D. DRISCOLL.

DEVICE FOR ROUNDING LEATHER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 9, 1909.

950,096. Patented Feb. 22, 1910.

Fig. 1.

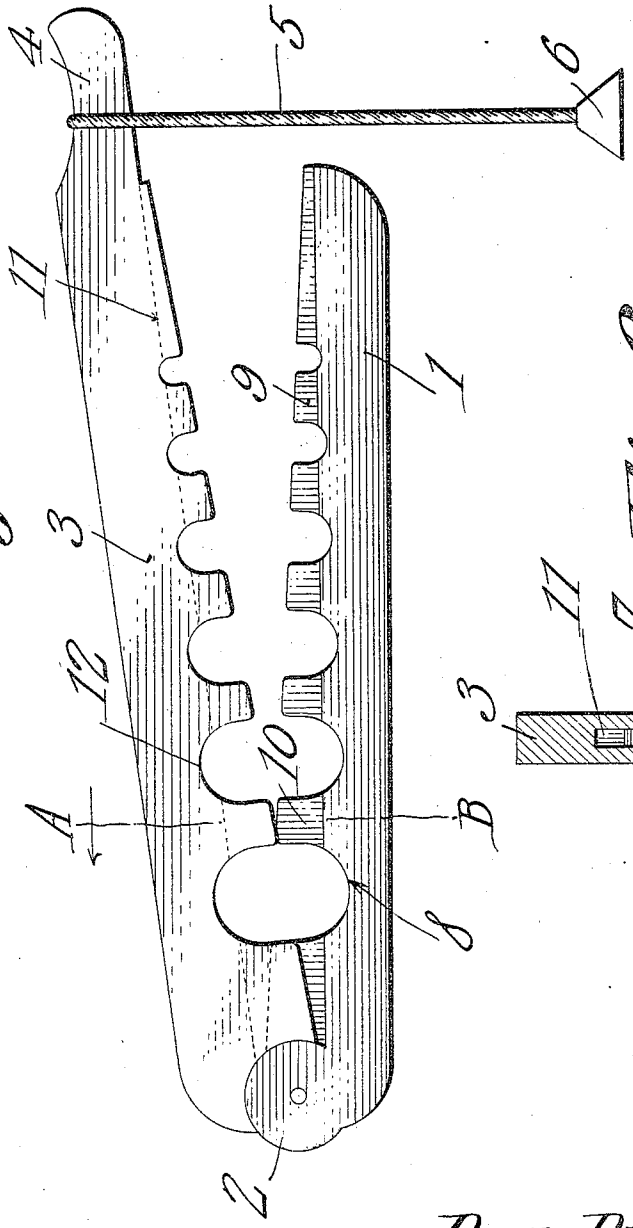

Fig. 2.

Witnesses

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DEVICE FOR ROUNDING LEATHER.

950,096. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 22, 1910.

Application filed November 9, 1909. Serial No. 527,022.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAN DRISCOLL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterville, in the county of Douglas and State of Washington, have invented a new and useful Device for Rounding Leather, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tools for rounding reins and the like and its object is to provide a simple device of this character which will quickly shape the leather without producing ridges thereon. Tools of this type such as heretofore devised have been found objectionable because, when the leather strip is worked back and forth within the same, the meeting portions of the tool have resulted in the formation of longitudinal ridges upon the product. Moreover it has been necessary to work the strip successively within openings of different sizes in order to reduce the strip to a predetermined diameter.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a simple form of tool in which various gage openings are formed, the parts being so constructed and assembled to permit any size strip to be placed in the openings of the gage capable of producing a round strap of a predetermined diameter and which will, when the strap is worked back and forth quickly reduce the same to the desired diameter and contour without the formation of objectionable ridges and without the necessity of shifting the strap from one opening to another.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the tool, the same being shown arranged to receive a leather strip within the largest opening therein. Fig. 2 is a section on line A—B, Fig. 1.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference 1 designates an elongated base member having spaced ears 2 upstanding from one end thereof, and between which is pivotally mounted one end of the upper elongated member 3 of the tool, this last mentioned member having a reduced portion 4 extending beyond the free end of the base member 1 and engaged by a cord 5 or other device to which a weight 6 is secured. A central longitudinally extending rib 7 is formed upon the upper face of the base member 1 this rib gradually increasing in height from the free end of said member to that end thereof from which the ears 2 extend. Substantially semi-circular notches 8 are formed within the upper edge or face of the base member 1 and also within the rib 9, these notches forming tongues 10 therebetween. The upper member 3 of the tool has a central longitudinally extending groove 11 therein, said groove gradually increasing in depth toward the pivoted end of the member, the depth of the groove being such as to permit the tongues 10 to move thereinto when the member 3 is shifted onto the base member 1. Substantially circular notches 12 are formed in the lower or working face of the upper member 3, these notches intersecting the groove 11 and being of different sizes, each notch being designed to register with the corresponding notch in the base member 1. The various notches are so proportioned that when the two members 1 and 3 are close together, circular openings are formed there-between, the diameters of the openings gradually diminishing toward the free ends of the members. Should it be desired, for example, to produce a round strap of a diameter of one-half inch, said strap is placed within the registering notches the diameters of which are one-half inch and the weight 6 causes the upper member 3 to move downward onto the strap and to gradually compress it within the registering notches as the same is drawn back and forth therein. The member 3 will work downward toward the member 1 during this operation until finally the diameter of the strap has been reduced to one-half inch.

Inasmuch as the tongues 10 adjoining the notches in which the strap is placed, project into the opposed portions of the groove 11, it will be apparent that the formation of ribs upon the rounded strap will thus be eliminated and the product will have a smooth surface. Heretofore in tools of this character, when the leather is worked down within registering notches, creases are formed thereon and it becomes necessary to take the product to the bench where these creases can be worked out. With the pres-

ent device however a finished product may be produced and a considerable saving of time and labor is thus accomplished.

Importance is attached to the fact that with the present tool the members 1 and 3 can be moved apart so as to receive leather strips of different sizes and the weight 6 serves to automatically draw the member 3 toward the member 1, this movement occurring gradually as the leather is worked down to the desired proportions.

Various changes can of course be made in the construction and arrangement of the parts without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

What is claimed is:—

1. A tool of the class described including pivotally connected members of the same thickness and having their corresponding faces in the same plane, said members being provided with registering notches and yielding means for holding the working faces of the members normally in contact.

2. A tool of the class described including pivotally connected members of the same thickness and having their corresponding faces disposed in the same plane, each member being provided in its working face with notches of different sizes, the corresponding notches in the two members being adapted to register, the leather engaging faces of each notch being directly opposite the leather engaging faces of the opposed notch, yielding means connected to one of the members for automatically closing the same against the other member, and tongues upon one of the members and between the notches, said tongues being of less thickness than the said notched member, there being corresponding grooves within the other member and between the notches therein for the reception of the tongues.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DAN DRISCOLL.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. TRESSLER,

B. H. KOKE.