

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. P. JAMISON.  
WOOD ORNAMENTATION.

No. 335,589.

Patented Feb. 9, 1886.

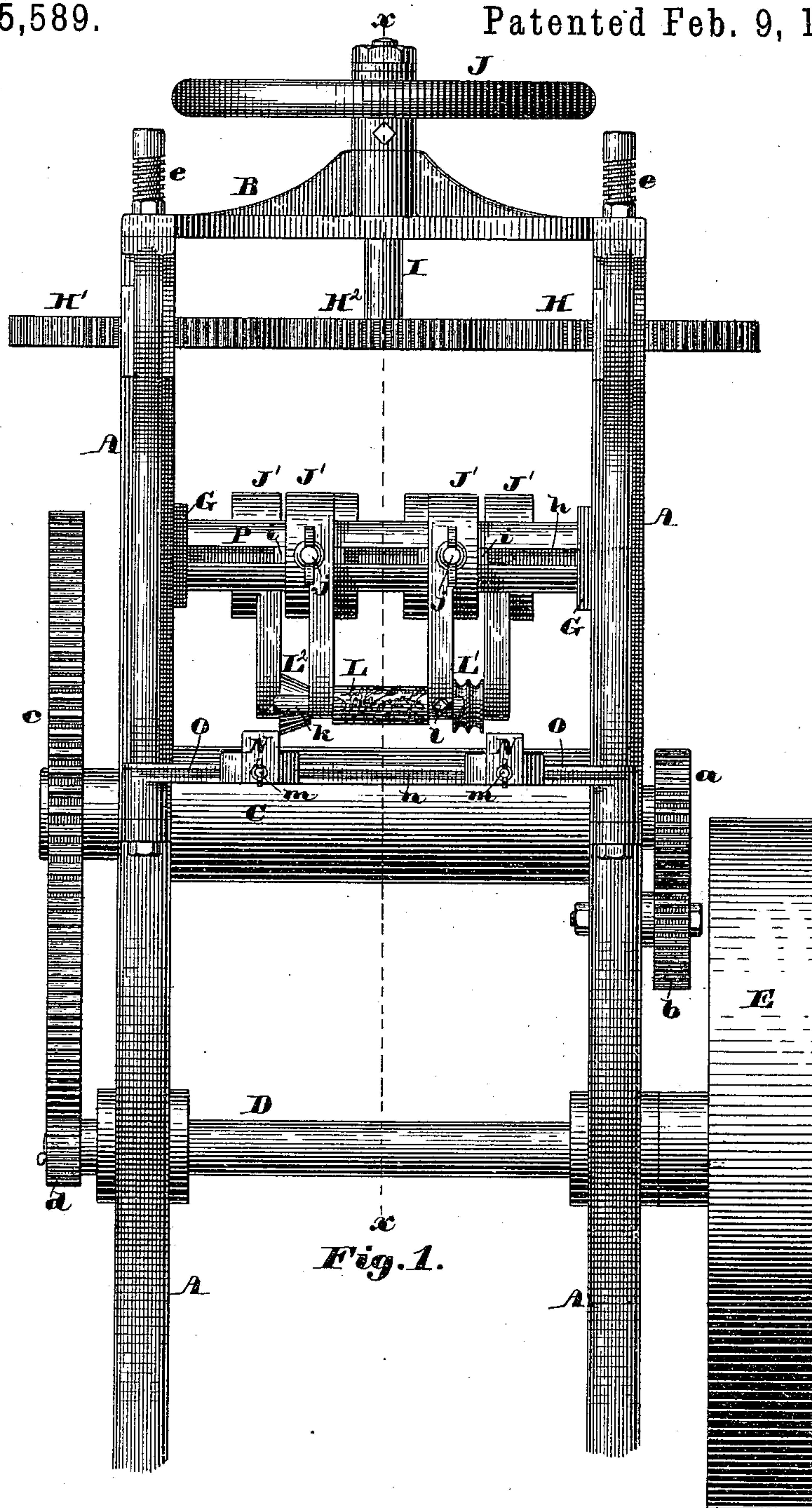


Fig. 1.

