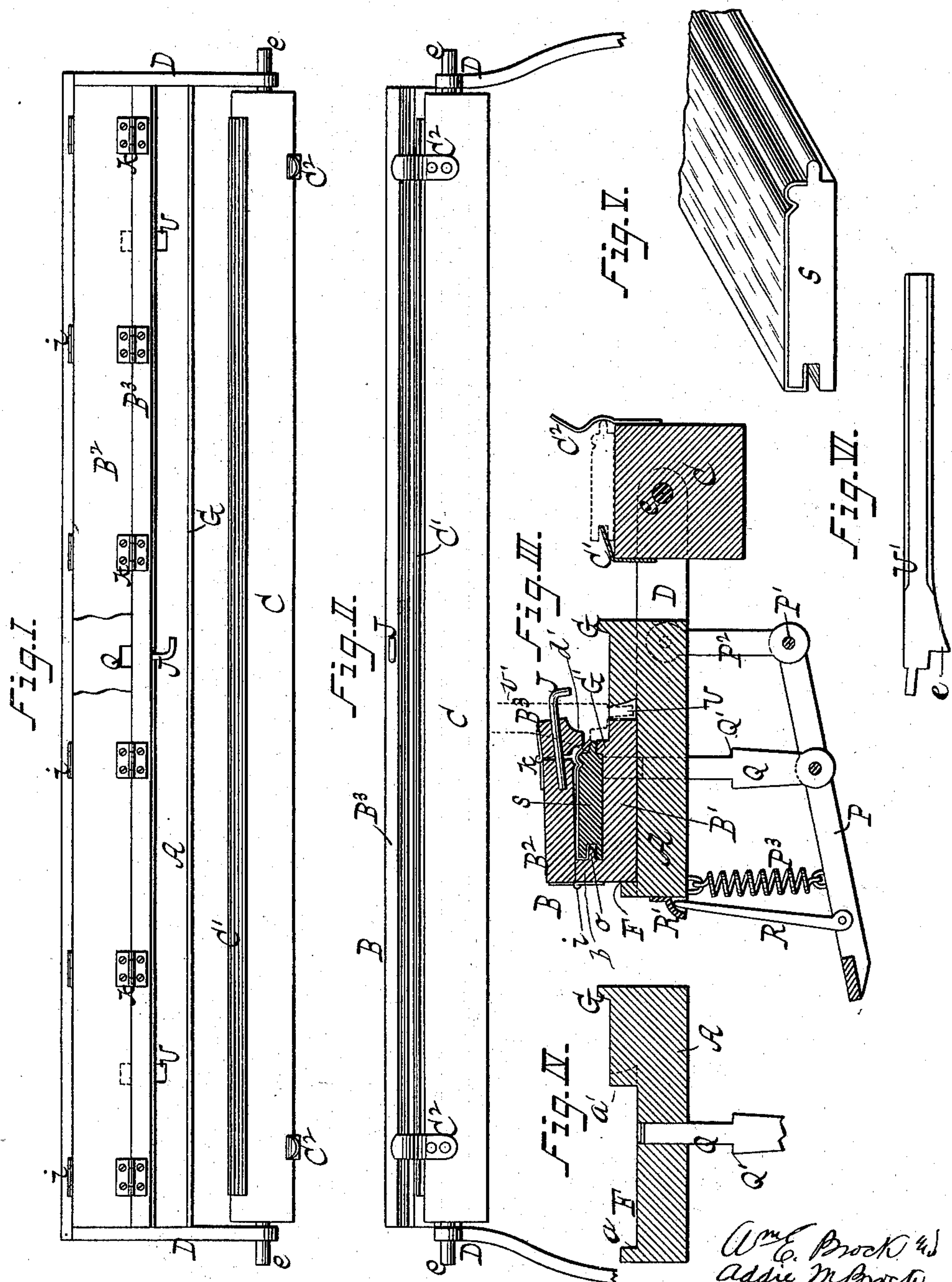


(No Model.)

W. E. & A. M. BROCK.
VENEERING MACHINE.

No. 568,155.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.



WITNESSES:

Char. Wahlers
Josephine A. Epitae

Wm E. Brock &
Addie M. Brock
INVENTORS

BY Henry M. M. Kane
 Their ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BROCK AND ADDIE M. BROCK, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY,
ASSIGNORS TO THE BROCK VENEERED LUMBER COMPANY.

VENEERING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,155, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed March 14, 1894. Serial No. 503,656. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM E. BROCK and ADDIE M. BROCK, of North Plainfield, county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veneering-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a machine for veneering tongue-and-groove boards or similar material; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts, as hereinafter set forth, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a veneering-machine embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a rear elevation thereof. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the machine. Fig. 4 is a transverse section of a portion thereof. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a board as veneered with our machine, and Fig. 6 shows a push bar or lever employed.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates a bed-plate or table. It has a longitudinal channel F in it forming abutments *a* and *a'*, between which the mold B, hereinafter described, is designed to be placed. The rear edge of the raised portion of the bed-plate has an upwardly-extending abutment G, for a purpose hereinafter mentioned.

