

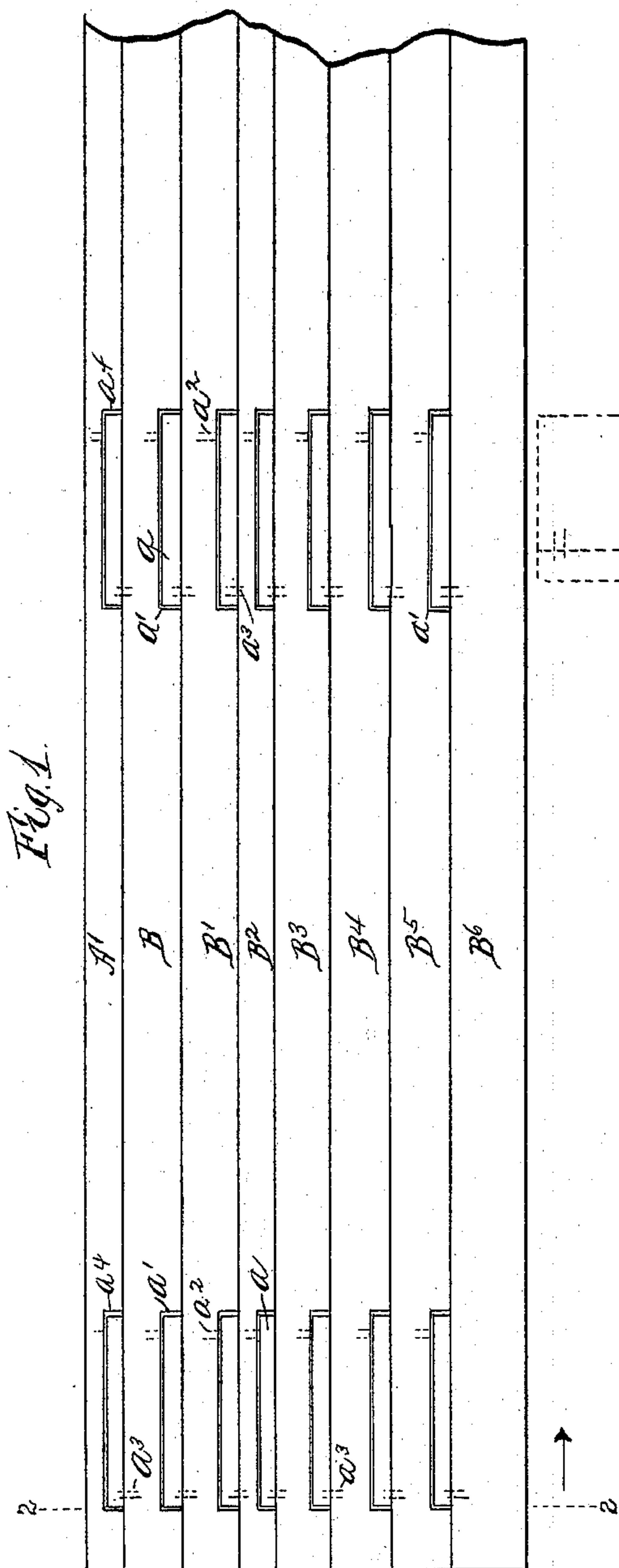
(No Model.)

