

B. C. ROCKWELL.
COMPOSITE LUMBER.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 5, 1920.

1,409,410.

Patented Mar. 14, 1922.

Fig. 1

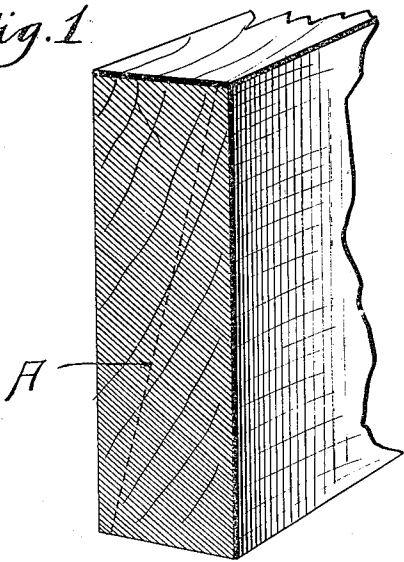


Fig. 2

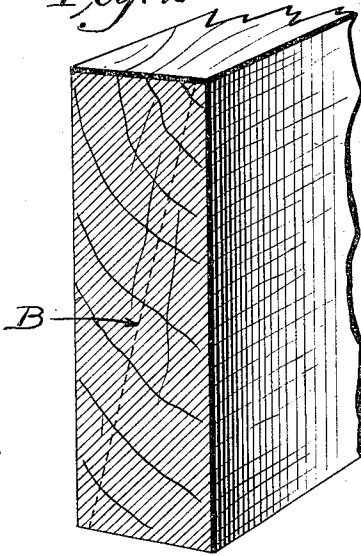


Fig. 3

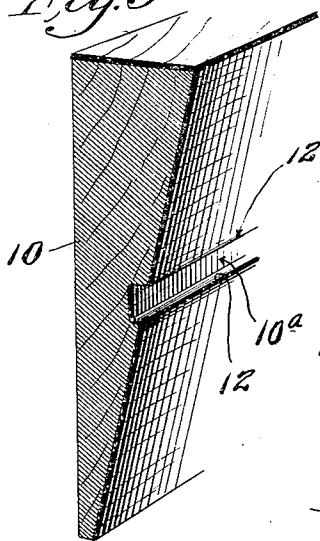


Fig. 4

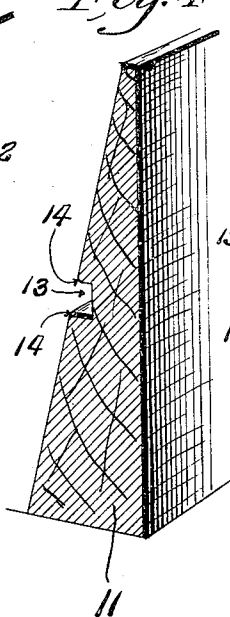


Fig. 5

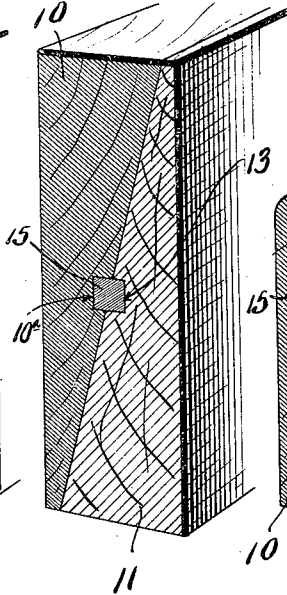
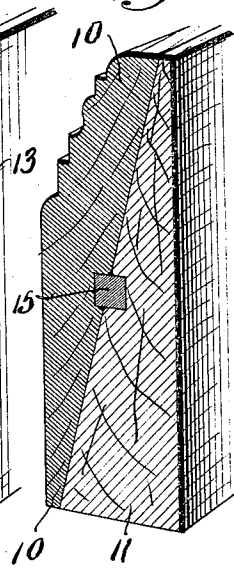


Fig. 6



Inventor
Byrd C. Rockwell
By *J. H. Brownlee, Atty.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRD C. ROCKWELL, OF CAMDEN, ARKANSAS.

COMPOSITE LUMBER.

1,409,410.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 14, 1922.

Application filed February 5, 1920. Serial No. 356,426.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BYRD C. ROCKWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Camden, Arkansas, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Composite Lumber, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to composite lumber, the principal object of my invention being to produce by a relatively simple, economical and easily practiced method, lumber of the particular class that is generally used for finishing the interior of buildings and for trimming door and window openings.

It is to a large extent the present practice to use high grade hardwood lumber for finishing and trimming the interior of buildings and as there is a growing scarcity of the desired kinds and grades of lumber, the cost of finishing stock to the consumer is relatively high.

The greater portion of lumber used for interior trim and finish requires one clear face and one clear edge, and I propose to produce satisfactory finishing lumber by combining a section of high grade straight-grained stock with a core or backing strip of low grade or soft lumber, and as the latter is concealed when the completed stock is applied for use, it can be made up from any low grade and consequently inexpensive stock.

