

(No Model.)

T. KUNDTZ.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING INLAID RULES.

No. 369,723.

Patented Sept. 13, 1887.

Fig 1

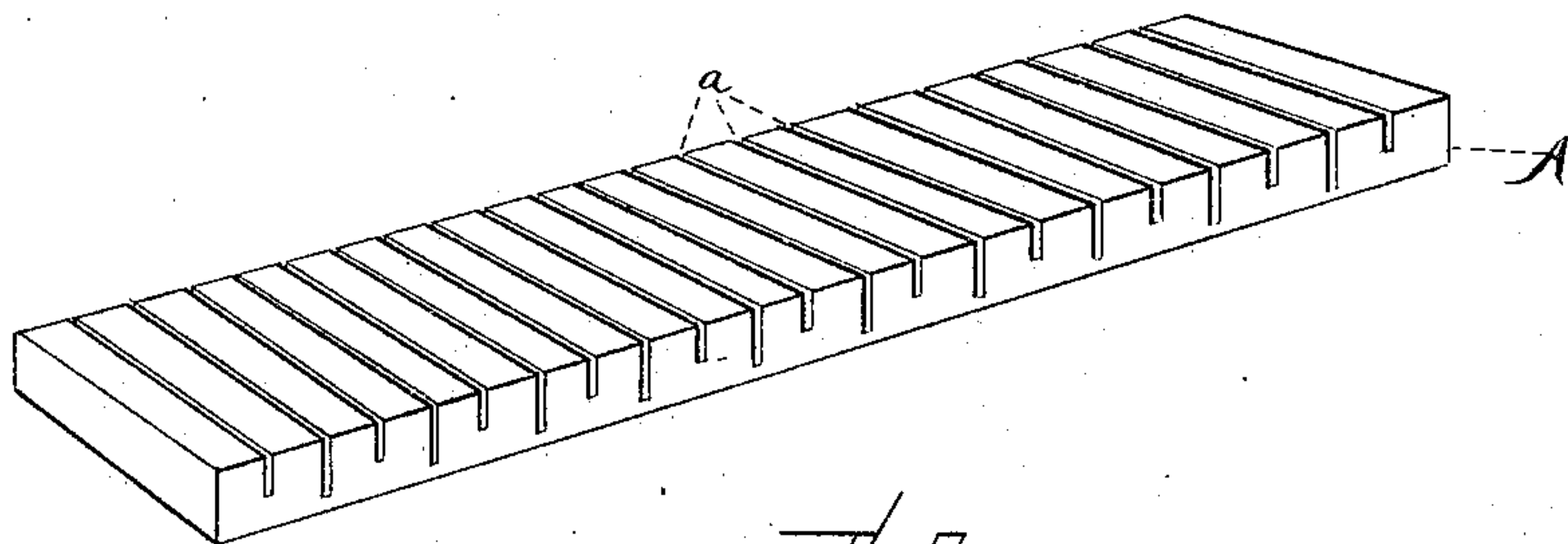


Fig 2

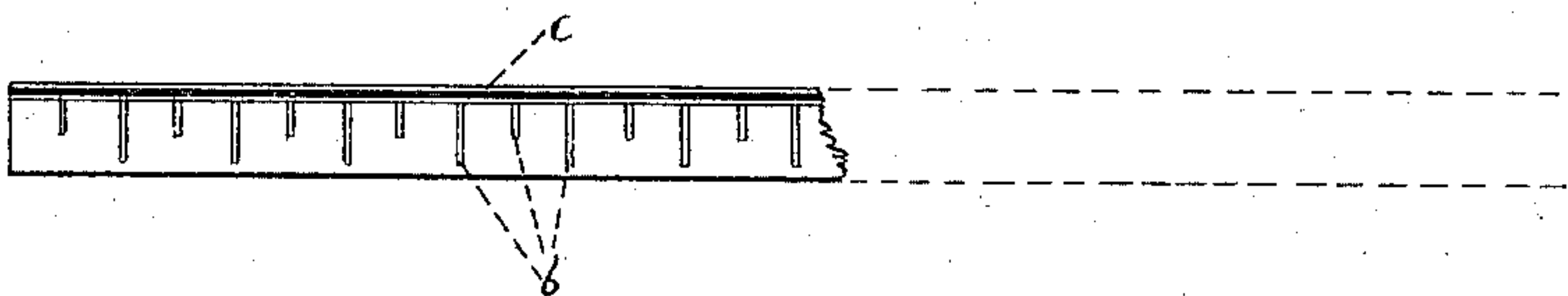


Fig 3.

