

(No Model.)

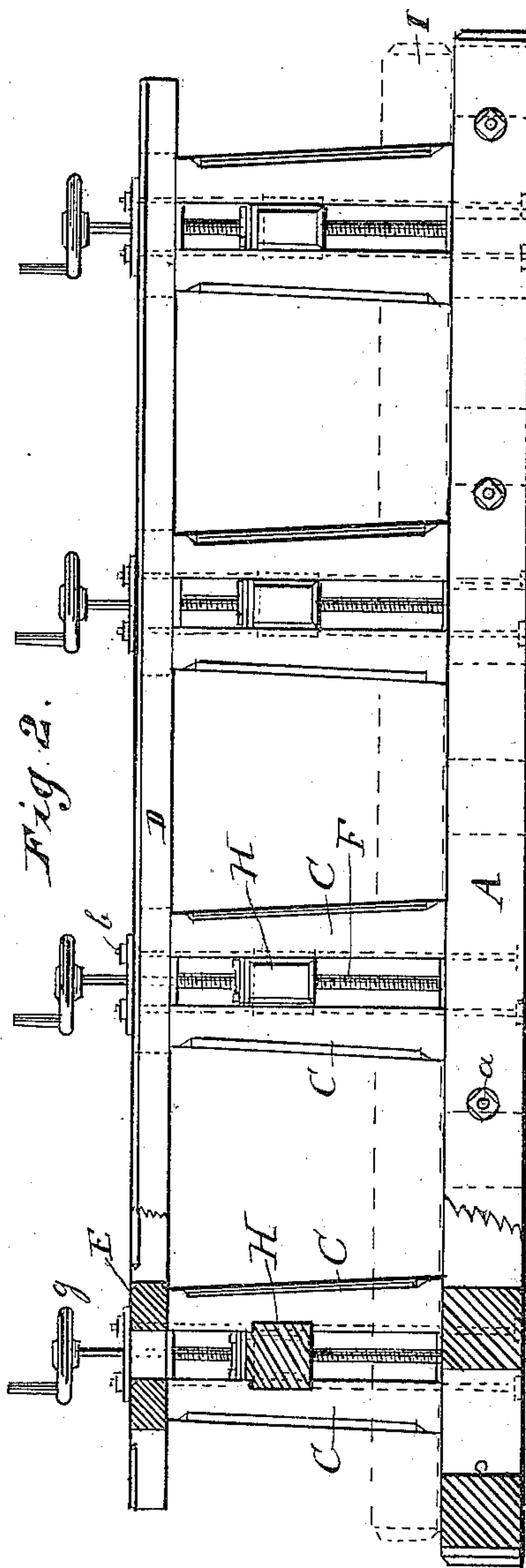
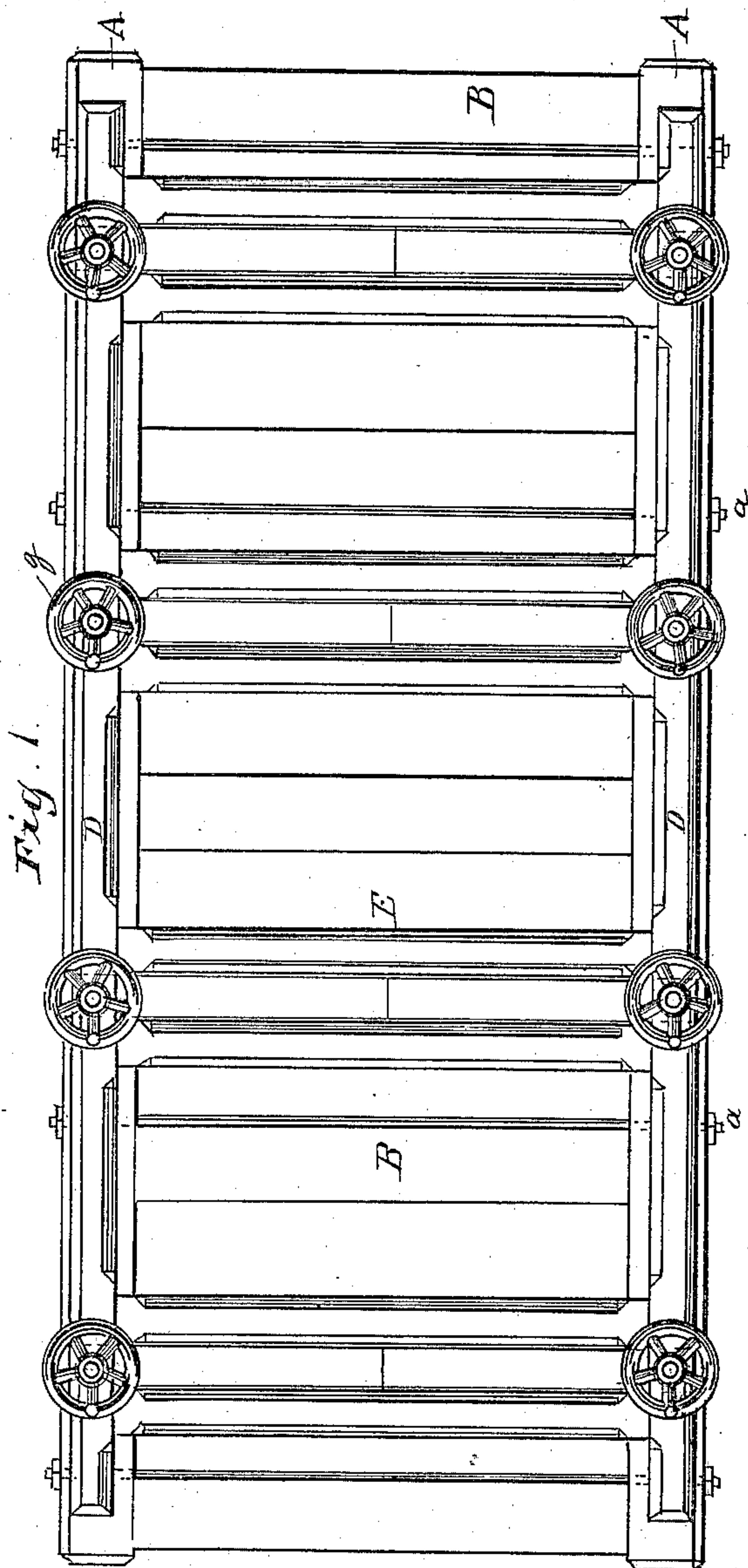
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. F. KARTHEISER.

