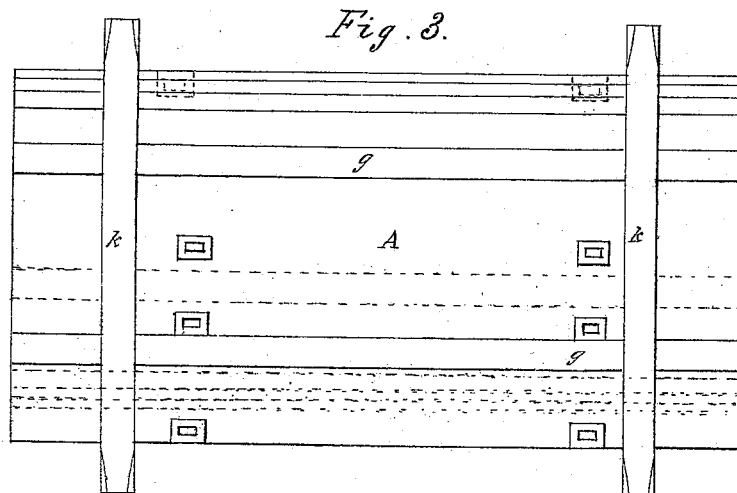
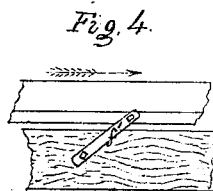
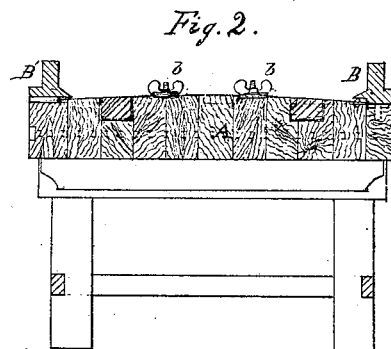
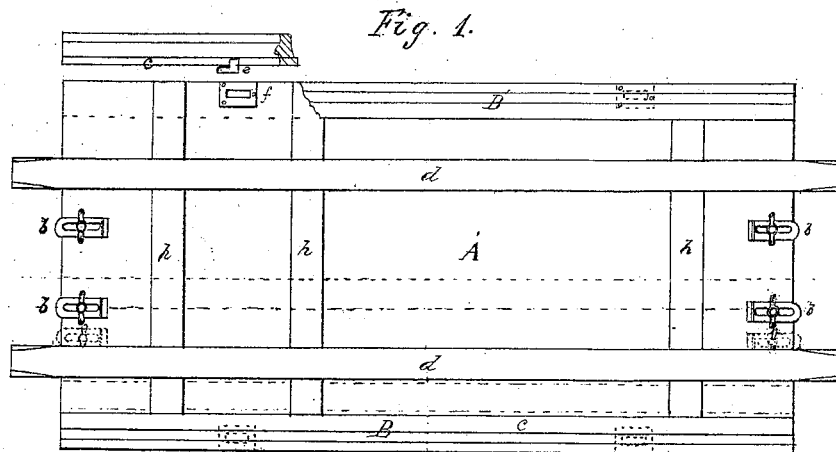


JOHN W. BOUGHTON & E. C. HUSSEY.
 Improvement in Tables for Making Wainscoting.
 No. 114,907. Patented May 16, 1871.



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Letters Patent No. 114,907, dated May 16, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN TABLES FOR MAKING WAINSCOTING.

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

We, JOHN W. BOUGHTON and ELISHA CHAS. HUSSEY, both of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Apparatus to be used in the Manufacture of Portable Wainscoting and Floor-Covering, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention is designed to facilitate the labor and reduce the cost of the manufacture of the material known as portable wainscoting and floor-covering; and

It consists in the peculiar construction of a table of ordinary height, supported on a suitable frame, having a top formed of thick plank, preferably made in narrow strips and bolted through, presenting a solid surface, and a face preferably convex in cross-section, said top being provided with clamps and set-screws at the ends to confine the material horizontally, and with clamping-rails at the sides, which hold the ends of the slats from rising, while a guide is provided for the edge, enabling the slats to be selected, and the imperfect pieces rejected before gluing, said top being also provided with longitudinal and transverse grooves or gains at suitable distances apart, which receive removable bars, on which the material, when glued, is lifted and removed to dry, all as hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the table with a portion of the side bar B removed and arranged for the making of floor-covering of the width of thirty-six inches;

Figure 2 is a transverse section of the same; and

Figure 3, a plan view of the table with the side bars removed, and adapted to the making of "ribands" or other long pieces of the covering.

