

(No Model.)

W. H. WILLIAMS.
VENEER MACHINE.

No. 472,839.

Patented Apr. 12, 1892.

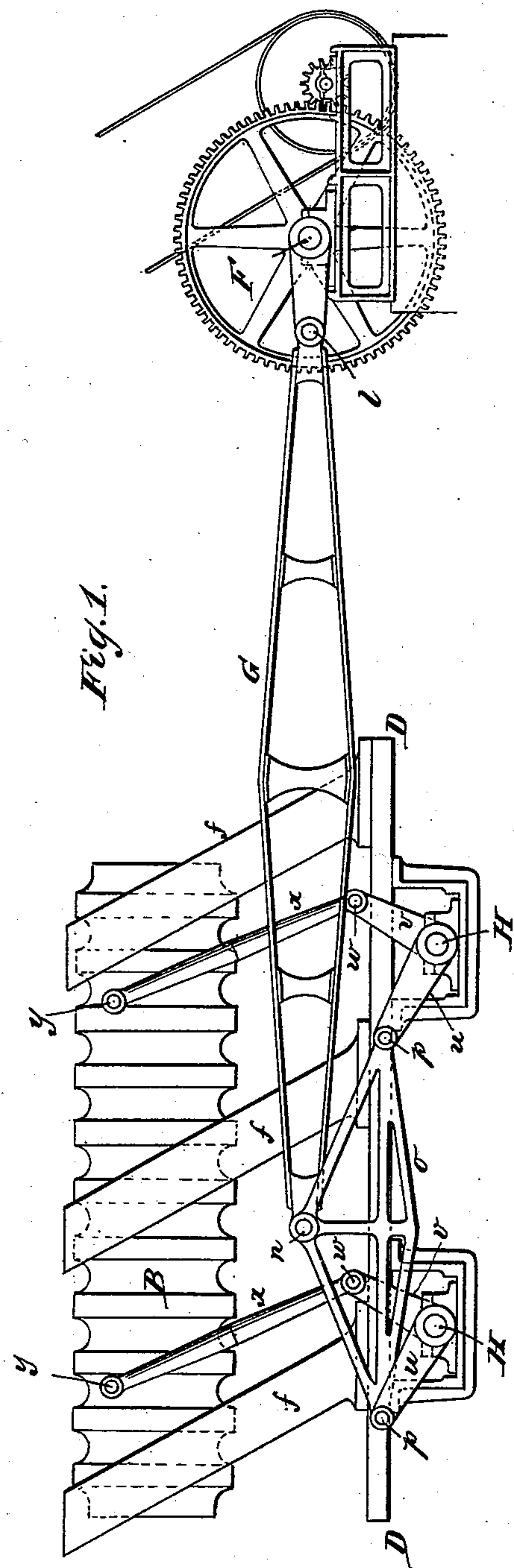


Fig. 1.

