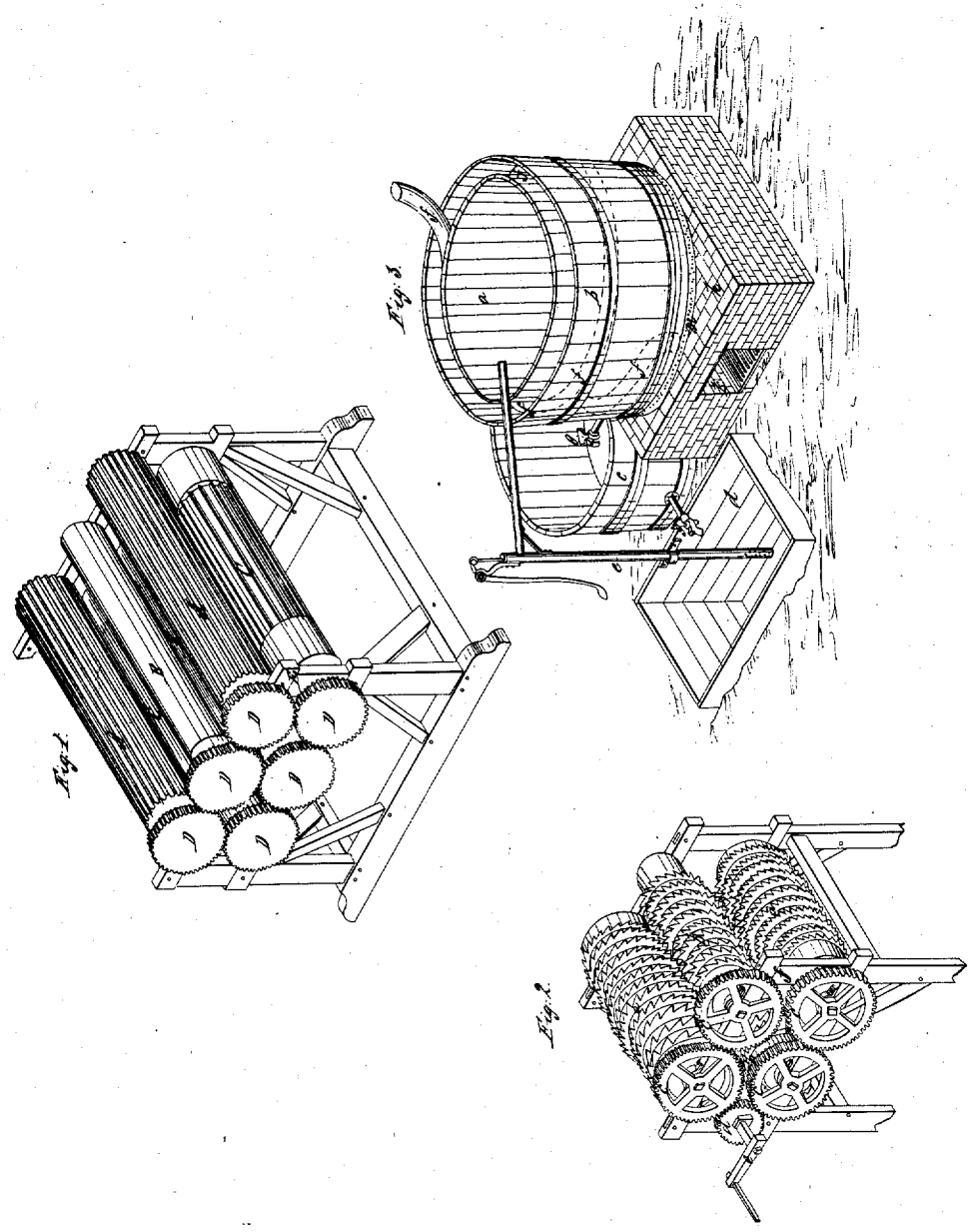
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S. PARKER.

TANNING.

Patented July 9, 1808.



THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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July 9. 1808

Samuel Parker.

Letters Patent

Sealed July 9. 1808. July 9, 1808

The schedule referred to in these Letters Patent & making part of the same, containing a description in the words of the said Samuel Parker himself, of his mode of currying and finishing leather of all kinds ——.