GLUING PRESS.

No. 344,048.

Patented June 22, 1886.



WITNESSES:

Anton Schoeninger.
Eust Hamburg

INVENTOR

John F. Kartheiser
BY Wm. B. Lotz

ATTORNEY

J. F. KARTHEISER.

GLUING PRESS.

No. 344,048.

Patented June 22, 1886.

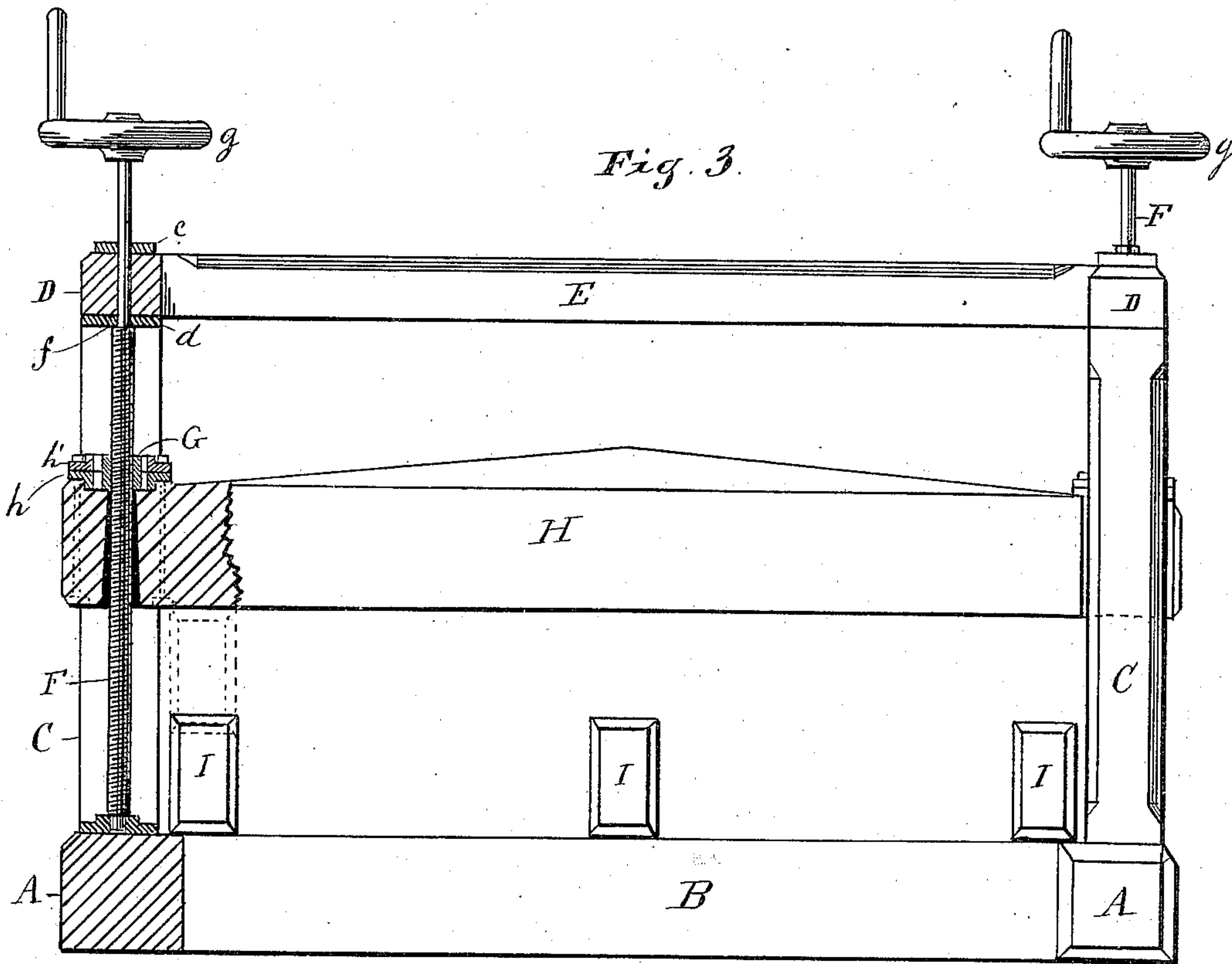


Fig. 4.

