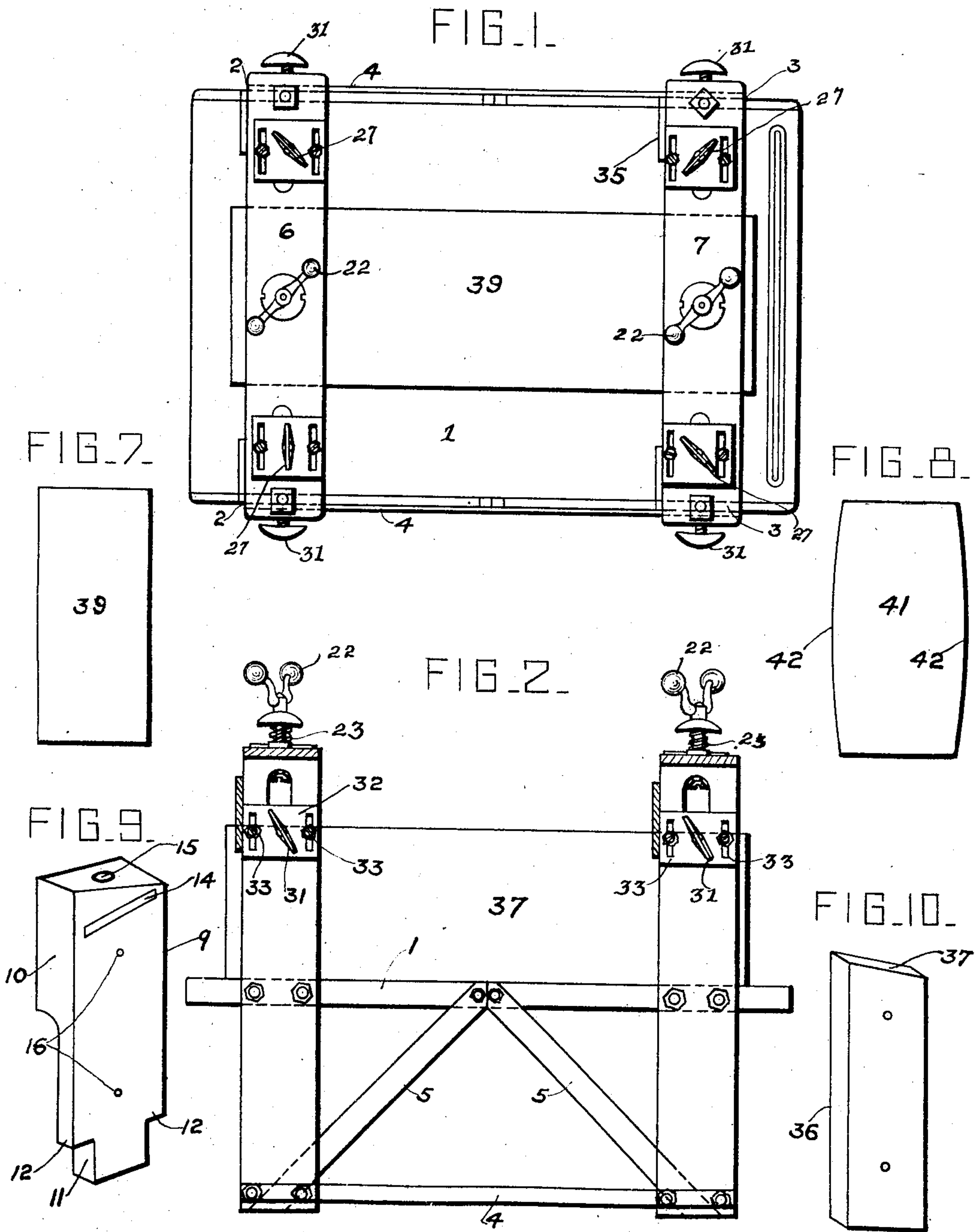


No. 814,382.

PATENTED MAR. 6, 1906.

R. H. LYNN.  
VENEERING MACHINE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 20, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES.

*Dwight Benton.*  
*W. H. Rutter.*

INVENTOR.

*R. H. Lynn.*

BY

*H. C. Everett & Co.*

ATTORNEYS.

No. 814,382.

PATENTED MAR. 6, 1906.

R. H. LYNN.  
VENEERING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 20, 1905

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 3.

