No. 797,268. PATENTED AUG. 15, 1905.

J. W. DECKERT.

SETTING OUT, SCOURING, AND STUFFING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

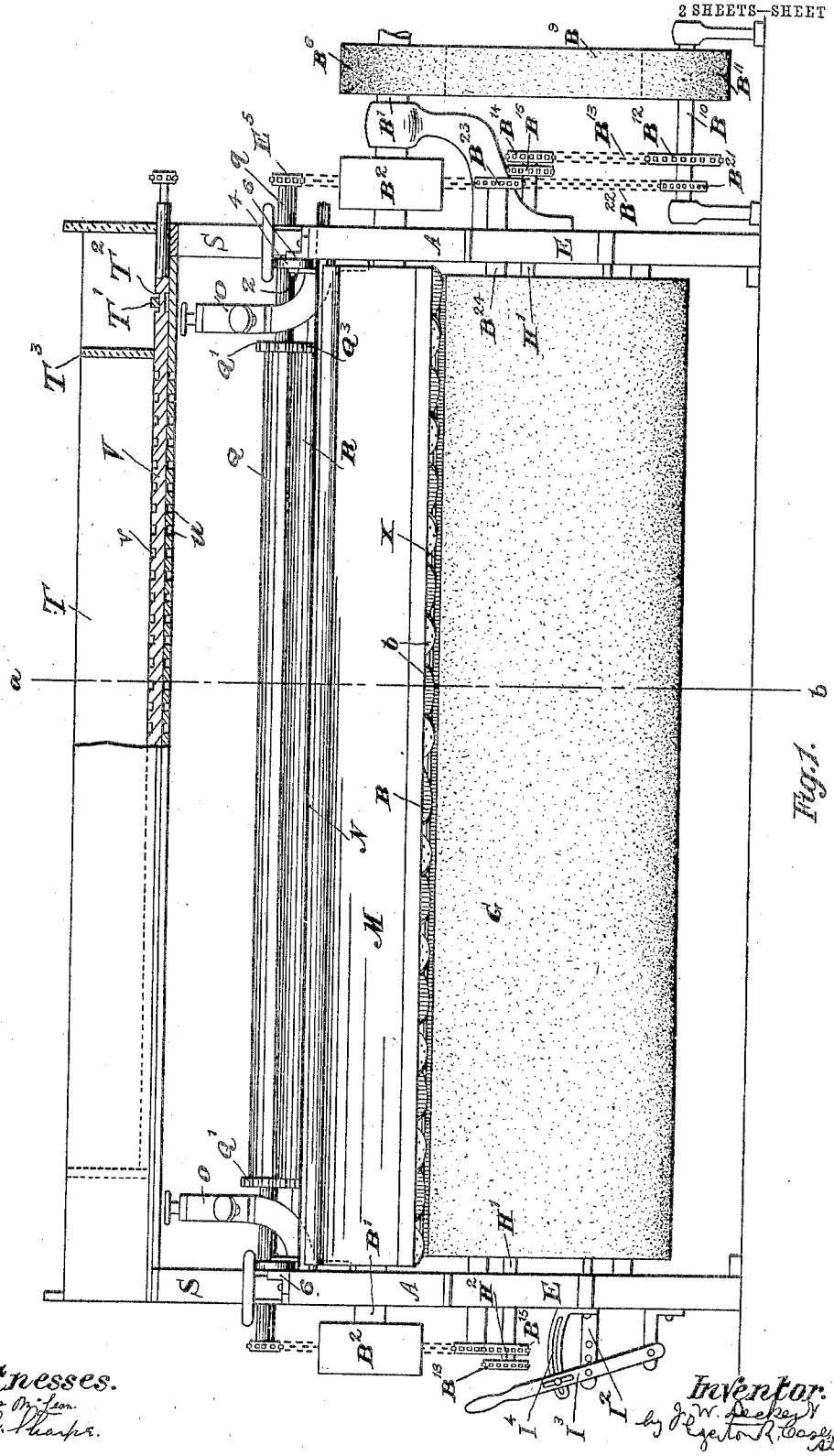


Fig. 1.