C indicates a tilting gluing-table having trunnion-bearings *e* in arms D, extending rearward from the bed-plate or table A. At its upper inner edge the table C has an upwardly-inclined strip C', of metal or other suitable material. This strip is designed to enter the groove of a board (indicated in dotted lines) at an angle, so that the upper wall of the groove may be exposed for applying glue thereto. At its outer upper edge the table C has upwardly-extending spring-fingers C², and the free ends of these fingers are turned slightly outward at an angle. The strip C' and the fingers C² form a clamp for securing a board to the table for the purpose of applying glue thereto. In inserting a board its groove is first placed over the strip C', and then its opposite edge is forced down onto the table against the resistance of the spring-fingers C².

In applying glue to the board preparatory to placing the veneer thereon the upper surface of the board and its bead are first treated while the table C is in normal position. Then the table may be tilted on its trunnions and the glue applied to the exposed wall of its groove.

B designates the mold, comprising what may be here termed a "fixed section" B', provided at one edge with an upward extension *b*, a main movable section B², having a pivotal or hinged connection *i* with the section B, and a pivotal or hinged connection *k* with the section B³. At its inner free edge the section B² has a longitudinal rib designed to conform the veneer to and around a portion of the bead formed on the board. At its lower inner edge the section B³ has a longitudinal groove and a downward projection *d'*, designed to press the veneer against the shoulder adjacent to the tongue of the board.

In the initial operation of applying the veneer it is desirable to support the section B³ at a slightly-tilted position with relation to the section B². For this purpose we may employ pins J, extended through transverse holes in the section B³ and into sockets in the section B², as plainly shown in Fig. 3. A rib *o* extends inward from the inner surface of the upward extension *b*. This rib is designed to enter the groove of a board and force the edge of a veneer therein.

U' is a force-bar employed in the operation of veneering. The bed-plate or table A is provided with sockets U, adapted to receive the end of the force-bar, which will receive its fulcrum against the walls of these sockets. The force-bar U' has a projection *e*, designed to bear against the edge or shoulder of a board adjacent to its tongue, as indicated in the dotted line, Fig. 3.

We may employ an ejector for ejecting a finished board from the mold at the proper time. The ejector here shown comprises vertical rods Q, having a pivotal connection at their lower ends, with a foot-treadle P, which has a pivotal connection P' with swinging links P². The upper portions of the rods Q pass through holes in the bed-plate or table, and the section B' is provided with holes

registering with the holes of the bed-plate for the passage of the rods Q. To prevent a too-extended upward movement of the ejector-rods, they may be provided with stops, (here
5 shown in the form of shoulders Q',) which will strike against the under surface of the bed-plate.

The ejector is forced upward to eject a board by means of springs P³, secured at one
10 end to the treadle and at the other end to the bed-plate. An arm or arms R, pivotally connected at the lower end to the treadle and engaging with keepers R' on the bed-plate, serve to hold the ejector down or in its nor-
15 mal position against the resistance of the spring.

The operation of our machine is as follows: The glue is applied to the board when on the table C, as heretofore described. The board
20 is then placed on the table A between abutment G and abutment G' on the section B' of the mold. While in this position the veneer is inserted into the groove of the board. The board and veneer are then transferred to the
25 mold, and a force-bar is brought into use for forcing the rib o into the groove of the board, which forces the veneer against the upper wall of the groove. This operation will bring the board and veneer wholly within section
30 B' of the mold, and the parts B² B³ are forced successively down upon the work. After the glue shall have become sufficiently dry the mold is opened, and then the ejector is oper-
35 ated to force the veneered board out of the mold.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

1. In a veneering-machine a gluing-table having clamping means comprising a strip to enter a groove of a board and the spring- 40 fingers, substantially as specified.

2. In a veneering-machine, the combination with a bed-plate or table provided with a fulcrum-point on the table adjacent to the front longitudinal side of the mold, with a mold 45 adapted to conform the veneering to a board or molding, a molding-surface at the rear wall of the mold and an upwardly-projecting abutment-rib at said forward side behind which the work may be forced by said lever 50 and securely held.

3. In a veneering-machine the combination of a bed-plate or table with a mold provided with a tongue adapted to enter the groove of a board and force the veneer therein, a ful- 55 crum-point on the bed-plate or table adjacent to the place where the material to be veneered is introduced into the mold and a force-bar adapted to force the board into the mold sub-
60 stantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we have signed our names, in presence of two witnesses, this 3d day of March, 1894.

WILLIAM E. BROCK.
ADDIE M. BROCK.

Witnesses:

H. N. SPENCER,
CHARLES P. SEBRING.