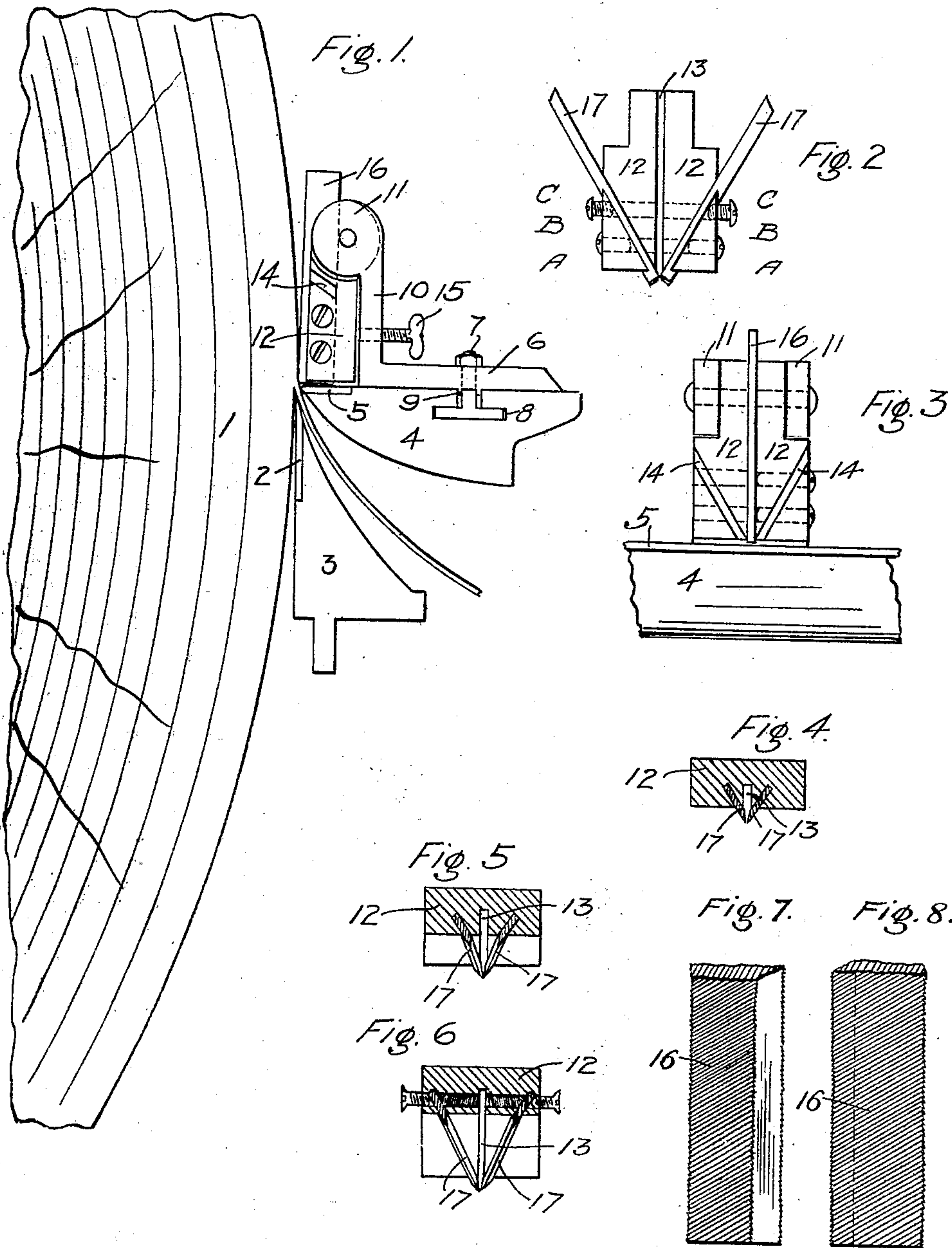


W. W. WOOD.
 VENEER SCORING MECHANISM.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1906.

915,147.

Patented Mar. 16, 1909.