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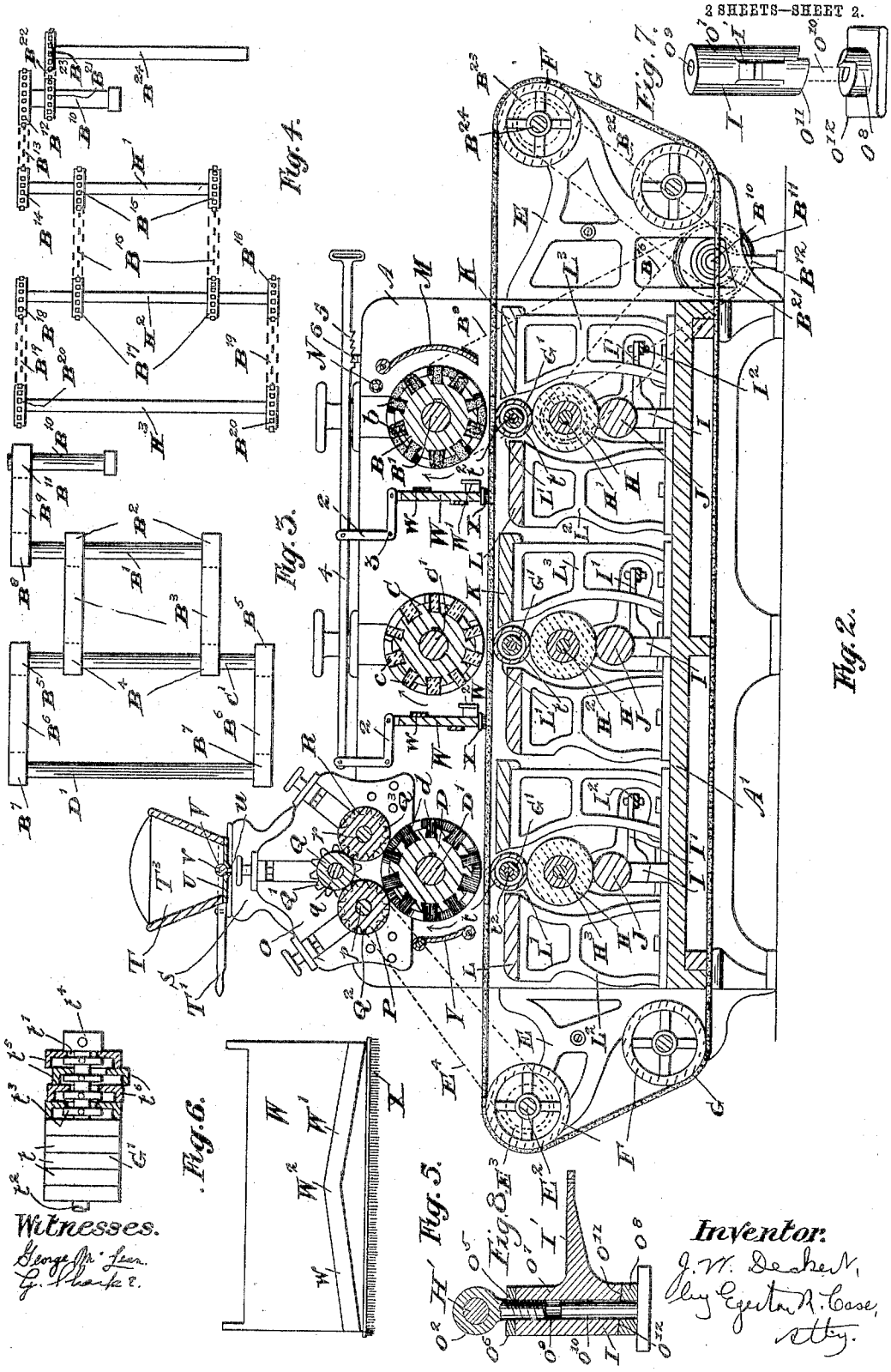
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WILLIAM DECKERT, OF OAKVILLE, CANADA.

