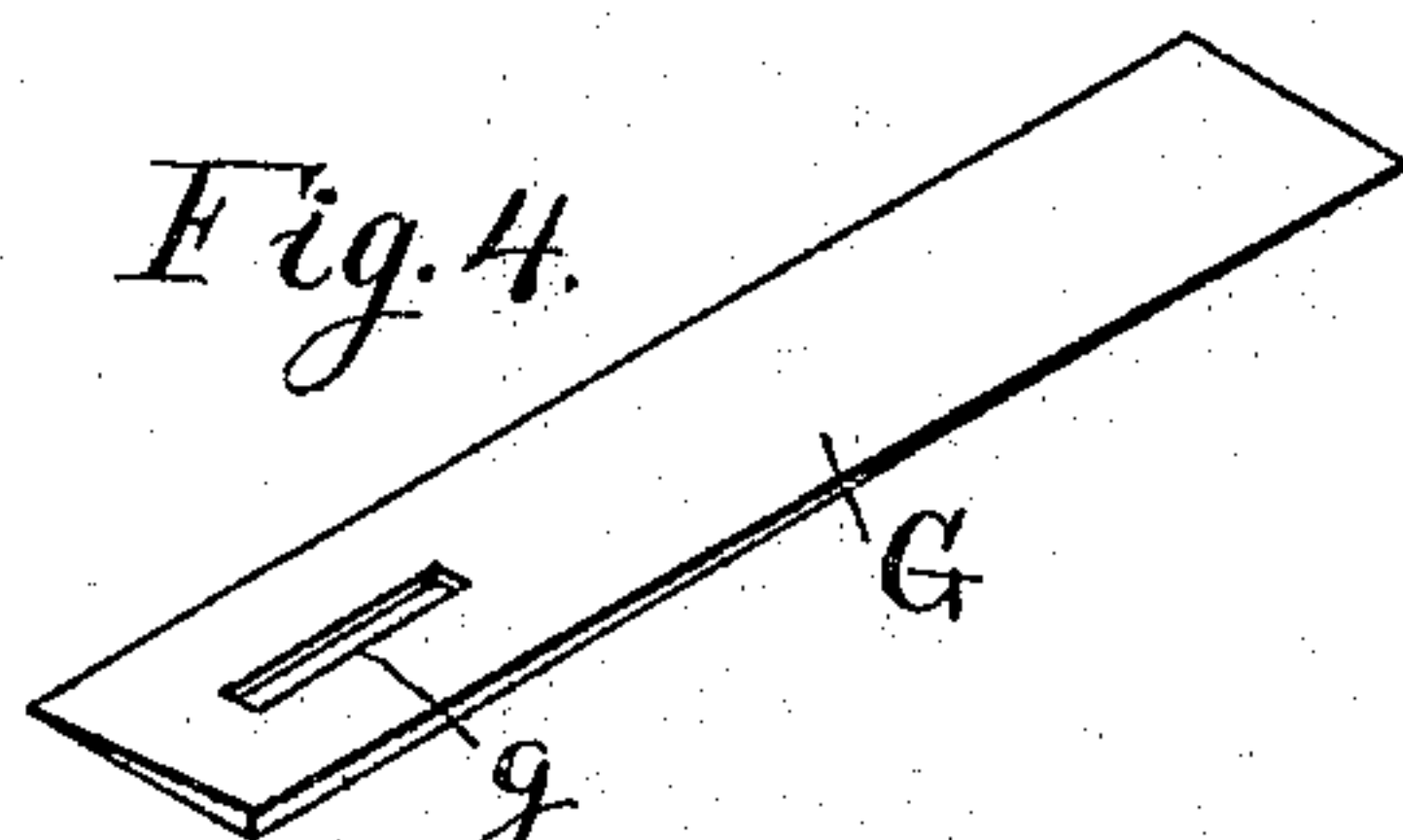
