

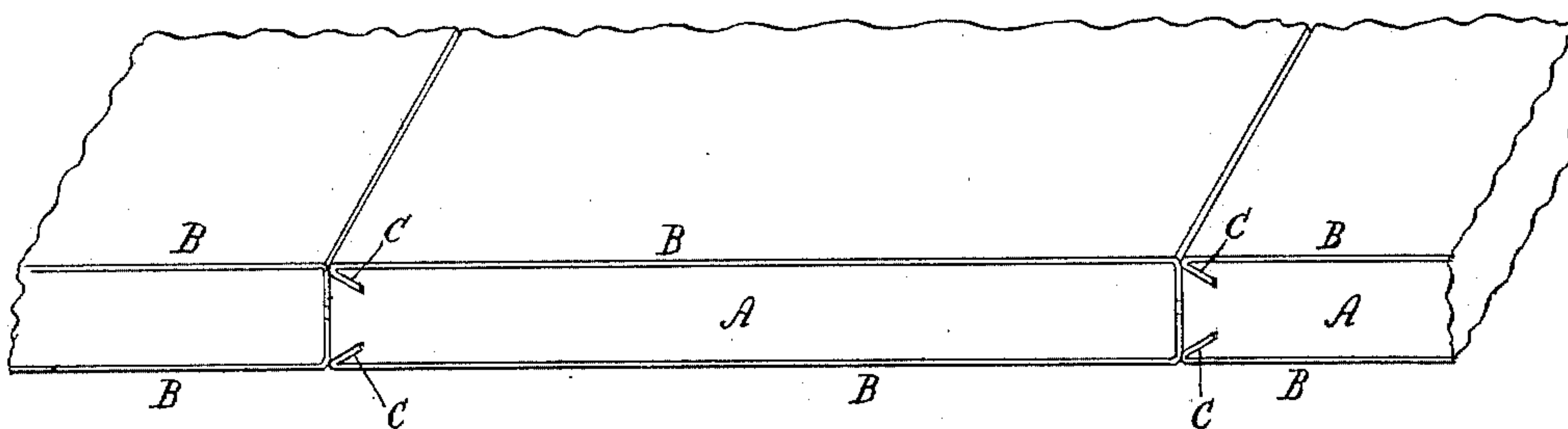
(No Model.)

W. E. BROCK.  
VENEERED LUMBER.

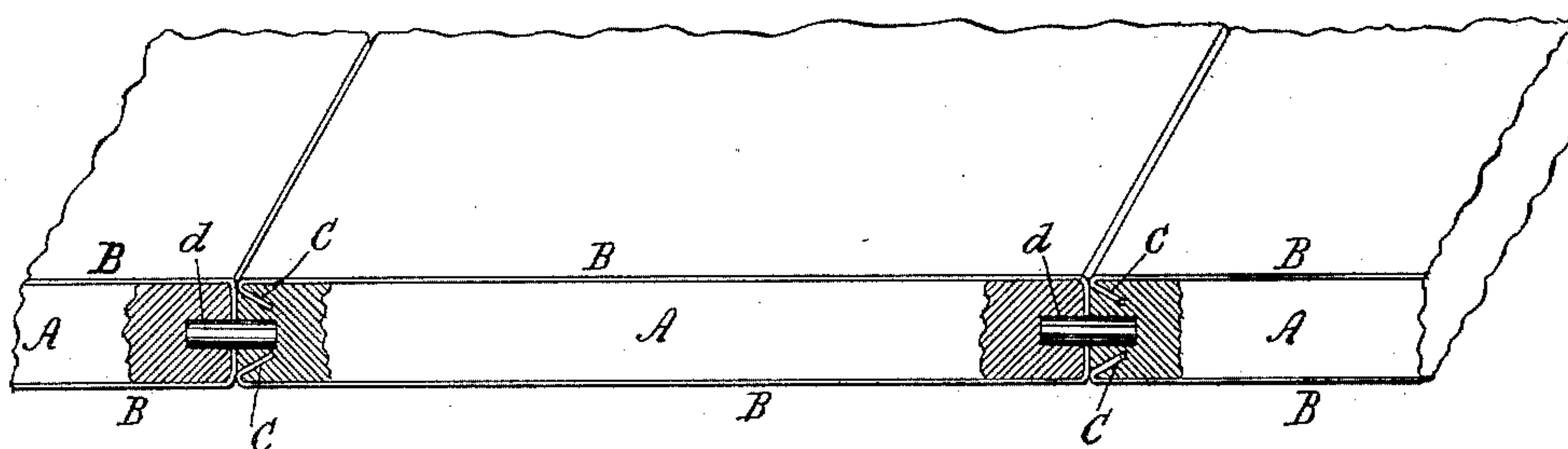
No. 468,435.

Patented Feb. 9, 1892.

*Fig. I.*



*Fig. II.*



WITNESSES:

*Geo. S. Eschbach.*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BROCK, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

## VENEERED LUMBER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,435, dated February 9, 1892.

Application filed February 6, 1891. Serial No. 380,407. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. BROCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Plainfield, Somerset county, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veneered Lumber with Butt-Joints, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to planks or boards for wainscoting, partitioning, or other similar purposes with veneers upon one both sides and the edges thereof; and it consists in a certain novel construction of such boards for securing the veneers when the boards are to be united by butt-joints, as hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents an end perspective view of fragments of boards embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a like view thereof with dowel-pins between the boards.

Similar letters of reference indicate similar parts.

The letter A indicates the body of the respective boards, and B the veneers upon the boards.

In one of the edges of each of the boards A is formed a longitudinal slit or mortise C to receive one edge of the respective veneers. This slit C is usually of a width approximately equal to the thickness of the veneers B and may be a kerf made by a saw, and the location of the slit is adjacent to one side or both sides of the boards, according to whether one or both sides thereof are to be veneered. The slit, moreover, is inclined in a plane inward or from one toward the other side of the boards, as shown. The edge of either board A opposite to that containing the slit C may be left plain. In applying a veneer B to

either of the boards A one edge of the veneer is fitted in the slit C and the veneer is laid upon the proper side of the board, causing the veneer to become folded over the edge of the board containing the slit. The other edge of the veneer is then folded over or upon the plain edge of board, and the board having previously been coated with glue or other adhesive substance at the required places the veneer is thus firmly secured to the board. The slit C materially facilitates the attachment of either veneer by firmly holding its one edge while the remainder thereof is adjusted to the board, and by the inclined position of the slit the proper edge of the veneer may be readily introduced therein.

By the construction shown the boards A are adapted to butt against each other, and for connecting the boards their edges may be glued together, or they may be provided with dowel-pins, as at *d*, Fig. 2. When the boards A are united, the edges of the veneers B are concealed and also protected against moisture, which generally tends to loosen such edges, producing an imperfect and unsightly joint.

I claim—

The combination of boards, each having an edge formed with a longitudinal inclined slit and each having a veneer laid upon it and folded over both edges thereof, with the edge of such veneer fitted in said inclined slit, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM E. BROCK.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS C. BOWEN,  
CHAS. WAHLERR.