SETTING-OUT, SCOURING, AND STUFFING MACHINE.

No. 797,268. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 15, 1905.

Application filed November 28, 1904. Serial No. 234,661.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WILLIAM DECKERT, a citizen of the United States, residing in the town of Oakville, in the county of Halton, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Setting-Out, Scouring, and Stuffing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in setting-out, scouring, and stuffing machines; and the objects of my invention are, first, to reduce the cost of manufacturing hides by providing a machine whereby the hide output is far above that now possible by present machines and methods; secondly, to firmly yet yieldingly keep the hide in contact with the cylinders, so that thin as well as thick portions thereof will be thoroughly prepared; thirdly, to regulate the supply of grease to the stuffing-cylinder, and, fourthly, to prevent injury to the hide during passage of same through the machine; and it consists in mounting three cylinders in the machine and placing underneath same a member constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinder, and mounting an endless belt between the sections of said member and cylinders.

I do not confine myself to any particular manner or means for operating the different parts of my machine. Neither do I confine myself to using any particular construction of cylinders.

Figure 1 is a front end elevation of my machine. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section on the line *a b*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic view showing how the cylinders are belted up. Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic view showing how rubber rollers are belted up. Fig. 5 is an enlarged front side elevation of the dashboards. Fig. 6 is a detail view, partly in section, of the preferred form of sectional ring-roller. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of one of the cam-pillars, the parts being separated; and Fig. 8 is a vertical section through one of the cam-pillars and the shaft for the rubber rollers, showing same mounted therein.

In the drawings like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A represents the head-blocks, in which are suitably mounted the cylinders B, C, and D by means of their shafts B′, C′, and D′. Journaled in suitable standards E are a number of pulleys F, around which passes an endless belt G. From Figs. 1 and 2 it will be noticed that the belt G operates underneath the said cylinders. The cylinders all rotate in the direction indicated by arrow. The hide is put on the belt G and spread out and fed beneath the cylinder B, which sets same out, and then passes on beneath the cylinder C, which presses out the surplus water and dirt, leaving the hide dry, so that as it passes on beneath the cylinder D its pores will be stuffed with grease. I may use any suitable construction of cylinders in my machine. Cylinder B is preferably provided with rawhide blades *b*, similar to the cylinder patented to me October 4, 1904, under No. 771,614. The stones *c* in the cylinder C are preferably made of glass or stone, and the cylinder D is of course provided with any suitable means, such as brushes *d*, for stuffing the hide with grease. In order to keep thick as well as thin portions of the hide in contact with these several cylinders, I use suitable means for that purpose. One form of such means is described in my application, Serial No. 208,906, filed May 20, 1904, and another form of means is described in my application, Serial No. 209,306, filed May 23, 1904.

As it is necessary to show fully the points of merit in the present machine, I will describe the construction of one form of sectional ring-roller. The same consists of a plurality of rings *t*, provided with a central hole *t′*, through which passes the spindle t^2. As will be seen from Fig. 6, the rings *t* abut against each other and by reason of this and the collars t^3, keyed on the said spindle, are held from longitudinal movement. t^4 represents the end collars, removably secured to said spindle and capable of being adjusted in order to regulate the closeness of the operation of the rings to each other. The said rings are preferably provided with flanges t^5, which overhang the collars t^3. Sufficient space is left between the collars t^3 and the inner side of the flanges t^5 so as not to interfere with the movement of the rings.

H represents rollers made of resilient material, preferably rubber, upon which the adjustable means G′ operate. By means of the shafts H′, H^2, and H^3 the said rubber rollers are held in suitable bearings.

