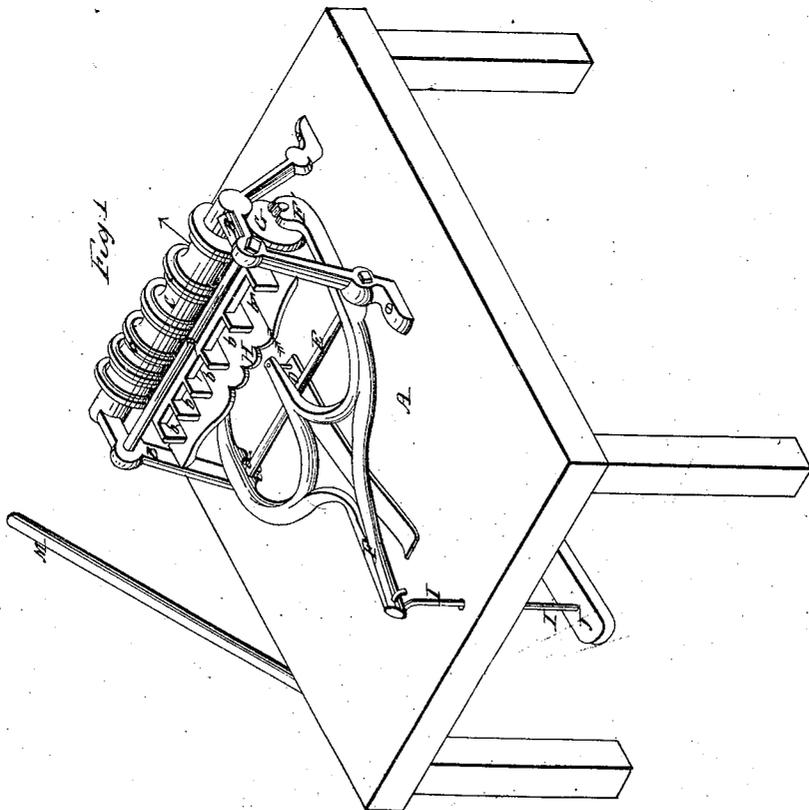
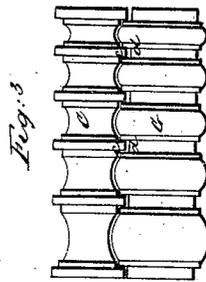
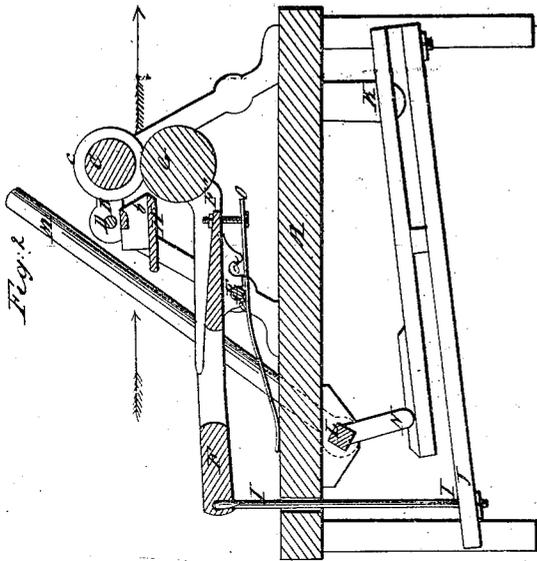


G. W. Pruyme.

Dressing Leather.

N<sup>o</sup> 14,698.

Patented Apr. 15, 1856.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. PRUYNE, OF MEXICO, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR RAISING AND CREASING LEATHER STRAPS, &c.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,698, dated April 15, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. PRUYNE, of Mexico, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Machines for Raising and Creasing Leather; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying  
10 drawings, making a part thereof, in which—

Figure 1, represents a perspective view. Fig. 2, represents a central longitudinal and vertical section through the machine,  
15 and Fig. 3 represents the raising and creasing rollers detached.