By way of illustration, it may be stated that by practicing my invention, I am able to combine one hundred dollars (\$100.00) worth of high grade finishing lumber with ten dollars (\$10.00) worth of low grade core and produce an amount of high grade finishing stock which for all practical purposes is in every way equal to two hundred dollars (\$200.00) worth of high grade finishing lumber, such increase being accomplished with a relatively small expense for labor and glue.

My invention contemplates the formation of similar strips or pieces from high grade finishing material and inexpensive low grade material, and the combining and uniting of two strips of different materials through the use of a suitable adhesive such as the well-known weather-proof glue now in general use, the dividing line or joint between

the two pieces of different material being diagonally disposed with respect to the side faces of the completed stock so as to form the finished stock with one clear face and one clear edge.

My invention further consists in the various features hereinafter set forth, pointed out in the claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a short section of high grade finishing lumber that is used in the formation of the composite lumber contemplated by my improved method.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a short section of low grade or inexpensive lumber utilized in carrying out my invention.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a short section of the high grade stock after the same has been cut and ready to be assembled with the low grade or inexpensive stock.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a short section of the low grade or inexpensive stock, the same being cut and formed so as to be applied to the high grade stock.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a short section of finishing lumber constructed in accordance with my invention.

Figure 6 is a perspective view similar to Figure 5 and showing the combined stock moulded along the corner of the high grade material.

In the production of finishing lumber by my improved method, a piece of straight grained high grade finishing lumber, as illustrated in Figure 1, is divided lengthwise along the diagonally disposed line A, thereby forming two strips of uniform size and each strip being substantially triangular in cross section.

A piece of inexpensive low grade lumber that has the same width and thickness as the high grade material is divided lengthwise along the dotted line B, Figure 2, thereby producing a pair of strips of low grade material which are of equal size and each piece substantially triangular in cross section.

Each triangular strip of high grade material and which may be designated by the numeral 10 is, now provided on its inner or inclined face with a longitudinally disposed groove or channel 10^a, and the corners of the material at the edges of this groove or channel are slightly rounded or beveled as designated by 12. (See Fig. 3). Likewise the

triangular strips 11 of low grade material are provided on their inner or beveled faces with longitudinally disposed grooves or channels 13 and the corners of the material at the edges of these channels being slightly rounded off or beveled as designated by 14. (See Fig. 4).

The inner or beveled faces of the strips 10 and 11 and the surfaces within the grooves or channels 10^a and 13 are now coated with a suitable adhesive such as the well-known weather-proof glue now in general use, and in bringing these glue coated faces together, a tongue strip 15, preferably of wood, is positioned in the coinciding grooves or channels 10^a and 13. This tongue strip is utilized for the purpose of preventing the pieces 10 and 11 from slipping one upon the other when the glue coated faces are brought together and while the pieces are being pressed together during the drying period. This tongue strip is preferably square in cross section and it may extend the entire length of the completed piece of material or a number of short sections may be utilized and arranged at suitable distances apart.

The rounded or beveled corners of the grooves or channels in the pieces 10 and 11 enable the tongue strips to be readily positioned in the grooves while the parts of the completed stock are being assembled. Thus when the pieces of high grade and low grade materials have been properly assembled and the glue or adhesive has thoroughly dried, a piece of finishing lumber such as is illustrated in Figure 5 is produced, and the section of high grade material is arranged in said piece so as to produce one clear edge and one clear face. These clear faces are disposed at right angles to each other and the corner between said faces can be moulded in any desired shape, as illustrated in Figure 6, thereby forming ornamental finishing lumber such as is ordinarily used for baseboards, wall finishing strips, and the like.

Lumber manufactured in accordance with my invention does not present an exposed glue line on its face or edge, and for this reason the finished stock can be readily moulded without danger of injury or rapid wear to the moulding bits.

By combining differently graded strips of

the same wood, a finished piece of stock may be produced that has two clear edges and one clear face, but in following this practice, the core or backing strip must be formed from lumber which is graded to present one clear edge.

While I have shown the grooves or channels 10^a and 13 as being located at points approximately halfway between the edges of the strips in which they are formed, it will be understood that the location of said grooves may vary as desired, and where they might interfere with the relatively deep moulded cut along the central portion of the face of the stock, it is, of course, desirable to form the grooves adjacent to the wider edge of the high grade material and adjacent to the narrow edge of the low grade material or backing strip.

While in the foregoing description I have referred to the lumber produced by my improved methods as being particularly applicable for interior finishing and trimming purposes, it will be understood that lumber produced in accordance with my invention can be advantageously used wherever high grade wood finished surfaces are desired.

My improved method may be easily practiced and one of the particular advantageous results attained through its use is the economical production of high grade finishing material.

I claim:

1. A rectangular finishing strip comprising a substantially triangular strip of one grade of material, a second substantially triangular strip of another and different grade of material, and means interposed between the contiguous inclined faces of said strips for permanently securing them together.

2. A rectangular finishing strip comprising a substantially triangular strip of one grade of material, a second substantially triangular strip of another and different grade of material, and medially arranged anchoring means interposed between the contiguous inclined faces of said strips for permanently securing them together.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature this 2nd day of February, 1920.

BYRD C. ROCKWELL.