

No. 680,642.

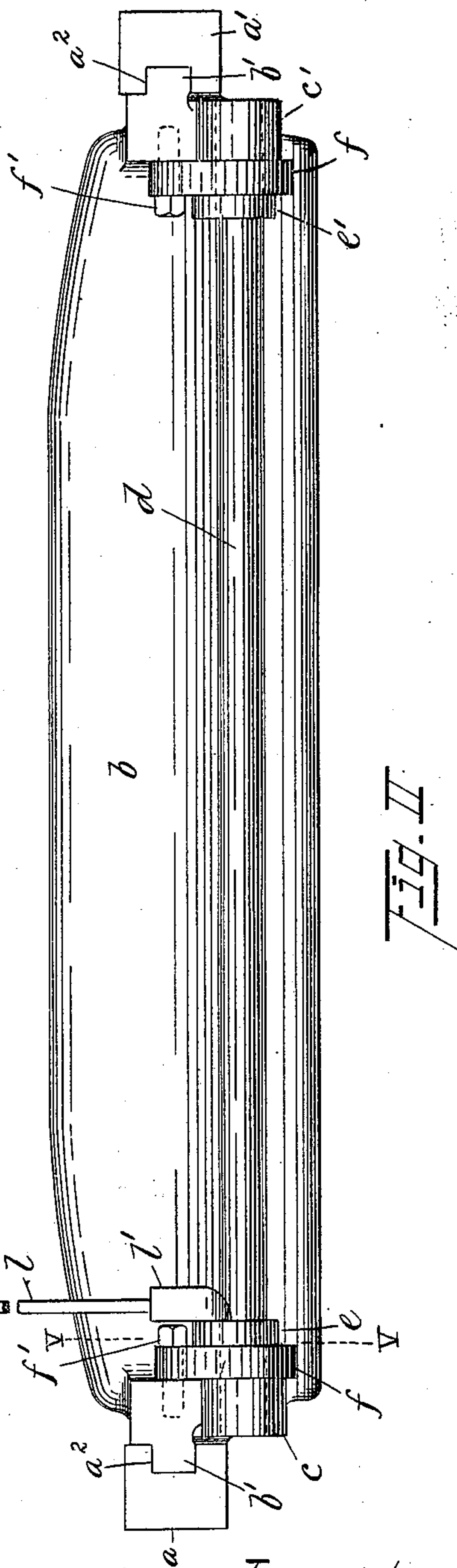
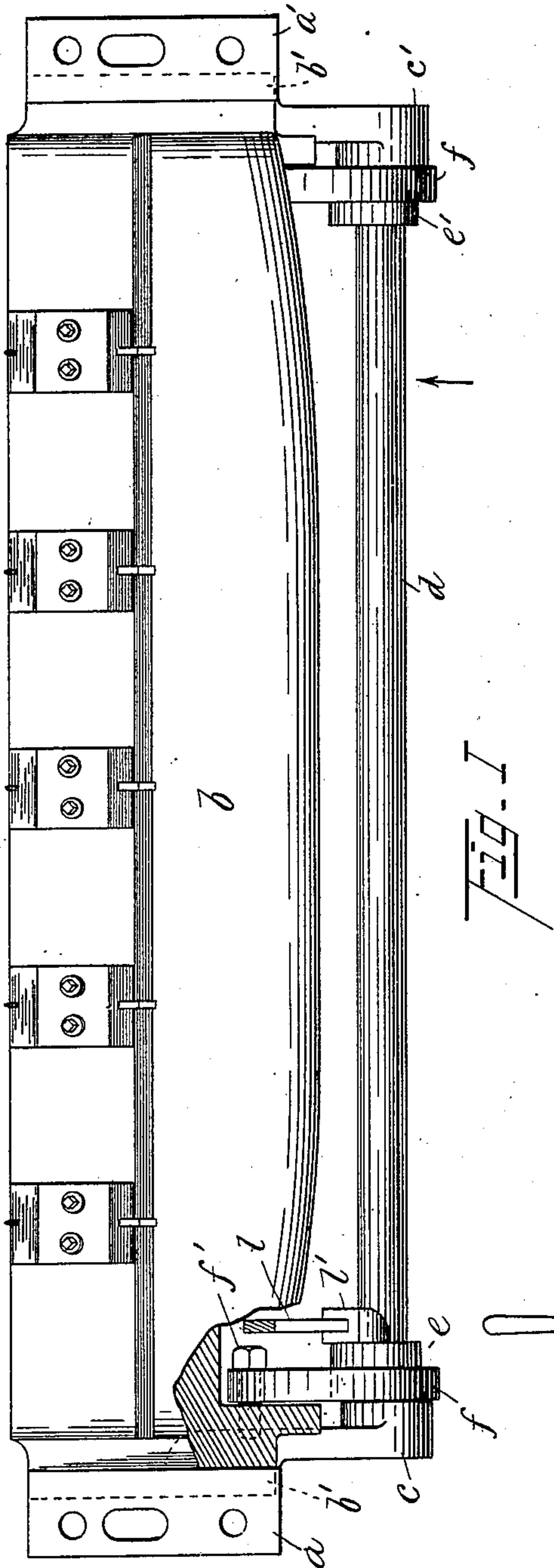
Patented Aug. 13, 1901.

