C. C. STUART.

Machine for Preparing Moldings for Gilding.

No. 206,149. Patented July 16, 1878.

Fig. 1.

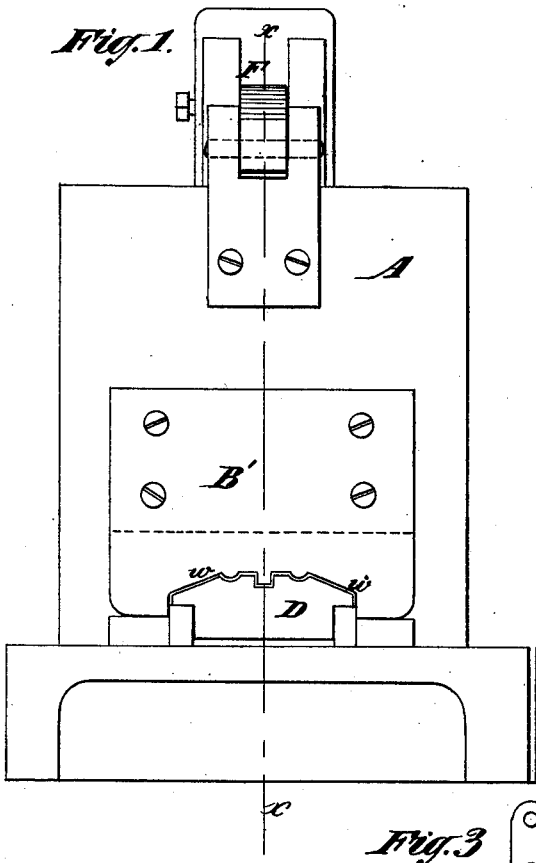



Fig. 2.

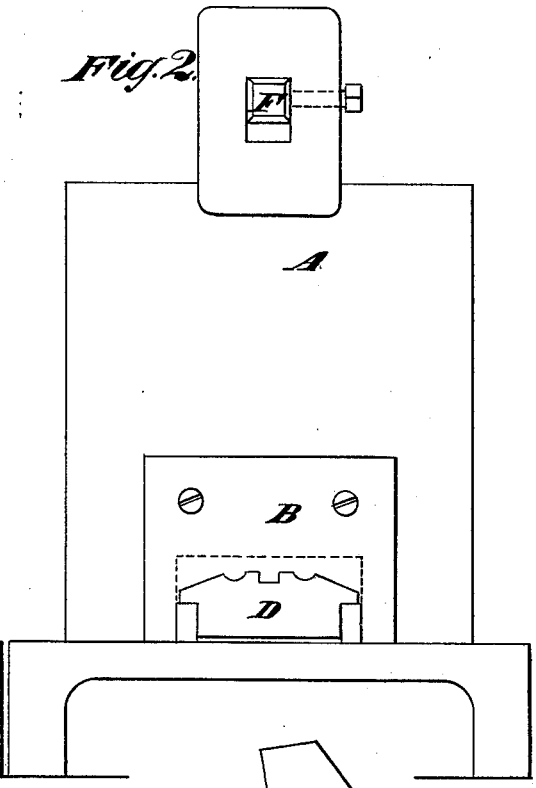
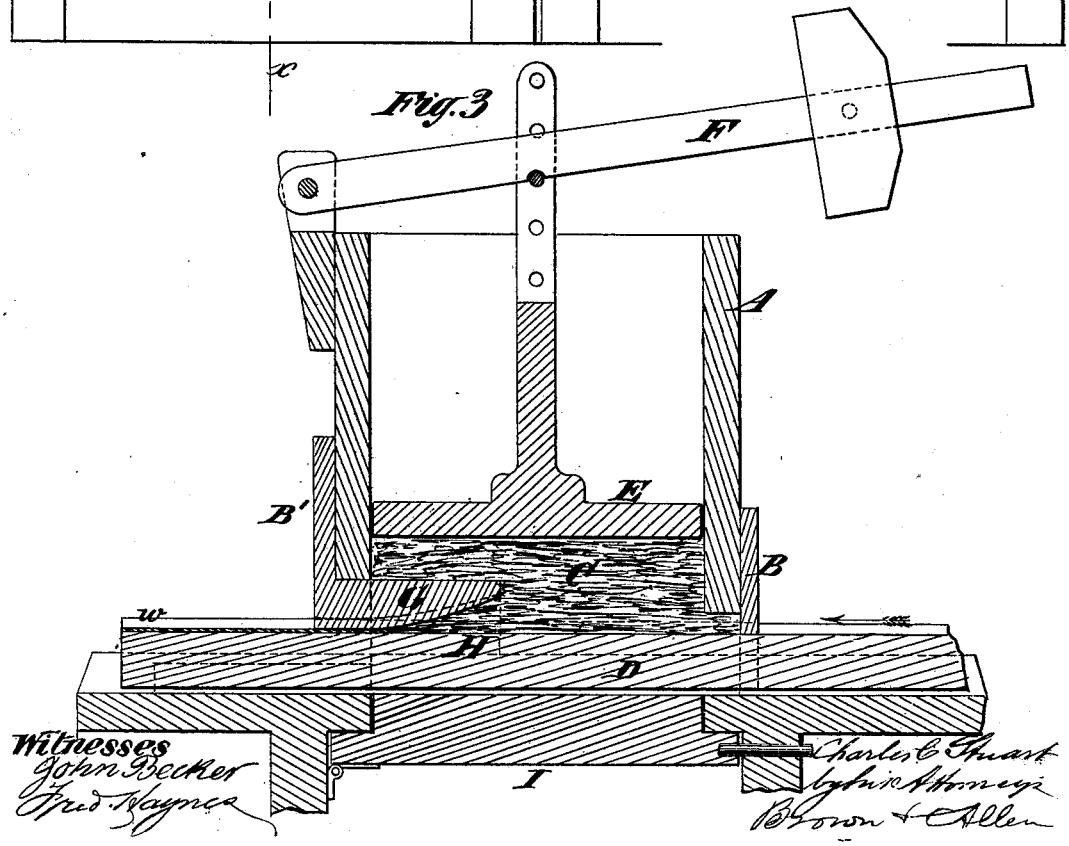



