2. Sheets. Sheet 1.

N. Jenkins,

Carving Wood.

No. 108,027. Patented Oct. 4. 1870.

Fig. 1.

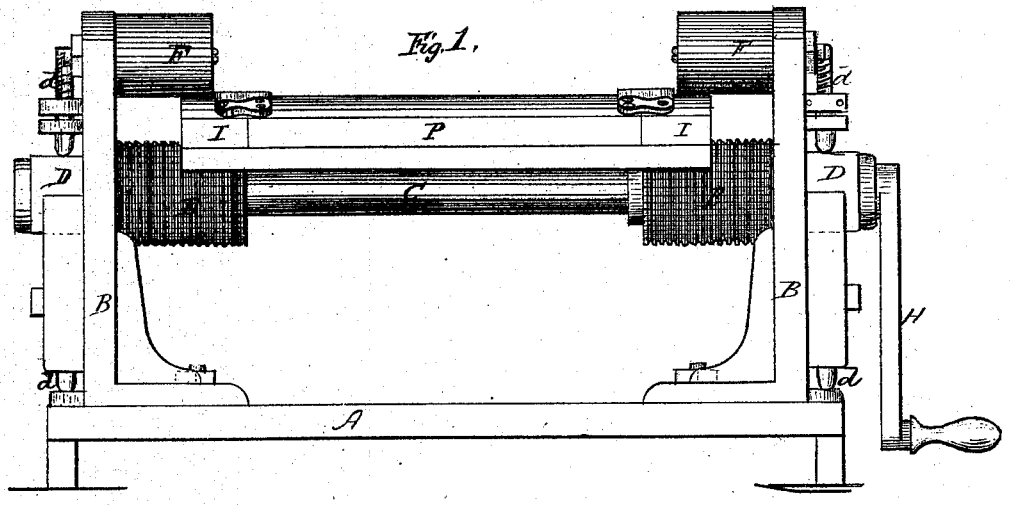
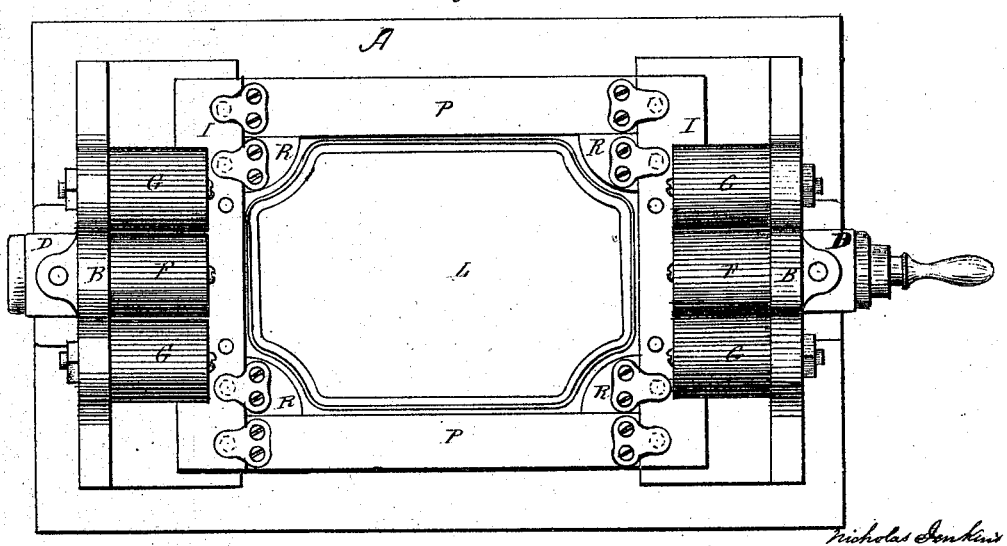


Fig. 2.



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2. Sheets. Sheet. 2.

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No. 108,027. Patented Oct. 4. 1870.

Fig. 3.

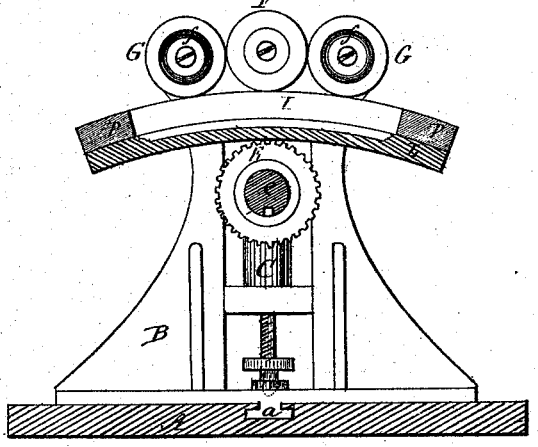
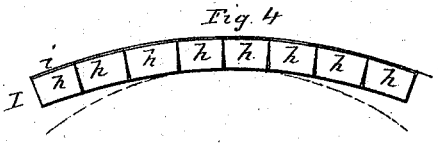
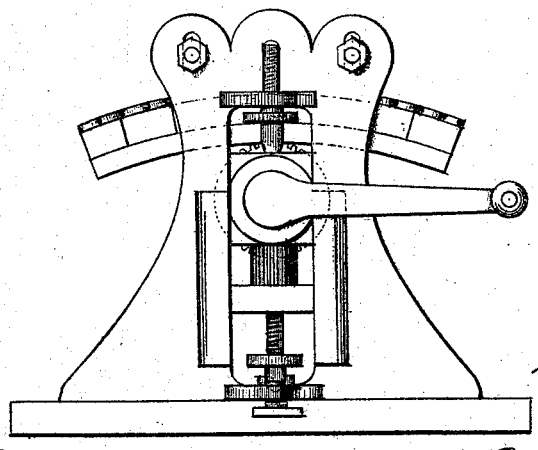


