

R. RIBOT.
TREATMENT OF SKINS.
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1,057,173.

Patented Mar. 25, 1913.

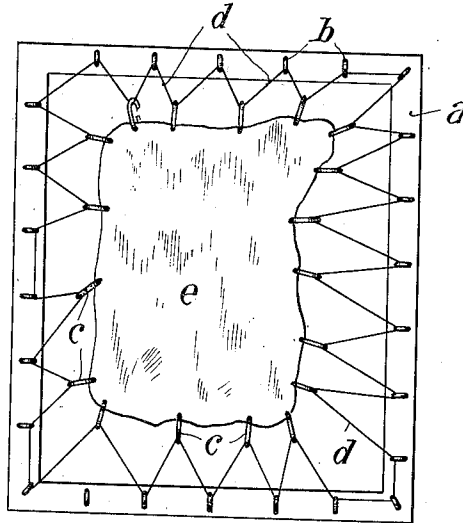


Fig. 1.

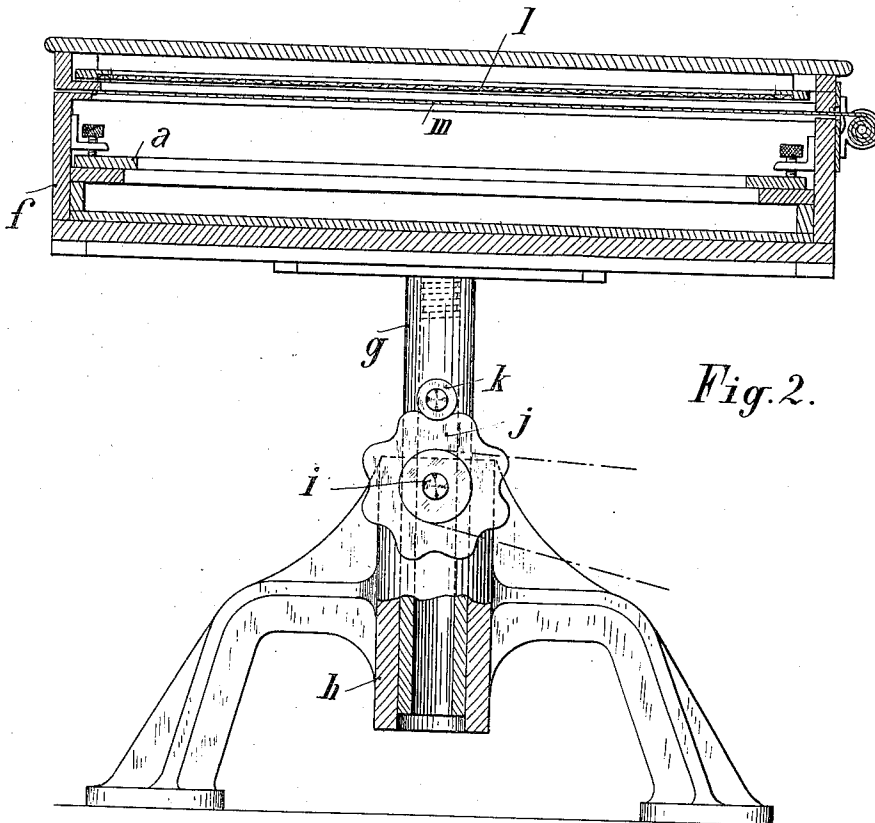


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
W. Paria Kinnell
D. C. Reinohl.

Inventor
Roger Ribot
by F. Dillmar
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROGER RIBOT, OF PARIS, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO SOCIÉTÉ LA PEAUSSERIE
FRANÇAISE, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

TREATMENT OF SKINS.

1,057,173.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROGER RIBOT, a citizen of the Republic of France, residing at 255 Boulevard Voltaire, Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Treatment of Skins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to a new process for treating skins for the purpose of imparting to any tanned skins, even damaged skins or skins of very inferior quality, a uniform color without markings.

One of the essential features of the present invention consists in the provision of means for holding the skin tightly and uniformly stretched throughout all the operations, a frame of suitable shape being employed for this purpose. This arrangement has the following advantages indispensable for the treatment of skins, in that it enables the skin to be simultaneously worked on both sides; it appears more or less transparent thereby revealing all the defects in the skin and enabling them to be remedied; and further it is possible to expose the skin to considerable variations of temperature without distorting or shrivelling it up.

I shall now describe my invention with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 shows a skin mounted in its frame; and Fig. 2 shows a vibrating machine utilized for carrying out the invention.