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Frank O. Gray

Inventor:

John P. Jamison,  
by N. C. Lombard  
Attorney.

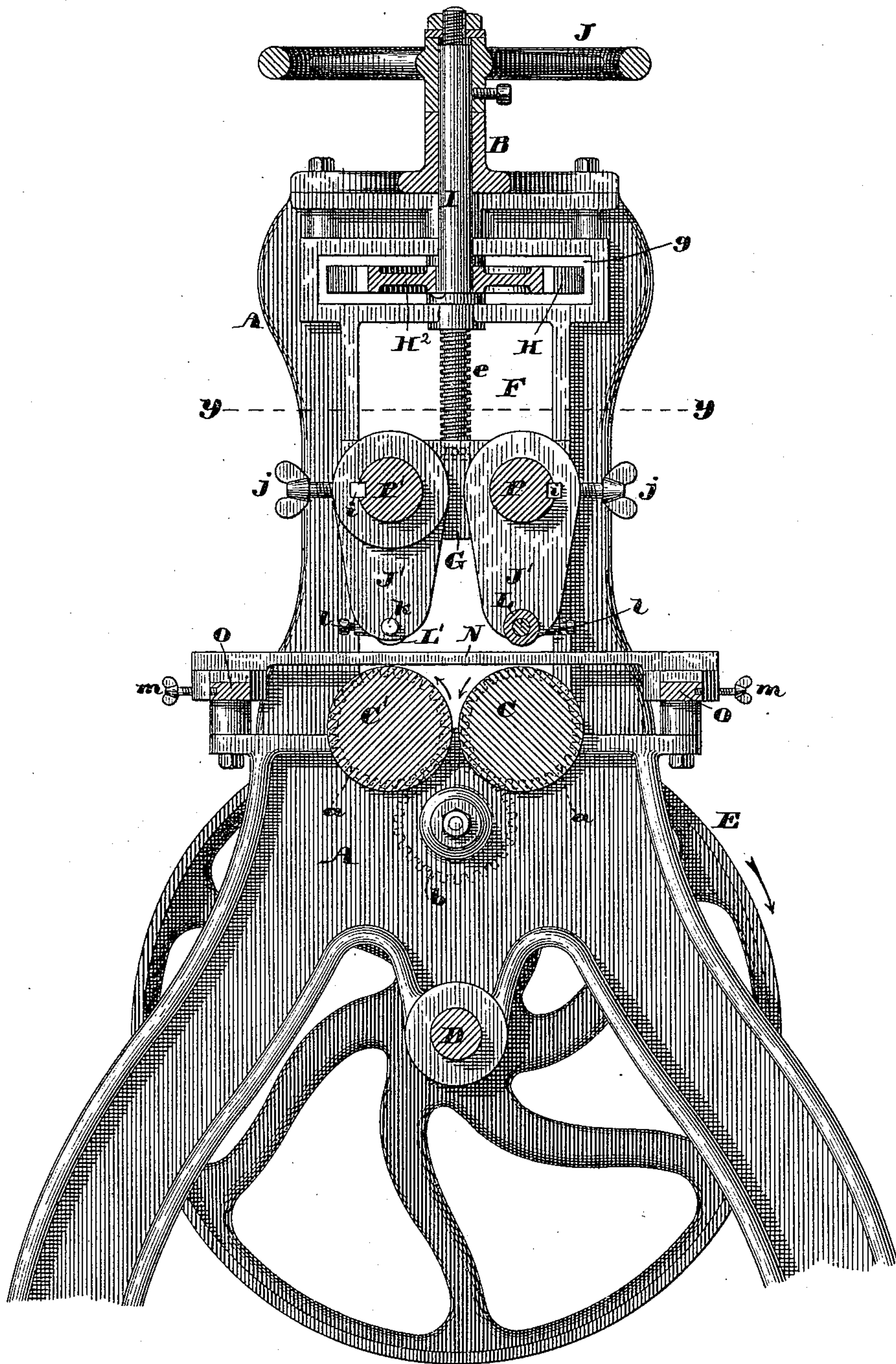
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**Fig. 2.**