Figure 4 is a detached position of the bed and one of the side rails, showing a device for tightening the rail upon the ends of the slats.

The manner of using our improved table is as follows:

The slats, consisting of narrow strips of uniform width and thickness, usually walnut and ash or other contrasting colors, are placed upon the table A, as shown in fig. 1, with the faced sides down. They are first laid diagonally, and the two colors or sorts arranged to alternate each other for effect, when they are partially turned so as to lie transversely of the table, and the space between the clamps *b b b b* entirely filled.

In placing them across the table one end of the series of slats is received under the rebate *c* of the side rail B, which rail serves both to hold them down and to form a guide to keep the ends even.

The opposite ends are also held under the rail B', which, instead of having a rebate, is plain, but elevated about the thickness of the slats above the surface of the table. This enables the operator to remove, by sliding out under this rail, any defective slats. The edges of the slats, being smooth and true,

are then brought into close contact by driving up the clamps *b b b b* and fixing them by means of set-screws, which hold them.

The cloth or canvas which forms the back of the material when completed is then spread on by passing a roller, on which it is wound, from one end of the table to the other, glue being applied in advance of it by an attendant.

The cloth being pressed closely upon the glue to insure adhesion at all points, the side rails B B are removed, and the two attendants, starting one at each end of the table, simultaneously raise the two lifting-bars *d d*, and the wainscoting is thereby lifted from the table and laid on a rack to dry.

The bars being returned and the side rails replaced, the work of forming another sheet progresses in the same manner as before.

A narrower width of wainscoting is formed by changing one of the side rails to the position shown in dotted lines of fig. 3.

The rails are held by hooks *e*, fig. 1, projecting downward from the under side, which enter slotted plates *f* in the table, and are engaged by a slight longitudinal movement of the rail, enabling them to be easily detached when required. They may also be fastened on by hinges or by inclined bars *f'*, fig. 4, in which one end is pivoted to the side of the table and the other to the rail, and the tightening effected by an endwise movement of the side rail in the direction of the arrow. The equivalent of this would be that of affixing to the table and rail projections with their contiguous faces so inclined that a slight endwise motion would bring them more closely together. By these and equivalent means great pressure can be brought upon the ends of the slats, holding them firmly in place.

For some purposes it is necessary to make the floor-covering in strips of considerable length, as of the length of the table, which is usually from ten to sixteen feet. This is done by removing the lifting-bars *d d* and filling the grooves which they occupy with pieces *g g*, fig. 3, which, by the removal of similar strips, *h h*, fig. 1, admits of the use of transverse lifting-bars *k k*, fig. 3, when the slats are placed longitudinally and the process performed in other respects, as before described.

The side rails are covered with zinc on the side exposed, so that the glue will not adhere to them.

The table may, if preferred, be made with interstices left between the strips of plank which compose the lid, in the form of a rack.

We prefer to form the top of the table slightly convex in cross-section, so that the slats will be bent by the tightening of the side rails, by which the natural

elasticity of the wood serves to hold them more firmly in place, and thus prevented from bulging up in the center.

This table forms a very complete apparatus for arranging and gluing the various widths and lengths of this material, facilitating the several processes, and enabling the work to be accomplished with greater rapidity, fewer assistants, and in less space than could otherwise be done.

Instead of forming the rebate *c* in the side rail *B*, a strip or cleat, *i*, shown in the fragmentary sections of fig. 2, may be nailed or otherwise secured to the table top, and the side rail be formed plain on its under side with the same effect.

We claim as our invention—

1. A table constructed as herein described, with longitudinal and transverse grooves to receive the lifting-bars *d d k k*, and provided with the clamps *b b b b* and clamping side rails *B B'*, combined and arranged substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. In a table for manufacturing portable wainscoting, the transversely curved surface of the table *A*, combined and operating in connection with the side rails *B B'*, with or without the rebate *c*, substantially as herein shown and described.

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