

(No Model.)

W. F. DEWEESE.
METHOD OF MAKING WOOD CARVINGS.

No. 498,158.

Patented May 23, 1893.

Fig. 1.

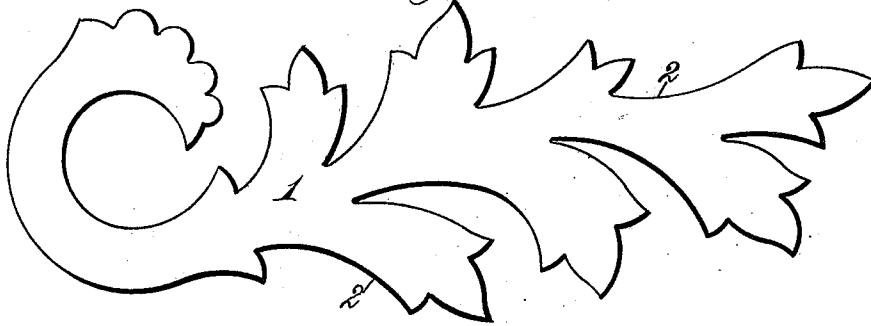


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

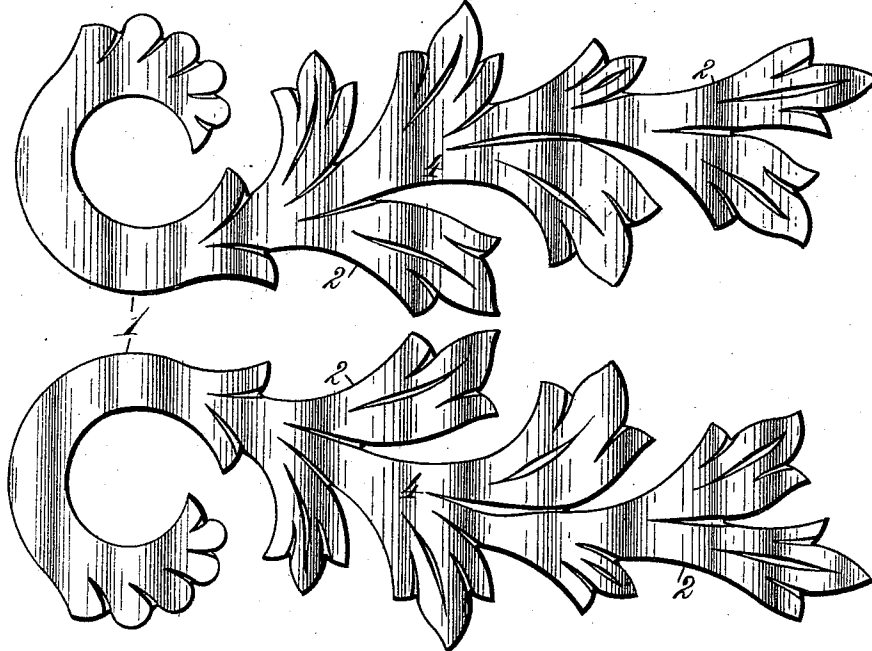


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. DEWEESE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
PARKER C. LIDELL, OF SAME PLACE.

METHOD OF MAKING WOOD CARVINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 498,158, dated May 23, 1893.

Application filed December 14, 1892. Serial No. 455,148. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. DEWEESE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Making Wood Carvings, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to methods of carving wood for the manufacture of ornamental wood-trimmings, or carvings.

It is the purpose of my present invention to provide a novel and simple art, method, or process of manufacture, whereby carvings may be produced in duplicate, triplicate, or other multiple, from a single block, board, strip, or other integral, or unitary, piece of wood, or other suitable material, without the use of the chisel and without the necessity of employing skilled artisans to complete said carvings in a finished and artistic condition, ready for use.

It is the purpose of my invention, in other words, to provide a simple, rapid, and economical art, method, or process, for the manufacture of ornamental carvings, consisting in forming any preferred ornamental pattern in outline, by sawing, or otherwise shaping, said outline in a board, strip, plate, or block, of wood, or other suitable material, of any suitable thickness, and then separating or dividing said board, strip, plate, or block, by a cut which follows a line of double flexure, or, in other words, a waving line, lying wholly between the opposite, flat, and parallel faces of the board, strip, plate, or block, every line lying in the plane of division, or separation, intersecting the outlined edge of the formed pattern substantially at right angles thereto, whereby two duplicate patterns are formed each having any preferred ornamental outline or edge and each presenting an exterior surface of double, or alternating, flexure; or, composed of curved portions in low relief, alternating with curved depressions of substantially similar curvature; said surfaces forming highly ornamental carvings for panels and other purposes, without requiring the employment of carving-tools, in the hands of skilled artisans, to finish, or complete, the exterior, or exposed faces of the carvings.

