(No Model.)

F. L. WILSON.

VENEER CUTTING MACHINE.

No. 244,154. Patented July 12, 1881.

Fig. 1

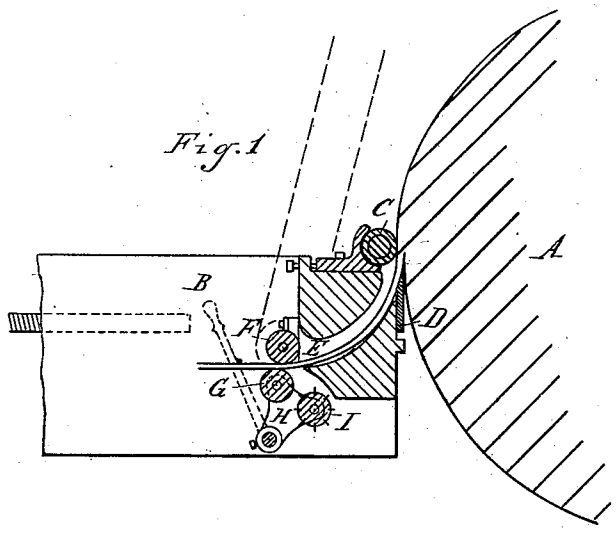
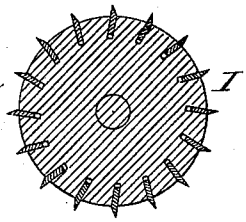


Fig. 2



Attest:
A. Barthel
R. J. Sprague

Inventor:
Fitzland L. Wilson
by Phil. J. Sprague
Atty

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FITZLAND L. WILSON, OF SAGINAW, MICHIGAN.

VENEER-CUTTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 244,154, dated July 12, 1881.

Application filed March 23, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FITZLAND L. WILSON, of Saginaw, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, have invented an Improvement in Veneer-Cutting Machines, of which the following is a specification.

The nature of my invention relates to new and useful improvements in veneer-cutting machines, and is more specially in the nature of an attachment to such veneer-cutting machines which cut so-called "sheet-veneer" from a revolving log, and the object of my improvement is to economize all waste, and also to economically use inferior timber in the manufacture of sheet-veneer.

Defective portions in a log interrupt frequently the continuity of veneer-sheet to an undesirable degree, or the color and grain of certain portions of a log may be unfit for sheet-veneer. With my attachment all such defective sheet is cut up into strips, a large percentage of which will be found serviceable for the manufacture of boxes, &c.

Figure 1 is a vertical central section through the head-block, knife, and log of a veneer-cutting machine of known construction with my attachment in place. Fig. 2 is an enlarged section of the knife-roll.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, A represents the revolving log; B, the head-block; C, the press-roll; D, the knife.

E is the throat through which the sheet-veneer passes on and between the press-rolls F and G, the upper one of which is driven at the same speed as the log, so as to draw the sheet-veneer through the rolls in the same degree of velocity with which it is shaved from the log. Heretofore both these rolls F G have been used in stationary positions. In my improved machine I journal the lower roll, G, in a swinging frame, H.

I is another roll of the same diameter as the roll G, and likewise journaled in the swinging frame H, so that by actuating the swinging frame in the proper manner the roll I can be swung into the exact position of the roll G.

The roll I is provided on its face with a series of knives parallel to its axis, their cutting-edges projecting from the face of the roll sufficiently to cut through the veneer when in the position of the roll G.

In practice, whenever it is desired to cut the sheet-veneer passing from the log into strips the roll I is swung into the position of the roll G. In this position it will be forced to rotate by frictional contact, and its knives will be forced to sever the sheet passing over it into strips. When it is desired to discontinue the operation of the roll I the roll G is moved back into its original position, and the veneer passes on in one continuous strip or sheet.

What I claim as my invention is—

In veneer-cutting machines, the combination of the swinging frame H and roll F, the roll G, and knife-carrying roll I, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

FITZLAND L. WILSON.

Witnesses:
H. S. SPRAGUE,
E. W. ANDREWS.