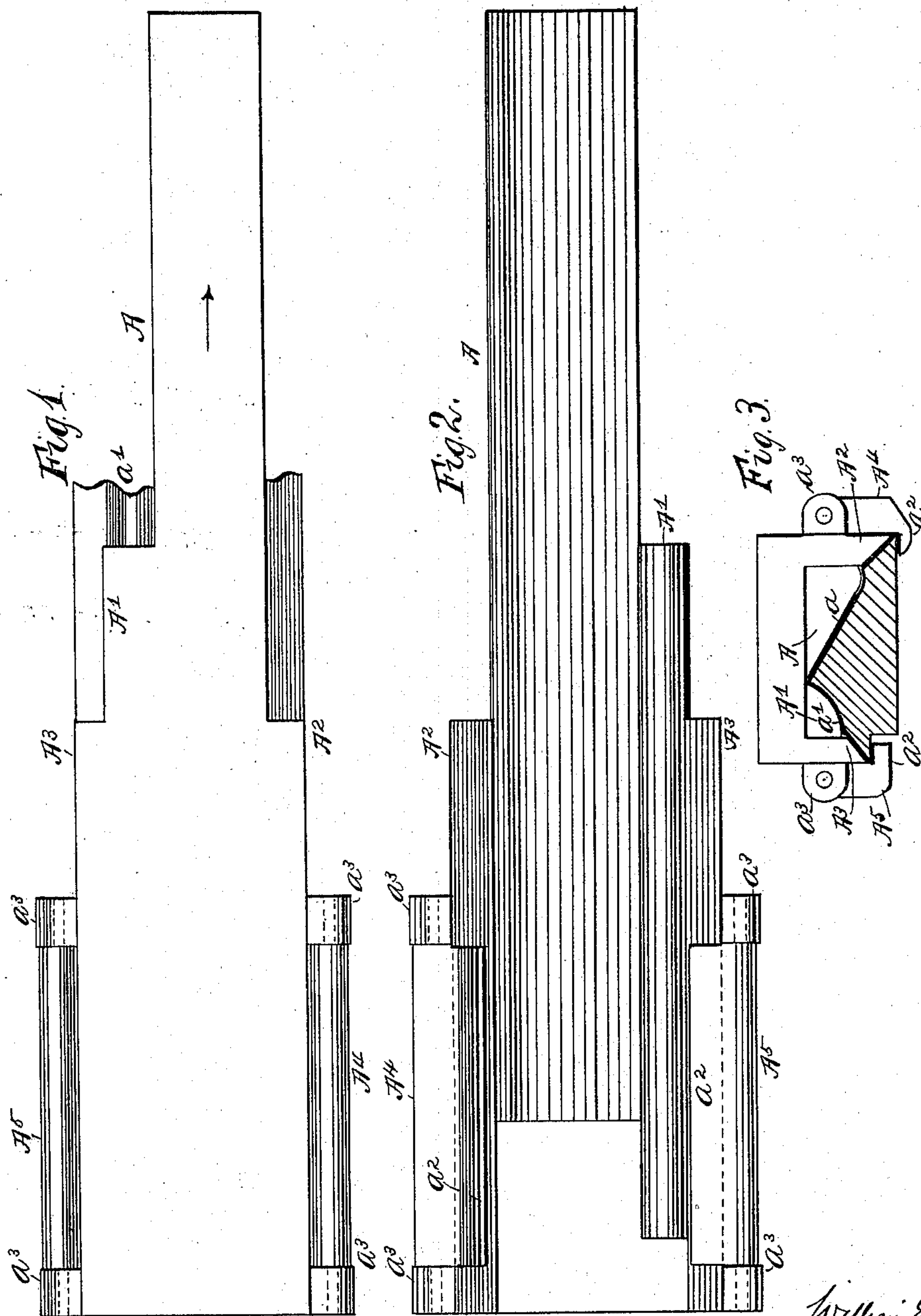


(No Model.)

W. E. BROCK.
VENEERING MACHINE.

No. 568,159.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.



Witnesses:
Middleton & Borland.
Willard C. Baylis

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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

VENEERING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,159, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed March 5, 1894. Renewed February 20, 1896. Serial No. 580,128. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

This invention relates to machines for veneering moldings or similar irregular surfaces; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts, as hereinafter set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is
15 a top plan view of a veneering-machine embodying my invention, showing a molding in position. Fig. 2 is a bottom or inner plan view thereof with the molding reversed, and Fig. 3 is an end view showing the parts in en-
20 gagement with a molding and veneer.