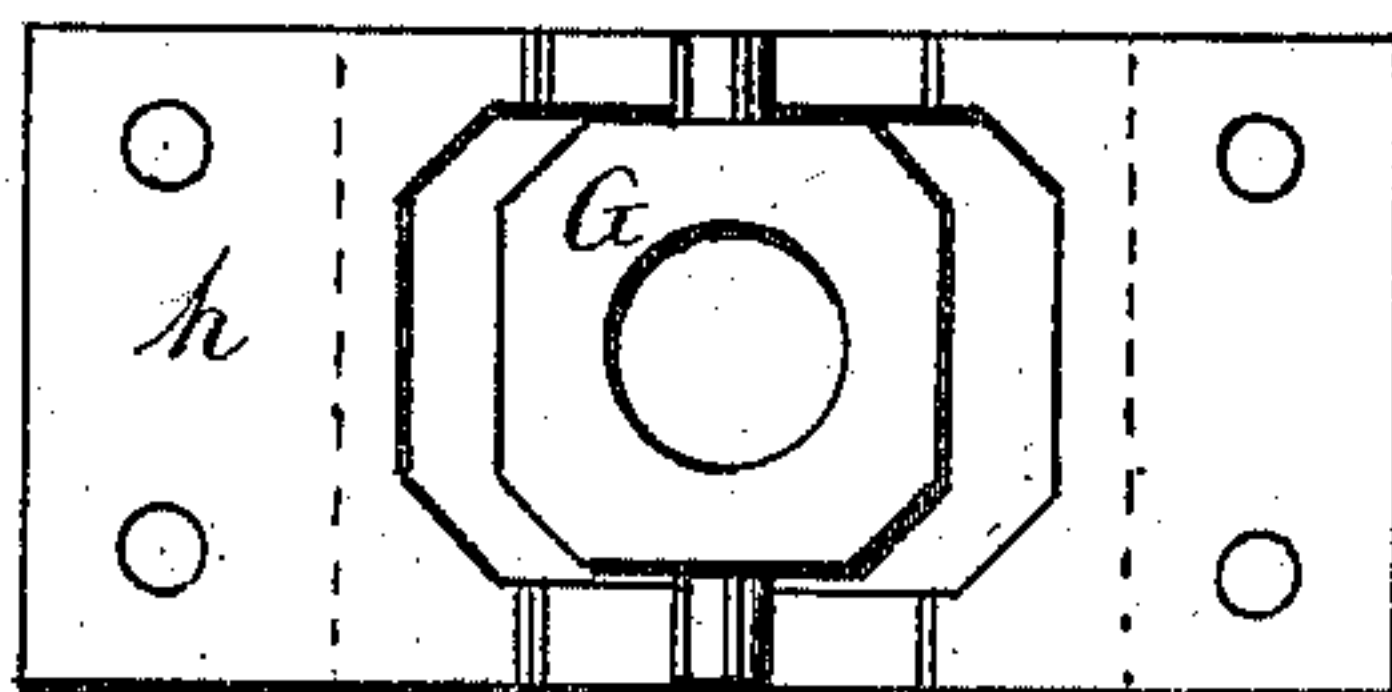


Fig. 5.

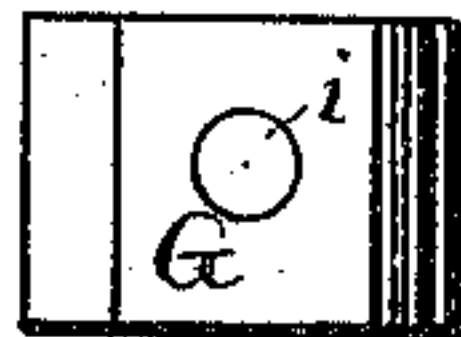
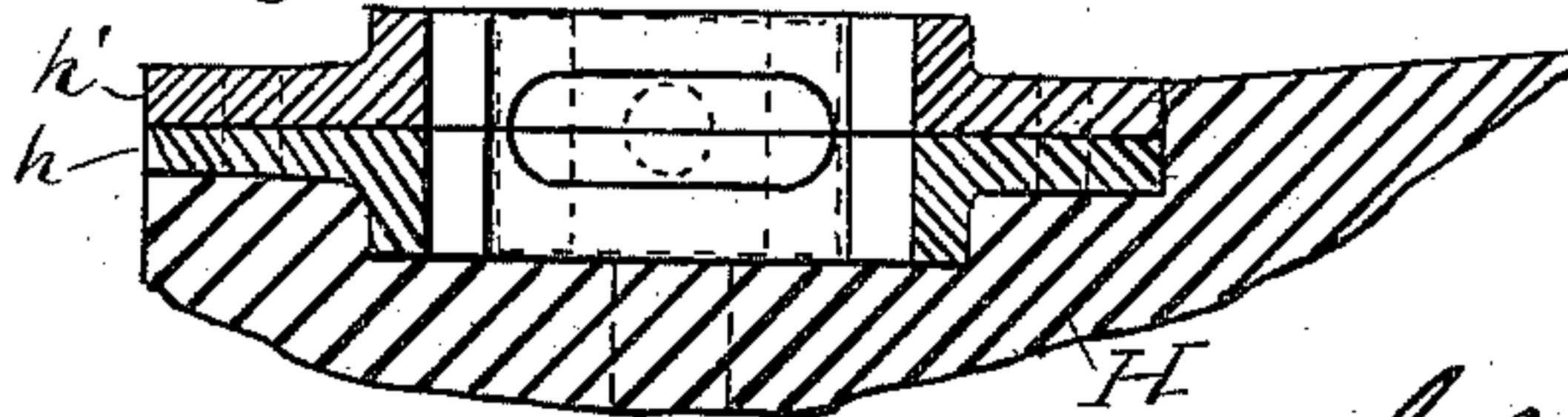


Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



WITNESSES:

Anton Schoeninger
Enos Hamburger

INVENTOR

John F. Kartheiser
BY *Wm. H. Lotz*

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. KARTHEISER, OF LAKE VIEW, ILLINOIS.

