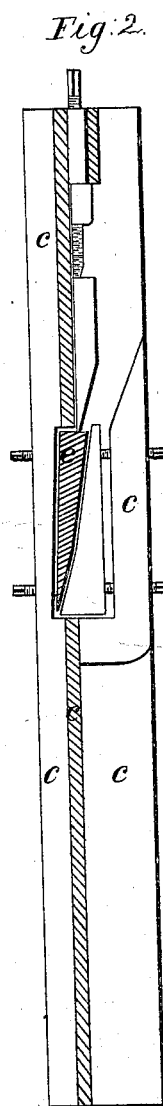
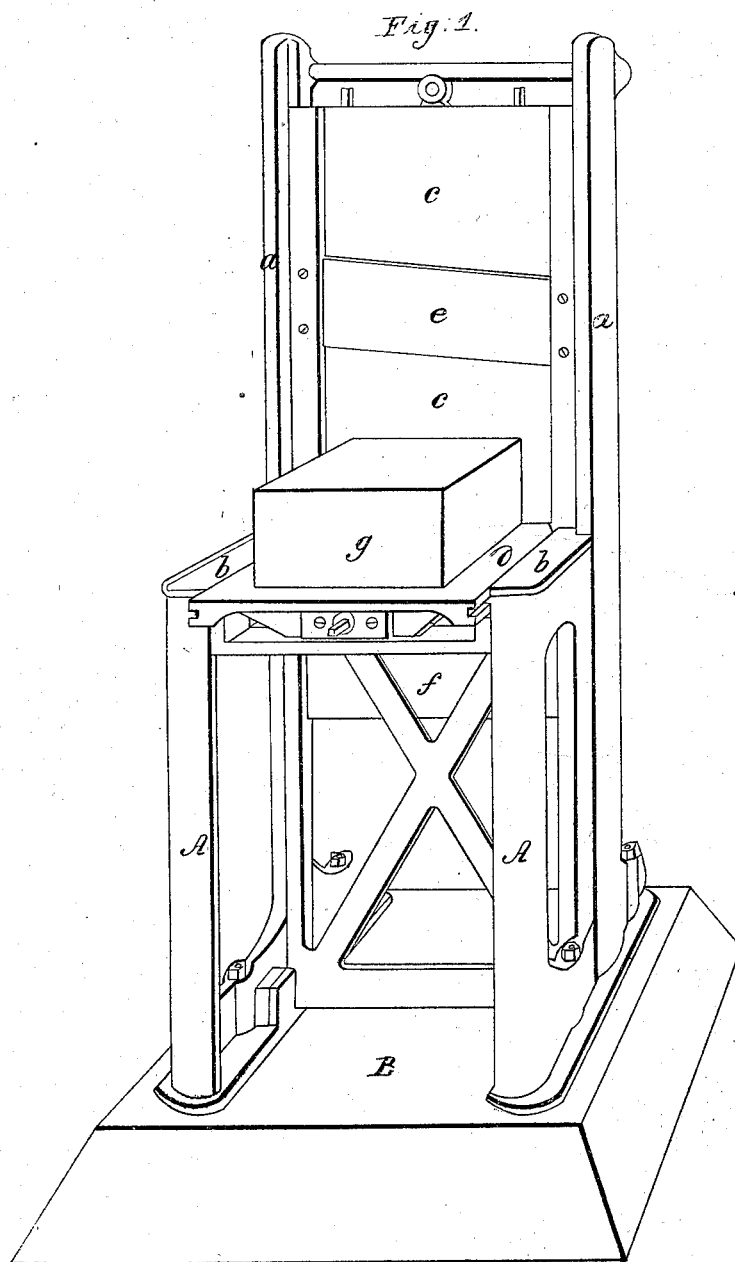


C. Poppenhusen. Sheet 1, 3 Sheets.

Cutting Veneers

N^o 7,512.

Patented Jul. 16, 1850.



