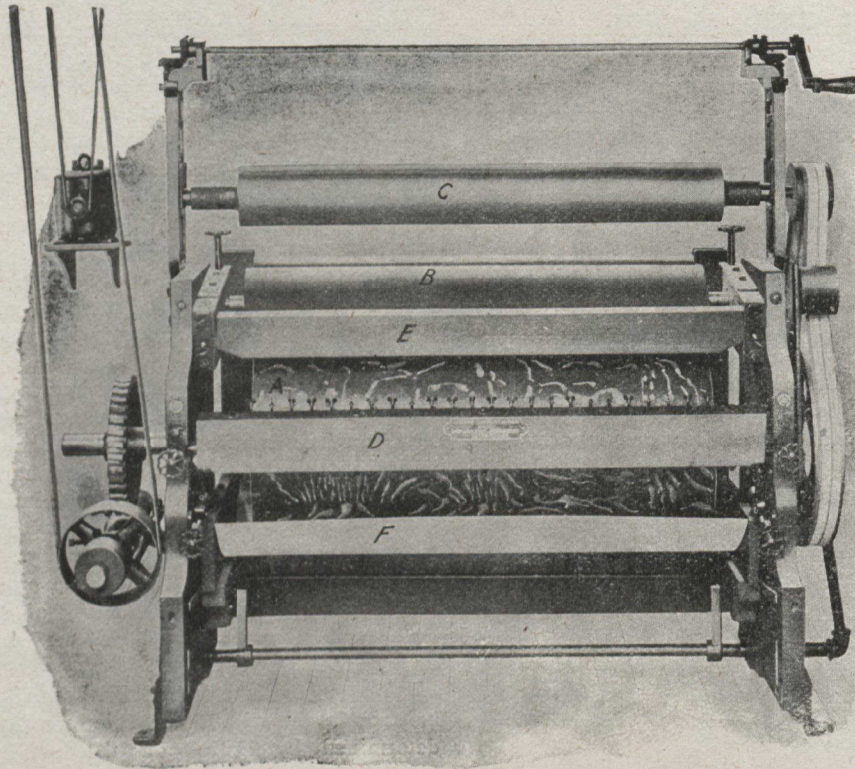


IMITATION WOOD GRAINING MACHINE.

Some time ago the Posselius Bros. Furniture Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich., constructed a machine for making imitation quartered oak. After getting it into suc-

cessful operation the results were so astonishing that several manufacturers went to them for the machine, which Posselius Bros. then made for them. Their results have been similar to those obtained by the originators, and the latter are now placing the machines on the market. They can be made to imitate plain or quartered oak, mahogany, walnut, elm, ash,



cessful operation the results were so astonishing that several manufacturers went to them for the machine, which Posselius Bros. then made for them. Their results have been similar to those obtained by the originators, and the latter are now placing the machines on the market. They can be made to imitate plain or quartered oak, mahogany, walnut, elm, ash,

works automatically like a printing press, and will take in stock from a piece of veneer up to 5 inches in thickness. It can be operated by any ordinarily intelligent person, and it is claimed that one operator and a couple of boys can do more work with this machine than twelve men with any other so-called machines or pads now on the market.

THE CARE OF BELTS.

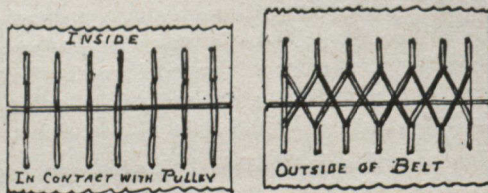
Don't overload a belt.

Don't run a belt too tight.

Don't use a single belt where you should use a double.

Don't run flesh side to pulley, as the strain on a belt is the contacting part next to pulley, and the hair side of a belt is the toughest. Keep your belts clean; also your pulley.

Don't use rosin; a little castor oil will keep your belts clean and pliable.



Don't run outside laps on belt points first, as the short turn will open them.

Don't lace a heavy piece of belt in with a light piece.

Don't make your lace holes too large or put too many holes on a belt, as it weakens it. I find it pays to splice a

piece in your belts, and only use one lace joint. Start holes half an inch from end and edge of belt, half an inch apart. Take corner off the end of belt so it will not cut laces. Double-hinge lace holes are the same as single, only three-quarters of an inch apart on the first row. Take the corner off, and start to lace from the centre to both edges.

I recommend this style of lacing to be the strongest and most serviceable for general use. I use a quarter inch lace for single belt and three-eighths for double belt. Commence in the centre and lace both ways, using the first row of holes. Work back to centre on second row, straight lace to pulley and cross on the outside. Study the cut and you will have no difficulty.—H. B.

—Considering the many people who seem to find soap so useful around machinery, it is a wonder some enterprising soap manufacturer doesn't bring out a special machinery brand or two—one guaranteed to cool down the hottest of troublesome journals, and another that is a sure cure for slipping belts. Then there could be a special cheap kind to compete with mud for daubing around the boxes while babbitting.