Fig. 4





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NICHOLAS JENKINS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 108,027, dated October 4, 1870; antedated September 24, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN PANELING-MACHINES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NICHOLAS JENKINS, of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement in Wood-paneling Machine; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent in—

Figure 1, a side view;

Figure 2, a top view;

Figure 3, a transverse section;

Figure 4, the end of the form; and in

Figure 5, the manner of adjustment to different forms of surface.

This invention relates to an improvement in the machine for making molding patented to me, and dated August 6, 1867, the object being to adapt the said machine to molding or paneling upon a concave or convex surface. To this end,

My invention consists—

First, in the construction of the form or pattern, so that it may be curved to the desired shape of the surface to be wrought.

Second, in a device for feeding the work, upon which the said form is placed, so as to properly present the work to the cutter.

A represents the bed of my machine, patented as above, through the center of which a groove, *a*, extends, by means of which (or by other suitable device) the standards B B are fixed to the said bed, the said standards supporting the guiding or feeding apparatus, which consists of a central shaft, C, fixed in bearings D, the said bearings being adjustable vertically, by screws *d d*, above and below, the bearings working in suitable guides to retain the said shaft in its central position, and resting upon a spring, C′, as seen in figs. 3 and 5.

Upon the said shaft toothed or roughened cylinders, E, are placed, by means of which the work is moved transversely over the shaft C.

Above the said shaft, and in standards D, are placed, upon a fixed center, cylinders F F, these being centrally over the shaft C, as seen in fig. 3, and upon either side of the said cylinder F I arrange other cylinders, G G, (see figs. 2 and 3,) the said cylinders G G being upon adjustable centers, so as to be raised or lowered, as seen in fig. 5.

The cylinders G G are made elastic by the introduction of an India-rubber cylinder, *f*, into each, as seen in fig. 3, the said India-rubber cylinder yielding slightly to any pressure which may be brought to bear upon the said cylinders G G.

The shaft C is turned by a crank, H, which is applied and used in place of the crank for giving the transverse motion in my original machine, the transverse table being made fast.

The ends I of the form are constructed as seen in fig. 4, that is to say, in several parts or pieces, *h*, and these parts or pieces plated upon one surface with suitable metal, *i*, so as to secure the several parts together. This construction allows of the said ends being bent or curved to the desired shape.

The operation of this device is as follows:

Supposing, as in figs. 3 and 4, L to represent the panel, which is to be wrought upon its convex surface. The ends I are placed and secured upon the panel, as in figs. 1 and 2, conforming to the shape of the surface. Then the sides P are in like manner fixed to the surface in the proper position, and the corners R, or other device for ornamentation, are introduced. Then the panel, with the form, is passed between the center cylinder F, over the cylinders E, they being first adjusted to the proper distance apart. Then the cylinders G are pressed down onto the surface, as seen in fig. 3, and secured.

The three cylinders F, G, and G, at each end above, and the cylinder E below, retain the panel in the form in the desired position, the cutter working centrally over the shaft C.

By turning the shaft C, the panel, with the form, is moved transversely, and a longitudinal movement is given by moving the bed in the usual manner. Therefore, by the combined movement of the shaft C and the longitudinal movement of the bed, a universal movement is given to the panel, so as to present the panel to the cutter, whatever may be its shape.

Any slight irregularities upon the surfaces of the panel or form are compensated for by the springs C′, and also by the elasticity of the cylinders G.

I have represented the panel as being wrought upon its convex surface; but it will be readily seen that, to work the panel upon the concave surface, it is only necessary to place the form upon that surface and adjust the cylinders accordingly. Therefore, by this device, irregular surfaces may be wrought with equal facility as plain surfaces.

I claim as my invention—

1. The form I, constructed in several parts, and the said parts secured together by the plate *i*, so as to be bent or curved into the desired form, substantially as set forth.

2. The shaft C, provided with cylinders E, and combined with the cylinders F and G G and a curved or irregular form, so as to give to the work a transverse movement, substantially as set forth.

3. In the construction of the cylinders G, the elastic cylinder *f*, substantially as described.

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