

N. G. SÖRENSEN.
MANUFACTURE OF BOARDS FROM LOGS OF WOOD.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 27, 1904.

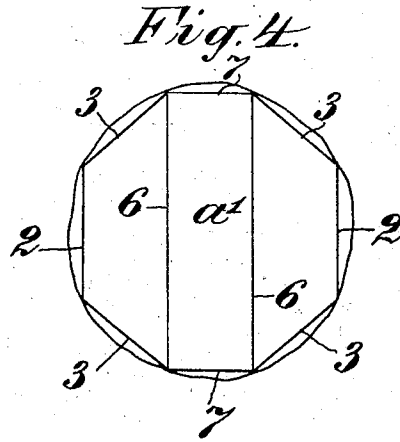
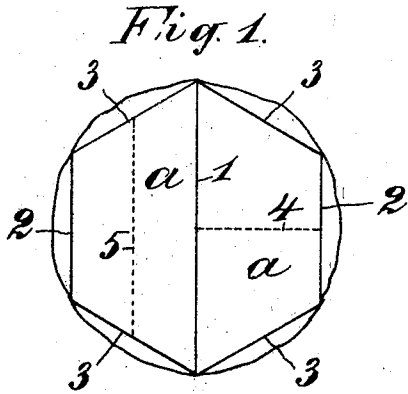


Fig. 2.

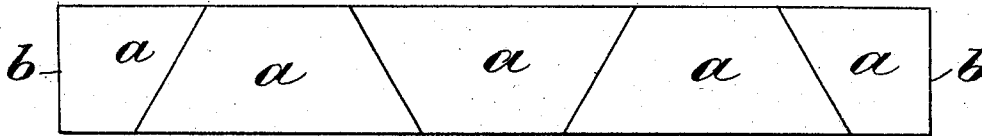


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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 By his Attorney, *Henry Bennett*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NIELS GEORG SÖRENSEN, OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

MANUFACTURE OF BOARDS FROM LOGS OF WOOD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 781,376, dated January 31, 1905.

Application filed June 27, 1904. Serial No. 214,351.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NIELS GEORG SÖRENSEN, a subject of the King of Sweden and Norway, and a resident of Blasieholmstorg 11, Stockholm, in the Kingdom of Sweden, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Boards from Round Logs of Wood, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to the formation of flat or plane boards of any desired width from logs of relatively small diameter with the minimum of waste of the material; and it consists, essentially, in first slabbing the log on opposite sides to produce parallel faces, the slabs being thick enough to provide faces of reasonable minimum width, then slitting the log with one or more cuts parallel with the faces produced by slabbing to produce a plurality of boards of uniform thickness, then removing the bark and irregularities on the edges of the boards by bevel cuts, the bevels having like angles on opposite edges of the boards on all the boards and the bevels on opposite edges of each board having opposite inclinations, and, finally, securing the boards together edge to edge, the broader faces of adjacent boards being turned in opposite directions, as will be hereinafter explained.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the invention, Figure 1 shows the end of a round log with lines designating the cuts, and Figs. 2 and 3 are views showing the ends of broad boards formed from the narrow beveled boards cut from the log. Fig. 4 illustrates a further adaptation of the invention.

Referring to Fig. 1, which shows the end of a round log, 1 designates a cut which splits the log in halves, and 2 2 designate slabbing cuts parallel with the cut 1. These cuts form two boards *a a*. These boards are beveled at their edges by cuts 3, the bevels all being equal and only enough taken off to remove the bark and unevenness. The boards thus produced are fitted together edge to edge, as shown in Fig. 2, and secured by any known means—as with glue, for example. Obviously the narrower face of one board will be on the same

side as the broader face of the board next adjacent, so as to make the like bevels match. The edges of the compound board of Fig. 2 may be squared, as at *b* in this figure, by dividing a board *a* as indicated by the dotted line 4 in Fig. 1. Obviously the boards *a* can be made thinner by dividing them at their middles along lines parallel to the lines 1 and 2. Such a cut is indicated by the dotted line 5 in Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 shows a broad board made up of the thinner boards so produced. Obviously the boards nearest the slabbing cuts 2 will be the narrower. Fig. 4 shows the same, but also shows how a square-edged board *a'* may be taken from the center of the log by two parallel cuts 6 6 and edging cuts 7 7.

This method of cutting boards from a log is especially economical in the case of logs of small diameter, which cannot be cut to advantage by the ordinary method, and although the joints are all bevel this does not preclude matching or tongueing and grooving.

It will be noted that the cuts forming the bevels, as 3, all conform in inclination to the natural bevel produced on the edges of the boards by the rounded surface of the log.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described method of producing boards from round logs, which consists in removing slabs from opposite sides of the log by parallel cuts, slitting the slabbed log longitudinally parallel with the slabbed faces, for producing a plurality of boards of uniform thickness, then beveling the edges of said boards uniformly, but following the opposite inclinations of the natural bevel thereon, and then fitting and securing said boards together edge to edge, the broader face of one board being turned in the same direction as the narrower face of that adjacent.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses:

NIELS GEORG SÖRENSEN.

Witnesses:

AUG. SÖRENSEN,
ROBERT APELGREN.