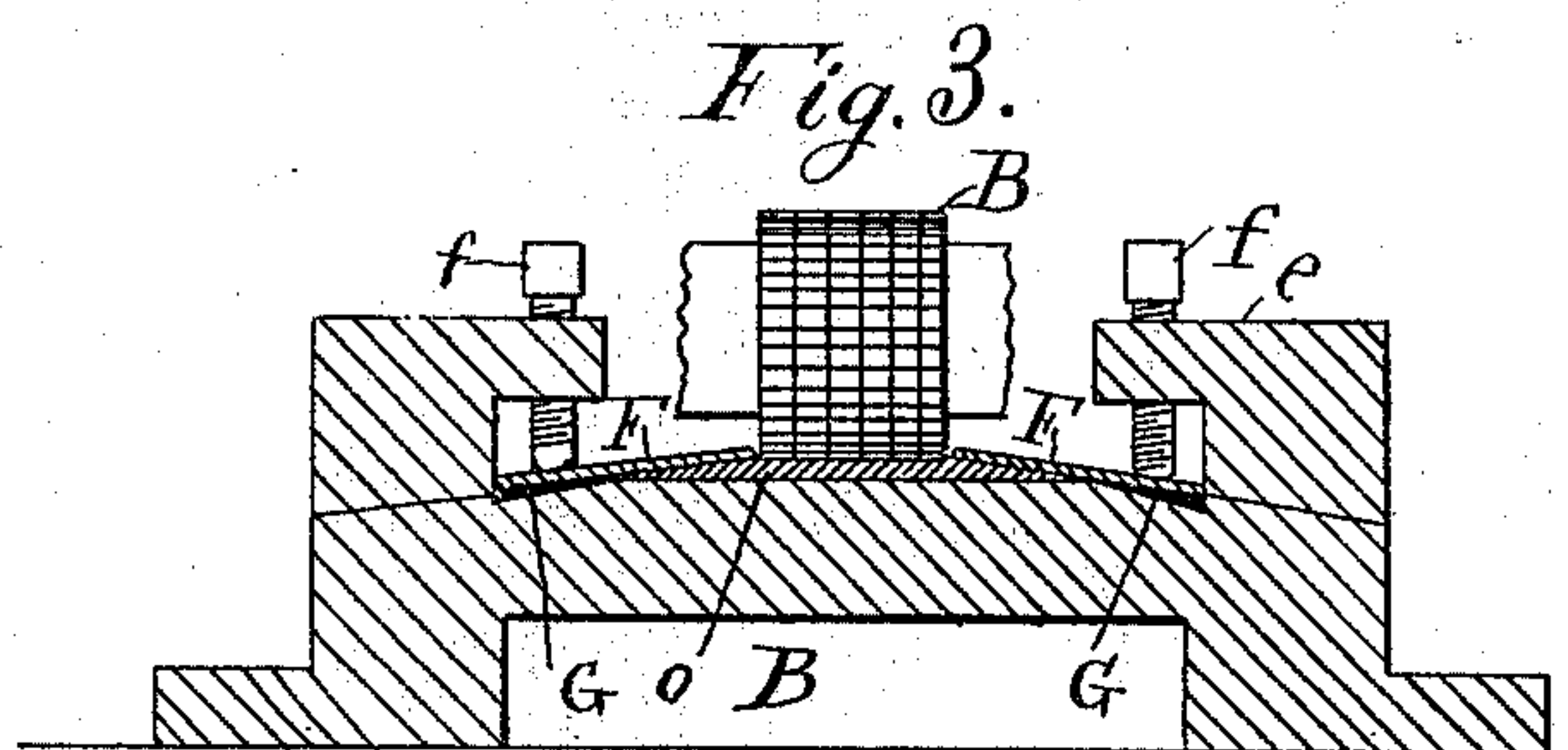
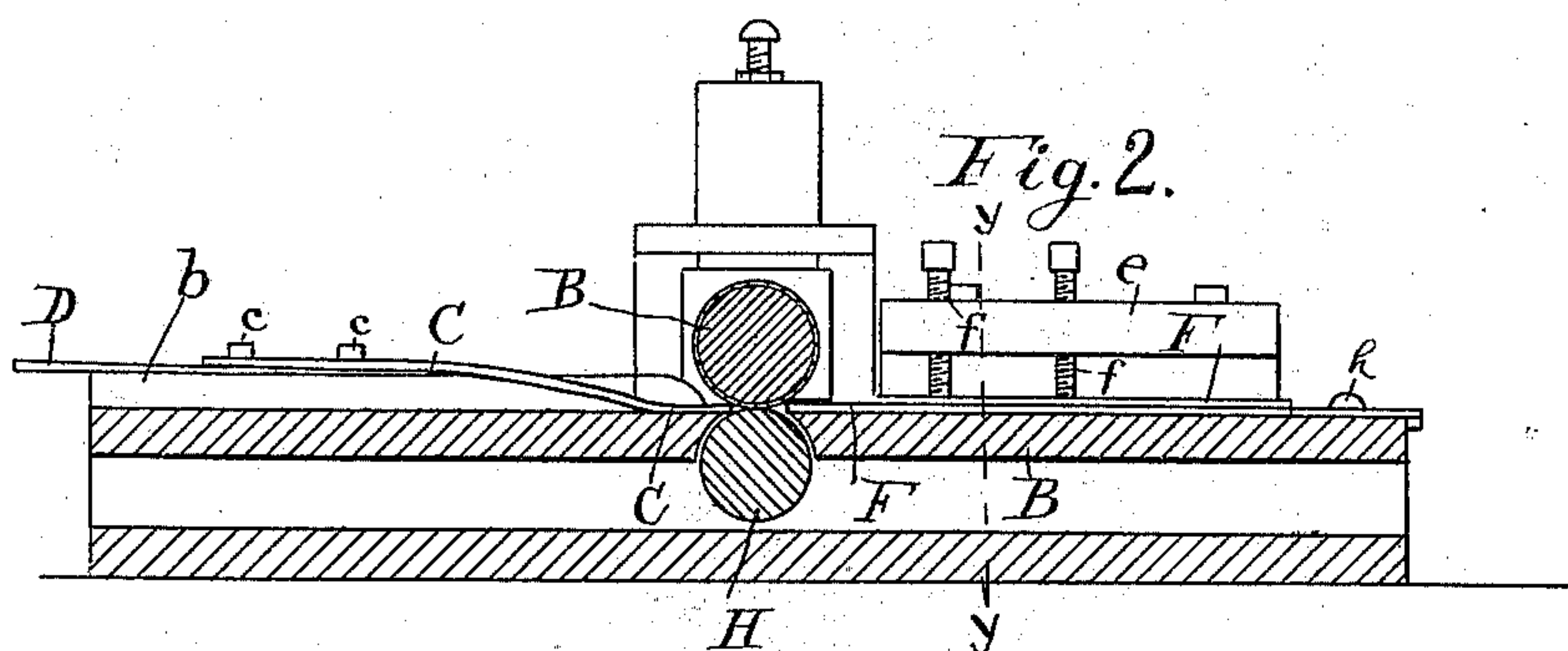
