

No. 739,861.

PATENTED SEPT. 29, 1903.

M. HARRASS.

METHOD OF PRODUCING ORNAMENTATIONS FOR AND UPON VENEER PLATES  
OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 1, 1901.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 2.

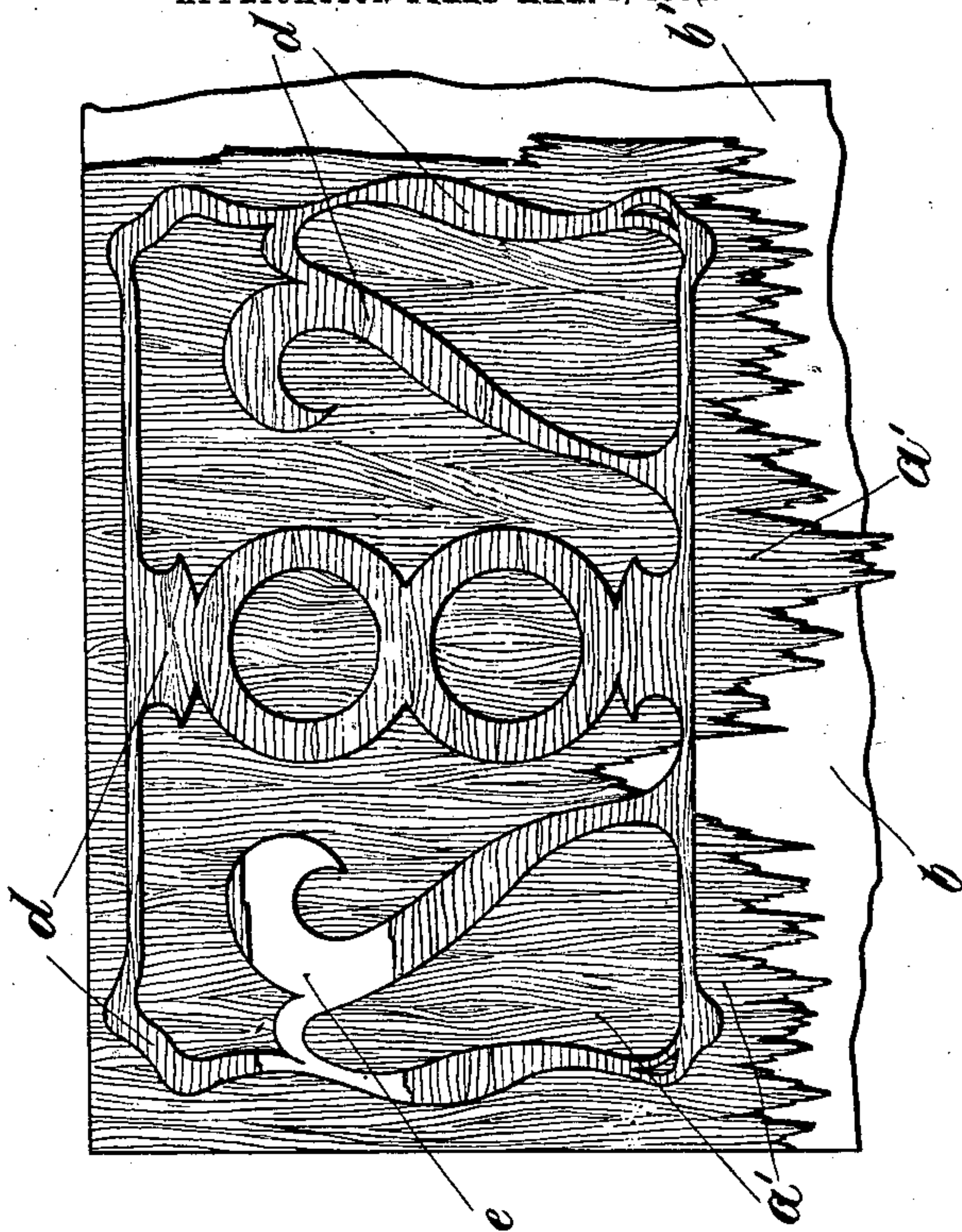


Fig. 3

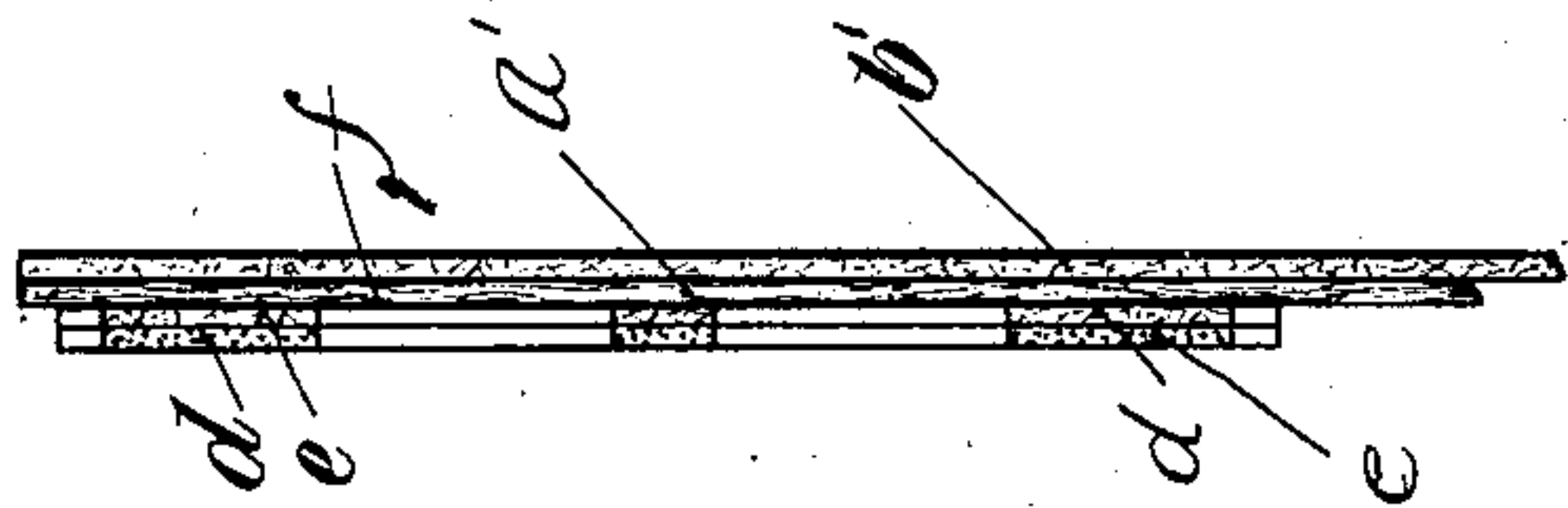
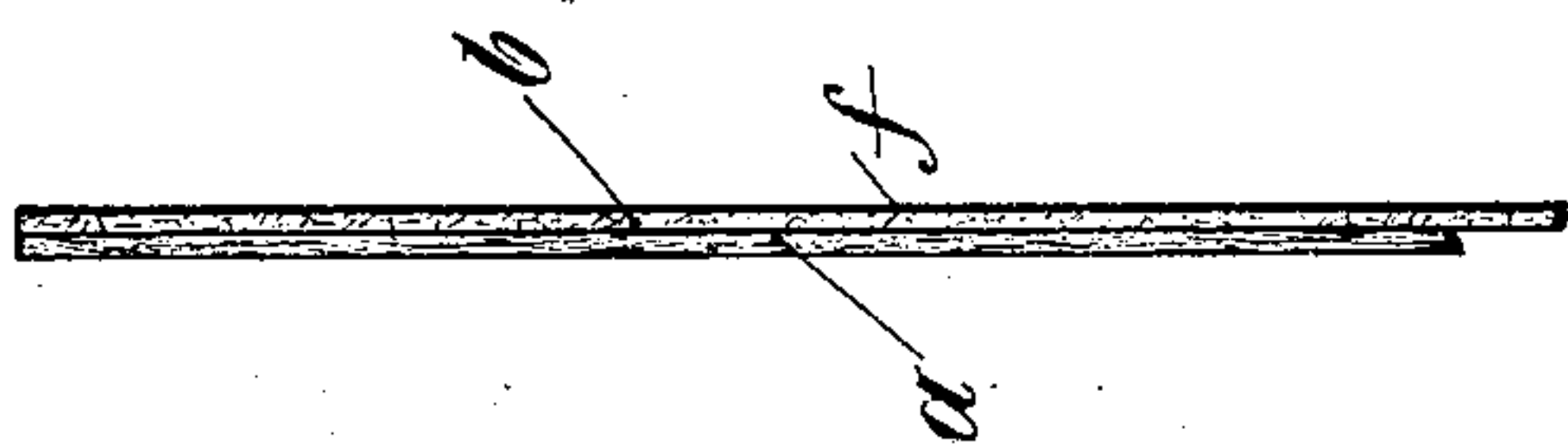