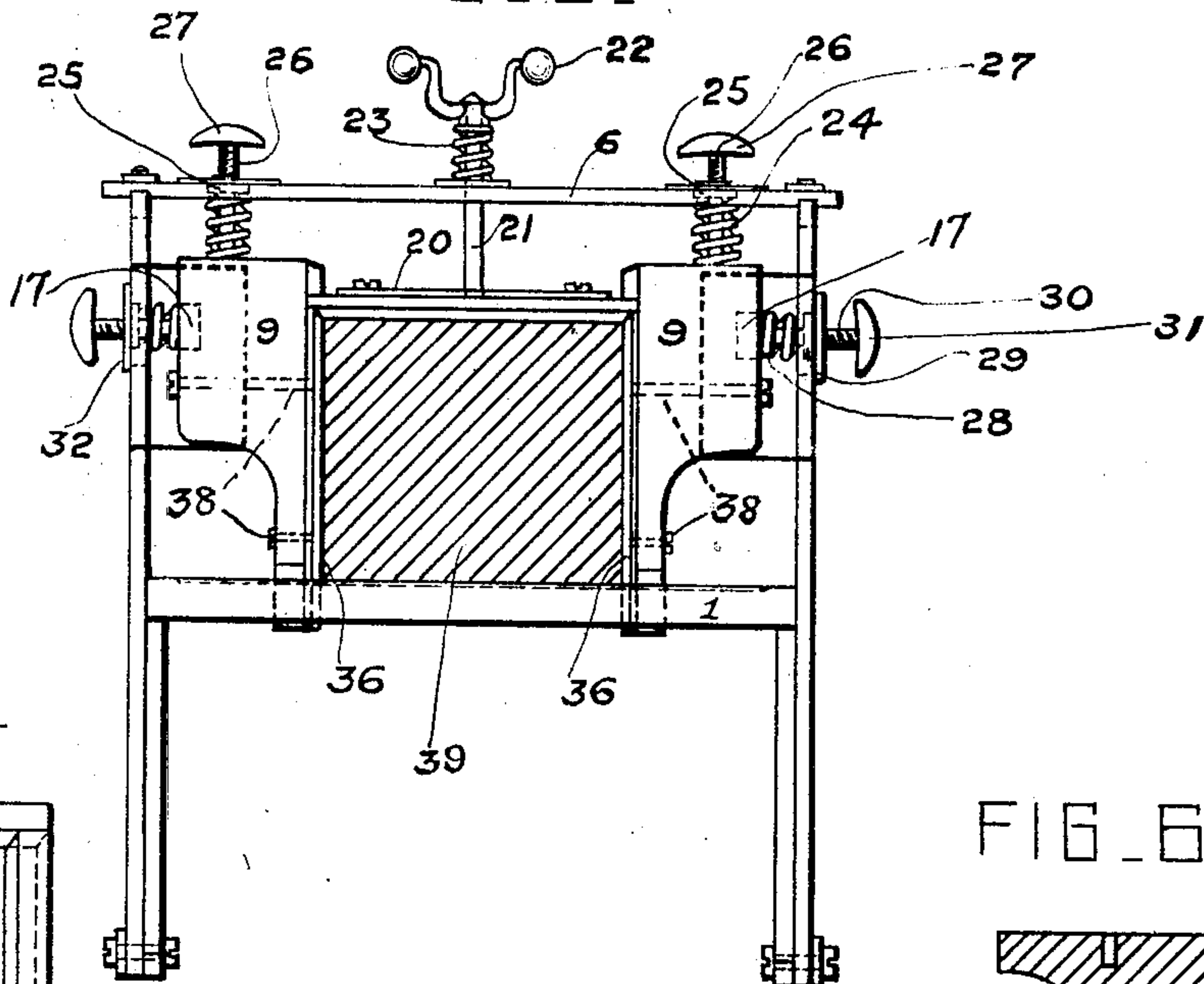


FIG. 5.