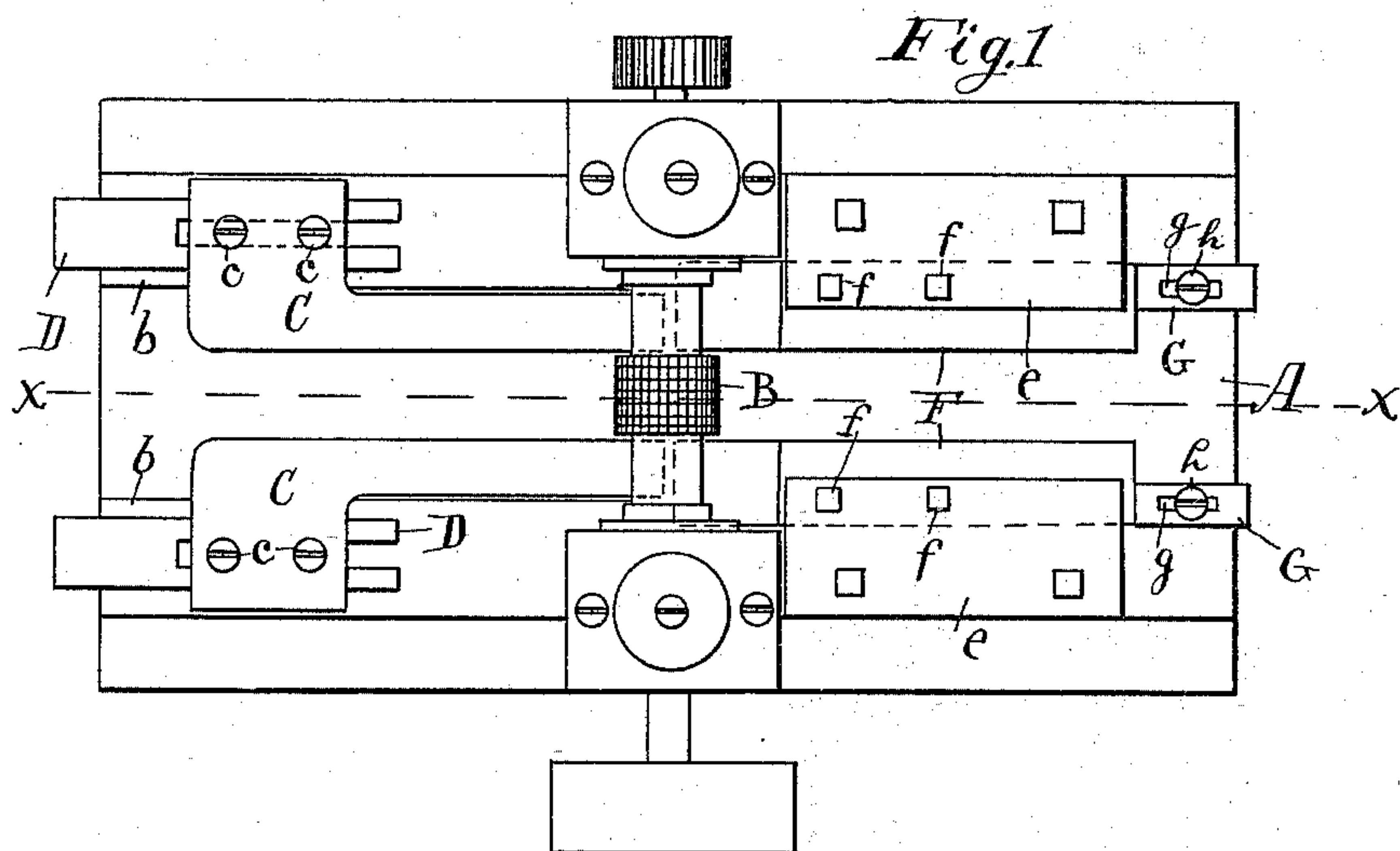


