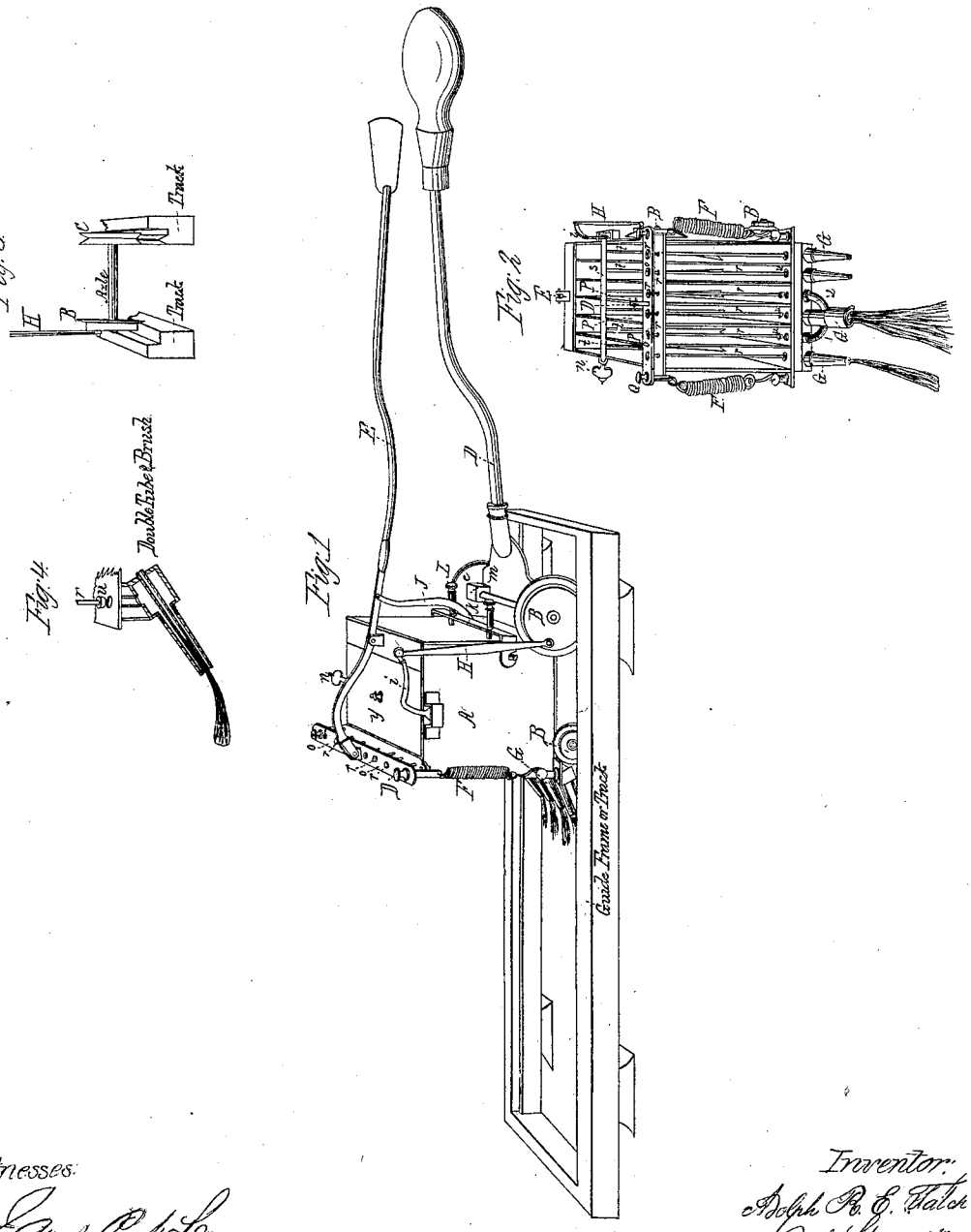
Falck & Stoerger,

Leather Machine,

No. 18,441, Patented Oct. 20, 1857.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

A. R. E. FALCK AND PAUL STOERGER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

MACHINE FOR STRIPING LEATHER, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 18,441, dated October 20, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ADOLPH R. E. FALCK and PAUL STOERGER, of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machinery for Striping Leather, Cloth, &c.; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

In order that the public may fully understand the nature of our invention and those skilled in the art be enabled to construct and operate the same we will describe it as follows:

Description.