This consists in extending, smoothing, consolidating, splitting, scoming, cutting cramping, oiling, stuffing, stamping, or printing, blacking, drying, slicking, striping, polishing, glazing or finishing — which is performed by a machine or machines, contained in a frame; the size of which may be according to the work. That is to say, if whole hides are intended to be done at one operation, in each part of the finishing, the frame of the machine must be as wide as the hide and the rollers or nuts and all the parts of the machine: must be proportioned to the size of the frame, but, the whole work may be performed equally as well by a frame six feet wide and six and half high in the clear by making the ends of the rollers or nuts and beam smaller, to admit the outer sides of the skins to be doubled while the single part only passes between the rollers and nuts and beam — repeating the same and performing a part at a time. The frame if larger or smaller will alter the proportion only not the construction or principle of the machine. Which consist principally of a certain number of rollers, to perform the different parts of the work; all at the same time, placed in different parts, and although an horizontal position hath been preserved, it is not a matter of consequence: as the rollers may be placed in any position or number, the constructor pleases, that will perform the work. The different sets of rollers, are for different work, and may generally be placed as the first. The number proportion and movement being nearly the same. Two large and one small, the small one in the center, placed horizontally, to be from one to Two thirds less than the large; to have a cogg wheel on the outside of one end of each roller of equal size, or one on the center roller, on the inside and next to the part of the same size, or larger which will make the large rollers turn an equal or greater number of times with the small, which motion performs a shifting sliking operation. The first set of rollers are intended

to unbend smooth, consolidate, and stick the skins or hides, after being properly prepared, which operation fits or prepares them for splitting. The second set of rollers or nuts are intended for scouring and washing skins or hides. the nuts or rollers may be placed in a circular form the small three or more placed round it, one under and two at the side of the under and center all having a proper bearing on the centre one, forming halfcircle and one placed above the centre, which are inclosed in a cistern. They may also be placed in a circle having one placed in the centre three two or more courses round it: to have a proper bearing on each other. and to one or more of the nuts or rollers may be attached stickers, or scrapers brush or brushes, or some of the rollers may be fluted or any other article the operator may chuse to substitute by detaching the stickers scrapers brushes, and so forth from the above, the principle may be applied to the washing of linen, woolen, or any other pliable substance. The ends of the rollers may turn on trundles or small rollers or multiplying wheels or being capped the ends of the rolers with steel or other mettal or hard points may turn in sockets of any suitable mettal all of which would reduce the friction of necessary. The third set of rollers or nuts are to receive the articles from the cistern and are to be furnished with stickers or scrapers, to stroke the leather dry there will be also a brush, moving from side to side of the skin or hide, with a quick alternate motion to cleanse and loosen the same the skins or leather having) passed through the last process, is then cut into gaiters for men, women, or children, and are cut in one entire piece or two pieces except the soles, the same to be cramped on a boot tree, made for that particular purpose either of wood or iron or any substance suitable for the purpose with a joint in the foot or instep in such a manner, as that the toe instep or foot shall drop or turn downward until the leg is placed on the tree and tacked at the heel and the tree brought to its proper place again. or there may be a joint in the ancle the foot split in two parts and turn up each way, or it may be don by the leg and foot being in two parts, or it may be don by a moveable piece or pieces of wood, iron or any other substance suitable placed at the heel and running each or either way, stretched by screws, keys, axes or wedges after the leather is tacked thereto, being thus placed smooth on the bootree remain in that

situation until dry then finished into morocco, or other ways and made on right and left last. Narrow legs or any other kind, may by this process be made into morocco or other leather finished and formed for the boot maker in a very superior style one which will be a security against all manner of dirt originating in the present mode of stretching cramping & finishing by curriers and boot makers in the inside of the boots and which generally soils the stockings. The oiling stuffing and blacking is performed by the under rollers of each prepared by being covered with brushes or rollers knit and stuffed or any other thing proper to perform the operation. the oil stuffing and blacking are placed under each receiving roller in a trough or box long enough to receive the rollers to turn in the same. The leather is inserted through that and the next roller. at the conclusion of the blacking there should be a piece of refuse leather or cloth follow the skin, to prevent the oiling the upper roller. unless the roller is made with a spring or fall to drop the moment the skin leaves the rollers. the stuffing is prepared by one or more setts of nuts and rollers placed two to a sett, horizontaly one sett above the other, to have a proper bearing with each other, sideways, and geared cornerways. the nuts and rollers all turn inwards. from the top downwards, receives the stuff at the top, and passes through the whole number of setts more or less the under sett, to be the stripping rollers, the other nutts under which should be a trough to receive the stuff thus prepared: the same principal will answer a most valuable purpose, for weading and mixing of clay for making of bricks Pottery or any other purposes or for working mortar of all kinds or for grinding of apples. The blacking for what is called waxed leather may have the roller placed a little circular and have a roller on the side of it to size the leather, as it leaves the blacking roller, having the leather come through blacked and sized; or the blacking may be mixed with sizeing, omitting the extra roller above, the opperation being performed at once passing. the stripping is performed by the under roller being covered with strips of woolen hatt or cloth, or any other thing suitable for the work placed in strips as wide as the stripe is to be, and they as wide as the stripe. it may also be performed by a board as large as the skin being covered with the stripes as before mentioned, and pressed on the skin stamping and printing as performed by two or more rollers placed horizontaly, one of which