(No Model.)

C. F. SCAMMAN.
MACHINE FOR BEVELING VENEER STRIPS.

No. 545,823.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.



Witnesses: { E. Sealey/Humbler
and A. Sealey.

Inventor:
Charles F. Leaman
by J. W. Bates & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. SCAMMAN, OF DEERING, MAINE.

MACHINE FOR BEVELING VENEER STRIPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,823, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed December 6, 1894. Serial No. 530,989. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. SCAMMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Deering, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Beveling Veneer Strips; 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 appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a machine for beveling the edges of veneer strips which are used in the manufacture of toothpicks or other like articles. In the manufacture of toothpicks these machines are called "pointers," and they consist of a pair of feed-rolls with a pair of inclined knives fixed to the bed of the machine back of the feed-rolls.

My present invention is directed particularly to providing means for the accurate adjustment of these inclined knives, this being a difficult operation for an ordinary workman, and to providing an effective presser-foot or spring-guide in front of the feed-rolls with means for the accurate adjustment of the same.

In the machine which I have herein illustrated, and which embodies the several points of my present invention, I insert under the knives an adjusting-wedge, which tapers laterally and longitudinally, and which is provided with means for securing it to the bed of the machine. In front of the feed-rolls I provide a semielliptical flat spring, which is secured to the machine in such a manner that its pressing or free end comes just in front of the feed-rolls. This free end presses down on the veneer strip close to the rolls, and its vertical position is adjusted by means of an adjusting-wedge inserted underneath the spring-guide at the point of attachment.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated the machine referred to, which is a pointer for making toothpick-veneers.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of the machine. Fig. 2 is a section on the line $x x$ of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line $y y$ of Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 is a detail of the adjusting-wedge for adjusting the knives.

A represents the bed of the machine, and B and H are the feed-rolls of ordinary con-

struction. In front of the feed-rolls are the fixed guides $b b$, between which the veneer strip is fed to the rolls. The veneer strip is held down as it passes to the rolls by means of the spring-guides C, which are flat semi-elliptical springs, having an offset on their front ends, by which they are bolted on the top of the fixed guides b by the screws $c c$. The free end of the spring-guide C presses down on top of the veneer strip just in front of the feed-rolls. I provide for the vertical adjustment of the spring-guide C or the point thereof by means of the wedges D, which are inserted under the spring-guide at the point where it is secured. The wedge D is bifurcated, so that the screws $c c$ pass through the slot thus formed. By sliding the wedge in or out the point of the spring-guide presses more or less hard on the veneer strip. Back of the feed-rolls are the inclined knives F, secured on the inclined surface of the bed by means of the set-screws $f f$, passing down through the flanges $e e$.

In Fig. 3 is shown a cross-section of the veneer strip o with the knives in position.

The cutting-edge of the knife is adjusted vertically by the adjusting-wedge G, which is inserted under its rear end. The wedge G tapers from end to end and also laterally to adjust both the elevation and the lateral inclination of the cutting-edge of the knife. A slot g is formed in the adjusting-wedge, and through this slot passes the set-screw h by which the wedge is secured in position.

My machine is operated in the same manner as other machines of the same class; but it will be seen that it is capable of being quickly and accurately adjusted as to the knife and the spring-guide. The nice adjustment which is required in machines of this kind in order to do good work render these improvements of great practical value.

I claim—

The herein described machine for beveling veneer strips consisting of a pair of feed rolls having a length equal to the unbeveled portion of the veneer strip, a bed in which said rolls are journaled having raised flanges or guides extending along the sides thereof, the flanges in the rear of said feed rolls being recessed and overhanging said bed, a pair of flat springs in front of said feed rolls, the rear

ends of which are adapted to press down on
said veneer strip in front of said rolls, the
front end of each of said springs having an
offset resting on said flange and being secured
5 thereto by screws, a bifurcated wedge be-
tween said spring and said flange for adjust-
ing said spring vertically, a pair of knives
held in position in rear of said feed rolls by
set screws in said flanges, the sides of said
10 bed in rear of said rolls being beveled to give

the proper inclination to said knives and a
pair of wedges beneath said knives to adjust-
the same vertically.

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

CHARLES F. SCAMMAN.

Witnesses:

E. DUDLEY FREEMAN,
S. W. BATES.