Fig. 3

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. STUART, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR PREPARING MOLDINGS FOR GILDING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,149**, dated July 16, 1878; application filed December 11, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. STUART, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Machines for Preparing Moldings for Gilding, &c.; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention has for its objects economy of glue in the preparation of the white-stuff (usually made of glue and whiting) employed for coating wood moldings and economy of time and labor in its application to the wood. Hitherto, in the application of the white-stuff (commonly termed "white") a number of coats are necessary to obtain the required thickness of coating upon the surface of the wood. By the use of my improvement the required thickness of coating may be attained in a single operation.

A further advantage in the use of my improvement is that the white is pressed more firmly upon the wood, and that therefore a much firmer adherence is obtained.

Still another advantage is that, by the use of my improvement, I can make the white of a much thicker consistency than is ordinarily employed, using much less glue in the solution which forms the vehicle for the whiting, thereby effecting an important saving in the article of glue, which is one of the chief items of cost in preparation of moldings.

Figure 1, in the accompanying drawings, is an end view of my improved machine for preparing moldings, that end being represented from which the molding issues after having the coat of white applied to it. Fig. 2 is a view of the opposite end of the machine, or the end into which the molding is passed to receive the coat of white. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line *x x* in Fig. 1.

A represents a box, into which the white C, Fig. 3, is placed for application to the wood molding. B is a detachable templet, screwed or otherwise attached to the lower part of said box on the side into which the molding is passed for receiving its coat of white. B′ is also a detachable templet, screwed or otherwise attached to that side of the box from which the molding is passed out after having received its coat of white. Said coat is represented at *w* in Figs. 1 and 3. The templet B is adapted in form to the contour of the cross-section of the molding previous to the application of the white. The templet B′ is formed to give the requisite contour to the exterior part of the coating of white. D represents the molding pushed partly through the machine and having its coating of white partly applied thereto.

The prepared white-stuff C is placed in the box A, and is pressed down upon the molding D by means of the loaded follower E. A weighted lever for forcing said follower down upon the prepared white-stuff is preferred, but a heavy weight directly applied to said follower, or other means for pressing said follower down upon said prepared white-stuff, may be employed.

The templet B′ has, preferably, an inward projection, G, which extends into the box and the contained mixture C, and which has on its under side a channel, H, said channel narrowing down toward the part from which the molding passes out of the machine. By this means a wedging action of said prepared white-stuff is exerted between the said projection G and the molding D, which greatly assists in pressing the said white-stuff down upon said molding.

When it is desired to prepare a molding by the use of this machine, said molding is passed into the box on that side to which the templet B is attached, and passed far enough through to bring the end so inserted under the templet B′. The prepared white-stuff is then placed in the box and the follower E made to bear firmly and heavily upon its upper surface, but not so heavily as to force the white out of said box through the opening between the molding and the templet B′, the objects of the pressure being to render the white more adherent to the wood and to enable me to work a thicker or less fluid mixture of glue and whiting than I could otherwise use. The molding is then pushed entirely through the machine in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 3, and when so passed through is covered and coated with a uniform thickness of the white-stuff, which is rendered firmly adherent to the wood by the pressure which has been brought to bear upon it.

The box A is provided with a hinged or removable bottom, I, Fig. 3, which, when open, permits the thorough cleaning of the machine, and which, when closed, acts as a support for the under side of the molding D. In general, a single passage of the molding through the machine is sufficient to cover it with a beautiful smooth coating of white having the desired thickness for the subsequent operations to which the molding is to be subjected.

Boxes with attached templets have heretofore been used to apply the white-stuff to moldings; but, as the only force by which said white-stuff is brought to bear upon the molding is its own gravity, in such machines the said prepared white-stuff has to be made of a thinner consistency than is necessary in my machine, and the molding has to be passed a number of times through the templets to acquire the requisite thickness. The light pressure in such machines has been insufficient to cause a strong adherence of the white-stuff to the wood, and hence the coating has been very easily detached by slight blows or shocks in handling and gilding.

In the use of my machine I make the white-stuff of a much stronger consistency than heretofore, using much less glue and water in its preparation; and, by the increased pressure caused by the follower, I render the coating very much more strongly adherent to the wood and less liable to become detached during the subsequent manipulations.

It is obvious that, instead of passing the molding through the box, the molding may be held stationary and the box, guided by suitable ways, may be passed over the molding.

Moreover, instead of using the follower E, the upper part of the box may be closed air-tight and the white-stuff in the box be subjected to pressure through the introduction of air or other gaseous substance forced into said box.

I claim—

1. The combination, with the box for containing the white-stuff, templet B, fitted to the contour of the wood molding, and a templet, B′, fitted to the exterior contour of the coating of white, of means for producing artificial pressure upon said white-stuff, for rendering said white-stuff more adherent to the molding, and for enabling a less fluid mixture of said white-stuff to be used, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the box A and templets B B′, one of which is fitted to the contour of the wood molding and the other fitted to the exterior contour of the coating of white, of the weighted or loaded follower E, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

3. The combination of the box A, the templets B B′, fitted, one to the contour of the wood molding, the other to the exterior contour of the coating of white, the follower E, and the weighted lever F, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

4. The combination, with the box A, of a hinged or removable bottom, I, acting as a support for the molding D, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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