

J. GOEBEL & J. PREIS.
Leather-Splitting Machines.

No. 144,899.

Patented Nov. 25, 1873.

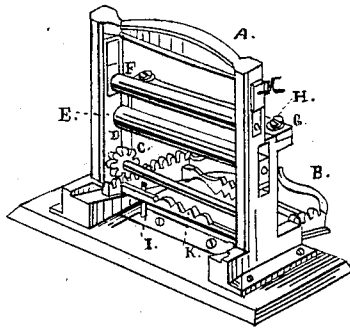
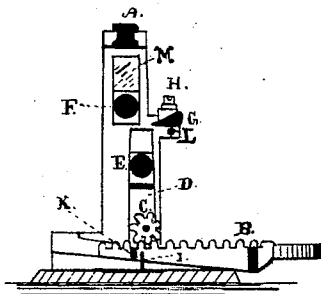


Fig. 1.



WITNESSES.

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JOHN GOEBEL AND JACOB PREIS, OF CALEDONIA, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEATHER-SPLITTING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **144,899**, dated November 25, 1873; application filed June 30, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN GOEBEL and JACOB PREIS, of Caledonia, in the county of Racine, in the State of Wisconsin, have invented certain Improvements in Leather-Splitting Machines, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention is an improved machine for splitting leather, and is so arranged that it will split leather to any thickness desired.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our invention, and Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view near one end.

A is the frame of the machine; B, a wedge-shaped sliding rack; C C, pinions on a shaft running across the machine, with journals in the end of the shaft fitting into sliding bearings in the frame, these pinions meshing into the wedge-shaped rack, so that as the rack-frame is shoved into a rising groove the pinions will revolve and raise the shaft and bearings; D, the bearings in the frame; E, a roller, the ends of which are fitted with journals in the bearings D; F, another roller with journals fitting into sliding bearings in the frame A, with rubber blocks or springs in the frame above the bearings; G, a splitting-knife, bolted onto projections in the frame A, its edge toward the space between the rollers E and F; H, screws which hold knife G in position; I, lugs, the lower ends of which are fastened to the bed-piece, and with a jog or hook on the upper end, working in a groove in the rack B to hold it in position, as the rack is slid back and forth; K, cross-bar of the rack-frame; L, roller, under the knife G, to keep

the leather down, so that the knife shall not cut any thinner than it is designed. The rollers E and F stand out of a perpendicular line, the roller E under the edge of the knife G, and roller F stands back of it, so that the leather to be split is depressed a little by the rollers F and L, it being pressed firmly onto roller E, roller F yielding, by the rubber pressure-block M being pressed up as the unequal thickness of the leather shall press harder when thicker portions of the leather pass through.

This machine is operated as follows: Draw out the rack, which will lower the roller E, and make a wide space between it and roller F. Then place the leather to be split, one end of it, through and under the knife. Then shove in the rack, so as to raise the roller E up so as to leave a space between it and the knife as wide as the leather is to be thick when it is finished. Then take hold of the end of the leather and pull it through, and the knife will shave off a piece from the top side of it, and leave the bottom side as thick as it is wanted, the roller L keeping the leather down so that the knife will not cut any deeper than is wanted.

We claim—

In a leather-splitting machine, the rollers E, F, and L, knife G, rack B, spring M, and pinion C, constructed and arranged as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN GOEBEL.
JACOB PREIS.

Witnesses:

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