H. H. COE.
VENEER CUTTING MACHINE.

(Application filed Apr. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:

H. M. Griswold.
James Ryan Maydon.

Inventor.
Henry H. Coe
by Louis F. Griswold.
his Attorney.

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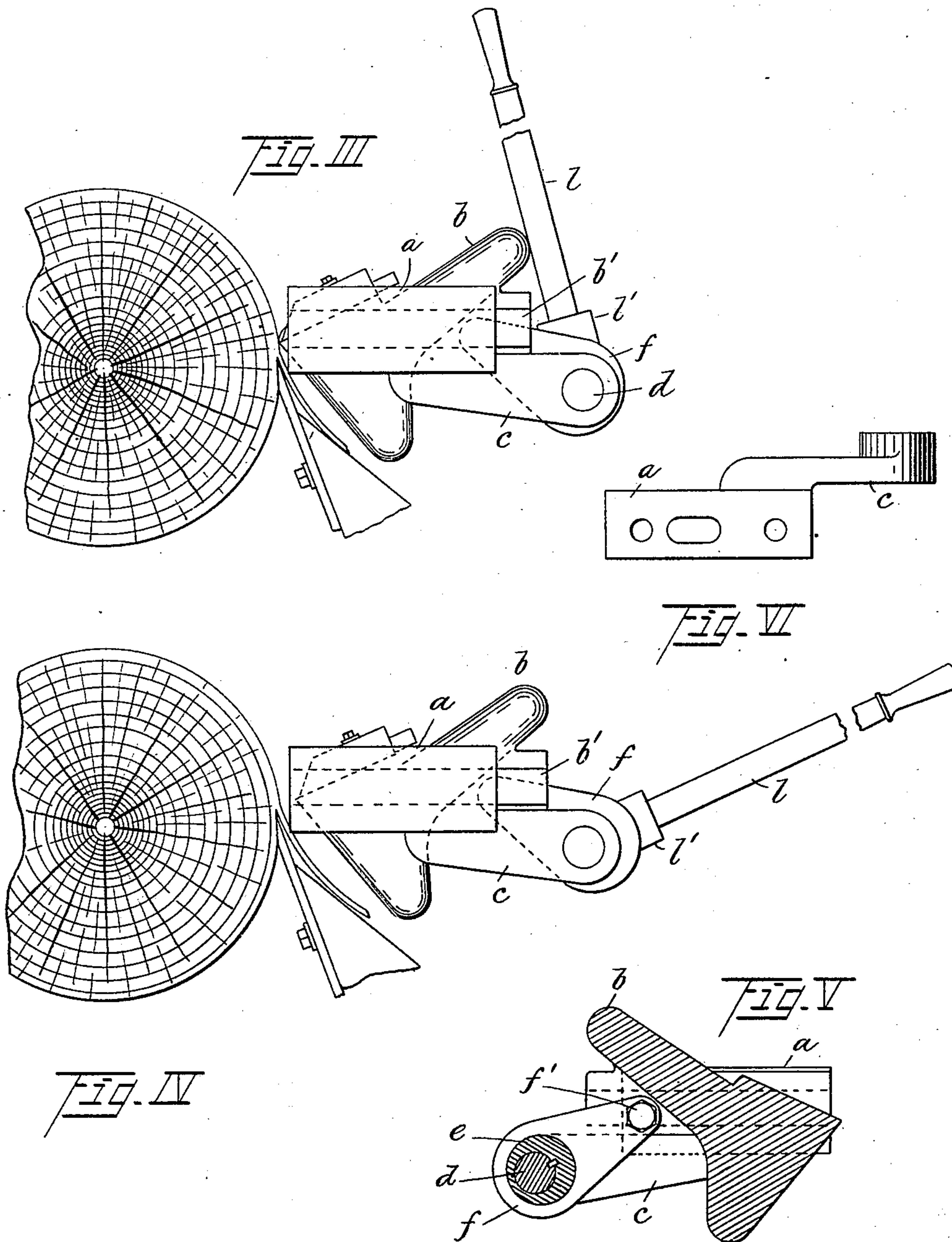
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his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. COE, OF PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 680,642, dated August 13, 1901.

