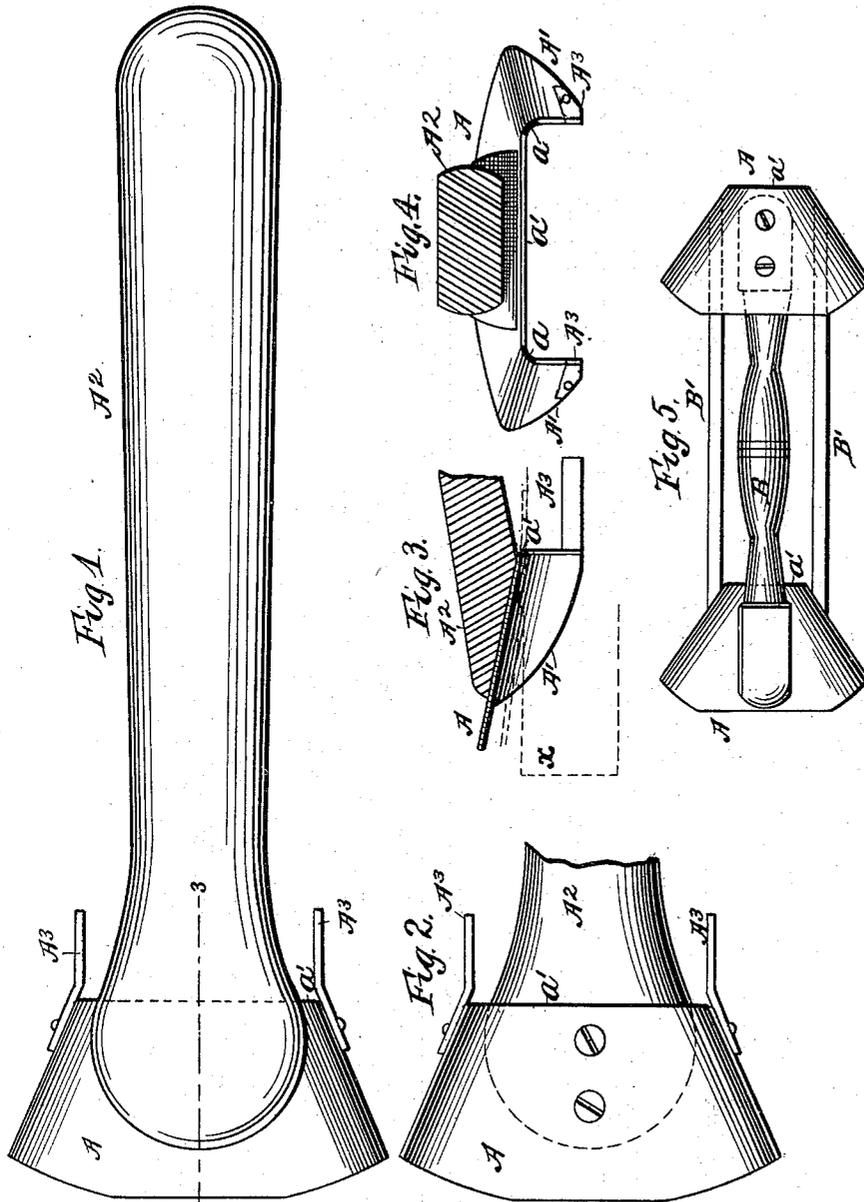


(No Model.)

W. E. BROCK.  
VENEERING TOOL.

No. 568,157.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.



WITNESSES:

*Middleton & Corland*

*Minerva B. Greene*

INVENTOR

*Wm. E. Brock*

BY

*Keeney M. Pongham*

*his* ATTORNEY

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BROCK, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
BROCK VENEERED LUMBER COMPANY, OF NEW JERSEY.

## VENEERING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,157, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed December 21, 1894. Serial No. 532,622. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. BROCK, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Veneering-Tools, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tools for applying veneer to moldings and similar material, the object being to provide a tool for this purpose that may be easily and effectively manipulated by hand-power.