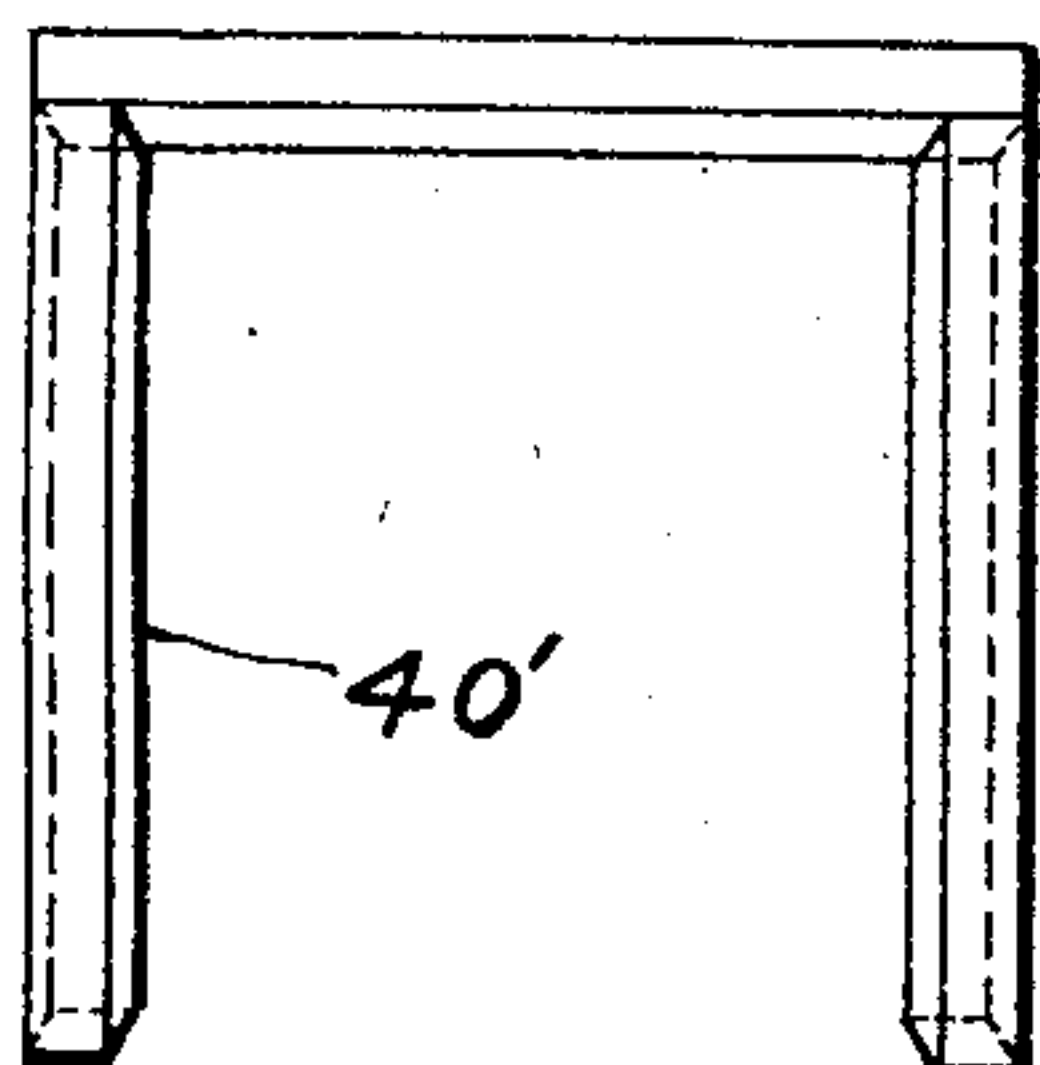


FIG. 6.

