

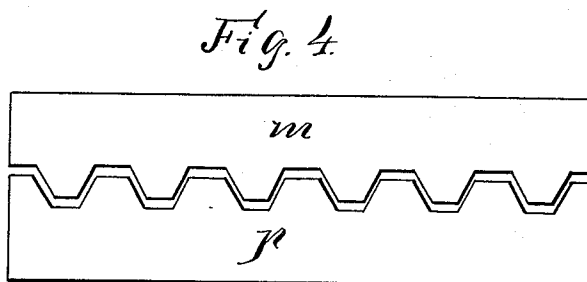
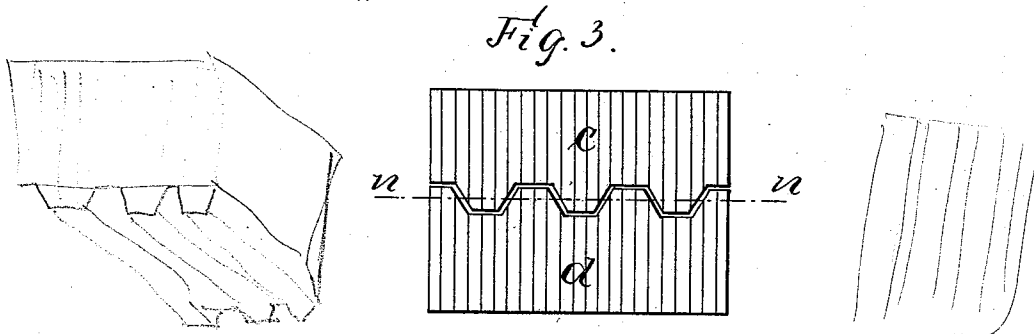
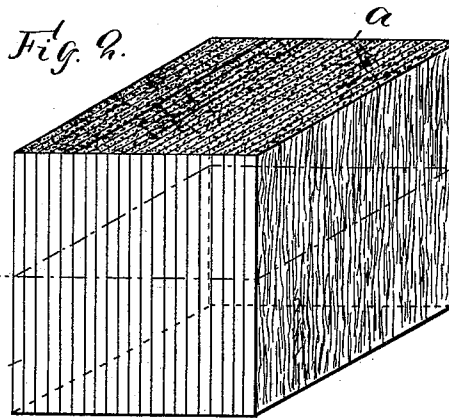
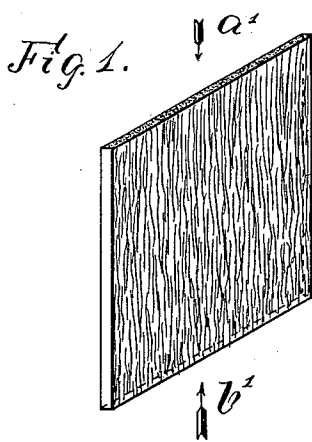
(No Model.)

H. STUDTE.

MANUFACTURE OF PARQUETRY OR INLAID WOOD.

No. 484,063.

Patented Oct. 11, 1892.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEINRICH STUDTE, OF INOWRAZLAW-KRUK, GERMANY.

MANUFACTURE OF PARQUETRY OR INLAID WOOD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 484,063, dated October 11, 1892.

Application filed March 18, 1892. Serial No. 425,472. (No specimens.) Patented in Germany February 28, 1891, No. 59,894; in France June 16, 1891, No. 214,171; in Sweden September 25, 1891, No. 3,538, and in England October 6, 1891, No. 16,948.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HEINRICH STUDTE, a subject of the King of Prussia, German Emperor, and a resident of Inowrazlaw-Kruk, Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, have invented some new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Parquetry or Inlaid Wood, (for which I have obtained patents in Germany, No. 59,894, dated February 28, 1891; in France, No. 214,171, dated June 16, 1891; in Sweden, No. 3,538, dated September 25, 1891, and in England, No. 16,948, dated October 6, 1891,) of which the following is a full and exact specification.

My invention for improvements in the manufacture of parquetry or inlaid wood relates to a method of manufacturing massive parquetry, especially of cross-grain wood.

My invention will be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters denote similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a plate or slab for forming parquetry in wood. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a block of plates or slabs. Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the line of partition of the cavities and elevations of the pattern. Fig. 4 is an elevation of the punches.

Plates of wood *a*, Fig. 1, the grain of which runs in the direction indicated by arrows *a'* *b'*, are well planed on their face sides, so that if the same be put together face to face, as shown at Fig. 2, they fit perfectly close to one another. The plates *a*, being first coated with glue or cement on the adjoining surfaces, are strongly heated and subjected to hydraulic pressure, whereby compact blocks having about the aspect shown in Fig. 2 are obtained. Any number of plates may be thus glued or cemented together. The blocks made in this manner and consisting of many pieces are then cut perpendicular to the direction of the grain into plates of any thickness desired, thereby showing the cross-grain of the wood on their upper and lower sides. In order to manufacture parquetry, I employ two of these plates of wood of different colors—as, for example, the first may be of maple and the second of nut-wood. Patterns are

pressed into the plates by means of punches of a special design, each of the two plates being worked by a different punch. These punches are shown at Fig. 4. One is the matrice *m* and the other the punch *p*, the cavities of the one exactly corresponding to the elevations of the other. The matrice *m* is pressed with a heavy pressure upon the plate of maple, whereby the elevations of the matrice *m* mold the said plate according to their shape. In a similar way I press the punch *p* upon the plate of nut-wood, attaining thereby that the cavities of the first plate of wood correspond exactly to the elevations of the second. If now the pressed faces of the plates be put together, the patterns must exactly and completely fit into each other. The plates then receive a coating of glue or cement on these faces and are joined together by heating and hydraulic pressure. When dry, the block thus formed of two sorts of wood is cut across on the line *n n* of Fig. 3, the cut passing through the middle of the cavities and elevations of the pattern. In this manner I obtain two massive plates of parquetry, showing on the cross-grained side the one a light pattern on a dark ground and the other a dark pattern on a light ground. The enchased pieces of the pattern being of a certain thickness and fitting exactly into one another, besides being pressed by hydraulic pressure, cannot possibly get loose. The plate is nowhere pinked through and can be made of any thickness desired.

By this my method it is possible to produce the most varied patterns, the different blocks being composed of wood of several colors. The finished plate may be subjected to pressure in order to produce ornaments thereon, whereby the surface first smooth becomes embossed. It will be readily understood that the same results may be obtained by my method with wood cut plankwise.

Having thus fully described the nature of my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

The method of manufacturing parquetry, consisting in impressing into one of two plates of wood of different colors a pattern by means of a punch and into the other by means of a

matrice, and in gluing together the figured
surfaces thus obtained and dividing the block
by a cut through the parts of the pattern fit-
ing into each other into two massive plates
5 of parquetry, the pattern of the first being
light on a dark ground and that of the second
dark on a light ground, for the purpose as
described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this
specification in the presence of two subscrib- 10
ing witnesses.

HEINRICH STUDTE.

Witnesses:

FR. SPULING,
W. H. EDWARDS.