The series of operations constituting the new process are as follows:—

1. Stretching the skin in a suitable frame as shown for example in Fig. 1, by passing a cord *d* through rings *b* provided on the frame *a* and through hooks *c* engaged in the skin *e*.

2. In the case of damaged skins, stopping up the holes by pumicing the edges and sticking to the opposite side of the skin to that which it is desired to employ, a small piece of pumiced skin, by means of a solution of gutta-percha and benzin or turpentine.

3. Coating the skin on both sides with a solution for temporarily stopping up the pores of the skin, which solution may consist for example of waste pieces of glove-skin dissolved in water and glycerin.

4. After drying at a temperature under

30° Celsius the skin is pumiced on the side it is desired to employ.

5. A sponge that has been dipped into a tin, lead, iron, zinc or chrome mordant is then passed over the last-mentioned side of the skin. The mordant will vary according to the process of tanning to which the skin has previously been submitted and according to the color it is desired to obtain.

6. This surface is then coated with a solution containing gutta-percha and serves to reinforce or strengthen the skin. This solution may be composed as follows:—

I. Alcohol	75	
Gum-lac	25	10 parts.
Various colors	1	
II. Gutta-percha	30	
Turpentine	50	50 parts.
Boiled linseed oil	20	
III. Vaseline	5	
Mineral wax	15	50 parts.
Essence of turpentine	20	
IV. Turpentine	34	
Linseed oil	35	100 parts.
Oil varnish	—	
V. Turpentine	20	20 parts.
VI. Sulfur	20	20 parts.

It is evident that this solution is merely given as an example and that any other solution containing gutta-percha, gum-lac and sulfur may be employed for reinforcing and coloring the skins without the formation of markings, and without thereby extending the scope of the present invention.

7. The frame *a* is then placed in the apparatus shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing. This apparatus consists of a box *f* mounted on a tubular guide *g* sliding in a socket *h* forming a standard or support. A pivot *i* is provided on this socket around which is rotated a toothed wheel *j* by means of a transmission belt, the teeth of which wheel alternately raise the guide *g* by contacting with a roller *k*. It will be noticed that the frame *a* is immovably held in the box *f* by set-screws. It thus results that the vibrations are integrally transmitted simultaneously to the skin and to the distributor containing the powdered colors. A curtain *m* can be drawn beneath the distributor during the working of the apparatus so as to prevent any particles of color falling directly on to the skin, whereas the latter

continues to be vibrated so as to be more deeply impregnated and the desired color obtained. The colored particles referred to above essentially consist of powdered pieces of skin and the like which can be dyed to any color for the purpose of imparting the required color to the skin.

8. This being effected, the frame is placed in a stove which is gradually heated up to, but not exceeding 120° Celsius. This operation is for the purpose of vulcanizing the solution and rendering the whole result perfectly homogeneous.

9. On being removed from the stove the back of the skin is pumiced so as to remove any coating and to render the skin supple.

10. If desired the skins thus prepared can be treated in a glacé machine.

The process above described permits of obtaining very fine results with skins of inferior quality.

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent in the United States is:—

1. A process for the treatment of skins consisting in pumicing the skin at a suitable temperature, coating the side of the skin to be colored with a suitable mordant of tin, lead, iron, zinc or the like, coating the same side of the skin with a solution of gutta-percha, gum-lac and sulfur, coloring the skin by means of pieces of skin and the like suitably colored, drying the skin by artificial heat, and finally pumicing the back of the skin.

2. In a process for the treatment of skins consisting in stretching the skin tightly, coating the skin on both sides with a pore filling solution, pumicing the skin after drying at a suitable temperature, coating the side of the skin to be colored with a suitable mordant of tin, lead, iron, zinc, or the like, coating the same side of the skin with a solution of gutta-percha, gum-lac and sulfur, coloring the skin by means of pieces of skin and the like suitably colored, drying the skin by artificial heat, and finally pumicing the back of the skin.

3. In a process for the treatment of skins consisting in stretching the skin, stopping up the holes, coating the skin on both sides with a pore filling solution, pumicing the skin after drying at a suitable temperature, coating the side of the skin to be colored with a suitable mordant of tin, lead, iron, zinc, or the like, coating the same side of the skin with a solution of gutta-percha, gum-lac and sulfur, coloring the skin by means of pieces of skin and the like suitably colored, drying the skin by artificial heat, pumicing the back of the skin and while causing the skin to be vibrated, applying the coloring matter to the skin.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of February 1912.

ROGER RIBOT.

In the presence of—

VICTOR PRÉVOST,

LUCIEN MEMMINGER.