

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. KÖSTER.
PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING VENEERS.

No. 579,878.

Patented Mar. 30, 1897.

Fig. 1.

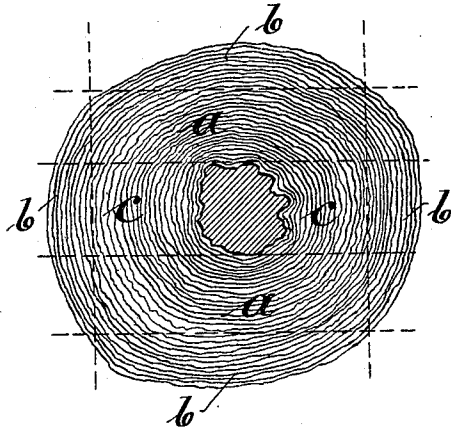
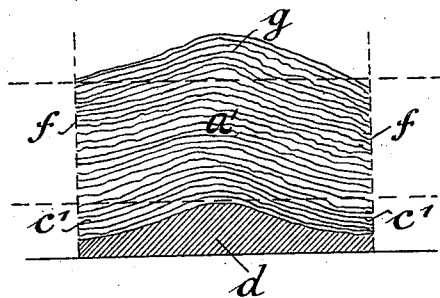


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

William Miller
Chas. E. Poensgen.

Inventor:

Carl Köster.

by *Haus & Haus*
his Attorneys.

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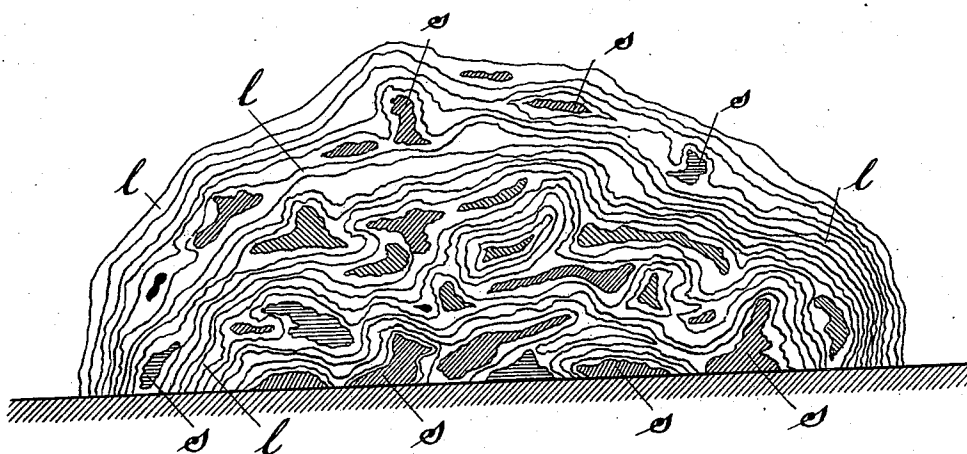
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Fig. 3.



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by Hauff & Hauff
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARL KÖSTER, OF COLOGNE, GERMANY.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING VENEERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,878, dated March 30, 1897.

Application filed December 3, 1896. Serial No. 614,316. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARL KÖSTER, a subject of the King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, residing at Limburgerstrasse 7, Cologne, Province of Rhenish Prussia, Germany, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Process of Manufacturing Veneers, of which the following is a specification.

I have been granted a United States patent, No. 523,582, on the 24th of July, 1894, also relating to a process of manufacturing artificial veneers, according to which a trunk or block from which the veneers are to be cut is formed circularly about an inner core by the application or building up of layers of a mass. By this application of such variously-colored layers there is gradually formed a block more or less cylindrical, similar to the trunk of a tree. From this the veneers are cut longitudinally, exactly as the natural veneers from a grown wood-trunk.

The present invention relates to a change or improvement of the above process, partly to avoid waste and partly to obtain veneers whose appearance gives an imitation of marble thoroughly true to nature.

A block or trunk prepared according to the formerly-patented process is shown in cross-section in Figure 1 of the annexed drawings. For obtaining uniform, rectangular veneer-plates from such a trunk only the pieces designated with *a* can be utilized, while the slices or cuts *b*, as also the inner pieces *c c*, must be considered as waste, of which use can be made only in few cases. To avoid these wastes, according to this invention the layers of the mass are not applied circularly about a core, but are applied or spread upon a cut or slice *d* of a cylinder, Fig. 2. After spreading each layer of the mass a straight-edge or scraper or knife-like instrument is passed along the side faces *f*, whereby straight vertical longitudinal side faces are obtained for the block so gradually built up, since the part of the mass which may flow off laterally is removed. As seen in Fig. 2, rectangular veneers can now be cut from the pieces *a'*, bounded by dotted lines, whereby only the small parts *c'* remain as waste; but if the upper curved slice *g* is continually used again as a base *d* all waste is avoided.

To obtain veneers having a marble-like appearance, the trunk or block from which the

veneers are to be cut is prepared in the following-described manner: Smaller pieces of varying shape are formed from the mass suitable for carrying out the process, and in place of the cylinder slice *d*, Fig. 2, some of the pieces are assembled or spread at varying distances upon a table or board, as shown in cross-section in the drawing Fig. 3. Over these pieces *s* thus laid together are successively spread the layers *l* in the same manner as above described, and then again the pieces, separately formed, as above noted, and of which some may also in advance be provided with a suitable number of layers of the mass, are laid in, whereby at spots the layers can be given very varying thickness. In this manner is formed the block shown in the drawing Fig. 3. When the same after drying is cut in the plane of the table-top, the cut faces of the veneers give an appearance very similar to natural marble, since the applied layers, which can also be given alternate lighter and darker shading in color, form extensive veins or streaks, while the inlaid pieces cause varying lighter or darker spots in the plane of cut.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described process of forming artificial veneers without waste, consisting in successively applying various colored layers to the arched portion of a segment-shaped base, smoothing the edges to form upright longitudinal side faces, and finally cutting the mass longitudinally and horizontally to form veneers, substantially in the manner specified.

2. The herein-described process of forming artificial veneers in imitation of marble, which consists in assembling irregular pieces of the material upon a flat surface, successively applying various-colored layers over the assembled pieces previously assembled, and finally cutting longitudinal veneers from the mass parallel with the flat base, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CARL KOSTER.

Witnesses:

MARIA NAGEL,
SOPHIE NAGEL.