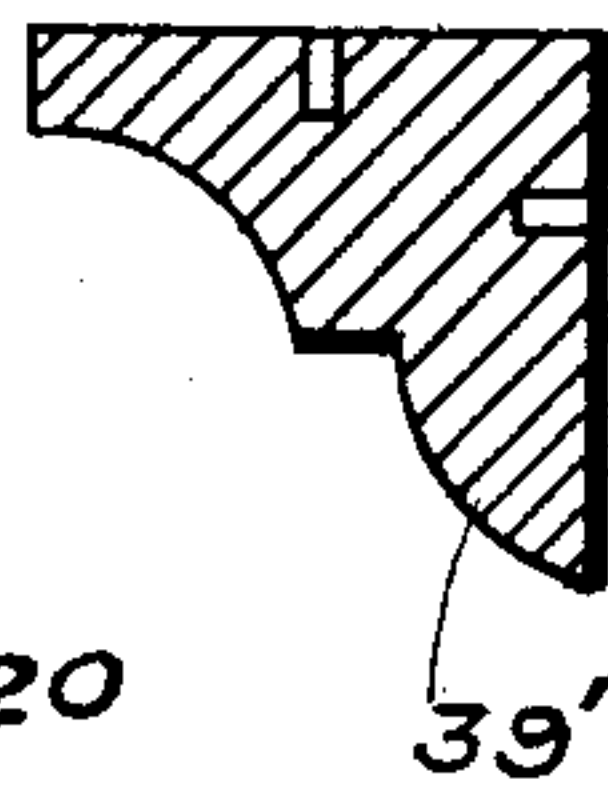
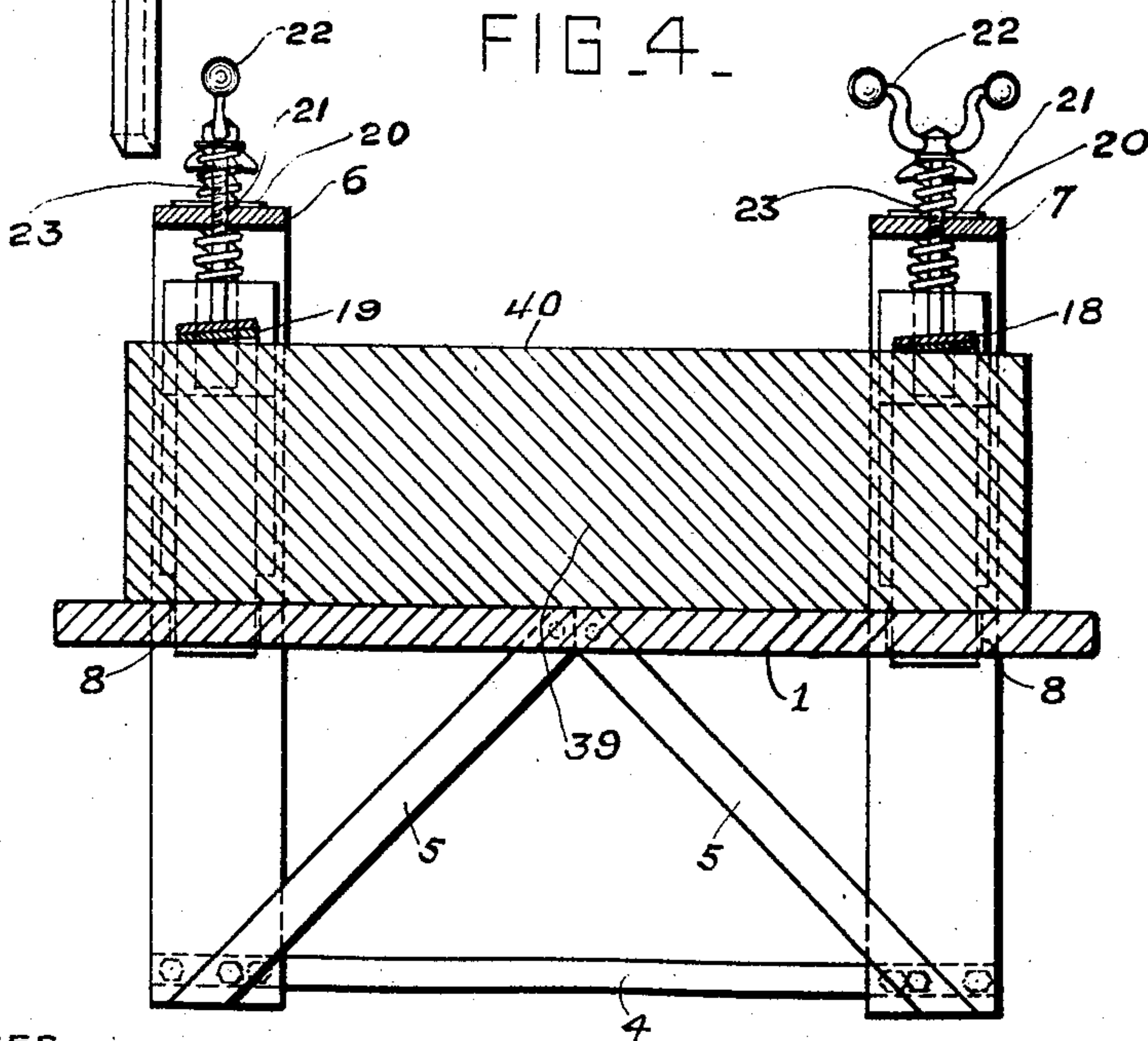


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES.

*Dwight Benton.*  
*W. H. Butler.*

INVENTOR

*R. H. Lynn.*

BY

*H. C. Evert & Co.*

ATTORNEYS.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT H. LYNN, OF BOLIVAR, PENNSYLVANIA.

## VENEERING-MACHINE.

No. 814,382.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 6, 1906.

