

(No Model.)

W. E. BROCK.
VENEERING MACHINE.

No. 568,161.

Patented Sept. 22, 1896.

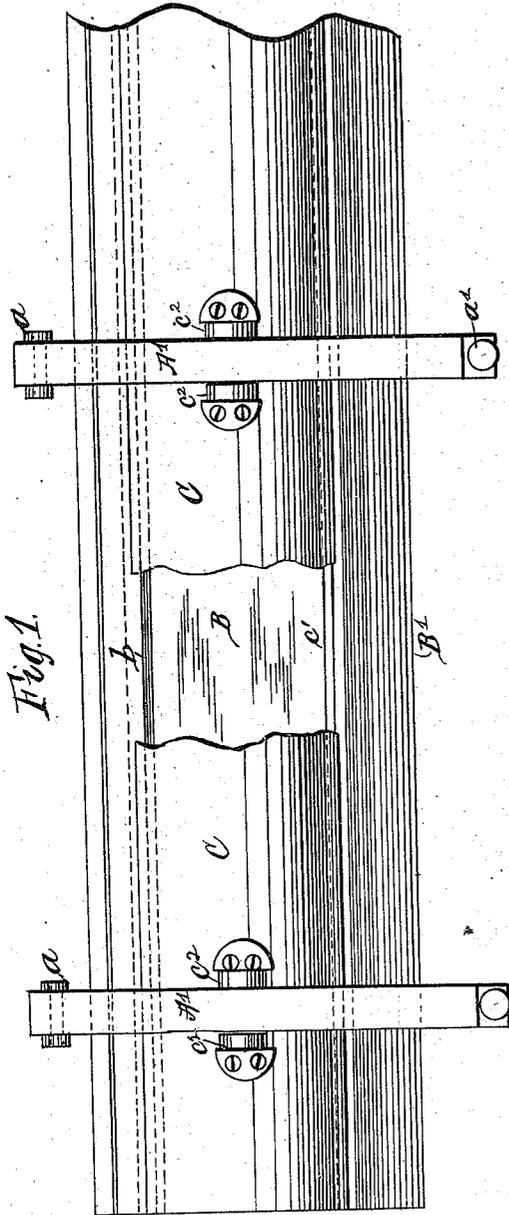


Fig. 1.

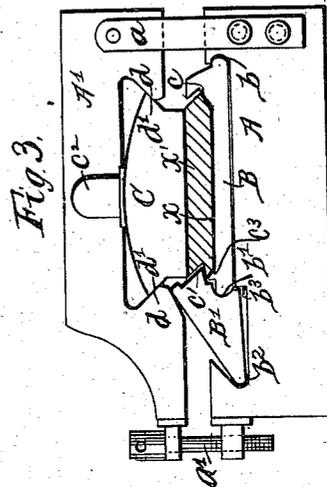


Fig. 3.

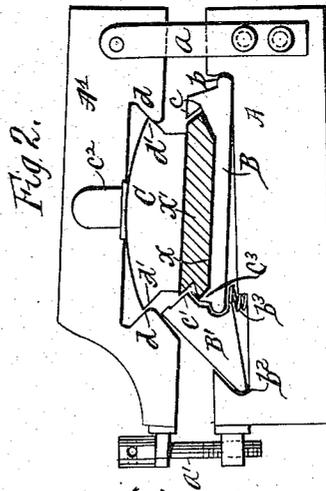


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. BROCK, OF PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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VENEERING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 568,161, dated September 22, 1896.

Application filed March 5, 1894. Renewed July 22, 1896. Serial No. 600,174. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. BROCK, of North Plainfield, county of Somerset, and State of New Jersey, have invented a certain
5 new and useful Improvement in Veneering-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to machines for veneering wainscoting-boards
10 of the form shown in Patent No. 444,042, dated January 6, 1891; and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of parts, as hereinafter set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is
15 a top plan view of a veneering-machine embodying my invention, with a portion broken away to show other parts. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof, showing the position of the parts just prior to closing or clamping down; and
20 Fig. 3 is an end view showing the parts closed or clamped down.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A designates fixed or stationary clamping-jaws, and A' shows movable clamping-jaws having
25 pivotal connection with arms *a*, extended from the fixed jaws A. There may be any desired number of these clamping-jaws arranged at any desired distance apart, and any convenient means may be employed for drawing
30 them together. I have illustrated screws *a'* as one means for this purpose.