O^5 represents threaded shanks of the sleeves O^2, provided with threaded collars O^6, which rest upon the top members O^7 of the cam-pillars I. O^8 represents the bases of the cam-pillars and are suitably secured to the bed A'. As shown, both members of the cam-pillar are provided with a common core O^9, in which is held the connecting-pin O^{10}, around which the top member O^7 turns. As will be seen from Fig. 8, the threaded shank O^5 rests in the upper part of the core O^9. As will be seen from Fig. 7, the lower end of the top member O^7 is constructed with a cam-surface O^{11}, which coacts with a similar cam-surface O^{12}, constructed in the top of the base O^8. By means of the arms I' and rods I^2 the cam-pillars may be operated so as to regulate the pressure of said rubber rollers against the adjustable means G'. As will be understood from Fig. 8, the shafts H', H^2, and H^3 of the rubber rollers are held in their respective sleeves O^2. As these rubber rollers are of considerable length, I also provide king-rollers J, mounted in this machine as in the one set forth in the above-mentioned application. I of course may mount the rubber rollers in any suitable manner. By means of the feeding-plates K and the stop-plates L, I provide ring-chambers L', in which operate the adjustable means G', before described. The plates K and L are suitably mounted on the brackets L^2 and L^3 (suitably secured to the bed A') or in any other suitable manner.

By the construction of the adjustable means before described it will be understood that when the hide is being prepared if a thick portion thereof should pass between any of the cylinders and, for instance, the rings t^6 the said rings will be moved down, as shown in Fig. 6, and thus be more deeply depressed into the rubber roller coöperating therewith; but yet, by reason of the cushion afforded the said rings by the said roller, same will keep the hide in close contact with the cylinder. In case a thin piece of hide should be passing between any of the adjustable means and the cylinder associated therewith from the operation just described it will be understood that that portion of the said roller underneath the rings between which and the cylinder the thin portion of the hide is passing will move said rings upwardly, so as to keep the thin portion of the hide in close contact with the cylinder. It will of course be understood that the belt G is made of suitable flexible material that will permit of the operation just described.

From the operation and construction just described it will be understood that my machine will adjust itself to the varying thicknesses of the hide, so that all portions of same will be thoroughly worked upon and with less damage to the hide than is now usually the case.

M is a guard suitably mounted before the cylinder B, so as to prevent the splashing of water and dirt onto the operator.

N is the water-pipe by means of which the cylinder is kept washed off.

Suitably mounted in the bearing-blocks O by means of their shafts p, q, and r are three rollers P, Q, and R, the lower two of which, P and R, preferably touch the periphery of the cylinder D. These rollers are adjustably mounted in the said bearing-blocks in any suitable manner. Suitably supported upon the stands S, which are held upon the head-blocks A, is the grease-box T. This grease-box extends from side to side of the machine and directly above the rollers P, Q, and R. In order to regulate the supply of grease from said grease-box, I provide the bottom U of same with a series of holes u, with which normally register the pockets v in the revolving valve V. As the grease-box T is filled with grease and when the valve V is operated, (and said valve may be operated by any suitable means,) the grease in the pockets v, as same register with the holes u, passes therethrough and drops upon the roller Q, which is in contact with the rollers P and R. As the three rollers P, Q, and R rotate, as hereinafter described, the grease is uniformly distributed over the brushes d for the cylinder D.

From the description of the above-mentioned parts it will be understood that the supply of grease to the cylinder D will be uniform for its whole length. Consequently no one portion of the hide will be unduly supplied with grease.

It will be noticed that the middle portion of the bottom U of the grease-box T is preferably trough-shaped and that the revolving valve V operates therein.

It will be understood by one skilled in this art that when the end of the hide passes from between the cylinder B and its adjustable means G' and by reason of the pull exerted thereon by the cylinder C same will fly up and wrap around said cylinder C unless prevented from so doing. This same action of the hide will take place when it passes from beneath the cylinder C, and in order to prevent the hide from becoming tangled up with said cylinders and to keep it spread out upon the belt G, I provide the dashboards W. These dashboards are vertically placed for a suitable distance in the rear of the cylinders B and C and extend from head-block to head-block. By any suitable means, such as the cross-pieces w, these dashboards are held in position so as to have vertical movement. When the hide is on the belt and has passed a short distance beyond the cylinder B, it will be understood that one of the dashboards W associated with said cylinder rests thereupon. Each dashboard is provided at its lower end with a brush X, which operates upon the hide and keeps same spread out. By means of these dashboards it will be