Application filed October 20, 1905. Serial No. 283,622.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ROBERT H. LYNN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Bolivar, in the county of Westmore-  
land and State of Pennsylvania, have in-  
vented certain new and useful Improvements  
in Veneering-Machines, of which the follow-  
ing is a specification, reference being had  
therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to certain new and  
useful improvements in veneering-machines,  
and the invention relates particularly to ma-  
chines to be used for veneering bricks, blocks,  
or the like building material.

15 The primary object of my invention is to  
provide a machine of the above type wherein  
certain new and novel features of construc-  
tion are used which permit of bricks of an  
irregular form passing through the machine  
20 to be properly veneered. In this connection  
the machine is primarily intended for veneer-  
ing bricks, and to this end I have devised a  
machine through which the bricks are passed  
and prior to the bricks entering the machine  
25 the veneering composition is placed upon the  
surface of the brick to be veneered. As the  
brick passes through the machine the thick-  
ness of the veneering composition upon the  
brick is regulated, smoothed, and polished.  
30 The mechanism employed to govern the  
thickness of the veneering composition, also  
to smooth and polish the same, is constructed  
whereby it can be easily and quickly adjusted,  
a portion of the mechanism being resiliently  
35 mounted in the machine to permit of bricks  
of an irregular form passing through the  
same.

My invention particularly resides in the  
adjustable and resilient mechanism which I  
40 employ in connection with the veneering-  
machine, the detail construction of this  
mechanism being hereinafter more fully de-  
scribed.

Referring to the drawings accompanying  
45 this application, like numerals of reference  
designate corresponding parts throughout the  
several views, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of my improved ma-  
chine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same.  
50 Fig. 3 is a front elevation illustrating a brick  
in cross-section therein. Fig. 4 is a longitu-  
dinal sectional view of the machine. Fig.  
5 is a front elevation of a veneering-yoke  
employed in connection with the machine.  
55 Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view of a molding-

die. Fig. 7 is a plan of a brick of a regular  
form. Fig. 8 is a similar view of an irregular  
brick. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of one of  
the frames of the machine. Fig. 10 is a per-  
spective view of a frame attachment.

60 To put my invention into practice, I con-  
struct the machine of a table or platform 1,  
which is supported by vertical uprights 2 2  
and 3 3 adjacent each end thereof. The  
lower ends of the uprights are braced by lon- 65  
gitudinally-disposed bars 4 4, also by angu-  
larly-disposed bars 5 5, which are secured to  
the lower ends of the uprights and to the  
sides of the table or platform 1. The up-  
rights have their upper ends connected to- 70  
gether by transversely-disposed beams 6 and  
7, the beam 6 connecting the uprights 2 2 to-  
gether, while the beam 7 connects the up-  
rights 3 3 together. The table adjacent to  
each upright is slotted, as at 8, and in each 75  
slot is mounted a vertically-disposed frame 9.  
Each frame has its upper end enlarged, as at  
10, while its lower end is contracted, as at 11,  
to form two shoulders 12 12, which limit the  
downward movement of the frame within the 80  
slot 8 of the table. The enlarged upper end  
10 of the frame is provided with a transverse  
slot 14, said slot being angularly disposed  
relatively to the top of the frame. The top  
of the frame is provided with an annular re- 85  
cess 15 and the lower half of the frame is pro-  
vided with transverse openings or apertures  
16. The rear face of the frame is provided  
with an annular recess 17. Mounted be-  
tween the sets of frames are plates 18 and 19, 90  
said plates being loosely mounted in the slots  
14 14 of each set of frames 9. The plates 18  
and 19 will consequently be retained at an  
angle relative to the table or platform 1.  
Upon the tops of the plates 18 and 19 are se- 95  
cured auxiliary plates 20 20, carrying up-  
wardly-extending screw-threaded stems 21  
21, which protrude through the beams 6 and  
7 and carry winged nuts 22 22. Interposed  
between the ends 22 22 and the tops of the 100  
beams 6 and 7 are coiled springs 23 23, which  
surround the screw-threaded stems 21 and  
serve to retain the plates 18 and 19, together  
with the frames 9 9 thereof, in an elevated  
position.

