 329,499.

Patented Nov. 3, 1885.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WATERMAN SPURR, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

VENEERING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 329,499, dated November 3, 1885.

Application filed August 26, 1885. Serial No. 175,355. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES WATERMAN SPURR, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Veneering; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawing, which is a transverse section of veneering made in accordance with my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claims hereinafter presented.

The said veneering is composed of a very thin veneer of wood, one backing of paper pasted thereto, a backing of glycerine applied to the paper, and, finally, a backing of cloth fixed to the glycerine backing by paste or glue.

In the drawing, the veneer is represented at *a*, the paper backing at *b*, the glycerine backing at *c*, and the cloth backing at *d*, the paste at *e*, and glue or paste at *F*.

In applying the paper backing to the veneer, each should first be moistened or wet, so as to cause it to absorb water and be expanded thereby to the extreme limit of expansion to which it may be capable of being expanded by water or moisture. In this condition the paper is to be pasted to the veneer by flour or starch paste, or the equivalent thereof. The united veneer and paper should next be desiccated and afterward be saturated with a solution of water and glycerine in the proportion of one-twelfth of glycerine to eleven-twelfths of water, or thereabout. While the veneer and paper are so wet the cloth backing is to be fixed to the paper by means of paste, glue, or its equivalent, spread on the paper or cloth, or on both. In some or many cases I apply the paste to both sides of the paper. The paper backing prevents the glue from striking into or entering the thin wood veneer, which it would do to the extent of going through it more or less to the injury of its appearance were there no backing of paper and paste between the veneer and the cloth. In all cases glue is used with the veneering either in fixing the cloth to the paper or such veneering to a surface, as a plastered wall, for instance, in which case the surface has to be saturated with a sizing of glue.

In veneering a surface of plaster, wood, or other material, the cloth may first be glued or cemented thereto, and subsequently by means of glue be fixed to the paper backing and the veneer pasted together and in a state of expansion, as hereinbefore mentioned. The veneer used is very thin, it having a thickness corresponding to or about that of ordinary letter-paper. In consequence of it being so thin it cannot be affixed to a surface with glue without the latter striking through it or permeating it so as to appear on its unglued side. The paper alone as a backing to the veneer is not always sufficient to prevent it from cracking, but with the addition of a solution of glycerine, applied as described, and of the cloth backing to the paper, and the fixation of them together by glue, a veneering is produced that becomes very durable and not liable to be injured by thermal or hydrometric changes in the atmosphere. The veneering thus made may be embossed to advantage, so as to have an ornamental wooden surface in relief, or in intaglio, or both.

Pasteboard, leather-board, or a thin sheet of wood or metal may be veneered with the compound veneering by fixing the two together by glue or cement interposed between them, the pasteboard or leather-board being first wet or steamed, if necessary. The whole in this state may be embossed by means of dies or tools, and subsequently dried, whereby a manufacture can be produced of great advantage for use in the arts, especially for house-decoration or cabinet-work.

The solution of glycerine prevents in a very great measure, if not entirely, the veneer and paper from contracting or shrinking or cockling upon the cloth.

I do not claim, broadly, a compound fabric composed of veneer and paper, nor a covering for floors, &c., consisting merely of layers of cloth, paper, and wood, pasted or cemented together without the addition of other matter, as hereinbefore set forth.

I claim—

1. As a new manufacture, veneering consisting of a veneer of wood and a backing of paper, pasted together and expanded by water and subsequently dried, a solution of glycerine applied to the veneer and paper, and a

backing of cloth pasted or glued to the glycerine on the outer face of the paper, all being essentially as specified.

2. As a new manufacture, veneering composed of a thin layer of wood, a backing of paper pasted thereto, a backing of glycerine applied to the paper, and another backing of

cloth pasted or glued to the glycerine backing, all as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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