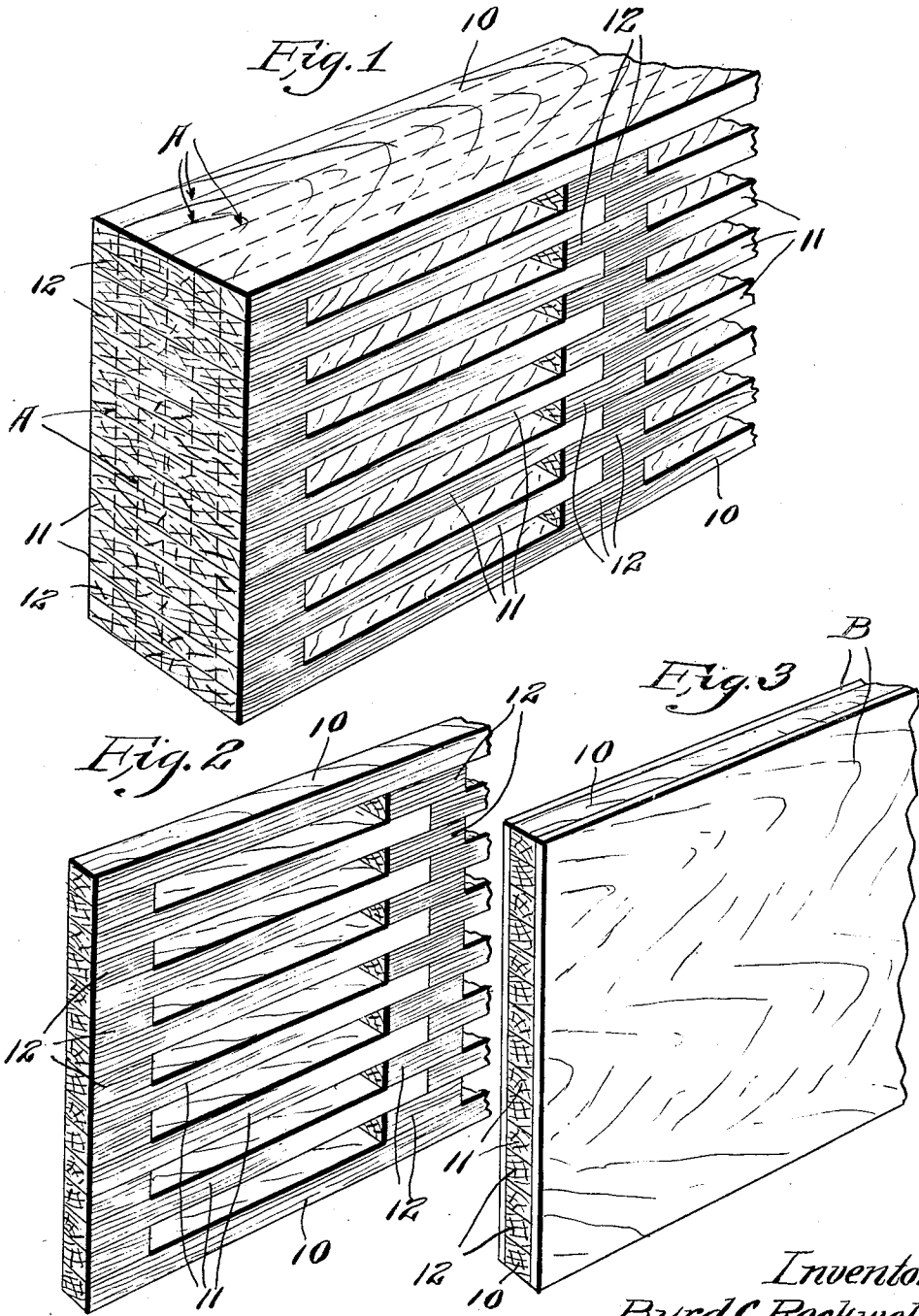


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SKELETON CORE FOR VENEERING.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 2, 1919.

1,394,119.

Patented Oct. 18, 1921.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed August 2, 1919. Serial No. 314,907.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRD C. ROCKWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Camden, Arkansas, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Skeleton Cores for Veneering, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, 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, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates generally to structural material of wood and more particularly to a skeleton core or foundation for veneering.

The principal object of my invention is to provide a relatively simple, economical and effective veneered structure which can be advantageously employed for a wide variety of purposes, for instance, in the formation of door and window casings, base boards, panels, doors, interior finish and the like.