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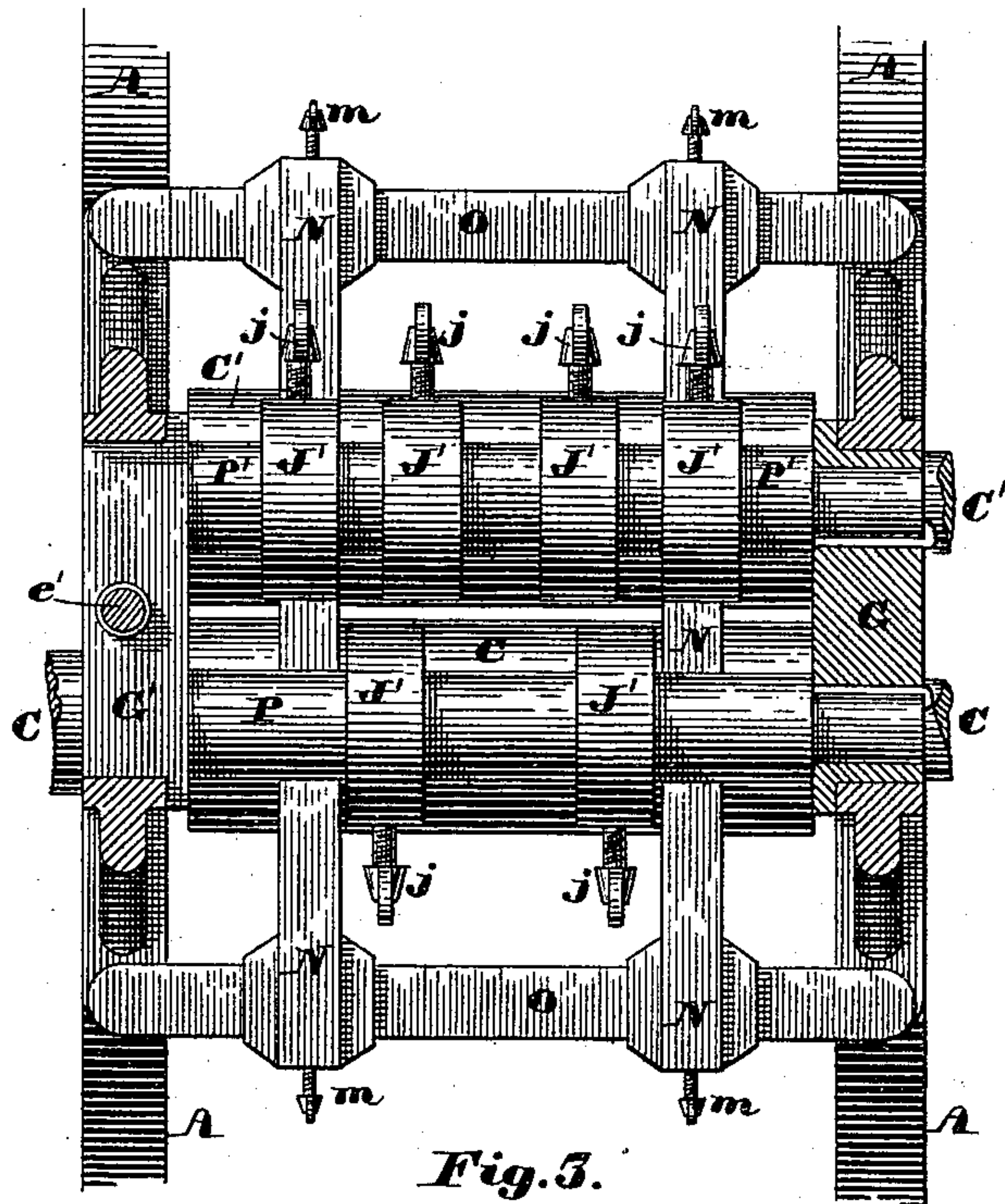


Fig. 3.