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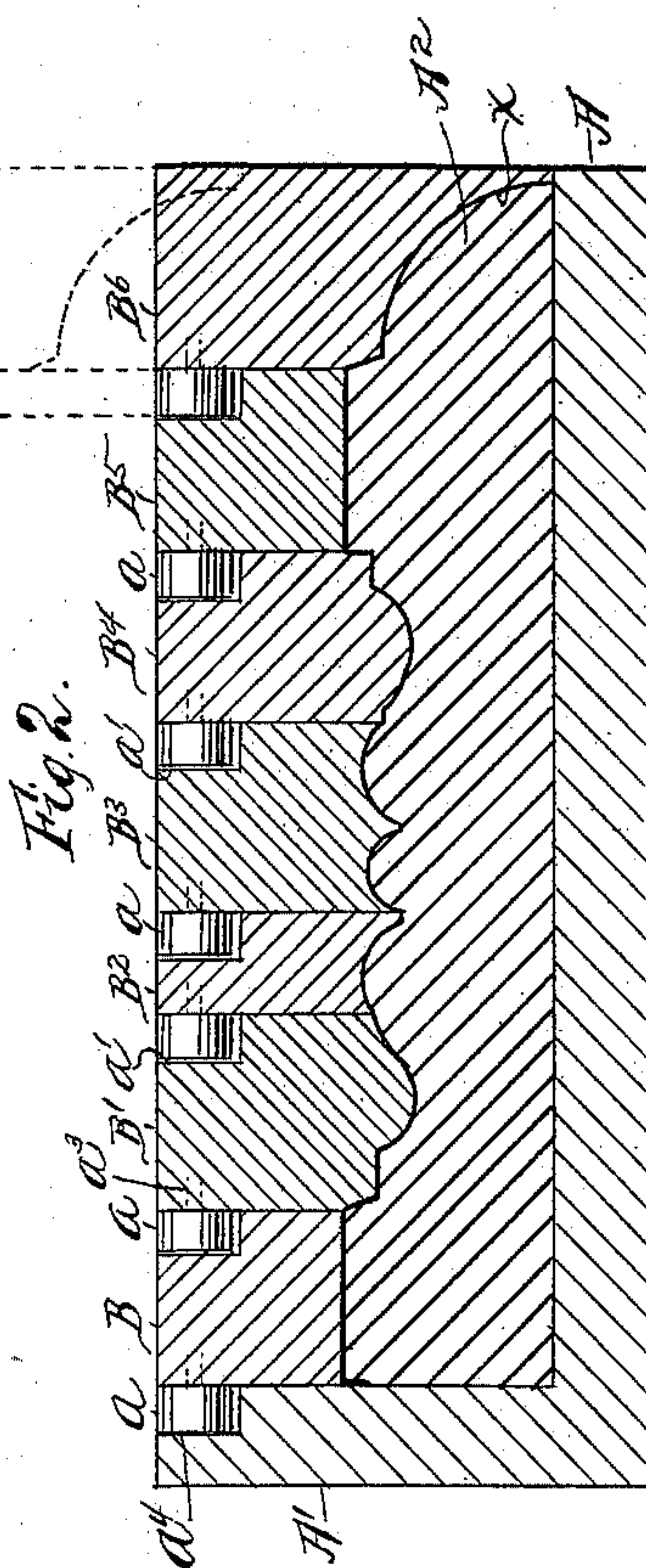
W. E. BROCK.
VENEERING MOLD.

No. 568,158.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.



Witnesses:
Middleton & Corliss
Hillard & Raylis



William E. Brock
Inventor;
by Henry M. Bingham
his Attorney

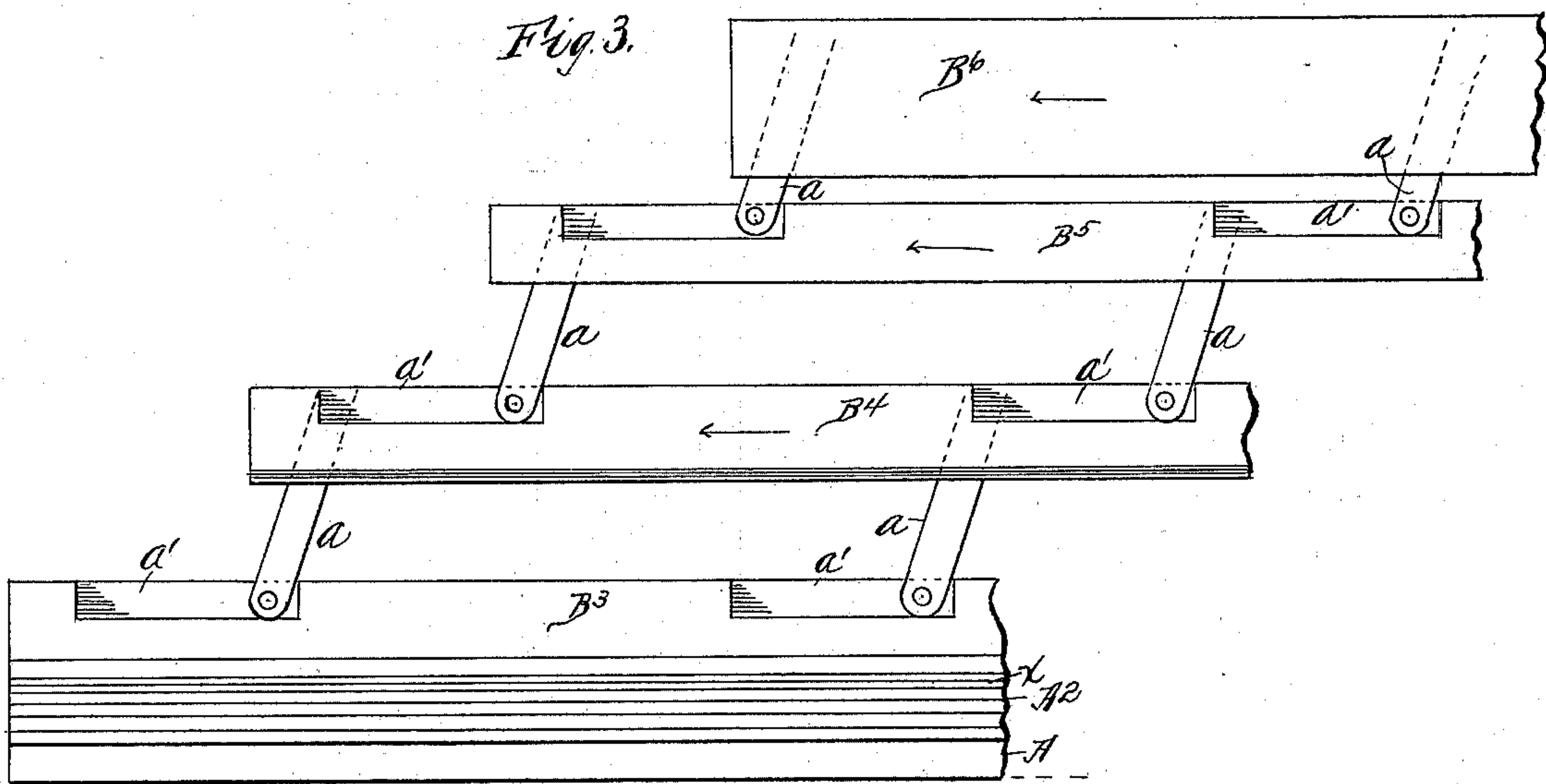
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William E. Brock
Inventor:
by Henry M. Bigelow
his attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BROCK, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE
BROCK VENEERED LUMBER COMPANY, OF NEW JERSEY.