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Witnesses

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WILLIAM W. WOOD, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

veneer-scoring mechanism.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. WOOD, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veneer-Scoring Mechanism, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

10 This invention relates to scoring devices for veneer lathes and has for its objects to provide a device which will be capable of very minute adjustment and which can cut either a plain score or a V-shaped score in the veneer. I attain these objects by the devices illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

15 Figure 1 is a side view of my device mounted on a veneer lathe. Fig. 2 is a front view showing the knives mounted to cut a V score. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the knife mounted to make a plain score. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are horizontal sections taken respectively on the planes A—A, B—B, and 25 C—C, in Fig. 2. Figs. 7 and 8 are side elevations, on an enlarged scale, of the file cutter or knife showing the serrations on its ground edge.

30 Similar numerals of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

My invention consists of cast iron holders bolted to the pressure bar of the veneer lathe and adjustable sidewise thereon, to which knives, secured in suitable castings, 35 are pivotally hung in such manner that the lower point may be swung forward to adjust the depth of the score mark to the desired amount.

40 In the drawings the log "1", mounted in the veneer lathe and rotated therein, is being cut by the knife "2" mounted on the knife bar "3". The pressure bar "4" is shown with the nose plate "5" pressing against the log "1".

45 The scoring knife holder is formed of a base "6" adapted to be secured to the upper surface of the pressure bar "4" by means of a T-bolt "7" engaging in the T-slot "8" in the pressure bar "4". The base "6" is 50 provided with a slight flange "9" surfaced to fit into the upper part of the slot "8" so as to hold the base "6" at right angles with the pressure bar "4". The base can therefore be slid transversely along the pressure 55 bar so that the score can be made in any part of the log. The front flange "10" ex-

tends upward from the base "6" and terminates in the knuckle "11", into which the casting "12" is pivoted. This casting "12" extends downward from the knuckle almost 60 to the nose plate "5" of the pressure bar "4" and is provided with a central vertical slot "13" and with two oppositely inclined slots "14". An adjusting screw "15" passes through the flange "10" and bears 65 against the back of the casting "12" so that it may be tilted.

The central slot "13" extends into the casting "12" at right-angles to the front surface thereof and is adapted to receive and hold 70 the vertical scoring knife "16" which is adapted to make a plain score in the veneer. This scoring knife is made by grinding the edge of a file so that the serrations of the file will make a cutting edge consisting of a num- 75 ber of consecutive cutting points. The knife 16 is so placed that cutting serrations are pointed downward, as shown in Fig. 8, so as to produce a draw cut action on the veneer. As the knife and log are at an angle, 80 the upper serrations do not cut as deep in the log as the lower ones.

When the veneer is to be plain-scored the pressure bar is placed in the position shown in Fig. 1, but if V-shaped scores are to be 85 made, the pressure bar is drawn back a short distance from the log and the castings "12" are tilted by the screws "15" until the ends of the knives "17" cut into the veneer the required depth. The slots "14" in which 90 the knives "17" are secured are inclined vertically, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and are cut into the casting "12" at opposite angles from the front surface thereof, as shown in the sections in Figs. 4, 5 and 6. The knives "17" 95 are similar to the knives "16" above described. When the knives "17" are used the entire cutting is done with the extreme points, or the parts shown in Fig. 4, and they are ground so as to leave a slight space be- 100 tween their heels through which the thread of wood will pass without obstructing the machine.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

105 1. A scoring device for veneer lathes comprising a knife formed with one side surface serrated and with one adjacent edge ground smooth in a plane at an acute angle to said side whereby a series of sharp pointed 110 cutting edges are formed, said knife being mounted with said series of cutting points in

a vertical plane one above the other and all adapted to engage and cut into the veneer log on the same line to form a single score thereon.

- 5 2. In a scoring device for veneer lathes, the combination of a horizontal supporting pressure bar, a transversely adjustable body secured thereto and having knuckles formed thereon, a knife holder pivoted to and de-
10 pending from said knuckles, a knife secured to said knife holder and having its cutting edge in a vertical plane, and adjustable

means engaging said body and said pivoted knife holder whereby the lower end thereof is forced forward relatively to the pressure bar 15 and the lower part of the cutting edge of said knife is brought into position to score the log.

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

WILLIAM W. WOOD.

Witnesses:

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