It is my purpose, finally, to provide a novel art, method, or process of producing wood carvings in duplicate, or other multiple, by cutting, sawing, or otherwise forming the outline, or boundary, of said ornamental pattern in a board, plate, block, or other form of any suitable material, and then dividing or separating the outlined portion by cutting, sawing, or otherwise dividing the same, in a plane or planes of double flexure, or curvature, lying between the opposite flat faces of the outlined portion; whereby two or more substantially similar carvings are produced, having their exposed faces formed in alternating projections and depressions of opposite curvature, two of said exposed faces being formed by each single cut.

My invention consists in the novel art, method, or process and in the novel product thereof, hereinafter fully explained and then particularly pointed out and defined in the claims which follow this specification.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and practice my said invention and to make, construct, and use the novel product thereof, I will proceed to explain said process and product in detail, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view showing the first essential step in my said novel process. Fig. 2 is a view showing the second step therein. Fig. 3 is a face view of the exterior, or exposed faces of the duplicate carvings produced by following the steps shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a view showing the same method, or process, applied to a plate, or strip of such thickness as to permit of the production of carvings in multiple, such, for example, as the quadruplicate parts shown.

In the said drawings the reference numeral 1 indicates an outlined cutting, or pattern, formed from a plate, board, strip, or block, of wood, or other suitable material, of proper thickness, the cut by which the outlined pattern, is formed being made by a jig-saw, band-saw, or other suitable tool, whereby a single, integral pattern is produced having outlines, or bounding edges, which substantially correspond with the outline, or tracing, of the pat-

tern, or design, selected. This outlined edge, which is indicated by the numeral 2, is formed by a cut or cuts made substantially at right angles with the flat, parallel faces of the board, strip, or plate, of suitable material, from which the pattern is formed. The said board, plate, or strip may be of any preferred thickness, but ordinarily I prefer to use the same of about one and one-half inches thickness, whereby I can produce, at the same time, four carvings. This feature, however, is of no special importance, so far as my protection is concerned, as the productions of the carvings in multiple is merely a repetition of the second step of my said novel art, method, or process. After forming the pattern, as set forth, the said, single piece, cut, or otherwise formed to correspond with the design selected, is divided, or separated, by sawing in an undulating line which is continuous from end to end and edge to edge of the piece of timber, and has a double flexure or curvature between the opposite flat surfaces of said piece, thereby producing a pair of similar wood trimmings or carvings, each in a single integral piece with a flat rear surface for attaching it to a support. By the undulating line 3 continuous from end to end and edge to edge of the flat piece of timber the said pattern, which was previously a single, or integral, piece, is converted into two similar carvings, the exposed, or exterior faces 4 of which consist of alternate projections 5, and depressions 6, formed, respectively, upon a double flexure, or curvature.

It should be noted that two duplicate, or substantially similar patterns, or exterior, exposed faces 4 are produced by a single cut, or divisional separation of the two parts shown in Fig. 2, which, originally, after the first step of my improved, novel process, constituted the single integral piece shown in Fig. 1, the edge, or outline of which, conforms to the outline of the pattern selected.

By increasing the thickness of the plate, board, or block, which is cut to the form or outline of the pattern selected, I may, from a

single, integral piece, form the quadruplex, or fourfold carving seen in Fig. 4. This is done by simply duplicating the line of division 3, upon each side of a central, straight, divisional line of cut 7, (Fig. 4.) Evidently, these divisional cuts may all be made simultaneously, by the ordinary and well known mechanism, and by extending the thickness of the material used, I may, at a single operation (following the formation of the outlined edge 2) produce four, six, eight, or more of said carvings.

What I claim is—

1. The method herein described of manufacturing ornamental wood trimmings or carvings, which consists in first cutting an outline pattern in a flat piece of timber to produce a single integral pattern, and then severing the said pattern between its flat surfaces by a single dividing line which is continuous from end to end and edge to edge of the flat piece of timber, and has a double flexure or curvature, thus producing a pair of similar wood trimmings or carvings, each in a single integral piece with a flat rear surface for attaching it to a support, substantially as set forth.

2. The method herein described of manufacturing duplicate wood trimming or carvings, which consists in cutting out an outline pattern in a flat piece of timber to produce a single integral pattern, and then severing the said pattern between its flat surfaces by sawing in an undulating line which is continuous from end to end and edge to edge of the piece of timber, and has a double flexure or curvature between the opposite flat surfaces of said piece to produce similar wood trimmings or carvings each in a single integral piece with a flat rear surface to attach it to a support, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WM. F. DEWEESE.

Witnesses:

WM. POTT,
EMIL ISERMANN.