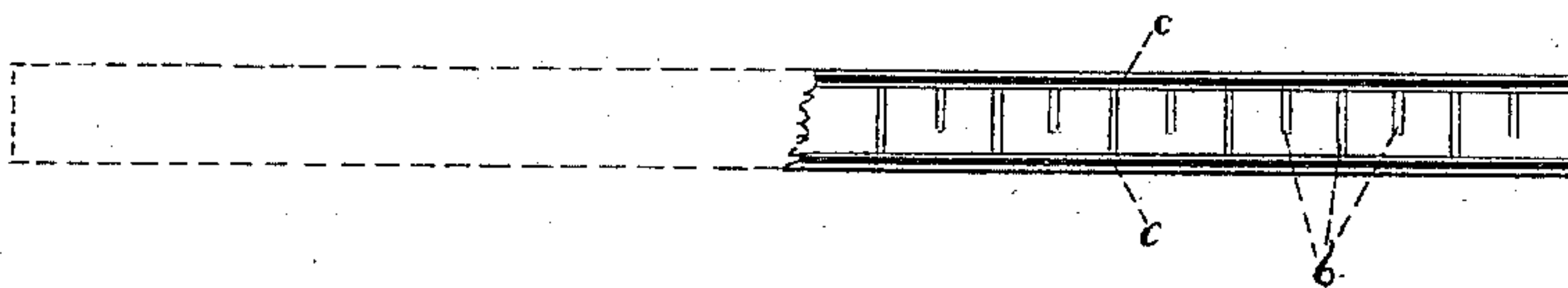
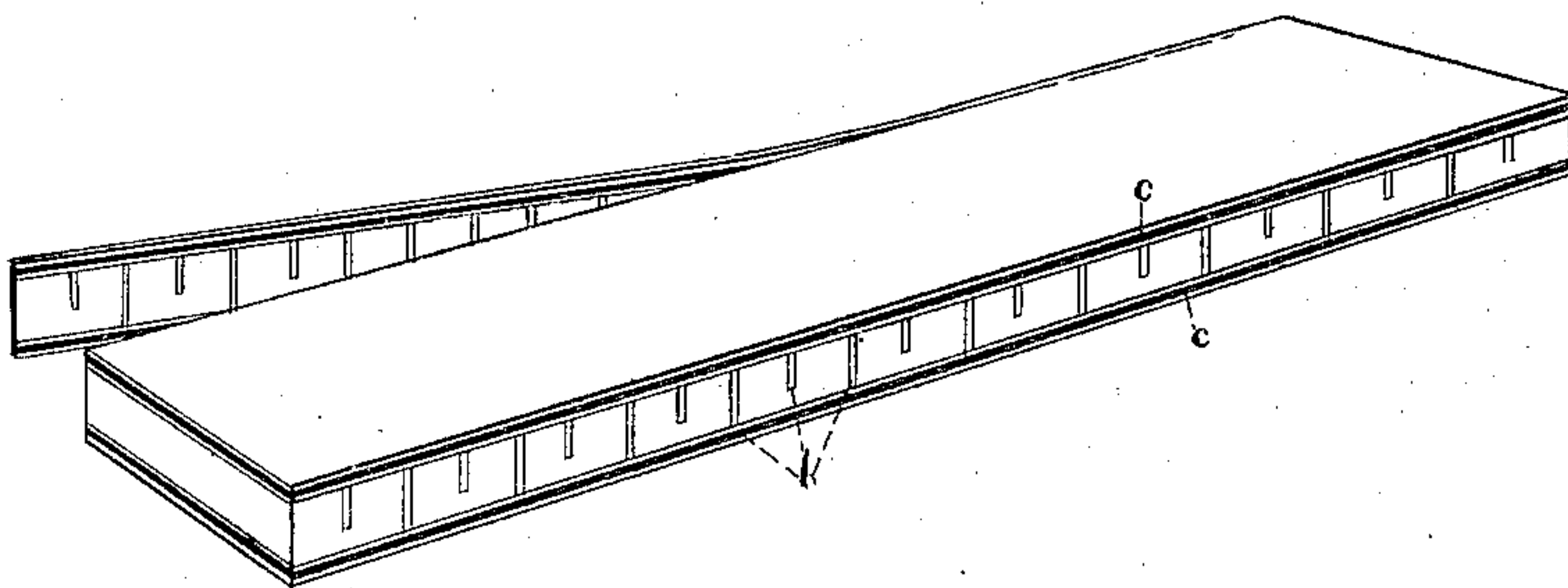


Fig 4



WITNESSES

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METHOD OF MANUFACTURING INLAID RULES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,723, dated September 13, 1887.