I will describe a veneering-tool embodying my invention, and then point out the novel features in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of a veneering-tool embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a rear edge view, and Fig. 5 is a plan view illustrating a modification.

Referring by letter to the drawings, the tool-head consists of a body portion A and downwardly-extending side portions A'. The tool-head is made of sheet metal and should be quite rigid excepting at the junction of the parts A' with A. At this point I prefer to provide for a greater flexibility of the material, so as to permit of a slight lateral yielding of the parts A' relatively to the body portion, and with this end in view I have rounded or transversely curved the metal and made it thinner at this point, which I designate by *a*, by grinding, stamping, or otherwise. From its rear side *a'* the body portion A is flared outward at its sides, and of course the downwardly-extended portions are correspondingly flared longitudinally. The downwardly-turned portions are curved upward at their lower edge. A handle A<sup>2</sup> extends rearward from the tool-head, and this handle is preferably made quite long. It may be secured to the head by screws or rivets.

A<sup>3</sup> designates finger-bars extended rearward from the lower rear edge of the portions A'.

To illustrate the relative position of the

tool to a molding or strip of wood, I have indicated a molding or strip to which a veneer is to be applied by the dotted lines X in Fig. 3.

The operation of the device is as follows: The glue or adhesive material having been applied to the molding or length of wood, a strip of veneer sufficiently wide to cover the top surface and extend down or partly down the sides is laid on the molding. Then the tool is pressed down on the veneer and moved along with the desired pressure. The downwardly-turned portion A' will force the edges of the veneer over the edges of the molding, and these portions may be forced tightly against the lateral parts of the veneer by pressing inward the finger-pieces A<sup>3</sup>. The thin parts *a* of the head will allow this inward movement of the downwardly-turned portions A without disturbing the general contour of the sides.

In the modification shown in Fig. 5 I employ two tool-heads similar in all respects to the tool-head first described, but the handle A<sup>2</sup> may be omitted. In this example the heads are joined together, one rearward of the other, by means of a handle B, which is secured at one end to the upper side of the forward head and at its other end to the under side of the rear head. In this example, in lieu of the finger-pieces A<sup>3</sup>, I employ hand pieces or bars B', secured at one end to the outer side of the downwardly-turned portions of the forward head and at the other end to the inner sides of the downwardly-turned portions of the rear head. The operation of this device is substantially the same as the example first described.

In employing this tool, as the rear edge or a very narrow surface engages against the veneer, the veneer may be pressed firmly down and all air-bubbles forced out forward as the tool moves along, and any excess of glue will be caused to flow along the molding forward of the applied pressure of the tool, thus spreading it thinly and evenly.

Another feature of the tool resides in the fact that the forward end of the tool flares outward and upward. This feature causes the veneer to be gradually drawn in and

pressed down and over the side edges of the molding without danger of breaking the veneer.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

- 5 1. A veneering-tool comprising a metal head having a body portion and downwardly-turned edge portions flared forward and outward and a handle substantially as specified.
- 10 2. A sheet-metal head consisting of a body portion and downwardly-turned side portions; there being a relative yielding movement between said sides and body portion; finger-pieces extended from the side portions
- 15 and a handle substantially as specified.
3. A veneering-tool consisting of two metal heads each having a body portion and downwardly-turned edge portions flared forward and outward, one head being arranged to the

rear of the other and a hand-bar connecting said heads substantially as specified. 20

4. A veneering-tool consisting of two metal heads each head consisting of a body portion and downwardly-turned side portions there being a relative yielding movement between 25 the side and body portions of such heads, one head arranged to the rear of the other and finger-pieces attached to the side portions of said heads substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 15th day of November, 1894. 30

WILLIAM E. BROCK. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

HENRY W. SMITH,  
WILLARD N. BAYLIS.