

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. M. DUNPHE & C. BLOCKHOUS.
LEATHER SPLITTING MACHINE.

No. 405,697.

Patented June 25, 1889.

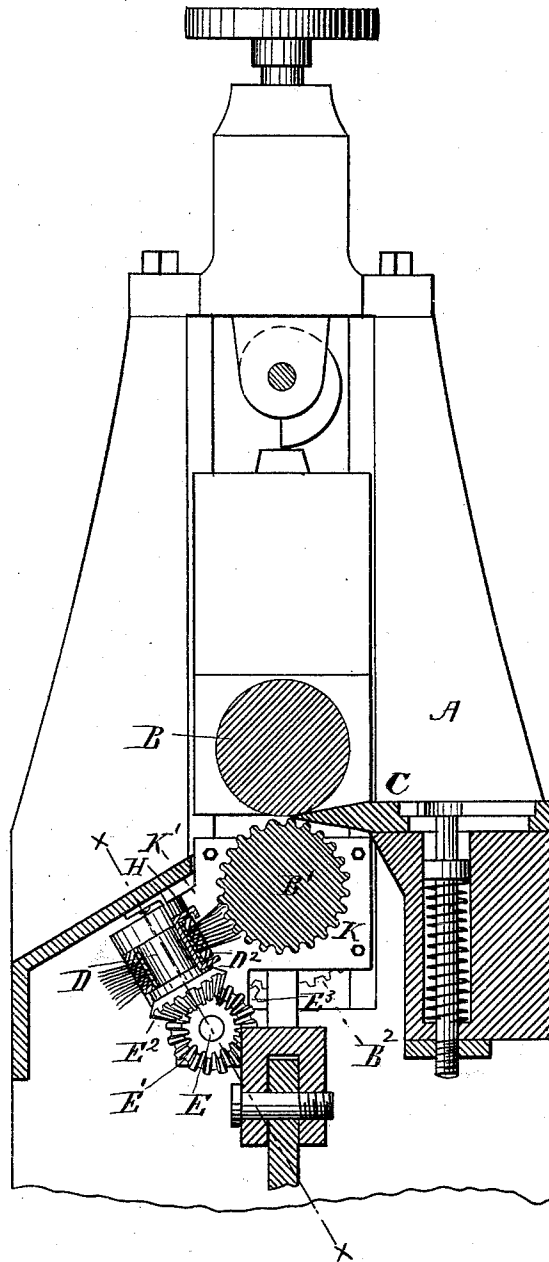


FIG. 1.

WITNESSES.

Frank M. Parker
Geo. I. Lee

INVENTOR

Eugene M. Dunphe
Charles Blockhaus

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

E. M. DUNPHE & C. BLOCKHOUS.

LEATHER SPLITTING MACHINE.

No. 405,697.

Patented June 25, 1889.

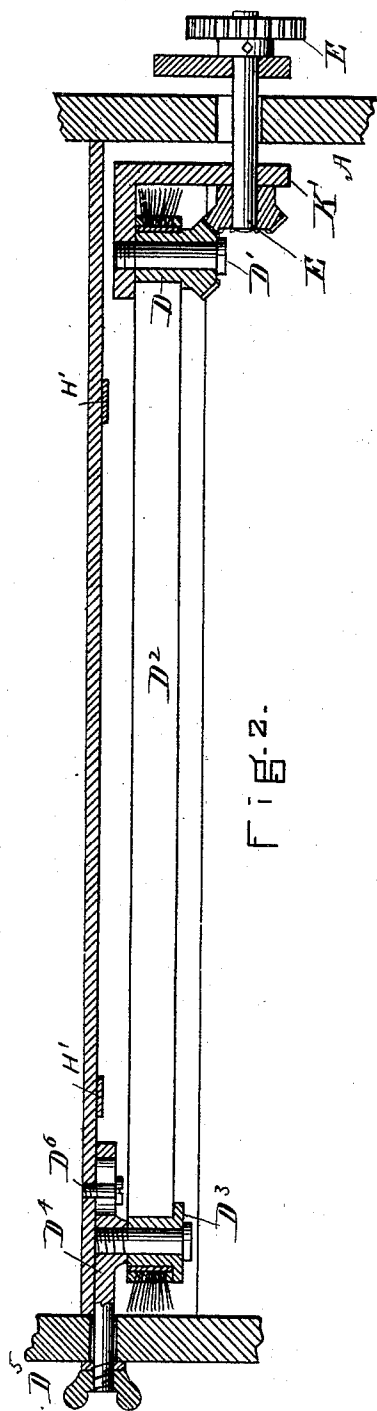


Fig. 2.