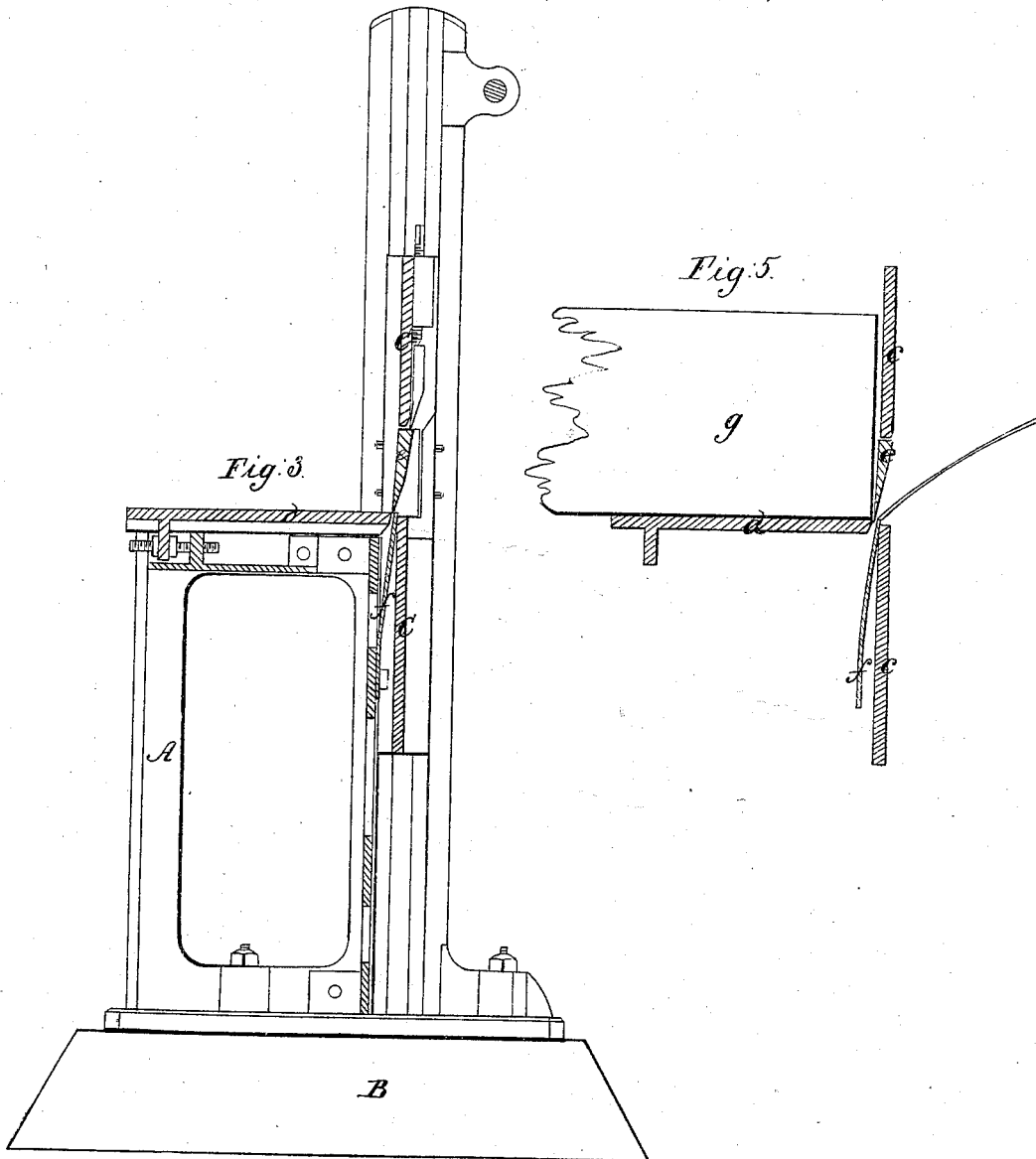
Inventor;
C. Poppenhusen

C. Poppenhusen Sheet 2, 3 Sheets

Cutting Veneers.

N^o 7,512.

Patented Jul 16, 1850.



Inventor;

C. Poppenhusen

C. Poppenhusen. Sheet 3, 3 Sheets.
Cutting Veneers.

No 7,512.

Patented Jul 16, 1850.

Fig. 4.

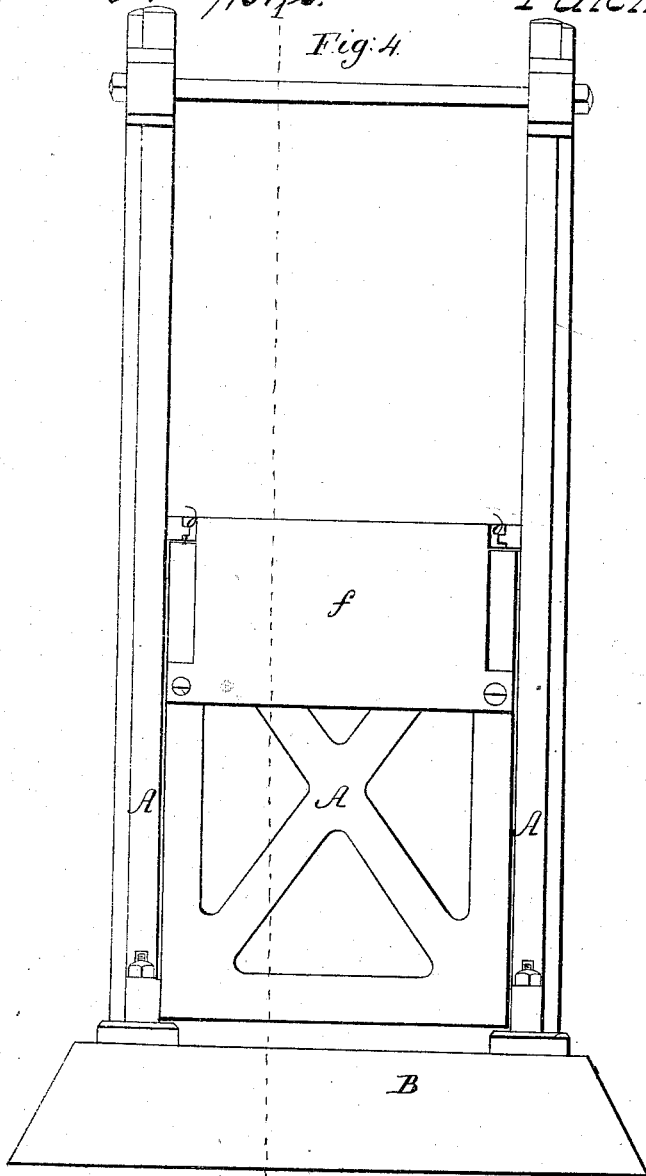


Fig. 6.