**Witnesses:**

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**Inventor:**

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN P. JAMISON, OF CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.

## WOOD ORNAMENTATION.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,589, dated February 9, 1886.

Application filed August 29, 1885. Serial No. 175,616. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN P. JAMISON, of Cambridgeport, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Ornamenting Wood, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to machines for ornamenting wood by pressing into the surface thereof designs in imitation of carving, and is an improvement upon the invention described in Letters Patent No. 299,984, granted to me June 10, 1884; and it consists in certain novel constructions, arrangements, and combinations of parts, which will be readily understood by reference to the description of the drawings, and to the claims to be hereinafter given.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of so much of a machine embodying my invention as is necessary to illustrate said invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same, the cutting-plane being on line *x x* on Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a partial sectional plan of the same, the cutting-plane being on line *y y* on Figs. 1 and 2.

In the drawings, A A are the side frames of the machine, connected together and maintained at the proper distance apart by the girt B, and suitable tie-rods or girts near the lower ends of said frames, but not shown in the drawings.

C and C' are a pair of bed-rolls mounted in suitable bearings in the frames A A, and each having secured upon one end of its shaft or journal a spur-gear wheel, *a*, which meshes into an intermediate gear-wheel, *b*, as shown in Fig. 1. The opposite end of the shaft of the bed-roll C has mounted thereon the large spur-gear wheel *c*, with which the pinion *d*, mounted upon the end of the driving-shaft D, engages, whereby when the shaft D is revolved by means of the pulley E, secured to the other end of said shaft, the rolls C and C' are both revolved in the same direction, their upper sides moving toward the rear of the machine, as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 2. The upper portions of the frames A A have formed therein the large slots or openings F, in which are fitted the sliding blocks G G', arranged to be adjusted vertically therein by means of the screws *e e'*, which are se-

cured to the blocks G and G' by a rigid connection, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, so that they cannot revolve, but may be moved up and down by means of the gear-wheels H, H', and H<sup>2</sup> and the shaft I and hand-wheel J, the gear-wheels H and H' having their holes threaded to fit the screws *e* and *e'* and act as nuts thereon to raise and lower said screws and the blocks G and G' as said gears are revolved, said gears H and H' being mounted in slots *g* in the frames A A, with their hubs abutting against the upper and lower sides of the slots, as shown in Fig. 2. This arrangement of devices for raising and lowering the blocks G and G' is substantially the same as shown and described in my before-cited Letters Patent; but the blocks or boxes in said prior patent had mounted in bearings formed therein two revolving shafts, which carried the cylindrical dies for embossing the wood.

Owing to the size of shaft required to give the required stiffness to resist the strain of giving the impression, especially in hard woods, the dies could not be made less than about three inches in diameter, or nine inches in circumference. This has been found to be very objectionable in doing some kinds of work, on account of the great cost of the dies—as, for instance, when it was desired to emboss upon a strip of wood a continuous band of ornamentation made of a series of repetitions of a single figure or design, it often happened that the figure or design had to be many times repeated upon the periphery of the die in order to extend around its entire circumference, for the simple reason that it was impracticable to make the dies smaller in diameter, on account of the necessarily large size of the shafts upon which said dies were mounted. To obviate in a great measure this objection and make it practicable to use dies as small as one inch in diameter, thereby greatly reducing the labor of the engraver in making the dies, I set the heavy shafts P and P' in the blocks G and G' in such a manner that they cannot revolve therein, and mount thereon one or more pairs of pendent arms or yokes, J' J', in such a manner that they may be adjusted in the direction of the length of said shafts, but cannot move about the same, said shafts having formed therein a longitudinal slot or groove, *h*, in which and a corresponding key-



way in the arm or yoke  $J'$  is fitted a gib or key,  $i$ , which is pressed hard against the bottom of the groove  $h$  by the set-screw  $j$ , by slackening which the arm or yoke  $J'$  may be moved to any desired position on its shaft, and may then be secured in said new position by tightening the gib or key again by turning the set-screw.