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roler shall be made of iron. steel. brass. copper, or any hard mettirial. on which shall be carved or engraved. such figure or figures as are intended to be im-pressed on the leather, or it may be performed by taking one roler with the desired figure or figures and rub the same by hand or any other force. The blacking may be performed by rolers placed the same as the first. the size, proportion, and movement the same as the first, one of which shall be suita-bly covered. for rubbing the leather out before and after blacking. The polishing glazing and finishing may be performed by rolers the number proportion and movement the same, as the first mentioned but much smaller, will stand in an horizontal direction. the small one in the middle the large one to be made of iron, steel, brass, composition. wood or any hard material to be turned with threads. the whole length of the roler, or any part or parts of it, it may also be performed by a table being placed on rolers horizontally or angularly. the leather placed on the table and the table moveing forwards & backwards on the rolers; while the polishers, or stickers move from side to side, croseing the table. The splitting is performed by two or more knives the length according to the number. the greater the number, the less the friction made in an oval or in the form of a half moon sett in a frames, carriage or block. in sockets of iron or some hard material if more than two place them as near each other as can be. and follow in direct course after each other, standing a little bevel from the leather placed. in the center of the frame carriage or block to move horizontally in grooves or through mortices, and cut each way. or in a bevel or angle direction. to cut but one way. or the knives may be sett to cut but one way the frame, carriage or block moveing horizontally, bevel or angle ways the leather is moaved or drawn by two nuts or roler placed so near the knives as possible passing by a beam which governs the thickness. by being moved to any gage desired there confined by keys, screws, or wedges, the leather kept close to the beam by a spring which comes close up to the knives they moveing by the side of the beam splits and divides the leather as it passes. the grain side goes through the nuts or rolers, the other part falls down by the side and over the spring, the leather thus divided in many cases is worth nearly or quite as much the part split off as the grain side which has heretofore

been quite lost in useless shavings, it may also be performed by passing between two rollers, placed instead of the beam and fleshing, splitting the leather as it passes through the rollers next to the rest to govern the thickness by moving it nearer to or further from the knives. the leather extending underneath the rollers by Two other rollers, the splitting knives are set in operation by a shaft moved by a polisher or finisher which is set in operation by a shaft moved by a crank on which is a lanthorn or cogg wheel which gives motion to a large wheel and sets the whole machine in opperation in whole or part only by shifting the bandage. or it may be done by cogg wheels instead of bandages the power which sets the whole of the rolers and other works in motion may be either. water. steam. —— wind horse or cattle by hand or any other force sufficient for the work. The utility and superiority of my method of currying and finishing leather of all kinds consists in the construction of the machine which may all be kept working at the same time doing every part of the business at once or any one part seperately without the trouble of continually cleaning the table thus time is saved, labour is saved and the ingredients are saved and the leather made better in quality & the part split off from the skin equally as valuable as what was usually saved by the old method. another valuable consideration is that gaiters and boots can be made actually into morocco after the legs are cut, cramped, and trimmed and shaped ready for the workmen to sew at. June 27th. 1808 —

Signed in presence of

William Thornton — Samuel Parker

Ezra Varden

District of Columbia. City of Washington 28th June 1808 then personally appeared Samuel Parker Esquire, of Billerica in the County of Middlesex. State of Massachusetts above named and made solemn oath that he verily believes that he is the true & original inventor or discoverer of the art or improvement above specified and referred to, for which he solicits a patent before me —

William Thornton

Not necessary