Similar letters where they occur in the separate figures, denote like parts.

The nature of my invention relates more  
20 particularly to the construction, location, and combination of the guides with the rolls, so as to direct the strap or other thing drawn through between them, and thus prevent the possibility of its becoming skewed  
25 in the grooves.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the  
30 drawings.

A, represents a table, upon which are raised the pillar blocks B, which support the several operative parts of the machine. In suitable boxes in said pillar blocks, the journals of the upper, or concave grooved  
35 roller C, rest and rotate. The pillar blocks, besides being secured to the table at their base, are tied by the through rods D, E.

F, is a yoke-shaped, or forked lever, the two arms of which, have scores *a, a*, on their under sides which fit over the lower  
40 through rod E—said rod being the fulcrum of the lever F. On the rear end of the two forks (F', F') of the lever F, are supported the journals, of the lower roll G, whose  
45 grooves are in reverse to those of the upper roll C, or so that their opposite surfaces shall be parallel to each other (as seen in Fig. 3,) and the space between them shows the outline of the shape or form of the  
50 strap after it is drawn through between them.

H, represents a plate, secured to the pillar blocks, of the length of the rolls, and located near to the point of impact of the  
55 two rolls. Upon this plate are formed a

series of guides *b, b, b*, which correspond in width, with the distance between the collars or flanges *c*, on one roll, and the corresponding recesses *d* on the other. These guides are covered at top, so as to make  
60 four sided boxes, and so that the strap, after it is creased by the rolls, and passes into its special guide, shall not skew or twist in the groove, and make irregular work. A guide  
65 before the rolls does not serve the purpose, inasmuch as it there becomes a directrix to the creased strap as it leaves the rolls, but it would not counteract any tendency of the raised and creased end of the strap (which is the most important object), to skew. By  
70 placing the guides in rear of the rolls, and passing the strap through as shown by the arrows in Fig. 2, they become a directrix to the finished work, and being so close to the rolls, the operator may take the end of  
75 the strap in his hand, and draw it through without the least fear of its skewing, or irregular raising and creasing.

In the front end of the lever F, is a stirrup I, which connects it with spring J, hung  
80 to the underside of the table at K—the power of said spring J, being adjustable through a nut and screw, on the stirrup rod I.

L, is a rock shaft supported on the un-  
85 derside of the table, and having a lever M, connected to one of its ends, and projecting up so as to be conveniently reached by the operator. On the rock shaft L, is a toe N, which strikes against the upper leaf of the  
90 spring piece J, and in forcing down said spring piece it throws up the roll G, against that C, through the stirrup rod I, and lever F. When the two rolls are thus thrown together, the friction of the toe N, on the  
95 spring piece will hold them together, while the spring will allow them to yield to any irregularity in the thickness of the strap, as it passes through. By drawing back the lever M, and disengaging the toe and spring  
100 J, another spring O, on top of the table, draws down the roller G, from the one C, so that the end of the strap may be readily introduced between them. The rolls may  
105 be of wood or metal, or parts of each—I use them one of metal, and the other of wood. In entering the strap to be creased, so much of it, as is necessary to furnish a hold for the operator, after it passes the guides will not be creased, but when the end is drawn  
110

through the uncreased part is afterward introduced and finished. The main feature in the machine is the making of the guides four sided so that the strap can not skew  
5 to any injurious extent in either direction, and placing them on that side of the rolls, where they will serve as a directrix to the passing strap, which is the principal feature.  
10 Having thus fully described the nature of my invention, I would state that I am aware that grooved rolls for creasing leather have been used; these I do not claim, but

What I do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is— 15

In combination with the grooved rolls, one of which is yielding as herein set forth, the guides *b* through which the creased part of the strap is drawn substantially in the  
20 manner, and for the purpose set forth, and so that said guides shall serve to direct the finished strap as it passes through between the rolls.

GEO. W. PRUYNE.

Witnesses:

THOS. H. UPPERMAN,  
E. COHEN.