By my improved construction, I am able to produce a skeleton core or foundation of practically any desired or workable size and which core not only equals, but exceeds in strength and rigidity a solid piece of lumber of the same dimensions and the skeleton structure being relatively light in weight and capable of being produced much cheaper than the material ordinarily used for the base of veneering.

Further, by my improved construction I am enabled to use low grade or waste material and likewise relatively short lengths of material which are unmarketable, and, as a result, my improved cores can be manufactured and marketed at relatively low cost.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts, hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a skeleton structure constructed in accordance with my invention and from which the skeleton cores are formed.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of a skeleton core constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a piece of material constructed in accordance with my

invention and which piece comprises a skeleton core with sections of veneering on both side faces thereof.

Referring in detail to the drawings, it will be seen that the fabricated structure from which my improved cores are formed comprises top and bottom facing strips 10, which may be of any desired length and width, and it is desirable, although not essential, that these facing strips be formed of single pieces of material continuous from one end to the other.

Located between the facing strips 10 and spaced apart therefrom, and from each other, are intermediate members or laminations 11. These intermediate members are parallel with each other and with the facing strips and they are formed of relatively short lengths of material and for this reason, there may be several sets or series of the intermediate members throughout the length of the completed structure which is determined by the length of the facing strips 10.

The ends of these intermediate members abut each other, as illustrated in Fig. 1, and interposed between the intermediate members 11, and overlying the portions immediately adjacent to the abutting ends, are combined supporting spacing and splicing blocks or fillets 12. When the facing strips 10, intermediate members 11, and splicing blocks 12 are assembled, a suitable adhesive, such as waterproof glue, is placed on the engaging faces of said parts and the entire structure is then placed in a suitable press or form until the adhesive has become thoroughly dry. Thus the fillets 12, in addition to serving as spacing and supporting blocks, act as splicing blocks or ties between the abutting end portions of the intermediate members 11 and a very light, strong and rigid fabricated structure of the form illustrated in Fig. 1 is produced.

It is desirable, though not essential, that the grain of the wood forming the facing strips 10, the intermediate members 11, and the blocks or fillets 12, run in the same direction, *i. e.*, lengthwise of the completed structure.

The structure thus produced and as illustrated in Fig. 1, is now divided lengthwise with a saw, or the like, as designated along the dotted lines A. (Fig. 1), and this operation producing a plurality of skeleton slabs or cores of the form illustrated in Fig. 2.

Sheets of veneering B. are now applied to one or both side faces of the skeleton core and secured thereto by a suitable adhesive, and thus the veneered member, as illustrated in Fig. 3, is produced. Obviously, if desired, the exposed outer faces of the facing strips 10 and the exposed ends of said facing strips, the intermediate members 11, and the fillets or blocks at the end of the piece thus produced, may be covered with veneering and thus produce a fabricated piece or slab all of the faces of which are veneered.

If the finished material is to be used for casing, baseboards, and the like, it is of course only necessary to apply the veneering to one face of the core, but for the manufacture of doors, swinging panels, furniture, and the like, both faces of the core are veneered (see Fig. 3).

My improved construction minimizes the amount of glue or adhesive necessary to secure the veneering to the core and this material saving in addition to the formation of the main body of the core from unmarketable and waste material enables me to produce veneered stock at considerably less cost than stock produced by the ordinary methods and which latter mode of production involves a solid back or core.

Thus it will be seen that I have produced a veneered core or base that is relatively light, strong and durable, capable of being produced with little labor and low material cost, and the veneered core when properly produced being adaptable for a wide variety of uses.

It will be readily understood that minor changes in the size, form and construction of the various parts of my improved skeleton core for veneering may be made and substituted for those herein shown and described, without departing from the spirit of my invention, the scope of which is set forth in the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A core for veneering comprising a pair of facing strips, parallel series of relatively short intermediate strips arranged between said facing strips, the intermediate strips in alinement having their ends abutting, and combined splicing and spacing members arranged between and overlying the abutting end portions of said intermediate strips, all of said pieces being secured together by an adhesive, and said core being susceptible of longitudinal division to form skeleton slabs.

2. A skeleton slab for veneering composed of a facing strip, a plurality of sets of relatively short intermediate strips arranged in parallel alinement with the ends of the strips in each line abutting, and combined spacing and splicing blocks arranged at the abutting ends and between each intermediate line of strips, said splicing and spacing blocks overlying the abutting ends of two adjacent lines of strips, said splicing blocks and relatively short alined strips having substantially the same thickness, all of said parts being secured together by an adhesive.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature this 28th day of July, 1919.

BYRD C. ROCKWELL.