The machine is designed to be slid or moved longitudinally along a molding to press the veneer thereon, and it comprises parallel sections adapted to engage the veneer and conform it to and press it upon the different surfaces of a molding one after another. With this end in view the machine has a main section A, conforming to the body portion or main member a of a molding, and a bead-section
30 A' , conforming in cross-section to the hollow a' of a molding. This section A' is arranged somewhat in the rear of the forward end of the main section A. The lateral section A^2 is arranged parallel with the main section A and conformed to one of the surfaces of the molding to be veneered. The section A^3 is arranged parallel with and adjacent to the section A' and somewhat to the rear of the forward end of said section A' , and each of
40 these sections A A' A^2 A^3 is adapted to conform the veneer to and press it upon one of the surfaces or faces of a molding. The swinging sections A^4 A^5 are designed to turn and press the edges of the veneer against the under edge or side of the molding by means of
45 their inwardly-turned flanges a^2 . The swinging sections are trunnioned in bearings extended from the machine.

I have shown a machine adapted for veneering but one form of molding; but it is
50 obvious that machines embodying the fea-

tures set forth may be adapted or made for different styles of moldings having regular or straight longitudinal surfaces.

In operation, after the required adhesive
55 shall have been applied the veneer is laid thereon, when the main section A of the machine is placed on the veneer and the whole machine moved longitudinally forward in the direction of the arrow shown in Fig. 1. As
60 the machine moves forward the following sections will engage their respective parts and press the veneer into place, the sections A^4 and A^5 being fastened down beneath at the proper time by any suitable clamps. After
65 the main member A has first pressed the veneer upon the main surface or member of the molding, then the section A' , which is adjacent to section A, presses the veneer against the adjacent surface of the molding, and af-
70 terward section A' , the sections A^2 , A^3 , A^4 , and A^5 are each brought into operation in such a manner that the veneer is first pressed home upon one surface of the molding, after which the veneer is consecutively pressed
75 upon each adjacent surface of the molding, and thus the tearing or breaking of the veneer is prevented, as if the veneer were caught and held between all of the sections of the mold and the molding, it would be impos-
80 sible to press it into any of the hollows of the molding without breaking or tearing it. Obviously the veneer may be applied by a reverse action, that is, by drawing it and the molding through the machine. The machine
85 may be elevated from the molding at any time by first raising and swinging outward the sections A^4 and A^5 .

I am aware that a machine has been constructed for the purpose of forming metallic
90 cornices and the like, consisting of a series of wheels following one after the other, the first of which presses out or forms a portion of the work, and which device is provided with another wheel which follows after and which
95 conforms to the work already done and presses out or forms an additional section or portion of the work. However, it is not adapted to conform the veneer to and press in upon the surface to be veneered, for the following rea-
100 sons:

First. With the very thin veneer which it is

necessary to use in order to veneer the irregular surface of a molding the glue will ooze through the pores of the veneer, and as the wheel revolves the veneer will stick fast to the wheel and rise with the wheel as it turns.

Second. The wheel presents so small a bearing-surface to the work to be veneered that it crushes the fibers of the wood and breaks, cuts, and tears the veneer. In my device, however, there is no tendency to raise the veneer after the implement has passed over it, and the sliding pressure of the sections of the mold as they pass over the veneer leave it secured by the glue to the work.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A veneering-machine consisting of a sliding mold, formed of a main mold-section and an adjacent mold-section arranged laterally with respect to the main mold-section and with its front end to the rear of the forward end of the main mold-section; such sections being respectively adapted to engage the veneer over adjacent surfaces which do not lie in the same plane conform it successively to said adjacent surfaces and hold it there with a sliding pressure substantially as set forth.

2. In a veneering-machine the combination with a main section, a lateral section arranged somewhat to the rear of the forward end of the main section, and swinging sections arranged to the rear of the forward end of the lateral sections substantially as specified.

3. In a veneering-machine the combination with a main section, a bead-section arranged somewhat to the rear of the forward end of the main section, and lateral sections arranged somewhat to the rear of the forward end of the adjacent sections and swinging sections substantially as specified.

4. A veneering-machine composed of a main section or sections, and swinging sections arranged somewhat to the rear of the forward end of the adjacent sections, to which they are attached.

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.