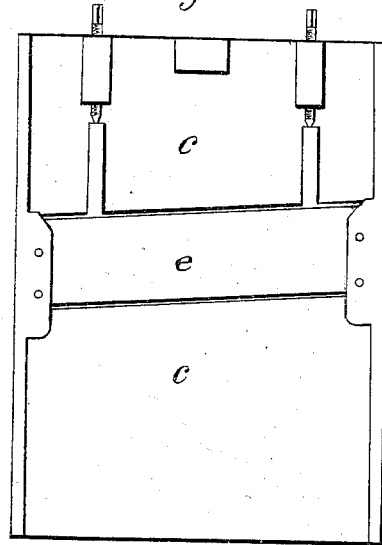
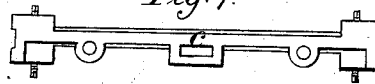


Fig. 7.



Inventor;

C. Poppenhusen

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD POPPENHUSEN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING VENEERS, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 7,512, dated July 16, 1850.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD POPPENHUSEN, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Cutting Wood to Veneers and Thin Boards to a Required Thickness; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description.

The principle of my invention consists in the application of a sliding carriage with knife, the latter fastened in such manner as not to break the veneer or board, and to cut the exact thickness; and the application of a spring so as to cut the wood clearly off and throw the veneer out.

To enable others skilled in the art to use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

There are some features of novelty, which distinguish it from all such as have been previously employed for the same purpose, these consist: first, in shape, positions and movement of the carriage with knife. Secondly, in the application of a spring to prevent injuring the bottom end of the veneer and to throw the veneer out, as shown by the annexed drawings, of which—

Plate I, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine. Plate I, Fig. 2, is a vertical transverse section of the knife carriage with knife. Plate II, Fig. 3, is a vertical transverse section taken at the dotted line 1—2, showing the knife carriage with knife at the end of its stroke. Fig. 4, is a back view of the machine having the knife carriage with knife removed, in order to show more clearly the fastening of the spring to the frame. Fig. 5, is a partial vertical transverse section of those parts, which come in immediate contact with the wood to be cut. Fig. 6, is a back view of the knife carriage with knife, showing the position of the latter. Fig. 7, is a plan, corresponding to the above.

Letters A A show a frame which has a pair of slides *a a* in which the knife carriage *c*, the principal part of the invention moves. *e* shows the knife. The face of it as well as the cutting edge of it remain during the whole stroke in the same required angles with the fibers of the wood, in order to have a proper cutting edge and prevent breaking the fibers of the veneer. The knife projects as far from the surface of the knife carriage as the thickness of the cutting required.

The spring *f* is of nearly the same thickness of the veneer or board to be cut and its one edge is on a level with one edge of the table plate *d* and forming a slide between which the cutting edge of the knife strikes at the end of its stroke. The table *d* moves perpendicular (vertical) to the knife carriage on the slides *b b*.

Literal reference: A A, a frame; B, foundations; *a a*, slides of the frame in which the knife carriage moves; *b b*, slides in which the table plate slides; *c c*, the knife carriage; *d*, table plate; *e*, the knife or planing iron; *f*, the spring; *g*, the wood which is to be cut.

The same letters are used in all figures.

Operation: After the wood *g* which is to be cut either into veneers or thin boards is softened, it is put on the table plate *d*, the knife carriage *c c* is set in motion and the wood by being held against the surface of the knife carriage when it starts its stroke, is cut by the projecting edge of the knife to the required thickness. The spring *f* affords a resting place to the bottom end of the veneer and prevents its splitting away, which would leave in many cases a projecting piece on the bottom end of the wood surface and prevent the whole surface lying closely on the knife carriage at the next stroke, therefore produce cuttings of unequal thickness.

That the above described invention is new and superior to all others for the same purpose is proved by the fact that although the idea of cutting veneers by a knife is not new, but meditated on long since and machines have been constructed and patented for this purpose, but none brought in operation but for a short time as veneers cut were not fit for use, whereas a machine with my invention cuts veneers and thin boards with the greatest regularity and nicety.

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

The application to machines for cutting veneers and thin boards, of a sliding carriage (or gate) with knife and spring, substantially in manner and for the purpose herein described.

C. POPPENHUSEN.

Witnesses:

FR. KÖNIG,
C. W. SCHRAMM,