Figure 1, is a bird's eye view of the machine showing the exterior parts only, the machine being placed upon the guide frame or tracks ready to be operated by hand.

Letter (A) is the body or chamber which is divided into six or more different compartments which contain the mixed oil, or other suitable colors, used for marking or striping leather, cloth, or any other smooth surface that may require striping in parallel or right lines of uniform width, and in one or more colors or tints at the same time. Each compartment discharges the paint through the tube (G), into which it (the paint) is admitted by raising the damper (*u*) by means of the rod (*r*) Fig. 2, which is operated by the lever (E) and held in its place by the spiral springs (F, F′). The colors in each chamber are kept constantly in motion and thoroughly mixed by the vibrating rods (*t*, *t*, *t*, *t*), Fig. 2, that are kept swinging back and forth by means of the lever (*i*) which is connected to the rod or axle (*s*) that rests transversely across the body or compartments (A) at the top. The paddles or mixers (*t*, *t*, *t*, *t*) are fastened to the axle (*s*) and by its reciprocating motion caused to swing back and forth through the paint similar to the pendulum of a clock. The lever (*i*) is operated by means of the connection rod (H) which is attached to the large wheel (B) as shown at Figs. 1, 2, 3.

Fig. 3 is a cross section showing the tracks and wheels (B, C). One side is a flat rail and the other represents a V rail, the object of which is to prevent the carriage or machine from getting off the track when in operation.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the double tube arranged to hold the sable hair pencil, and to supply the same with color which passes from the chamber above when the damper (*u*) is raised and flows down into the outer jacket or tube (G) and around the inner or small tube that holds the pencil brush, hence the paint flows freely between the jacket (G) and the pencil holder or inner tube, down on the brushes in a uniform manner.

In case we require one broad stripe it is only necessary to take out three tubes (G) and insert in lieu thereof a compound tube having two branches or contributories, as shown at Fig. 2, letter (G′ and 1 2). This tube or pencil is supplied from three compartments at the same time, and may be three or more times as large as an ordinary pencil brush that is used in the small tubes (G).

Having thus far described the individual parts of our machine we will next describe the *modus operandi* of striping a piece of leather. In the first place the frame or track is placed upon the table either at right angles to the sides thereof or diagonally across, as the case may require, the latter being preferred. We then place the machine upon the tracks, the compartments being filled with color through the opening at the top (*y*) Fig. 1. The leather is placed under the guide frame or tracks (which is raised from the table far enough to allow it to pass freely) and beneath the pencil brushes (G G G) which are in immediate contact with the upper surface of the leather, when the machine rests on all four wheels, the forward or small brush wheel (B′ C′) being much smaller than the driving or main wheels (B, C). The person operating the machine takes hold of the handle (D) and sufficiently raises the forward trucks or wheels (B′ and C′) to run the machine to the far end of the track, being careful not to let the brushes touch the leather. Then let the machine rest firmly on all four wheels and place the thumb firmly upon the lever (E), Fig. 1. At the same time draw back the machine by the handle (D) and the operation is completed.

We do not confine ourselves to form of pencil brush, or to tubes. Either one may

be changed to suit the occasion and application. Neither do we confine ourselves to any limited number of brushes or tubes.

We do not claim to be the inventors of the individual or separate parts of the above described machine for drawing parallel right lines.

What we claim as novel and wish to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

The double tubes or pencil holders (G, G, G, and G′) Figs. 1, 2, and 4, dampers (*u*, *u*, *u*) Fig. 2, and mixers (*t*, *t*, *t*) arranged and operated by the levers (E, *i*) and connection rod (H) which is attached to the wheel (B) in the manner and for the specific purpose, substantially as described and shown in the drawings.

In testimony whereof we hereunto subscribe our names in the presence of two witnesses.

ADOLPH R. E. FALCK.
PAUL STOERGER.

Witnesses:
JAMES P. McLEAN,
ANNE S. McLEAN.