Application filed April 18, 1901. Serial No. 56,433. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY H. COE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Painesville, in the county of Lake, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veneer-Cutting Machines; and I hereby declare the following to be a clear, complete, and exact specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates in general to improvements in rotary-cutting veneer-machines, and it relates particularly to improved means for shifting the presser-bar.

In the rotary-cutting veneer-machine in general use and from which the most satisfactory results at present are obtained the presser-bar bears on the stock just above the cutting edge of the knife, thereby keeping the material compact along the cutting-line, which is necessary in order to get an even and satisfactory veneer. It is also necessary in order to produce the desired result to adjust the pitch of the knife and presser-bar to conform to the stock as its diameter is reduced. This has been provided for in the most satisfactory machines by an automatic adjustment. It frequently happens in cutting veneers from any kind of wood that, owing to different density of the fiber, irregularity in the grain, or other causes, slivers will chip off of the log and clog under the presser-bar, causing damage to the veneer by scarifying it. It has usually been the practice when this has occurred to stop the machine, throw the parts out of adjustment, remove the obstacle, and then readjust the machine, which of course means a loss of considerable time.

The object of my invention is to provide means for shifting the presser-bar away from the log, thus allowing the obstacle to free itself from the machine, and then throw the bar back and lock it in the proper place without moving the adjustment-block or affecting the automatic adjusting mechanism. This is accomplished by the construction and combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out definitely in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure I is a plan view of a presser-bar and

the adjustment-blocks with the improvement attached, a portion of said presser-bar being broken away. Fig. II is a side view in direction of arrow in Fig. I. Fig. III is an end view showing the relative position of the parts when the presser-bar is in engagement with the stock. Fig. IV is a similar view when said bar is thrown back. Fig. V is a horizontal vertical section on line V V of Fig. II. Fig. VI is a detail plan of one of the adjustment-blocks and a bracket attached thereto.

Similar characters of reference designate similar parts throughout the drawings and specification.

Referring to the drawings, a a' are the adjustment-blocks which form a part of the automatic adjusting mechanism now in general use for adjusting the knife and presser-bar. Heretofore in most cases where the automatic adjustment has been used the presser-bar b has been rigidly attached to or integral with the adjustment-blocks, as it is the connection of said blocks with the bar that regulates the adjustment of the presser-bar. It is therefore essential to the proper working of the machine that the presser-bar shall move simultaneously with the adjustment-blocks, and it will readily be understood from the following description that this important feature is retained, but that the presser-bar may be shifted back clear of the stock and then thrown to its original position relative to the adjustment-blocks and stock without changing the position of the said adjustment-blocks or disarranging the automatic adjustment.

