

(No Model.)

J. W. TROUT.
VENEER MACHINE.

No. 378,741.

Patented Feb. 28, 1888.

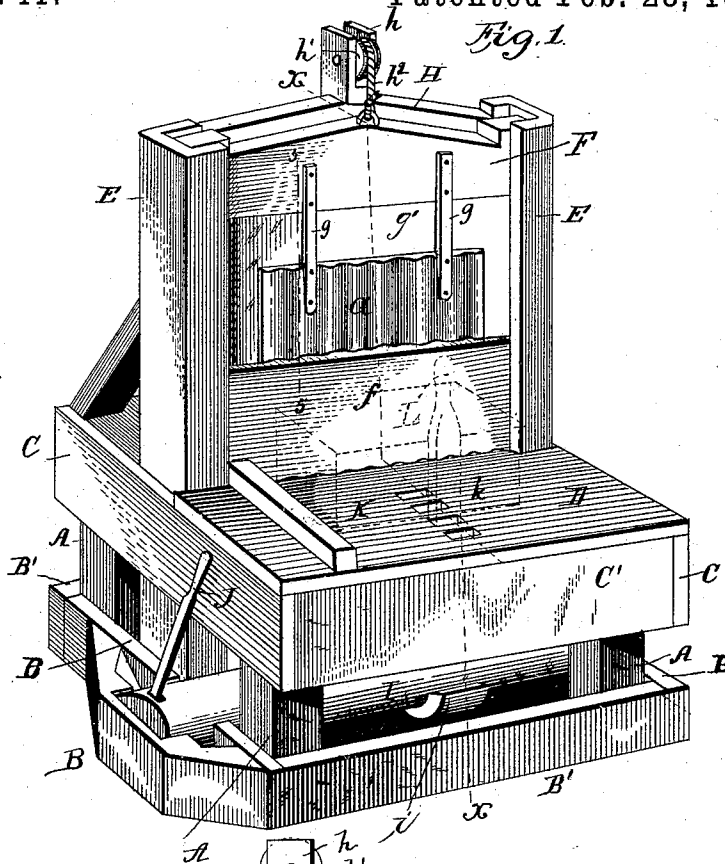


Fig. 1.

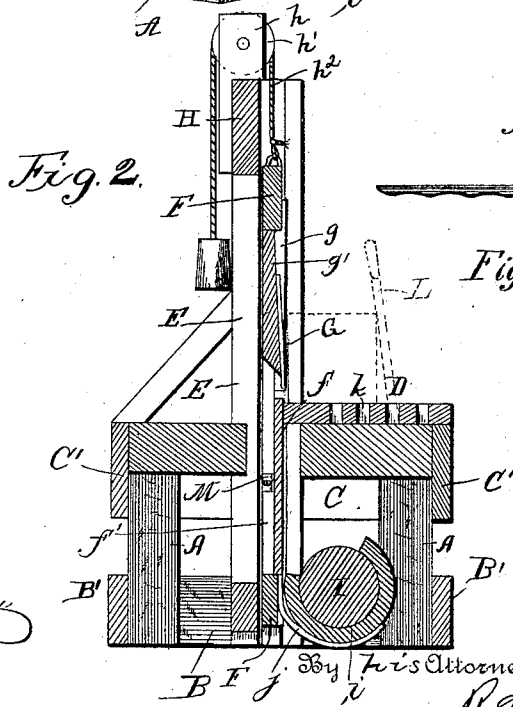


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

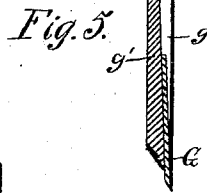
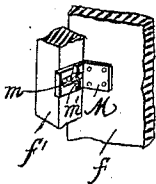


Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses
R. L. Lacey
S. Specht

Inventor,

John W. Trout.

By *R. D. & A. P. Lacey*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. TROUT, OF CHERRY VALE, KANSAS.

veneer-machine.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 378,741, dated February 28, 1888.

Application filed June 17, 1887. Serial No. 241,616. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. TROUT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cherry Vale, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veneer-Machines; and I do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to machines for making veneer, and has for its object the production of a simple and efficient machine for producing veneer having a wave-like appearance, and providing means for preventing the creening of the block from which the veneer is cut away from the operator when the knife has passed the center of the block.

