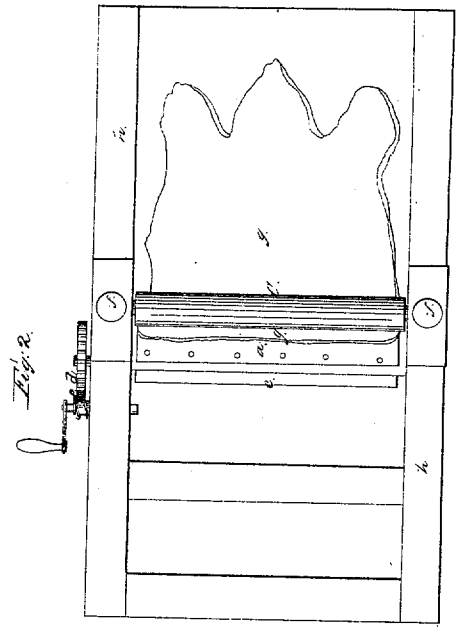
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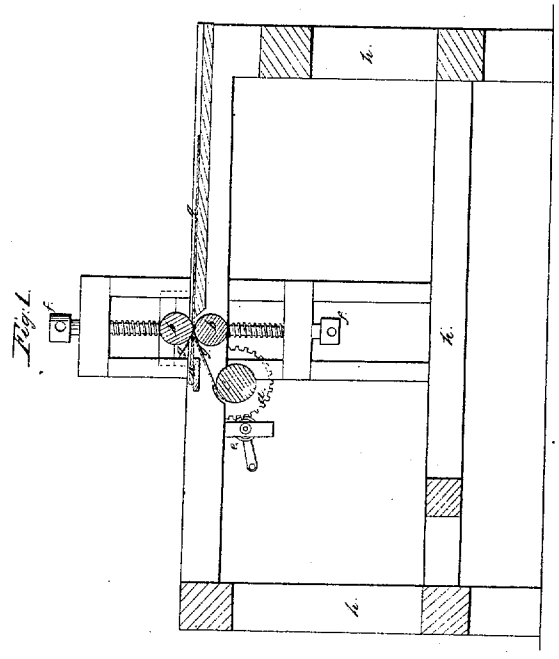
1907X

S. Parker,

Splitting Leather,

Patented Apr. 5, 1813.





H. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Samuel Parker.
Letters Patent

1907X

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same containing a description in the words of the said Samuel Parker himself of his improvement in his machine for Shaving and Splitting Leather patented the 9th July 1808 and in another patented the 26th April 1809.

This improvement consists in principles to split a shaving an even thickness from the skin in its natural thickness by placing a knife stationary, near the knife is placed a movable gage which may turn on its axis or pivots at the ends or may be other ways used regulated by screws springs and keys or either of them to govern the thickness of the shaving. The skin is confined smooth to the gage and knife by a movable spring plate or gage turning on its axis or pivots at the ends and regulated by screws and springs or may be other ways used. The skin is drawn by a roller in or to which it is confined by a movable holdfast. The motion is communicated to the roller by a perpetual screw turning a wheel on the roller by a winch and may be exchanged for multiplied wheels to gain a purchase or for any other power of motion. The skin when in the operation of splitting may be extended by hand labour or by machinery mentioned in the patents refered to. The leather when loose before the knife is drawn smooth by placing suitable formed pieces under the skin letting them wind on or round the roller, the above operation may also be performed by placing the gage stationary and the knife movable to govern the thickness of the shaving. or they may be both movable or both stationary. or both may be confined together, or a roller may be applied for a gage and in either way perform the operation by confining the skin smooth to the gage and knife by a spring plate which may be made in any form that will give to the skin as the thickness varies. The shaving passes an even thickness between the gage and knife the other part between the spring plate and knife. By removing and changing the gage and spring plate and placing the gage in the place of the spring plate and the spring in the place of the gage, the principle is reversed and the shaving passes between the spring plate and

Drawing sent.

the knife uneven if taken from the natural thickness of the skin while the other part passes even between the gage and knife letting part of the leather or skin pass without splitting when chosen, by these simply removing and changing the gage and spring plate made in a form to suit both principles the most important operations are performed in the same machine and may be used in both or either way in the same or in seperate machines — .

The edge of the knife may be placed to meet the skin in a horizontal, angular, or perpendicular direction and the skin pass by the side, over or under the knife, and perform the same operation by placing the gage spring plate and roller to conform to the position of the knife, or the skin may be drawn in any other way.

Witnesses
William Thornton
Geo: Egon

Samuel Parker
Drawing reader