

I. P. HALL.
Leather-Scolloping Machines.

No. 157,815.

Patented Dec. 15, 1874.

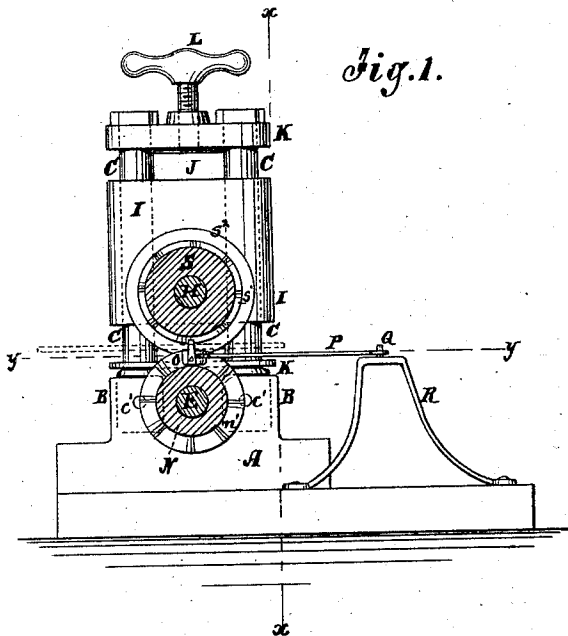


Fig. 1.

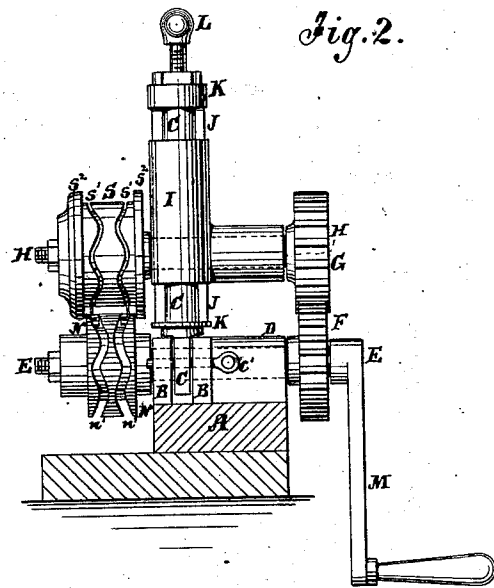


Fig. 2.

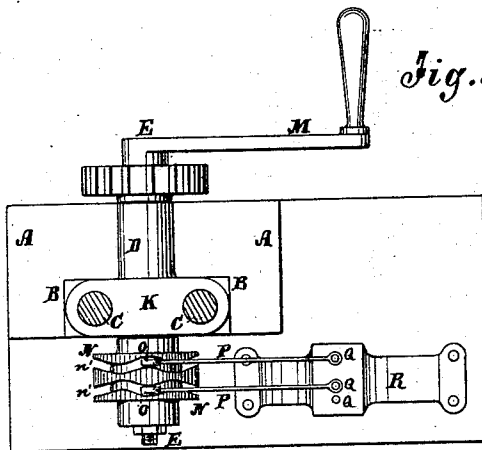


Fig. 3.

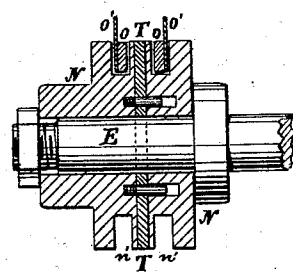


Fig. 4.

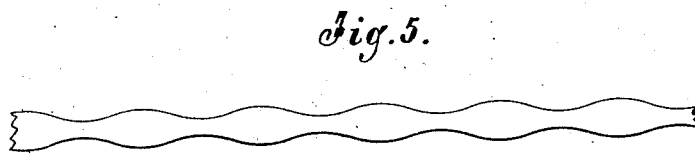


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES:

A. Bennekenhof.
G. Dittsch

INVENTOR:

Isaac P. Hall

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC P. HALL, OF MIAMISBURG, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEATHER-SCALLOPING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 157,815, dated December 15, 1874; application filed September 26, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC P. HALL, of Miamisburg, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Leather-Scalloping Machine, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved machine, partly in section, through the rollers. Fig. 2 is a front view of my improved machine, partly in section, through the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section of the same, taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail longitudinal section of the iron roller. Fig. 5 represents a scalloped strip of leather.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The invention will first be fully described, and then pointed out in the claim.

A represents the bed or base plate of the machine, which is designed to be bolted or otherwise secured to a bench or other suitable support. Upon the bed-plate A is formed an upwardly-projecting flange, B, in the end parts of which are formed slots, to receive the flattened lower ends of the posts or bolts C, where they are secured in place by pins *c'*, the forward pin being made detachable, so that it may be removed, and the two bolts and their attachments turned back upon the other pin as a hinge, to enable the work to be inserted conveniently. Upon the upper side of the bed-plate A, and at right angles with the center of the flange B, is formed a bearing, D, for a short shaft, E, which bearing is made long, so as to hold the said shaft steady. To the shaft E, near its end, is attached a gear-wheel, F, the cogs of which are made long, and mesh into the long cogs of the gear-wheel G, attached to the end of the shaft H. The shaft H works in a long bearing formed in and upon the block I, through which the bolts C pass, and which slides up and down upon said bolts. The block I is held in place with a yielding pressure by rubber blocks J, placed above and below it between the two bolts C, and held in place by plates K, placed upon the upper and lower parts of the said bolts C. The tension of the rubber blocks J

is regulated by a hand-screw, L, that passes down through the upper plate K, and the forward end of which rests against a small plate or washer placed upon the upper side of the upper rubber block J. Upon the end of the lower shaft E, at the outer side of the gear-wheel F, is attached the crank M, by which the machine is operated. Upon the other end of the shaft E is placed a roller, N, the hub of which is keyed to the shaft E, so that it may be carried around by said shaft in its revolution. The roller N is made of a length equal to the breadth of the strip of leather to be operated upon, and in its face are formed two zigzag grooves, *n'*, having the form of the required scallop, and in which are placed two small blocks, O, which serve as knife-holders, and which slide along the grooves *n'* as the roller N is revolved. To the forward ends of the sliding blocks O are pivoted the ends of two rods, P, the other ends of which have eyes formed in them to receive pins Q attached to the bracket R, which is secured to the bench, or some other suitable support, at the proper distance from the roller N. To the sliding blocks O are attached the knives or cutters *o'*, which project upward, so as to enter zigzag grooves *s'* in a roller, S, placed upon and keyed to the end of the shaft H. The roller S is flanged at its ends, and is made of such a length that its flanges *s'* may overlap the ends of the roller N, as shown in Fig. 2.

The rollers N S may be made of various lengths, according to the breadth of the leather strips to be operated upon; or they may be made in two parts, connected together by dowel-pins, so that washers T, of suitable thickness, may be interposed between them, as shown in Fig. 4, so as to bring the grooves *n' s'*, and consequently the cutters, to the desired distance apart.

Several pins, Q, may be attached to the bracket R, to receive the eyes of the rods P.

The face of one or both the rollers N S should be roughened, to enable said rollers to carry the leather strips forward against the pressure of the knives *o'*.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the roller N, having two zigzag grooves, n' , formed in its face, the roller S having two zigzag grooves, s^1 , formed in its face and provided with flanges s^2 upon its ends, the sliding knife-holders O, the knives o' , the pivoted eye-rods P, and the

pins Q, with the two parallel shafts E H, and with the bracket R, substantially as herein shown and described.

ISAAC P. HALL.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. STOMM,
HENRY BALTIMORE.