No. 869,493. PATENTED OCT. 29, 1907.

P. KEISER.

METHOD FOR GRAFTING TREES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 13, 1907.

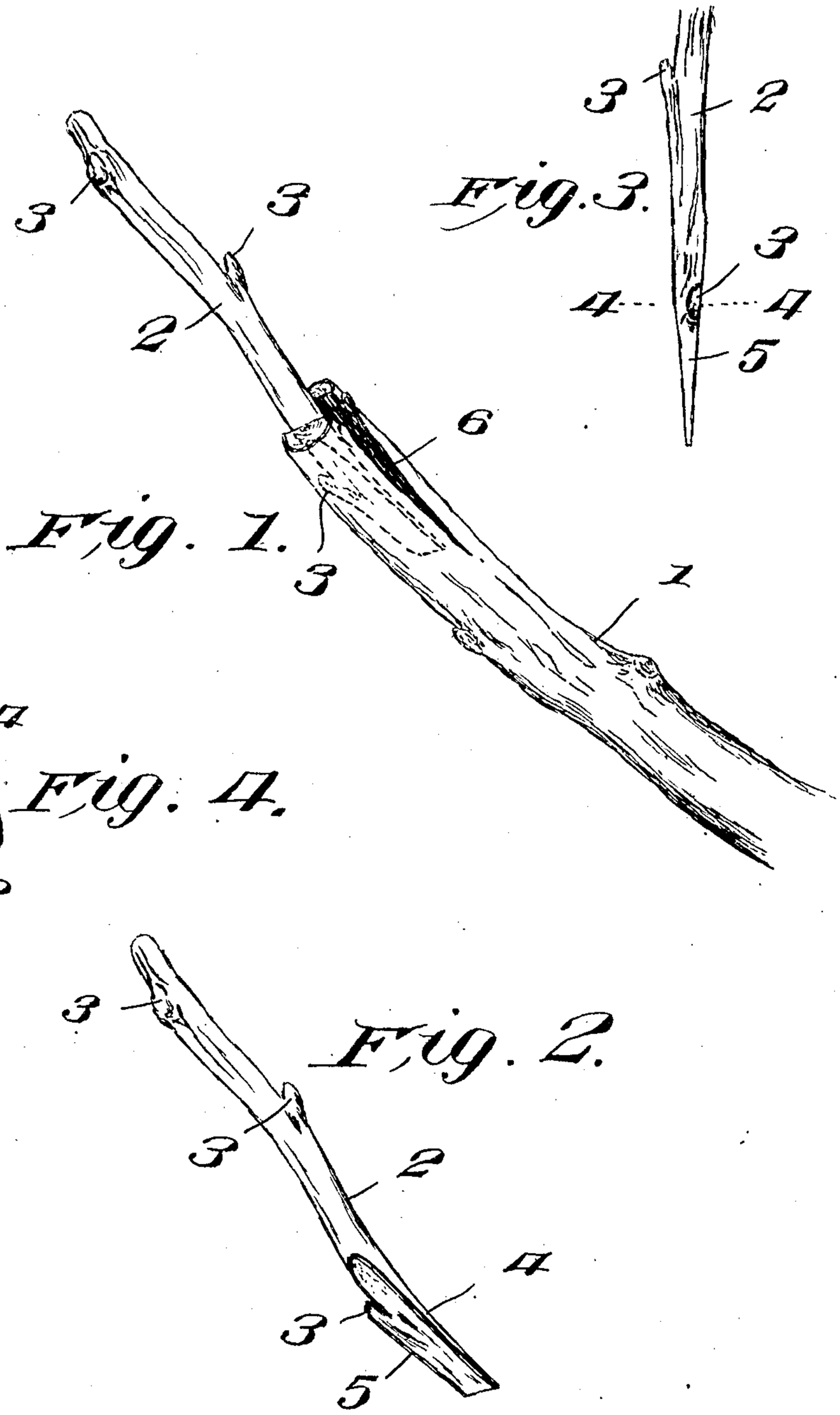

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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METHOD FOR GRAFTING TREES.

No. 869,493. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 29, 1907.

Application filed April 13, 1907. Serial No. 367,969.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER KEISER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Grafton, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods for Grafting Trees; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to a new and useful process for grafting fruit trees, or the like, and my object is to so prepare that end of the scion entering the stock of the tree, that adhesion of the parts will be assured.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter referred to, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which are made a part of this application, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the stock or limb of the tree, showing my improved manner of securing the scion thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the scion removed from the stock. Fig. 3 is a plan view thereof, and, Fig. 4 is a sectional view through the scion, as seen on line 4—4, Fig. 3.

Referring to the drawings in which similar reference numerals designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, 1 indicates the stock or limb to which the graft is to be made, and 2 indicates the scion.

In carrying out my improved process, the scion is carefully selected, and so cut as to have two or more buds 3 thereon, one of which is preferably near the lower end of the scion. In preparing the scion for engagement with the stock, one end of the scion is tapered, the incision on one side thereof passing centrally through the bud adjacent to the end of the scion, and the edge 4 of the part so tapered is made thinner than the edge 5 containing the bud, so that the wedge action of the tapered end will extend laterally as well as vertically.

In preparing the stock for the reception of the scion, a portion of the stock is removed, and an incision 6 made in the free end thereof, into which the tapered end of the scion is to be forced, and as best shown in Fig. 1. The edge 5 containing the bud 3 is located adjacent one edge of the incision, so that the cut face of the bud will engage the separated edge of the bark on the stock, and it will be seen that by lessening the width of the scion at the edge opposite the bud, that the greatest pressure will be brought to bear at the point of contact between the bud and the bark. I consider this manner of attaching the scion to the bark to be very important, as it will readily be seen that the sap from the stock will more readily enter the scion through the bud than in any other manner, and it has been found by experience that the success attained by this form of grafting is far superior to the forms of grafting now employed, the ratio of successful results to the failures being more than nine out of ten.

What I claim is:—

The herein described method of grafting consisting of providing a scion, having buds thereon, then tapering one end of the scion longitudinally and laterally, one face of the tapered portion intersecting one of the buds on the scion, then entering the tapered end of the scion in an incision in the end of the stock, the severed face of the bud being in line with the severed bark at one edge of the incision.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER KEISER.

Witnesses:

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