

A. S. NICHOLS.  
 APPARATUS FOR OILING CAULS.  
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971,397.

Patented Sept. 27, 1910.

Fig. 1

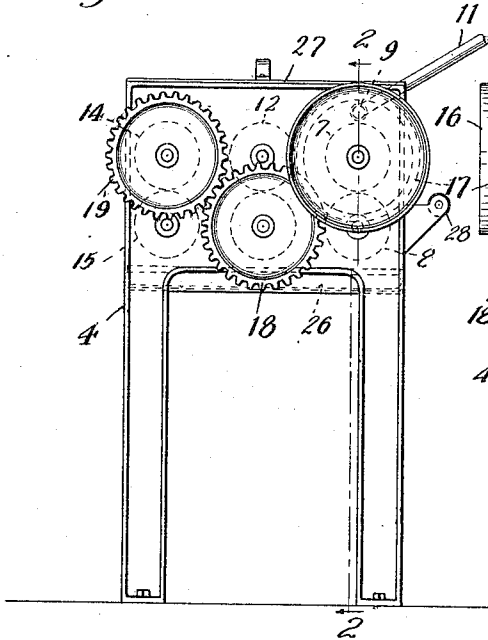


Fig. 2

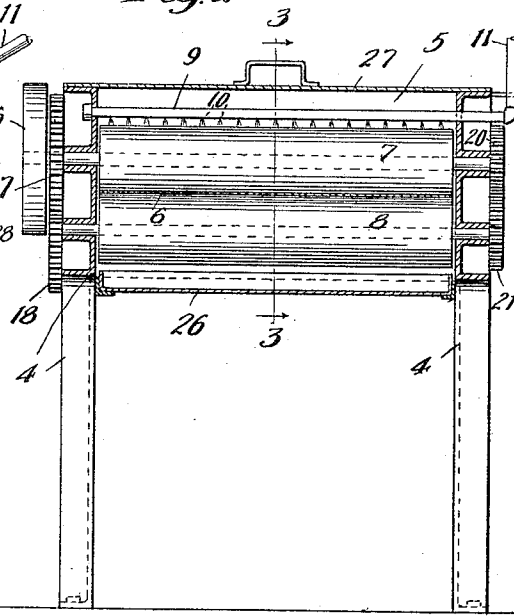
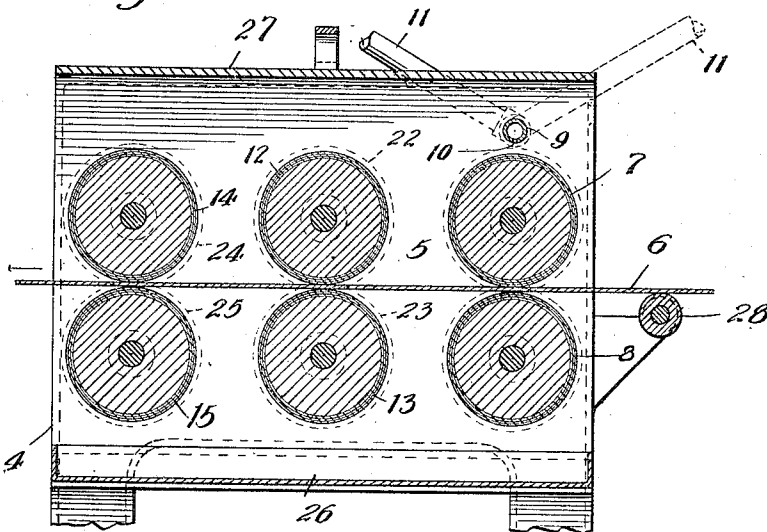


Fig. 3



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## APPARATUS FOR OILING CAULS.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AARON S. NICHOLS, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Apparatus for Oiling Cauls, of which the following is a specification.

In veneering the surfaces of furniture, pianos, doors and other interior woodwork of houses, etc., it is customary to interpose between the outer surface of the veneer and the pressure exerting device, an oiled sheet, adapted to conform to the surface being veneered, to prevent adhesion by the veneer to the pressure device. These interposed devices, which are commonly called cauls, are usually heated when placed in the press, and they are also coated with oil or grease, and they are generally made of sheet metal.

My invention is intended to provide a more convenient means of applying the oil to the cauls than has heretofore been used, and its construction is fully explained in the subjoined description, and also illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which latter—

Figure 1 is an end view of the invention, Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

In the drawing, 4 represents a suitable stand having a housing or inclosed chamber 5 on top, in the ends of which are bearings for three pairs of opposing rolls arranged in the same line horizontally and thus adapted to permit the cauls 6 to be passed between them as seen in Fig. 3, and also adapted to apply oil to the faces of the cauls as they move between the rolls. The rolls are covered with cloth, and the oil is fed to the top one 7 of the initial pair 7 and 8 by the pipe 9, which extends lengthwise of roll 7 and is provided upon one side with a row of jet orifices 10, so that when said pipe is turned so as to bring the orifices upon the underside, the oil will flow from the pipe on the roll 7 as indicated in Fig. 2.

The pipe 9 is connected with a supply pipe 11 arranged at right angles to pipe 9 and serving as a means of turning pipe 9 on its

axis when it is desired to allow the oil to escape from the orifices, or to shut off such escape when the roll 7 has been sufficiently charged. Means for regulating the feed of the oil to pipe 11 so that pipe 9 shall not become completely full at any time should be provided to avoid waste and excessive charging of roll 7. Fig. 3 shows two positions of pipe 11, in one of which the oil discharges from pipe 9 and in the other it is prevented from discharging, it being understood that the pipe is only partially filled at any one time. Two additional pairs of rolls 12 and 13, and 14 and 15, are also employed, and the cauls are acted upon by them after they have passed between rolls 7 and 8. These additional rolls effect the complete and even distribution of the oil over the surfaces of the cauls, and take up excess oil which the cauls may carry from the initial pair of rolls.

All the rolls are driven in some suitable way, as for instance by a pulley 16 on the shaft of roll 7, and intermeshing gears 17, 18 and 19 on the shafts of rolls 7, 13 and 14 respectively, and the driven roll of each pair actuates its mate roll by means of pinions 20 and 21, 22 and 23, and 24 and 25 located at the other ends of the rolls.

As will be understood the rolls are covered with cloth, or some other material adapted to carry the oil and deliver it upon the cauls. Of course the roll 7 gives off some of the oil to its opposing roll 8, while the rolls are turning idly with no caul between them, and by reason of this roll 8 is kept charged sufficiently to enable it to apply the amount needed to the under surface of the cauls. Should any oil drip from the rolls or the cauls while they are in the apparatus, it will be caught by the drip pan 26 at the bottom of the chamber 5. The cover 27 is preferably removable to allow access to the rolls. A roller 28 supports the cauls as they are inserted.

I claim:—

The combination with a plurality of pairs of opposing and driven rolls adapted to permit the passage of the cauls between them, of an oil feeding pipe arranged parallel with

and over the initial one of said rolls, said pipe being adapted to turn on its axis and having a longitudinal row of discharging orifices, and a second pipe joined to the first  
5 mentioned one at right angles and supplying it with oil, and also adapted to serve as a means whereby to turn the first mentioned pipe so as to carry the orifices into and out of discharging position.

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Witnesses:

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