In the lower end of each of the arms or yokes  $J'$  is formed a bearing for the small spindle  $k$ , the lower side of which is only about one-eighth of an inch above the extreme lower part of the arm or yoke, said spindle being made fast in at least one of the arms  $J'$  by means of the set-screw  $l$ , so that it cannot turn in its bearings. This spindle  $k$  is supported in two of the arms or yokes  $J'$ , which are adjusted to a greater or less distance from each other, according to the axial length of the die to be used, which is mounted upon and revolves about said spindle between said arms, as shown in Fig. 1.

By virtue of the fact that the die-spindle has its bearings in close proximity to the ends of the die a much smaller spindle can be used than if the bearings were at a greater distance from each other, and by being enabled to use a smaller spindle, and to make the downward projections of the arms or yokes below said spindle very slight, I am enabled to use very much smaller dies than I otherwise could, and thus render it possible in a great many if not in all cases to make the circumference of the die correspond with the length of the figure or design.

In the drawings I have shown two pairs of arms or yokes upon the rear shaft,  $P'$ , and only one pair upon the front shaft,  $P$ ; but it is obvious that two or more pairs may be mounted upon both, or only one pair may be placed upon each shaft. A pair of arms or yokes are required to support a single die, and two dies may be used—one upon each shaft—in the same manner as described in my former patent; or one die may be suspended from the front shaft and two from the rear shaft, as shown in the drawings, where  $L$  is an embossing-die for forming along the center of a strip of wood an ornamental belt in imitation of carving,  $L'$  is a smoothly-grooved roll suspended from the rear shaft,  $P'$ , for the purpose of embossing a double bead along one edge of the strip of wood, and  $L^2$  is another smooth roll for forming a bevel or chamfer

along the other edge of said strip, said roll also being suspended from the rear shaft,  $P'$ . Two gages,  $N N$ , are arranged above and extend transversely across the bed-rolls  $C$  and  $C'$  parallel with each other, and are adjustably secured to the grooved bars  $O O$  by means of the set-screws  $m$ , the inner ends of which enter the groove  $n$  in said bars  $O$ , to prevent said gages  $N$  from being lifted from the bars  $O$ , said gages being guided upon the bars  $O O$  by transverse grooves formed in the under side of their expanded end portions, which grooves fit nicely to the bars  $O$ , which are planed to fit the same, said bars  $O O$  being secured at each end to one of the frames  $A A$  in positions parallel to each other, as shown in Fig. 3.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a machine for ornamenting wood in imitation of carving, the combination of a bed-roll, mechanism for imparting to said roll a rotary motion, a vertically-movable but non-revolving shaft or bar extending across the machine parallel with said bed-roll, a pair of pendent arms mounted upon said non-revoluble shaft or bar, and a cylindrical die mounted upon a spindle set in bearings in the lower ends of said arms, and having its lower side below the extreme lower ends of said arms, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the non-revolving shaft  $P'$ , provided with the spline-groove  $h$ , a pair of pendent arms,  $J' J'$ , the gibs or keys  $i i$ , the set-screws  $j j$ , the non-revolving spindle  $k$ , and a cylindrical die mounted upon and revoluble about said spindle, substantially as described.

3. In a machine for ornamenting wood, a pair of bed-rolls, a pair of non-revolving shafts or bars, a pair of pendent arms adjustably mounted upon each of said shafts or bars, and a cylindrical die or pressure shaping-roll mounted between and supported by bearings in the lower ends of each pair of pendent arms, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 15th day of August, A. D. 1885.

JOHN P. JAMISON.

Witnesses:

WALTER E. LOMBARD,  
FRANK E. BRAY.