understood that when the hide passes from between the cylinders B and C and their adjustable means the end of same will be prevented from flying up for any considerable distance. When the end of the hide does fly up, it will immediately strike against the dashboards and by reason of the action of the brushes X the spread-out position of the hide will be maintained. At each end of the dashboards are secured the lower ends of the bell-crank levers 2, pivoted at 3 to the head-blocks A. These bell-crank levers are secured at their upper ends to the rod 4, extending in convenient position to the operator. By means of the teeth 5 on the lower portion of said rod and the lug 6, secured to the head-blocks and constructed to coöperate therewith, it will be understood that the distance from the hide of the brushes X belonging to the dashboards can be regulated by the operator.

I do not confine myself to any particular construction of dashboard nor to any particular means for operating same, if same need necessarily be operated. It is of advantage, however, to construct these dashboards so that they may adjust themselves or be adjusted to the different thicknesses of the hide operated upon.

The operation of the cylinders B and C will of course throw more or less water against the dashboards W, and in order to carry this water to each side of the machine I provide a trough W′, suitably secured thereto. The flange w^2 of the trough, together with portion of the side of said dashboards adjacent thereto, forms the channel for the water. As the trough is higher at its middle portion W^2, it will be seen that this construction enables the trough to convey the water to each side of the machine.

Y is any suitable guard placed behind the cylinder D.

The several parts in my machine may be operated in many ways; but I will now describe the manner in which I prefer to operate same.

For the cylinders the power is transmitted to the shaft B′ of the cylinder B, and by means of the pulleys B^2 thereon and the belts B^3 coöperating therewith the power is transmitted to the pulleys B^4, secured to the shaft C′ of the cylinder C, and by means of the belt B^6 associating with the pulleys B^5, secured to the shaft C′, the power is transmitted to the pulleys B^7, secured to the shaft D′ of the cylinder D. By means of the pulley B^8 and the belt coöperating therewith the power is transmitted by the pulley B^{11} to the counter-shaft B^{10}.

For the rubber rollers H the power is transmitted from the counter-shaft B^{10} by means of the sprocket-wheel B^{12}, secured thereto, and the spocket-chain B^{13}, coöperating therewith, to the shaft H′ by means of the sprocket-wheel B^{14}. By means of the sprocket-wheels B^{15}, keyed to the shaft H′, and the sprocket-chains B^{16} coöperating therewith power is transmitted to the shaft H^2 by the sprocket-wheels B^{17} keyed thereon. By means of the sprocket-wheel B^{18}, keyed to the shaft H^2, and the sprocket-chains B^{19} coöperating therewith power is transmitted to the shaft H^3 by means of the sprocket-wheels B^{20} keyed thereon.

I find that the friction of the several cylinders against the hide will sufficiently move the belt G; but in order to provide positive means for moving said belt I key to the counter-shaft B^{10} a sprocket-wheel B^{21}, which by means of the sprocket-chain B^{22} operates the shaft B^{24} through its sprocket-wheel B^{23}.

Referring to the operation of the rollers P, Q, and R, by means of the sprocket-wheel E^3, keyed to the shaft E^2, and the sprocket-chain E^4, coöperating therewith, power is transmitted to the roller Q by means of the sprocket-wheels E^5, (see Fig. 1,) secured thereto. Energy is transmitted from the roller Q because its gear-wheel Q′ meshes with the wheels Q^2 and Q^3 of the rollers P and R.