The improvements consist in having the face of the knife scalloped or fluted and in having guides secured thereto, and in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, more fully hereinafter set forth and claimed, and shown in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a veneer-machine embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a section on the line X X of Fig. 1, showing the operation of the machine; Fig. 3, an edge view of the knife; and Fig. 4, a perspective detail view showing the means for adjustably connecting the guard-board, which regulates the thickness of veneer, with the gate. Fig. 5 is a detail sectional view on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale.

The table of the machine consists of the four corner posts, A, the bottom side, and end sills, B and B', respectively, the top side and end timbers, C and C', respectively, and the top D. The standards E—one at each end of the table—project above and below the top D, and have their lower ends secured to the end sills, B, and end timbers, C, and form ways for the gate F, which is guided in its movements by said standards, and has the knife G secured thereto. The edge of the knife is waved so as to give a wave-like appearance to the veneer, and the body of the knife may be correspond-

ingly waved or corrugated in longitudinal section; but for greater strength it is preferred to provide the face of the knife with a series of transverse shallow channels, which, when the edge is properly beveled from the rear, will give the desired wave edge. The face of the knife near its upper edge is provided with the guides *g*, which taper at their lower ends to the plane of the blade, and have their upper ends extended and secured to the gate, which forms a back for the blade.

The tops of the standards are united by the cross-beam H, which is provided with the overhanging bracket *h*, forming a stop to limit the upward movement of the gate and a support for the sheave *h'*, over which the chain *h''*, secured at one end to the gate and weighted at its other end, passes for elevating the gate after a veneer has been cut. The gate is drawn down by the shaft I, which is journaled in the side sills, B, and has one end extended and transversely apertured for the reception of the lever J, by which it is rotated. This shaft is enlarged near its middle, and the strap or chain *j*, connected at one end to the gate and at its other end to said enlargement *i*, is wound on the latter when the shaft is rotated and effects a downward movement of the gate.

The top D is provided at one end with the guide-bar K, and about midway with a series of depressions or sockets, *k*. The block from which the veneer is to be cut is placed on the top of the table, and is forced up against the knife by the lever L, the lower end of which is stepped in one of the sockets or openings *k*, and the upper end is grasped by the hand and forced toward the knife with sufficient force to hold the block till the veneer is cut.

The guard-board *f* of the gate below the knife is adjustable in and out or to and from the plane of said knife, to regulate the thickness of veneer to be cut from the block.

The gate F is a four-sided frame of ordinary construction. The board *g'*, located near the top of the gate, forms a support for the knife G, and the board *f*, arranged near the lower end of the gate, serves as a guard to regulate the thickness of the veneer. This guard-board *f* is provided at each end with right-angled brackets M, which fit against the side pieces, *f'*, of the gate and have slots *m*, through which

the set-screws m' pass and screw into said pieces f' . By loosening the set-screws m' the board f can be moved in or out, as desired, to regulate the thickness of veneer to be cut, and by retightening the screws m' the board is held fast in its adjusted position. The face of the board g' is slightly inclined to a vertical line, and the knife G , fastened thereto, is correspondingly inclined, so that the edge of the knife may the more readily pass through the block. The guides g , fastened to the board g' and extending some distance above the said knife, taper or incline inversely to the knife, so that the face of the guides is in a vertical line and about in the plane of the edge of the knife. By this construction the block is prevented from tipping toward the knife when the veneer is being cut from its lower end. The guides hold the block in a vertical position during the cutting of each veneer.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a veneer-machine, the combination, with the knife, of the guides, having their lower ends tapered to the plane of said knife, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the gate and the knife having shallow channels arranged transversely across its face, of the guides, having

their lower portions tapering to the plane of the blade and secured thereto and their upper portions secured to the gate, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the table having a series of depressions or openings in its top and the standards, of the gate carrying the blade, the tapering guides, and the lever adapted to have its lower end fitted in one of said openings or depressions, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The herein shown and described machine for making veneers, composed of the corner-posts, the top and bottom sides, and end sills, the top having a series of depressions or openings, and the guide, the standards, the gate carrying the knife and working between and guided by the standards, the cross-beam having an overhanging bracket, the weighted cord passing over said bracket and secured to the gate, the shaft having an enlargement and journaled in said end sills, and the strap secured at one end to the enlargement and at its other end to the gate, substantially as set forth.

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

JOHN W. TROUT.

Witnesses:

F. H. PRICE,
ENOCH ROZELL.