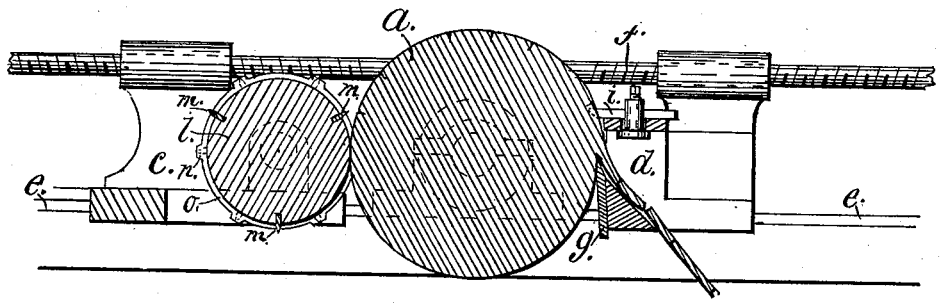
(No Model.)

J. R. ALLGIRE.

VENEER DISH BLANK MACHINE.

No. 261,120. Patented July 18, 1882.

Fig. 2.



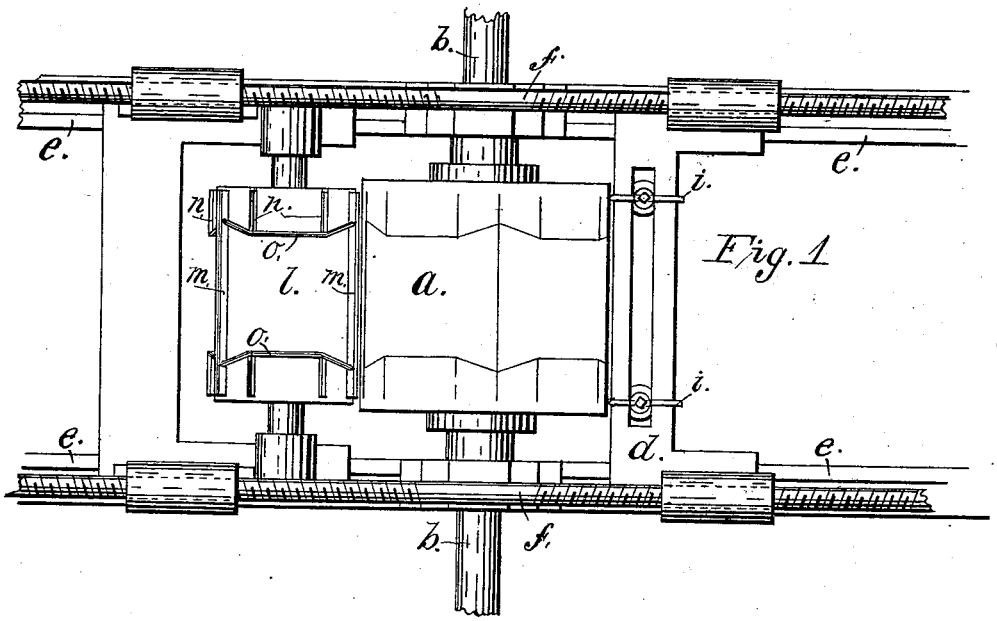


Fig. 1

WITNESSES:

Chas. P. Hood.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES R. ALLGIRE, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, ASSIGNOR TO THE ALLGIRE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

VENEER-DISH-BLANK MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,120, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed March 23, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES R. ALLGIRE, a resident of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Veneer-Dish-Blank Machines, of which the following is a specification, having reference to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to an improvement in machines for making veneer dish-blanks, whereby the form of said blanks is cut and scores for bending are made in the surface of a cylindrical block before the veneer is cut therefrom.

It consists in the construction of the die for making, cutting, and scoring said forms, whereby the die is prevented from cutting too deep, and in the general construction and arrangement of parts, whereby blanks cut to a proper form and properly scored for bending into shape are cut continuously from a revolving cylindrical block.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my invention.

Figure 1 is a plan. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section.

Like letters refer to the same parts in both figures.

a represents a cylindrical block of wood, which is firmly held endwise and centrally between the spindles *b*, in the manner usual in veneer-machines. Two frames, *c d*, are arranged to slide upon ways *e e e e*. Said frames are connected at each end by right and-left screws *f f*, which, by their simultaneous revolution, cause frames *c* and *d* to simultaneously approach or recede from block *a*. Frame *d* carries a veneer-knife, *g*, for shaving off veneers from block *a*, and adjustable spurs *i i* for cutting said veneers to the proper length. Frame *c* carries in suitable bearings a metallic cylinder, *l*, which revolves by frictional contact with block *a*. Firmly set in grooves in the surface of cylinder *l* are longitudinal cutting-knives *m* and *n* and transverse scoring-knives *o o*. Knives *m* and *n* project above the surface of the cylinder just the thickness of the veneer to be cut from block *a*, while knives *o* project only about one-half as high, the purpose of knives *m* being to separate the blanks from each other and the purpose of knives *n* to cut clear through or slit the blanks a short distance from each end, for the purpose of forming the ends of the dish. The purpose of knives *o* is to cut or score the blanks about half through, so that they will bend in the proper places. It is important that knives *m* and *n* do not cut farther into the log than just the thickness of the dish-blanks, because the cuts for the blanks in successive layers of veneer do not come directly under those in the preceding layers, and a partial cut in the wrong place would cause the dish to crack in drying, and it is for this reason, also, that it is important that cylinder *l* must revolve by frictional contact with block *a*, so that the surface of the cylinder will form a backing to prevent the possibility of variation in the depth to which the knives penetrate the block, and also to insure the same width of blanks without regard to the diameter of block *a*. At the points of intersection between knives *n* and scoring-knives *o*, knives *o* are for a short space of the same height as knives *n*. This is for the purpose of cutting clear through the blank at this point, to prevent the dish from splitting at the bottom corners during the process of drying.

The operation of my machine is as follows: Frames *c* and *d* are caused to approach block *a* by means of screws *f* until cylinder *l* and knife *g* come strongly in contact with block *a*. Block *a* is revolved by spindles *b*, between the ends of which it is clamped. As block *a* revolves, cylinder *d* is also revolved by contact therewith, and the form of the dish-blank is impressed or cut in the surface of the block *a* as it revolves, the length of the blanks being determined by the spurs *i i*, which also cut into the block as it turns against them. As the block continues to revolve, knife *g* shaves a veneer off, and the dish-blanks fall separated and scored ready for folding into shape.

I am aware that veneer-dish-blank machines in which the form of the blank was cut in the face of a block with parallel surfaces, and a veneer then cut off said surface by a sliding veneer-knife, is not new, a patent for such a machine having been issued to me May 18, 1880, and I do not herein claim anything therein shown.

I am also aware that veneer dish-blanks have

been cut from a sheet of veneer by passing said sheet under or between rolls having cutting and scoring knives on their surfaces, and I do not claim such a device; but

I claim as my invention—

In a veneer-dish-blank machine, a cylinder revolved by frictional contact with the log, and having set in its surface two sets of knives, constructed to cut into the face of the log to different depths, for the purpose described, a knife for separating the veneer from the log, and a mechanism for causing said cylinder and said separating-knife to simultaneously approach the log, all combined substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

JAMES R. ALLGIRE.

Witnesses:
JOHN P. WOOD,
H. P. HOOD.