C. F. PACKARD.

LEATHER SKIVING-MACHINE.

No. 193,028. Patented July 10, 1877.

Fig. 1.

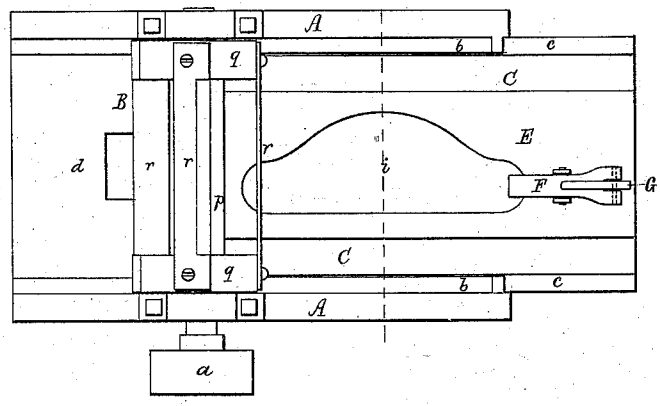


Fig. 2.

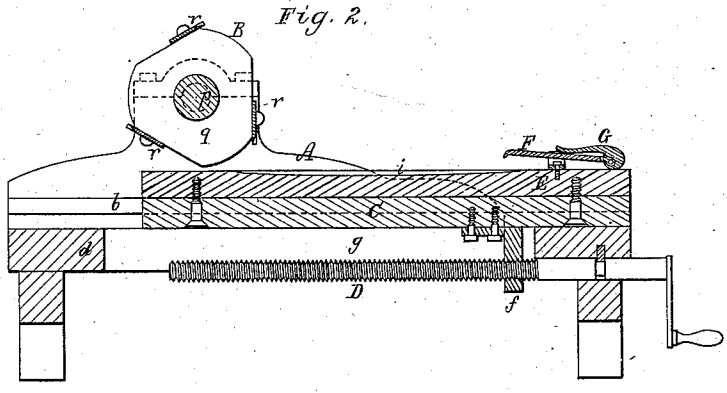
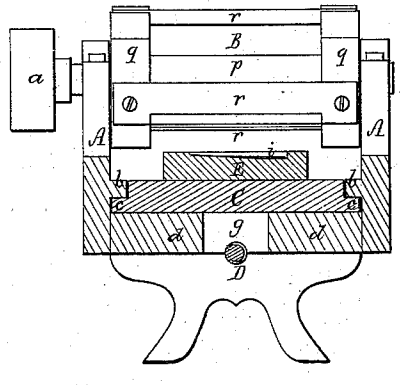


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. PACKARD, OF BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEATHER-SKIVING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **193,028**, dated July 10, 1877; application filed May 28, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. PACKARD, of Brockton, of the county of Plymouth, of the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Machine for Skiving Counters for Boots or Shoes; and do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a top view, Fig. 2 a longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 a transverse section, of it.

The invention consists in the combination of a rotary cutting-cylinder and a reciprocating counter-blank carrier, as hereinafter described, provided not only with mechanism for supporting and moving it (the carrier) relatively to the cylinder, but with means or mechanism for clamping a blank to the carrier, all being essentially as hereinafter described, and for reducing a blank to a counter skived or tapered transversely, or both transversely and longitudinally, as may be required.

In such drawings, A denotes the frame of the machine, as provided with and supporting a rotary cutting-cylinder, B, having fixed upon its shaft a driving-pulley, *a*. This cutting-cylinder is arranged with its axis parallel to and directly over a carriage, C, provided with suitable guides *b b c c*, for causing it to move rectilinearly. This carriage rests on the bed *d* of the frame A, and is furnished with mechanism for moving it longitudinally thereon, such mechanism consisting of a long screw, D, pivoted on the frame A, and screwed into and through a projection, *f*, extending down from it, (the carriage,) and through a long slot, *g*, made lengthwise in the said bed.

Fixed on the carriage is a plate, E, provided with a recess, *i*, of the shape of a counter, the bottom of such recess having the bevel or slope or slopes which the counter is to have on one side with reference to the other. There is pivoted to the plate E a clamp-lever, F, provided with a cammed lever, G, such clamp-lever being projected over the recess *i*, in manner as shown.

On placing a counter-blank within the recess *i*, it may be held therein by the clamp-lever F, when forced down upon it (the said blank) by the cammed lever G.

The rotary cutting-cylinder, composed of a shaft, *p*, two heads, *q q*, and a series of knives, *r r r*, arranged as represented, is intended to cut flush with, or just above, the upper surface of the mold E. While such cylinder may be in rapid revolution, if a blank be inserted in the recess *i*, and be clamped therein by means as described, and the carriage be moved so as to carry the blank toward and along under the cylinder, such blank will be dressed or reduced thereby, whereby, without being of an even or about even thickness, as before, it will taper transversely, or both transversely and longitudinally, as may be required, the recess determining the form of the blank in section. A small part of the blank—viz., that which may project under the clamp—will not be dressed or reduced, the reduction thereof being subsequently effected by other means.

Without the clamping mechanism to hold it in place, the blank is, in most cases, liable to be thrown out of its mold or recess by the cutting-cylinder.

I claim—

1. The combination of the rotary cutting-cylinder with the plate E, provided with the counter-blank tapering receiving recess *i*, and with mechanism for supporting such plate and moving it lengthwise under the said cylinder, all as set forth.

2. The combination of the rotary cutting-cylinder with the plate E, provided with the counter-blank tapering receiving recess *i*, and mechanism—viz., the levers F G—for clamping a blank in such recess, and also with mechanism for supporting the plate and moving it relatively to the cutting-cylinder, all being substantially as shown and described.

CHARLES F. PACKARD.

Witnesses:
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J. R. SNOW.