Fig. 1

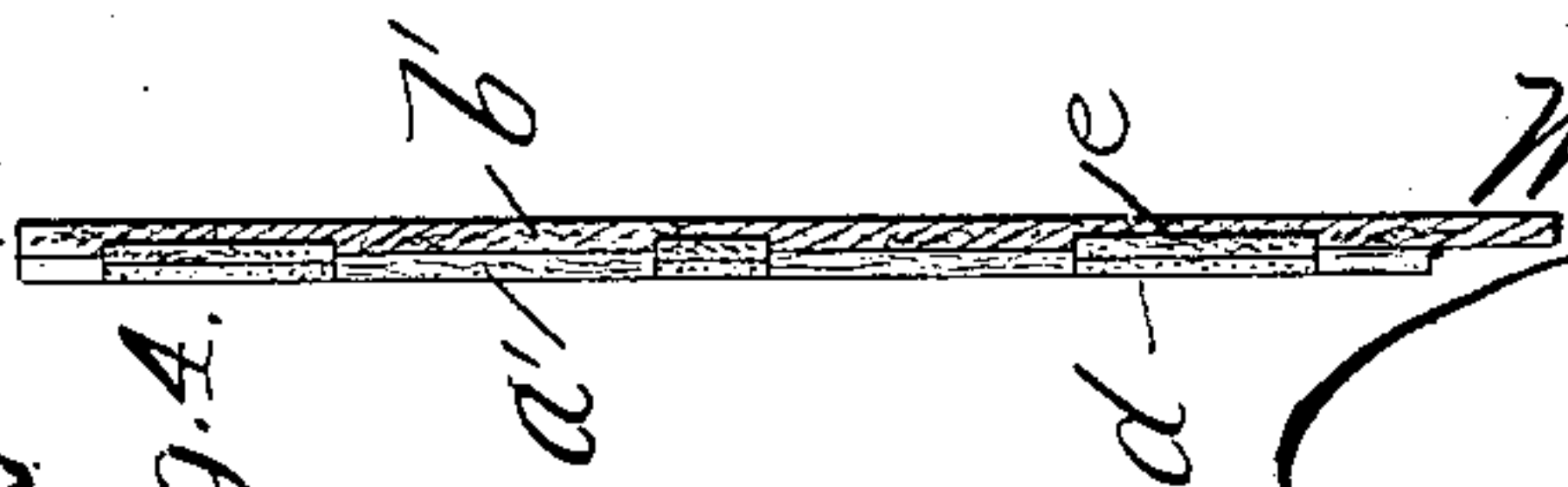


Witnesses:

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Fig. 4.



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MAX HARRASS, OF BÖHLEN, GERMANY.

METHOD OF PRODUCING ORNAMENTATIONS FOR AND UPON VENEER-PLATES OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 739,861, dated September 29, 1903.

Application filed March 1, 1901. Serial No. 49,403. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MAX HARRASS, a subject of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, residing at Böhlen, in the Principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Germany, have invented a new and Improved Method of Producing Ornamentations for and upon Veneer Plates or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates in general to a method by which veneer plates or the like shall be provided with an ornamentation by means of veneer parts adapted to be pressed upon or into said plates, and in particular to a method  
15 by which said veneer parts themselves shall be produced.

The object of the invention is to keep the surface and especially the edges of the ornamentation parts perfectly free from the cementing medium, so as to obtain a completely clean ornamentation not only what concerns the surface of the finished ornamented veneer plate, but the contours, too, of the parts forming the ornamentation upon or within that surface. A product of such finish could  
25 up to now be attained either not at all or only at a great expense of time and pains, because the ornamentation parts (which also consist of veneer, as do the ground-plates) were first  
30 cut out and then coated with the cementing medium—*i. e.*, glue. Therefore in the method as practiced hitherto the ornamentation parts, which oftentimes are very nicely or delicately shaped, were singly coated with the  
35 glue and great care was necessary to let the glue cover exclusively the rear surface of each part. It is obvious that this cannot be attained in wholesale work in any other degree than merely in a very moderate one.