As the invention relates only to the shifting of the presser-bar without affecting the automatic adjusting mechanism, it is not deemed advisable to encumber the specification and drawings with the said automatic mechanism or other parts of a veneer-machine only so far as they relate to this improvement.

The adjustment-blocks a a' are provided with brackets c c' . Journaled in the brackets c c' is a longitudinal shaft d . On the inner face of the adjustment-blocks, extending the entire length thereof, are the channels a^2 . Each end of the presser-bar b is provided with a ledge b' , which fits into the channel a^2 and is adapted to slide freely therein. Keyed or otherwise rigidly attached to the shaft d , in proximity to each end thereof, are eccen-

tries $e e'$, which extend into and fit openings in the outer ends of connecting-rods $f f$, the inner ends of said connecting-rods $f f$ being pivotally connected with the presser-bar 5 by means of stud-bolts $f' f'$ or other suitable means in the same plane as the ledges b' . Rigidly connected with the shaft at any convenient place is a hand-lever l . In the construction illustrated the eccentric e , which is 10 on the side nearest the operator, is provided with a socket l' , adapted to receive the hand-lever l . This answers the desired purpose, as the eccentric is keyed to the shaft d .

Having now fully described the construction, I will proceed to explain the operation. 15

When the machine is in its operative position for cutting veneer and the presser-bar b bearing on the log, the several parts are in the position shown in Fig. III, with the hand-lever l up and the presser-bar locked to the 20 adjustment-block, and it will move with said block without changing its relative position. When a sliver or other obstacle detrimental to the product or the machine appears, the 25 operator throws the hand-lever l down to the position shown in Fig. IV. This action oscillates the shaft d and the eccentrics $e e'$, keyed thereto. These in turn through their connection with the connecting-rods $f f$ and the pivot- 30 al connection of said rods $f f$ with the presser-bar cause the ledges b' to slide in a horizontal plane in the channels a^2 , thus drawing the presser-bar back free from the stock without changing the position of the adjusting mechanism. When the obstacle has been 35 removed and the hand-lever carried back to its first position, the presser-bar is brought back to its right place relative to the adjustment-block without disturbing the automatic 40 adjusting mechanism, as the adjusting-blocks have not been moved during the several operations of shifting the presser-bar.

Having described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, 45 is—

1. In a veneer-cutting machine, adjust-

ment-blocks, a longitudinal shaft having bearing connections with said blocks, transverse channels in the inner faces of said blocks, a presser-bar having ledges on the 50 ends thereof, said ledges adapted to slide in the channels in the adjustment-blocks, and suitable connections between said presser-bar and the longitudinal shaft, whereby said presser-bar can be made to slide backward 55 and forward in the said channels, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a veneer-cutting machine, adjustment-blocks, a longitudinal shaft journaled 60 in brackets attached to said blocks, transverse channels in the inner faces of said blocks, a presser-bar, ledges on the ends of said presser-bar, said ledges adapted to slide in the channels in the adjustment-blocks, 65 connecting-rods pivotally connected with the presser-bar, eccentrics rigidly attached to the said horizontal shaft and registering in openings in the connecting-rods and suitable means for oscillating the shaft, substantially 70 as specified.

3. In a veneer-cutting machine, adjustment-blocks, a longitudinal shaft journaled in brackets attached to said blocks, transverse channels in the inner faces of said 75 blocks, a presser-bar, ledges on the ends of said presser-bar, said ledges adapted to slide in the channels in the adjustment-blocks, connecting-rods pivotally connected with the presser-bar in a plane with the ledges, eccen- 80 trics rigidly attached to the said longitudinal shaft and registering in openings in the outer ends of the connecting-rods, and a hand-lever rigidly attached to the longitudinal shaft, whereby said shaft may be oscillated, 85 substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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

HENRY H. COE.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. SHEPHERD,
F. GRISWOLD.