In order to provide means whereby the supply of grease is cut off from the grease-box T, I preferably construct a revolving valve V, so that same may be moved longitudinally. By means of any suitable lever T′, suitably pivoted adjacent the grease-box, and any suitable construction for said revolving valve V, so that said lever may coöperate therewith, the revolving valve V is moved longitudinally. The construction of the revolving valve shown so that the lever T′ may coöperate therewith consists of an annular groove T^2. In whichever direction the lever T′ is moved the pockets v will be moved out of alinement with the holes u, and thus notwithstanding the rotation of said valve no grease will be fed from the grease-box. The portion of the grease-box containing the grease is preferably equal to the length of the rollers P, Q, and R, and by means of the partition T^3 the grease is prevented from getting around the lever T′. The revolving valve V is operated in any suitable manner. I of course do not confine myself to the means shown for longitudinally moving the valve V.

It will be understood that the width of this machine is sufficient to receive the width of the whole hide.

At one end of each of the rods I^2 is an arm I^3, coöperating with the quadrant I^4, by means of which the arms I′ are operated.

I do not confine myself to the construction herein shown and described, as same can be altered in many ways without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder, and means for operating same, of an endless belt

operating underneath said cylinders, and a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders.

2. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder, and means for operating same, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders, and a roller made of suitable resilient material upon which the sections of said member rest.

3. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder, and means for operating same, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders, and a rubber roller upon which the sections of said member rest.

4. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder, and means for operating same, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders; a rubber roller upon which the sections of said member rest, and adjustable bearings for said rubber roller.

5. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder, and means for operating same; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders; a rubber roller upon which the sections of said member rest; adjustable bearings for said rubber roller; feeding-plates suitably supported in said machine, and stop-plates also suitably supported in said machine, forming between their inner sides a ring-chamber in which operate the sections of said member.

6. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder; means for supplying grease to said stuffing-cylinder, and means for operating said cylinders, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders, and a roller made of suitable resilient material upon which the sections of said member rest.

7. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder; means for operating same; rollers mounted in said machine above said stuffing-cylinder so as to distribute grease thereupon; means for operating said rollers; a grease-box held above said rollers, and means for supplying grease therefrom onto said rollers, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders, and a roller made of suitable resilient material upon which the sections of said member rest.

8. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder; means for operating same; a dashboard supported behind the said setting-out and scouring cylinders and designed to keep the work spread out; rollers mounted in said machine above said stuffing-cylinder so as to distribute grease thereupon; means for operating said rollers; a grease-box held above said rollers, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders, and a roller made of suitable resilient material upon which the sections of said member rest.

9. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder; means for operating same; dashboards supported behind the said setting-out and scouring cylinders and designed to keep the work spread out; and a trough secured to said dashboards

on their sides adjacent said cylinders so as to convey the water away; rollers mounted in said machine above said stuffing-cylinder so as to distribute grease thereupon; means for operating said rollers; a grease-box held above said rollers, and means for supplying grease therefrom onto said rollers, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders, and a roller made of suitable resilient material upon which the sections of said member rest.

10. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder; means for operating same; dashboards supported behind the said setting-out and scouring cylinders and designed to keep the work spread out; a trough secured to said dashboards on their sides adjacent said cylinders so as to convey the water away; brushes on the lower edge of said dashboards; rollers mounted in said machine above said stuffing-cylinder so as to distribute grease thereupon; means for operating said rollers; a grease-box held above said rollers, and means for supplying grease therefrom onto said rollers, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders, and a roller made of suitable resilient material upon which the sections of said member rest.

11. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder; means for operating same; dashboards supported behind the said setting-out and scouring cylinders and designed to keep the work spread out; a trough secured to said dashboards on their sides adjacent said cylinders so as to convey the water away; brushes on the lower edge of said dashboards; means for raising or lowering said dashboards; rollers mounted in said machine above said stuffing-cylinder so as to distribute grease thereupon; means for operating said rollers; a grease-box held above said rollers, and means for supplying grease therefrom onto said rollers, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders, and a roller made of suitable resilient material upon which the sections of said member rest.

12. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a stuffing-cylinder, and means for operating same, of rollers mounted above said stuffing-cylinder and designed to distribute the grease thereon; a grease-box supported above said rollers and provided with a number of perforations in its bottom; a revolving valve provided with a number of pockets registering with said holes in said grease-box, and means for operating said valve so that grease may be fed from said grease-box onto said rollers.

13. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a stuffing-cylinder, and means for operating same, of rollers mounted above said stuffing-cylinder and designed to distribute the grease thereon; a grease-box supported above said rollers and provided with a number of perforations in its bottom; a revolving valve provided with a number of pockets registering with said holes in said grease-box; means for operating said valve so that grease may be fed from said grease-box onto said rollers, and means for moving said revolving valve longitudinally so that the pockets therein will not register with the holes in the bottom of said grease-box and thus cut off the supply of grease therefrom.

14. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a cylinder, and means for operating same, of a dashboard supported behind same; a trough secured thereto on side adjacent said cylinder so as to convey the water away, and means for raising or lowering the said dashboard.

15. A member for hide-working machinery designated a dashboard and provided on one side with a trough higher at its middle portion and sloping down toward each end so as to convey the water away.

16. A member for hide-working machinery designated a dashboard and provided on one side with a trough higher at its middle portion and sloping down toward each end so as to convey the water away, and a brush on the lower edge of said dashboard.

17. The combination with a grease-box provided with a number of holes in its bottom, of a revolving valve operating therein and provided with a number of pockets designed to register with said holes whereby grease is fed from said grease-box.

18. The combination with a grease-box provided with a number of holes in its bottom, of a revolving valve operating therein and provided with a number of pockets designed to register with said holes whereby grease is fed from said grease-box, and means for longitudinally moving said revolving valve so that pockets in same will not register with the holes in the bottom of said box so that no grease will be fed therefrom.

19. The combination with a grease-box provided with a trough-shaped portion in its bottom, having a number of holes therein, of a revolving valve operating in said trough-shaped portion and provided with a number of pockets designed to register with said holes whereby grease is fed from said grease-box.

20. The combination with a grease-box provided with a trough-shaped portion in its bottom, having a number of holes therein, of a revolving valve operating in said trough-shaped portion and provided with a number of pockets designed to register with said holes whereby grease is fed from said grease-box, and means for longitudinally moving said revolving valve so that pockets in same will not register with the holes in the bottom of said box so that no grease will be fed therefrom.

21. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder; means for supplying grease to said stuffing-cylinder, and means for operating said cylinders, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders.

22. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder; means for operating same; rollers mounted in said machine above said stuffing-cylinder so as to distribute grease thereupon; means for operating said rollers; a grease-box held above said rollers; and means for supplying grease therefrom onto said rollers, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders.

23. In a machine of the class described, the combination with a setting-out cylinder; a scouring-cylinder; a stuffing-cylinder; means for operating same; a dashboard supported behind the said setting-out and scouring cylinders and designed to keep the work spread out; rollers mounted in said machine above said stuffing-cylinder so as to distribute grease thereupon; means for operating said rollers; a grease-box held above said rollers, and means for supplying grease therefrom onto said rollers, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders, and a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders.

24. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the setting-out cylinder; rawhide blades for same; a scouring-cylinder; glass or stone blades for same; a stuffing-cylinder; brushes for same, and means for operating said cylinders, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders, and a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders.

25. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the setting-out cylinder; rawhide blades for same; a scouring-cylinder; glass or stone blades for same; a stuffing-cylinder; brushes for same, and means for operating said cylinders, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinder; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders, and a roller made of suitable resilient material upon which the sections of said member rest.

26. In a machine of the class described, the combination with the setting-out cylinder; rawhide blades for same; a scouring-cylinder; glass or stone blades for same; a stuffing-cylinder; brushes for same, and means for operating said cylinders, of an endless belt operating underneath said cylinders; a member, underneath said belt and cylinders, constructed of a plurality of sections having independent movement of each other and in conformity with the thickness of the work under manufacture, so that all parts of the work under manufacture may be constantly kept in contact with the cylinders; a rubber roller upon which the sections of said member rest, and adjustable bearings for said rubber roller.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES WILLIAM DECKERT.

Witnesses:
L. G. SHARPE,
GEORGE MCLEAN.