GLUING-PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,048, dated June 22, 1886.

Application filed March 2, 1886. Serial No. 193,742. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. KARTHEISER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Lake View, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Gluing-Presses, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 The object I have in view is to provide a press particularly adapted for veneering doors and other large surface frame-work which has to be held under pressure and from warping during the time the glue is hardening.

15 My invention therefore consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan, and Fig. 2 a side elevation, 20 of the entire press; Fig. 3, a vertical cross-section on an enlarged scale; and Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are detail views of the swivel-screw nut and its frame for securing it to the cross-beams.

25 Corresponding letters in the several figures of the drawings designate like parts.

The base or lower frame-work of the press consists of two longitudinal beams, A, connected so as to be parallel with each other by a series of transverse beams, B, tenoned 30 into the beams A, and rigidly secured by transverse screw-rods *a*, passed through both beams A. Into the upper surface of beams A are tenoned a series of posts, C, which are arranged in pairs, each pair transversely opposite another pair, to form guides for the clamping-beams H, and longitudinally upon 35 each row of posts is framed a beam, D. Screw-bolts *b* are passed vertically through both beams A and D and grooves in posts C, for rigidly securing these posts to and between such longitudinal beams, and tie-beams E are framed again transversely between beams D, for bracing them laterally. The bolts *b* also pass through plates *c* on top of beams 40 D, and underneath such beams, between each pair of posts C, is secured by wood-screws a plate, *d*. Centrally between each pair of posts C is placed a vertical rod, F, the point of which being pivoted in a plate, *e*, secured 45 upon beams A, its upper portion is passed through a hole in beam D and plates *c* and *d*.

These rods F have each an offset, *f*, shouldering against plates *d*, and have mounted upon their upper extremities each a hand-wheel or crank-wheel, *g*, by which to turn such rods. 55 From under offset *f* to its bottom pivot each rod is screw-threaded, and is tapped through a nut, G, secured upon the end of a cross-beam, H. These cross-beams H have tenoned ends that are guided between two transversely-opposite pairs of posts C, to shoulder against 60 the inward faces of such posts.

Each screw-nut G has trunnions to its opposite sides, which are pivotally held in laterally-oblong or slot-like openings formed by 65 recesses in the sides of two iron frames, *h h'*, placed one on top of the other, with the trunnions of the nut between, and secured by bolts upon the tenoned ends of cross-beams H, through which oval holes are provided for the 70 rods F to pass. By this arrangement the nuts G not only have a free swinging movement, but also have room for sliding laterally, to accommodate themselves to the different angles the cross-beams H may have to occupy 75 relatively to screw-rods F without straining or bending such rods.

To use the press for veneering doors or other flat frame-work the surfaces of the pieces to be jointed are coated with glue, are then placed 80 upon each other and upon cross-beam B, when as many such doors as the press can take in for one operation may be placed one on top of the other, and upon these doors are then placed the longitudinal timbers I, on which the pressure 85 is exerted by lowering the cross-beams H thereupon and forcing them downward as much as desirable by turning the screw-rods F. After the glue has hardened the pressure is released and the doors removed. 90

I am aware of the existence of the following Letters Patent, to wit: No. 221,683, November 1876, L. A. and J. W. Brown's patent of January 10, 1854, J. L. Hale's patent of December 12, 1831, A. Hale's patent of January 26, 1842, and I disclaim all shown therein. 95

What I claim is—

1. In a gluing-press, the combination of a series of pressing-beams, H, each guided between posts C, adapted to be moved vertically 100 by screw-rods pivotally secured between such posts and engaging with nuts G, pivotally se-

cured to such beams H, all substantially as set forth.

2. In a gluing-press, the combination, with a bottom and top frame connected by guide-
5 posts C, and with screw-rods F between such guide-posts, of clamping-beams H, provided with nuts G, having trunnions *i*, pivoted in frames *h h'*, and adapted to permit a pivotal

and laterally-sliding movement, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN F. KARTHEISER.

Witnesses:

ANTON SCHOENINGER,

ERNST HAMBURGER.