105 To limit the upward movement of the  
plates 18 and 19, together with their respec-  
tive frames, each frame 9 upon its enlarged  
end is provided with a coiled spring 24, the  
upper end of said spring carrying a button 110



25, which is connected to a screw-threaded stem 26, that passes through the beams 6 and 7. The upper end of the screw-threaded stems are provided with buttons or heads 27, and by rotating the screws 26 the tension of the springs 24 can be regulated. These springs normally tend to depress the frames 9, while the springs 23, surrounding the screw-threaded stems 21 21, tend to elevate said frames through the medium of the plates 18 and 19.

In the recess 17 of each frame 9 is mounted a coiled spring 28, carrying a block 29, which is attached to a screw-threaded stem 30, that passes through the uprights 2 2 and 3 3, the outer ends of the screws 30 being provided with heads or buttons 31. The springs 28 serve to limit the lateral movement of the frames 9 9 within the slots 8 of the table or platform 1. The screws 30 pass through screw-threaded openings formed in plates 32, carried by the uprights 2 2 and 3 3, and the plates 32 are adjustably mounted upon the uprights by set-screws 33 33 in order that when the frames 9 are elevated or lowered the screws 30 can be adjusted to regulate the springs 28, that bear upon said frames. The uprights are slotted, as at 34, to permit of the adjustment of the plates 32, carrying the screws 30.

The rear edge of each upright above the table or platform 1 is provided with an inwardly-extending guide-plate 35, which serves to brace the frames 9 9 and prevent the same from being moved rearwardly when a piece of material is passing through the machine.

The confronting faces of the frames 9 9 are provided with plates 36, these plates having beveled upper edges 37, which serve to brace the plates 18 and 19. The plates 36 are secured to the frames 9 by screws 38, which pass through the openings or apertures 16 16 of each frame and engage in the rear faces of the plates 36.

By the construction just described it is possible to adjust the openings between the plates 18 and 19, the frames 9, and the table or platform 1, and in order that a brick or the like piece of material to be veneered may readily pass in these openings I provide the frames 9 with beveled confronting faces in order to retain the plates 36 at an angle, and thus form a funnel-shaped opening beneath each of the beams 6 and 7.

I have illustrated a conventional form of brick 39 as being passed through the machine, and just prior to the brick passing beneath the beam 7 the veneering solution or material is placed upon the top surface 40 of the brick. As the brick passes beneath the plate 18 the veneering material or solution will be evenly spread upon the top of the brick and the excess amount of veneering material retained in front of the plate 18. As the brick passes through the machine and under the

beam 6 the plate 19 serves to further finish the veneering by smoothing the material and removing all irregularities in the surface of the veneering material that may escape the plate 18. The thickness of the veneering coating to be placed upon the brick may be governed by regulating the plates 18 and 19, together with the frames 9.

In some instances it may be desired to veneer the molding of a brick, and to accomplish this molding-dies may be employed, one of these dies 39' being illustrated in Fig. 6 of the drawings. These dies are secured by suitable screws to the plates 18 and 19 and plates 36, the die being positioned in one of the upper corners of the opening formed beneath the plates 18 and 19.

Heretofore in veneering-machines considerable trouble has been experienced by bricks or the like blocks of an irregular form passing through the machine, and in machines heretofore employed rigid frames 40' were used, (see Fig. 5,) and when bricks or blocks 41 (see Fig. 8) having bulging sides 42 42 entered the rigid frames 40 it was impossible in many instances to force the bricks through the machine without breaking the frames or distorting the form of the brick. By the funnel-shaped openings formed beneath the plates 18 and 19 and by making the sides of these openings resilient it is possible for a brick having a bulging side to pass through the machine without breaking any part thereof; but the gradual pressure exerted upon the bulging sides of the brick as it passes between the frames 9 will tend to upset the material of the brick and even the same throughout its entire length, whereby the brick will have parallel sides and present as perfect a form as the brick 39.

It is thought from the foregoing that the construction, operation, and advantages of the herein-described veneering-machine will be apparent without further description, and various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a veneering-machine, the combination with the table supported by uprights, and beams connecting said uprights, of frames resiliently mounted between said uprights, adjustable plates carried by said frames and forming funnel-shaped openings between said frames and said table, means to adjust said frames, substantially as described.

2. In a veneering-machine, the combination with a table, of resiliently-mounted frames carried by said table, plates adjustably mounted between said frames, means to adjust said plates, and means to adjust said frames, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a table supported by uprights, of frames mounted upon said table and forming funnel-shaped openings in alinement with one another, means to vertically adjust said frames, means to horizontally adjust said frames to regulate the size of said openings, substantially as described.

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

ROBERT H. LYNN.

Witnesses:

B. E. WELCH,  
R. M. SMITH.