W. A. PERKINS.

LEATHER-DRESSING MACHINE.

No. 173,178. Patented Feb. 8, 1876.

Fig. 1.

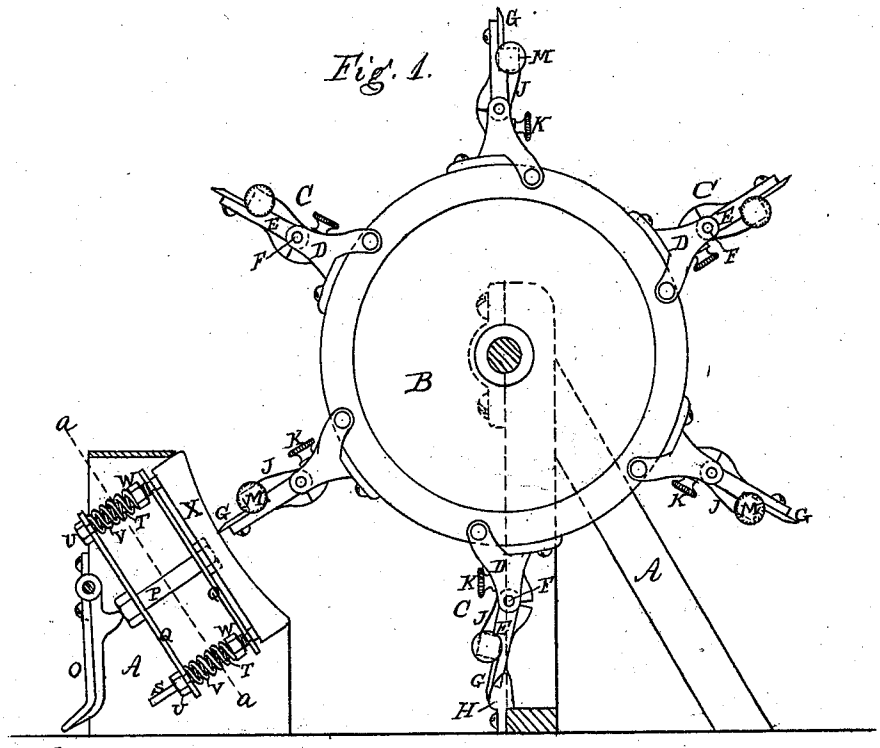


Fig. 2.

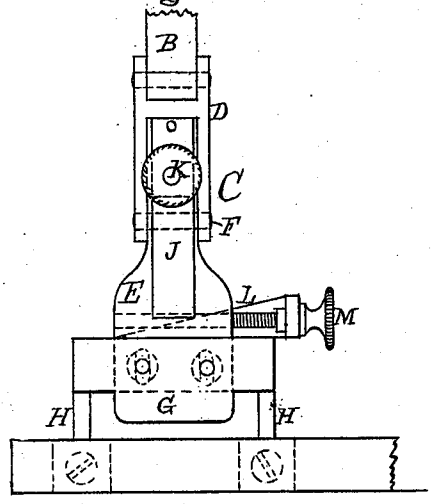
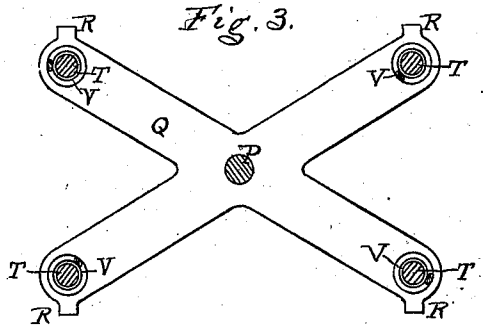


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. PERKINS, OF SALEM, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD HIS RIGHT TO CHESTER GUILD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEATHER-DRESSING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **173,178**, dated February 8, 1876; application filed June 14, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. PERKINS, of Salem, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Machine for Scraping Grease from Leather; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

The object of my invention is to more rapidly, and to better advantage than with the apparatus in use at the present time, scrape the grease from leather preparatory to whitening. To effect this I place at intervals about the periphery of a wheel two or more jointed hands or tool-holders, which are held in position by springs governed by set-screws. To these jointed hands are bolted the scrapers, which act upon the leather laid over or upon a yielding bed, when the bed is forced up by the pressure of the foot of the operator upon a lever provided for that purpose, pass over the whole length of the bed, then onward until the elongated ends of the scrapers strike projections from the frame which throw back the outer half the jointed hand, the spring allowing it to do so, until it rides over the projections, when the tension of the spring returns it to its original position with a sudden snap, thereby throwing clear from the scraper any grease which may have accumulated thereon.

In the drawings which accompany and form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of an apparatus embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation (enlarged) of one of the jointed hands; and Fig. 3 is a sectional plan (enlarged) on line *a a* of the yielding bed-frame.

A represents the main frame supporting the wheel B, to the periphery of which are firmly bolted the jointed hands or tool-holders C, made up of the inner half D and outer half E, united together by the pin F. As the wheel revolves, and the leather to be scraped covering the yielding bed is pressed forward and upward by the action of the foot of the operator upon the lever, the scraper G is pressed against the leather, scrapes the grease therefrom, and passes on until the ends of the scraper strike the projections H H, Figs. 1 and 2, forcing the outer half E back against the resistance of the spring J or its equivalent, the amount of which resistance is governed by the set-screw K. The revolution of the wheel causes the scraper to ride over the projections when the spring brings it back to its original position with sufficient force to throw off the adhering grease. The adjustment of the scraper upon the jointed hand is accomplished by means of the wedge L and screw M, or their equivalents, and they are then clamped or bolted firmly to the jointed hand. The bed X, over which the leather to be scraped is laid, is moved forward by the pressure of the foot upon the treadle-lever O, a projection therefrom impinging against one end of the rod P, which connects the two frames Q, having projections R fitting into grooves or ways S in the main frame. Passing through the frames Q, and firmly united with the bed X, are rods T, having on their outer ends check-nuts U, and encircling them between the frames, the spiral springs V, and adjusting-nuts W.

Thus it will be readily seen that I can regulate the pressure of the scraper on the leather in three ways: First, by the pressure of the foot upon the treadle-lever; second, by adjusting the pressure of the springs upon the outer half of the jointed hands; and third, by adjusting the nuts W between the frames Q.

With the ordinary yielding bed, when no leather is being operated upon, the tools would continually scrape the bed itself, thereby causing a wasteful expenditure of power, injury to the bed, and an unnecessary wear of the tools, while with my apparatus, as soon as the foot is removed from the treadle-lever, the frame sustaining the bed immediately, by its own weight, falls out of contact with the revolving tool.

I claim—

1. In a leather-dressing machine, a jointed hand or tool holder, the inner half of which is firmly attached to a carrying arm or wheel, while the outer half is hinged to the inner

half in such a manner as to allow it to yield against the resistance of a spring, substantially as described.

2. The combination of the jointed tool-holder, with a tool for dressing leather, substantially as herein set forth.

3. In a leather-dressing machine, the tool or scraper G, when provided with projections, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

4. In combination with the jointed tool-holder C and tool G, the adjusting-wedge L and screw M, substantially as described.

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