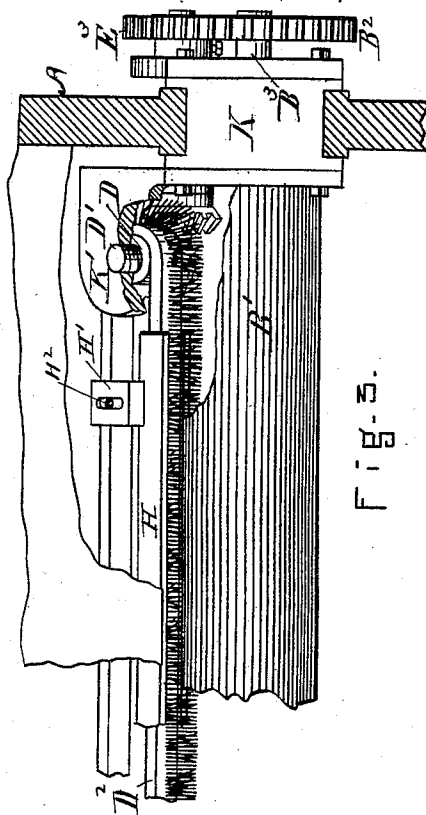


Fig. 3.

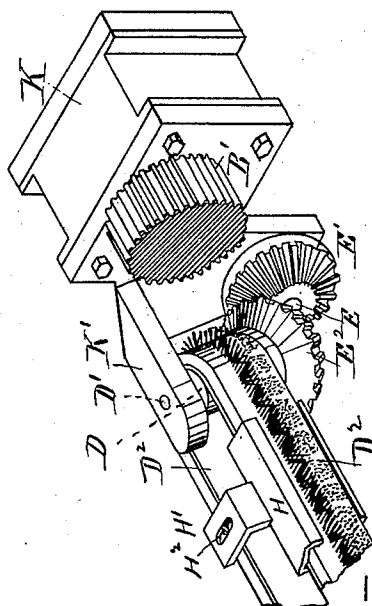


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES.

Frank S. Parker
Geo. I. Lee.

INVENTOR.

Eugene M. Dunphe
Charles Blockhaus

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE M. DUNPHE AND CHARLES BLOCKHOUS, OF EAST BRIDGEWATER,
MASSACHUSETTS.

LEATHER-SPLITTING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,697, dated June 25, 1889.

Application filed March 18, 1889. Serial No. 303,942. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EUGENE M. DUNPHE and CHARLES BLOCKHOUS, of East Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Feed-Roll Attachments for Leather-Splitting Machines, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.
The object of our invention is to connect with a leather-splitting machine a brush-belt adapted to automatically free the lower feed-roll from all accumulations of debris, dirt, &c. This object we attain by the mechanism shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a cross vertical section showing the feed-rolls and a part of the frame-work of a leather-splitting machine with brush device attached. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same taken on line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view in plan, showing parts of the machine. Fig. 4 is a view in perspective, showing the parts in which our invention is embodied.

In Fig. 1, A represents the main frame of the machine; B and B', the upper and lower feed-rollers, the lower feed-roll being fluted. The flutings are much exaggerated for the purpose of illustrating the use of our attachment. C represents the knife.

We will not explain the other well-known details of this device, as they are common to machines of this class.

Our cleansing attachment works automatically and consists of a brush made up as a belt, (see D²), and is adapted to be driven by one of the pulleys that supports it. The brush-belt D² is driven by the pulley D, which is hung on a pin D', fitted to a bracket K', which extends from the box K.

In Fig. 2 we have shown both of the pulleys D and D³, that support the belt D². The pulley D³ is connected to a sliding bracket-piece D⁴, which can be adjusted by a thumb-nut D⁵, by the aid of which the brush-belt D² may be drawn taut.

D⁶ is a screw working in a slot formed in the end of the sliding bracket-piece D⁴ and

serves as a guide for the movement of the bracket-piece D⁴, and also as a clamping-screw to hold it firmly in place after being adjusted.

The brush-belt D² is driven by the following mechanism: B², Figs. 1 and 3, is a gear-wheel attached to the shaft of the feed-roll B'. (See Fig. 2.) This gear-wheel engages with a gear-wheel E³ on the shaft E, and through it and its beveled gear E' driving the beveled gear E², which in turn gives motion to the attached pulley D on the pin D'. The pulley D, as has been stated, gives motion to the brush-belt D². As the bracket K' is rigidly attached to the box K, in which the shaft B³ of the feed-roll B' runs, it will be understood that in raising or lowering the box K for adjusting the feed-roll B' the brush-belt D² will also be raised and lowered, so that the brush part will always be in working contact with the fluted feed-roll B'. The brush-belt D², running parallel with and in contact with the feed-roll B', frees it of all accumulations of debris of all kinds, and thus always keeps it in good order for doing its work.

To aid the brush-belt D² in its work, a longitudinal supporting-piece H, Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, is used. This supporting-piece is held by bracket-pieces H', attached to the frame of the machine by adjusting-screws H².

We claim—

1. In a leather-splitting machine, the combination of the feed-roll B' and the brush-belt D², adapted to operate substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a leather-splitting machine, the combination of the feed-roll B' and brush-belt D² with the adjustable box K and bracket K', substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 14th day of March, A. D. 1889.

EUGENE M. DUNPHE.
CHARLES BLOCKHOUS.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. PARKER,
WILLIAM H. PARRY.