VENEERING-MOLD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,158, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed March 5, 1894. Renewed February 20, 1896. Serial No. 580,127. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

This invention relates to molds for conforming and pressing a veneer onto a molding, and it comprises a series of pressers movable both vertically and longitudinally and adapted to be brought into operation on the work in succession; and it further consists in providing link connections between adjacent pressers whereby there may be a movement of one presser relatively to another in parallel planes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top or plan view of a mold embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1 and drawn on an enlarged scale, and Fig. 3 is a side view showing some of the pressers in engagement with the veneer of a molding and others in their upward position.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates a bed-plate having at one edge an upward extension A', and A² is a molding upon the outer surface of which a veneer X is pressed.

B, B', B², B³, B⁴, B⁵, and B⁶ show the presser-strips. Each presser-strip has a pressing-surface conforming to the particular surface of the molding upon which it is to operate. It is designed that the same presser-strip shall be supported in a position considerably above the bed-plate while a molding and veneer are being placed on the bed-plate and one above another, as indicated in Fig. 3, in which three of the presser-strips are in their upward position, and in dotted line in Fig. 2. As a means for supporting the several presser-strips from the bed-plate in the manner indicated I provide link connections *a* between the several presser-strips and the upward extension of the bed-plate. As the several presser-strips must lie close together when on the work I form seats or recesses *a'* in one side of all of the pressers excepting the outside one B⁶, and into these recesses the links *a* may move. I also form recesses *a⁴* in the upward extension A' of the bed-plate for the

reception of the links *a*, connecting the first presser-strip B with the extension A' of the bed-plate. The links at one end have pivotal connections *a²* with the recessed presser-strips and at the opposite ends have pivotal connections *a³* with the adjacent flat surface of the next presser-strip, as plainly indicated in the drawings. Of course the links *a*, connecting the first presser-strip B with the part A', have pivotal connections at one end and with said part A'.

By referring to Fig. 3 it will be seen that when the presser-strips are in their upward position the links will be at an incline and bearing against the end wall of the recesses *a'*, which will prevent the presser-strips from falling by gravity.

The operation of the device is as follows: When all of the presser-strips are in their upward position, the molding is placed upon the bed-plates, the necessary adhesive having been previously applied, with the veneer laid on its top. Then the first presser-strip B is pushed longitudinally and downward upon its portion of the veneer and pressure is applied, and the remaining presser-strips are operated successively in the same manner. After all of the presser-strips are in working position suitable clamping means may be applied. It will be observed that each presser-strip has not only a downward pressure action on the veneer, but also has a slight longitudinal or smoothing movement on the veneer.

By employing the several presser-strips in the manner described only a small surface transversely of the veneer is acted upon at one time, and thus the splitting or breaking of the veneer is prevented, as it is obvious that if all parts of the veneer were acted on at once the salient portions of the pressers would cut or break through the veneer.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination with a bed-plate of a series of presser-strips so connected as to have when successively brought into operation a downward and longitudinal movement on a veneer substantially as specified.

2. The combination with a bed-plate of a series of presser-strips having adjacent link

connections each with the adjacent strip and one of said strips having link connection with the bed-plate substantially as specified.

3. The combination with a bed-plate of a
5 presser-strip so connected to the bed-plate as to have a downward and longitudinal movement on the veneer when brought into operation substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 29th day of November, 1893.

WILLIAM E. BROCK.

Witnesses:

M. S. BORLAND,
JOSEPHINE A. EPITOE.