

NEWTON LINSLEY.

Improvement in Machines for Rolling Leather.

No. 121,389.

Patented Nov. 28, 1871.

Fig. 1.

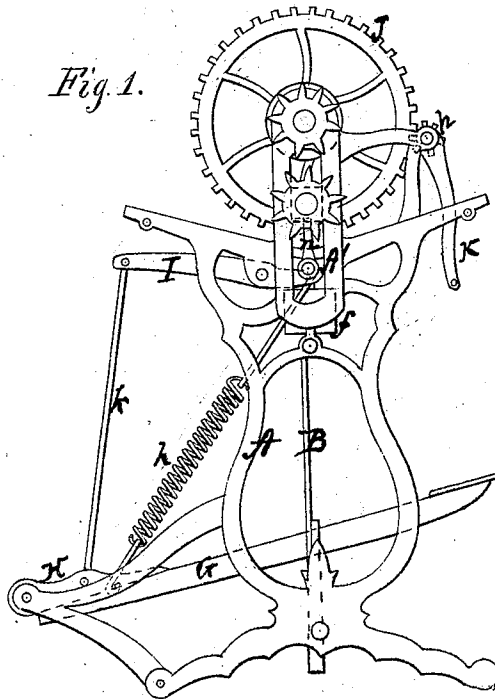


Fig. 2.

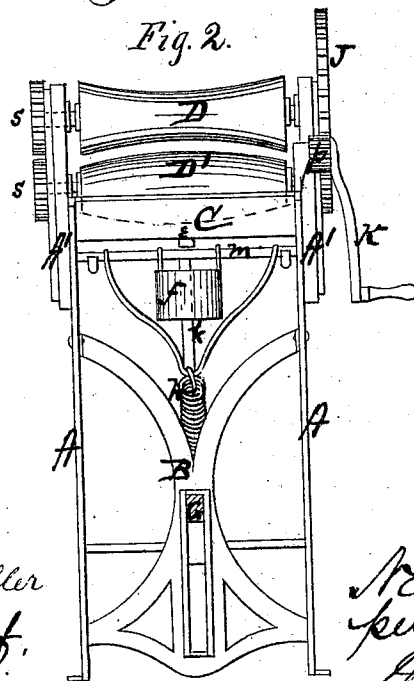
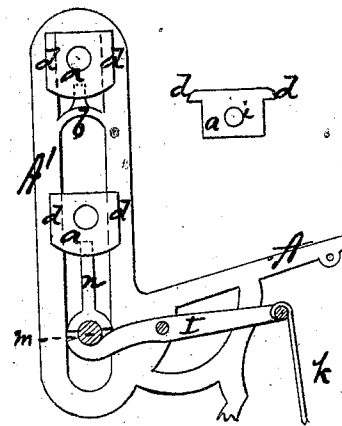


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

Henry N. Miller
C. L. Quest.

Inventor

Newton Linsley
per
Alexander Mason
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEWTON LINSLEY, OF LENA, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND WILLIAM CLEMENT.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR ROLLING LEATHER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 121,389, dated November 28, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEWTON LINSLEY, of Lena, in the county of Stephenson and in the State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machine for Rolling Leather; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a machine for rolling leather for shoemakers' use, instead of hammering, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, and Fig. 2 a front view of my machine. Fig. 3 is an enlarged inside view of a part of one of the side pieces with its attachments.

A A represent the two side pieces of my machine, constructed in any suitable manner, and connected by another casting, B. C represents a pan, of sheet-iron or other suitable material, provided with lugs or projections so as to be bolted or riveted to and between the two side pieces, thereby, at the same time, assisting in bracing the same. In the center, at the upper end of each side piece A, is an upright bar, A', forming a part of said side piece, which bar is slotted vertically, as shown. In these slotted bars are placed the journal-boxes *a a* for the roller D D', the boxes for the upper roller D being supported by a cross-bar, *b*, in the slot of the bar, as shown in Fig. 3, while the boxes for the lower roller D' are allowed to move up and down in said slots by means that will be hereinafter set forth. The boxes *a a* are provided on the sides with flanges *d d*, as shown, which hold them in the slotted bars or standards A' A', and, being constructed exactly alike, they are interchangeable—that is, as the motion of the upper roller wears the upper side of the hole in the box this box may be changed to the lower roller, where the wear is on the lower side, and vice versa. The roller D is concave and the roller D' is convex, as shown, and the leather being

rolled between the same gets a more even and uniform appearance and solidity than by the usual mode of hammering. The water is collected in the pan C and passes through a spout, *e*, in the same to a cup, *f*, hung underneath. G represents a treadle, to one end of which is secured a shoe, H, which is pivoted on a rod connecting the side pieces A A. The shoe H is slotted, and from said slot a spring, *h*, connects with the frame to hold the treadle up. In said slot is also pivoted a rod, *k*, which connects with a rod connecting two levers, I I, said levers being pivoted at suitable points on the side pieces. The other ends of the levers I I support a rod or shaft, *m*, upon the outer ends of which are placed pins *n*, constructed, as shown in Fig. 3, with a semicircular foot or base. The upper ends of these pins are inserted in holes *i* in the lower sides of the boxes *a a*, for the lower roller D'. By this means the lower roller may be raised as close to the upper roller as may be desired. The upper roller D has upon one of its journals, outside of the frame, a large cog-wheel, J, which gears with a pinion, *p*. Upon the pinion-shaft is a crank, K, by means of which the rollers are turned. The operator can thus, with his foot, bring the rollers as close together as he may desire, while he turns the rollers by operating the crank with his hand. Upon the journals of the rollers, on the opposite side from where the cog-wheel J is placed, are smaller cog-wheels *s s*, by which the two rollers are united.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with the concave roller D, journaled within the upper extremities of the standards A', the convex roller D' provided with sliding journals within the slots of the standards, and moved up and down by means of the pins *n*, levers I, shaft *m*, rod *k*, treadle G, and spring *h*, all arranged upon the frame A B, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 22d day of June, 1871.

NEWTON LINSLEY.

Witnesses:

AARON W. HALL,
J. S. BLODGETT.