40 My improved method overcomes all drawbacks by exchanging the phases—*i. e.*, by first coating with glue the whole veneer from or out of which the ornamentation parts shall be cut and then after the glue has become dry cutting said parts out of the thus-prepared veneer. When these parts have been cut out,  
45 they are already provided with the glue necessary for their union with the ground-plate, the glue covering the whole of the rear surface of each ornamentation part, be it ever  
50 so fine, but appearing at no place of the edges or contours of the same. This technical ad-

vantage is accompanied by the commercial advantage that said better ornamentation parts may be manufactured in a considerably shorter time just because the glue is spread not upon the cut-out single veneer parts, but upon the veneer as a whole.

The process proceeds as follows: First, the fibers of the ornamentation veneer (the veneer from which the ornamentation parts shall be cut, not the ornamented veneer) are protected against being torn on being afterward cut out or against being broken on being pressed upon or into the ground-plate by another veneer or other veneers, or a layer of a fabric or the like, united with first veneer, preferably (in the case of a veneer or veneers) in crosswise or in an oblique position with respect to the latter, and forming a back for the same. After this the rear surface of this back is coated with the glue, and after the glue has become dry the thus-prepared veneer or veneer plate is cut—that is to say, the ornamentation parts are cut out of this plate. These parts are then pressed upon or may be into the ground-plate, which also consists of at least two veneers, that are united with each other in an oblique or in crosswise position. Particularly with pressed-in ornamentation parts the effect of the new process becomes very nicely obvious. The contours of the ornamentation parts fit closely to the corresponding depressions—that is to say, the boundary edges of said parts lie immediately at the boundary rims of said depressions without even the smallest quantity of glue being visible at any place.

In order to make my invention more clear, I refer to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters denote similar parts throughout the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a section through two veneers connected with each other and provided with a coating of a cementing medium, such as glue. Fig. 2 is a plan of an ornamentation manufactured according to my invention. Fig. 3 is a section in line 5 6 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a section similar to Fig. 3, but showing the ornamentation parts *d* e pressed into the ground-plate *a' b'* instead of merely upon the same.

Referring to Fig. 1, *a* is the upper or visible veneer, and *b* is the backing, which in this example consists also of a veneer and is firmly



connected with the upper veneer *a*. The rear side of the backing *b* is provided with a layer *f* of a cementing medium, such as glue, with which the backing *b* or, more precisely, the combined and united parts *a* and *b* has or have been coated prior to any further treatment. When the coating *f* has become dry, the ornamentation parts are produced by being cut out of the plate *a b f* or by cutting out this plate, as is the case in the example shown in the drawings.

*d* and *e*, Figs. 2 and 3, represent the ornamentation or ornamentation parts resulting from cutting out the plate *a b f*, Fig. 1. The thus-obtained ornamentation parts are then secured to the ground-plate, which in the example shown consists of two united veneers *a' b'*.

In the example shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the ornamentation parts are merely pressed upon the ground-plate—that is to say, not into the same—whereas in the modified form shown in Fig. 4 the ornamentation parts are completely forced into the ground-plate in such a way that the upper surfaces of the ornamentation parts and of the ground-plate are in one and the same plane.

Having now described my invention, what I desire to secure by a patent of the United States is—

1. The method of producing ornamentations for veneer plates, consisting in providing a veneer with a backing, coating the rear surface of the latter with a cementing medi-

um, letting the latter become dry, and cutting the ornamentation parts out of the thus-prepared veneer, for the purpose as described.

2. The method of producing ornamentations for veneer plates, consisting in uniting at least two veneers with each other, coating the rear surface of the veneer plate thus obtained with a cementing medium, letting the latter become dry, and cutting the ornamentation parts out of the thus-prepared veneer plate, for the purpose as described.

3. The method of producing ornamentations upon veneer plates, consisting in providing a veneer with a backing, coating the rear surface of the latter with a cementing medium, letting the latter become dry, cutting the ornamentation parts out of the thus-prepared veneers, and pressing them upon a ground-plate, for the purpose as described.

4. The method of producing ornamentations upon veneer plates, consisting in providing a veneer with a backing, coating the rear surface of the latter with a cementing medium, letting the latter become dry, cutting the ornamentation parts out of the thus-prepared veneers, and pressing them into a ground-plate, for the purpose as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

MAX HARRASS.

Witnesses:

WOLDEMAR HAUPT,  
HENRY HASPER.