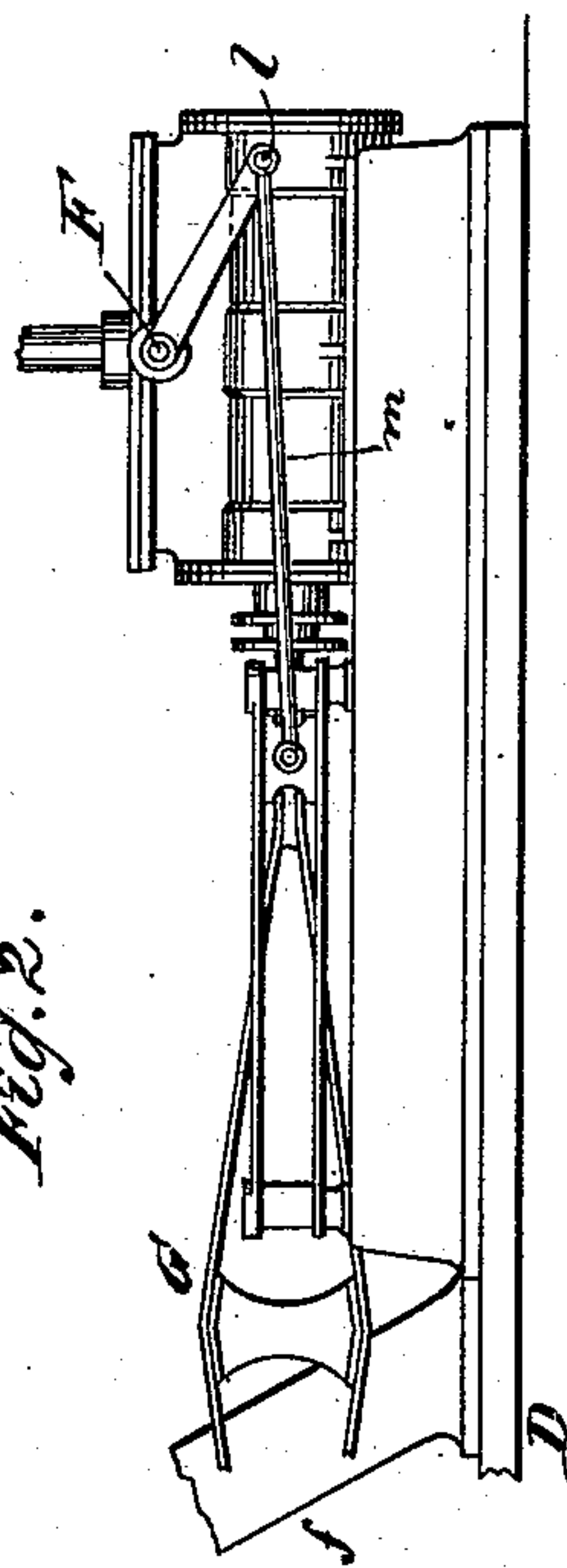


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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veneer-machine.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,839, dated April 12, 1892.

Application filed April 20, 1891. Serial No. 389,672. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Veneer-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a machine for cutting veneers; and it consists in the details of construction set forth in the following specification and claim and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a veneer-machine. Fig. 2 shows a modification.

In the drawings, the letter B indicates the block-carrier or stay-log. To this carrier is clamped or secured in any suitable well-known way the log or piece of wood (not shown) from which the veneers are to be cut. The supporting-frame D carries guide-arms *f*, along which the carrier B is caused to slide back and forth. The carrier B is guided along the arms *f* by any suitable well-known means—such as V-shaped or dovetailed tongues and grooves. (Not shown.) The links *x* are jointed or pivoted at *y* to the stay-log or carrier and at *w* to the arms *v* of bell-crank levers *u v*, fulcrumed at H to portions of the supporting-frame. A connecting-link *o* is jointed or pivoted at *p* to the bell-crank levers and at *n* to an actuator or driving-rod G. As the actuator G is reciprocated by the crank-pin *l* the levers *u v* are oscillated so as to cause the carrier B to travel back and forth along the guide-arms *f*. The actuator G can be connected directly to the crank-pin *l*, as seen in Fig. 1; or an intermediate link or rod *m* can be employed, as seen in Fig. 2. The pin *l* re-

ceives motion from a driving-shaft F, and said shaft can be actuated by a pulley and gears, as seen in Fig. 1; or the shaft can receive its motion or oscillation direct from an engine, as indicated in Fig. 2, so as to avoid intermediate mechanism.

The carrier B in its reciprocation is made to carry the log past a cutter or slicer, as indicated, for example, in United States Letters Patent No. 269,363, issued December 19, 1882, on an application made by me.

It will be noticed that my present mechanism, while being capable of exerting great force, is also simple in construction, so that it can be readily put together and easily kept in order.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the stay-log B and the supporting-frame D of a veneer-cutting machine, of guide-arms *f*, secured to and projecting from the supporting-frame, a pair of bell-crank levers pivoted, respectively, to portions of the supporting-frame, a link *o*, connecting two arms of the levers, a pair of links *x*, pivotally connecting the other arms of the levers with the stay-log, and an actuator G for reciprocating the connecting-link between the bell-crank levers, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

W. H. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM THATCHER,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.