B designates a bed-plate or main section of the mold supplied by the fixed jaws A and abutting at its rear edge against shoulders *b*,
35 formed in the jaw A, and at its front edge the bed-plate is seated in a channel *b'* in the other section, B', of the mold, which is adapted to conform the veneer to and press it upon the edge of the board and abuts at its outer
40 edge against shoulders *b*², formed in the fixed jaw.

The bed-plate B and the section B' have a slight vertical movement during the process of veneering, and a spring *b*³, resting on the fixed
45 jaw, supports the adjacent edges of the molds B and B' and raises them somewhat above the fixed jaws at this point. At its rear upper edge the section B' of the mold is provided with an upwardly-inclined flange *c*,
50 designed to press one edge of a veneer X against the tongue of the board X', and with a pro-

jecting bead *c*⁵, which acts as a stop to prevent the veneer from moving out of place as it is pressed upon the board. Section B' is also provided with a bead *c*⁴, which also acts
55 as a stop to retain the veneer in place. The section B' also has a transversely-inclined tongue *c'*, designed to conform the veneer to and press it into the groove of the board.

The section B at its edge adjacent to the
60 section B' is provided with a transversely-inclined abutment *c*³, designed to press the veneer against the bevel of the board, adjacent to its groove. It will be seen that the section B with its flange *c* and abutment *c*³ provides
65 a forming-mold conforming to the outer surface of the board to be veneered. C is a top presser resting on the upper surface of the board and engaged by the movable jaws A'. I have shown this top presser as transversely
70 rounded on its upper surface, which is designed to reduce the frictional resistance between the movable jaws and the top presser C and permit it to turn readily and accommodate itself to the upper surface of the board X'.

75 Steadying-guides *c*² may extend upward from the top presser against the sides of the movable jaws, as shown.

The operation of the machine is as follows:
80 A strip of veneer with proper adhesive applied thereto is laid upon the mold, and its adjacent edges are placed beneath the stop *c*⁴*c*⁵. The board is then laid on the veneer and its tongue also inserted under the stop *c*⁵. The movable jaws and the top presser are then
85 turned into position. A slight pressure at this stage will conform the veneer to the outer surface of the board to be veneered. Sufficient pressure will then be exerted to overcome the resistance of the spring *b*³. The section B
90 will be forced down upon or toward the jaws A, carrying with it the section B', which causes the flange *c* to enter the groove of the board X' and conform the veneer to and press it upon the adjacent surfaces of the board.
95 The spring *b*³ is of sufficient tension to support the sections B and B' until sufficient force has been exerted to conform the veneer to those surfaces of the board adjacent to the section B and to prevent the section B' from
100 being brought into action until after this has been done.

The jaws A' may have projections *d* to engage under lateral projections *d'* of the presser C, so that the presser C may be lifted and thrown back with the movable jaws while inserting or veneering the board.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a veneering-machine the combination with clamping-jaws of a main mold-section one side of which bears against a shoulder upon one of the clamping-jaws, and another mold-section one side of which bears against another shoulder upon one of the clamping-jaws and which is provided with a groove to receive the edge of the main mold-section, and a top presser substantially as specified.

2. In a veneering-mold the combination of clamping-jaws with a mold inclosed therein consisting of three sections, two inclosing three sides of the material to be veneered and yieldingly supported in an open position, and the third section inclosing the remaining side and pressed against the same by one of the clamping-jaws.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 29th day of November, 1893.

WILLIAM E. BROCK.

Witnesses:

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JOSEPHINE A. EPITOE.