Application filed May 3, 1887. Serial No. 236,943. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR KUNDTZ, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Method of Manufacturing Inlaid Rules; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improved method of manufacturing inlaid rules; and it consists, essentially, in the steps hereinafter described and claimed, the object being to reduce the initial cost of such goods.

Heretofore in making inlaid rules the common practice has been to prepare suitable blocks and strips and glue them together in the proper order, after which the composite block was slitted into suitable strips of suitable thickness for rules. With such method the cost of assembling and gluing together the pieces, and holding the pieces together a few at a time while the glue was hardening, rendered the initial cost of such inlaid rules so high as to prevent their use for many purposes. With my improved method the wood that is to form the body of the rule is not separated into blocks, but instead is grooved where the inlaid strips are to be inserted, so that no holding together of the work is necessary during the hardening of the glue. These inlaid strips are usually made of veneer of such shade as will contrast strongly with the body of the work, and of such thickness as will fit nicely in the grooves, and of such widths as will fill the respective grooves. These strips are dipped in glue and pressed by hand into the grooves, and the work laid aside to dry, the filling of the grooves being done with such dispatch that a block of the width of a wide board and of such length as is required for ordinary rules is inlaid in a few moments.

A description of the entire method of making rules will be more readily understood by referring to the accompanying drawings.

Figures 1 and 4 are views in perspective. Figs. 2 and 3 are side elevations.

Boards of suitable thickness and of any width are usually first cut into the required lengths, although, if preferred, the entire board may be inlaid and afterward cut into lengths.

A represents a piece of board or block of suitable length for the rules. One face of the block is grooved transversely, as shown at *a*, Fig. 1, these grooves being usually cut with thin circular saws, the grooves being made at such intervals as will mark the gradations of the rule; and if, for instance, the rule is divided into inches and half inches, &c., the grooves that mark the loose division are usually made deeper, and those for the half-inch divisions are made less in depth, and the grooves for the smaller divisions, if the latter are used, are made still less in depth. Veneer of suitable thickness to fit nicely in the grooves is cut into suitable widths to fill the different grooves, and these strips are dipped in glue and pressed by hand into the groove. (See *b*, Figs. 2, 3, and 4.) After the glue is hardened the grooved face of the block is dressed and veneered, the grain of the veneer running the same way as the grain of the block A. For a cheap grade of work one veneer will answer, and this may be of the same shade as the block A; but for the better class of work, where a border is made on the edges of the rule, usually three veneers are applied, the first and third veneer being usually of the same shade as the strips *b*, with the intermediate veneer of the same shade as the block A. This arrangement of the veneer of different shades, although not material, makes a handsome border, *c*, and the veneer, whether one or more be used, binds the work firmly together, so that in case a border is to be applied to the other edge of the rule the back of the block can be dressed off to the bottom of the deeper groove, if preferred, after which veneers are applied to the back side to form a border, *c*, the two borders usually, but not necessarily, being made alike. Fig. 3 shows the back of a block thus dressed off and veneer applied. Next, the composite block is slitted lengthwise, (see Fig. 4,) the severed strips being made of the desired thickness for a rule.

This class of rule is largely used on sewing-machine tables, and for such purpose the rule in thickness is made to correspond with the veneer of the table-top, so that the veneer and rule may be glued on and finished together.

What I claim is—

1. The method herein described of manufacturing inlaid rules, and consisting, essentially, first, in grooving transversely the wood that is to form the body of a series of rules, the said grooves being made at such intervals as will mark the divisions or gradations of the scale on the rule; second, filling such grooves by gluing strips or veneer, and, third, slitting the block lengthwise into strips of suitable thickness for rules, substantially as set forth.

2. The herein-described method of manufacturing inlaid rules, and consisting of grooving the block transversely and filling such grooves with strips to indicate the gradations of the scale of the rule; second, veneering the

grooved surface to form a border on the one edge of the rules, and, third, severing the block lengthwise into strips of suitable thickness to form rules, substantially as set forth.

3. The herein-described method of manufacturing inlaid rules, and consisting, first, in grooving the block that is to form the body of a series of rules and filling the grooves, substantially as indicated; second, veneering the two sides of the block to form borders on the two edges of the rules, and, third, dividing the block lengthwise into strips of suitable thickness for rules, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification, in the presence of two witnesses, this 21st day of April, 1887.

THEODOR KUNDTZ.

Witnesses:

CHAS. H. DORER,
ALBERT E. LYNCH.