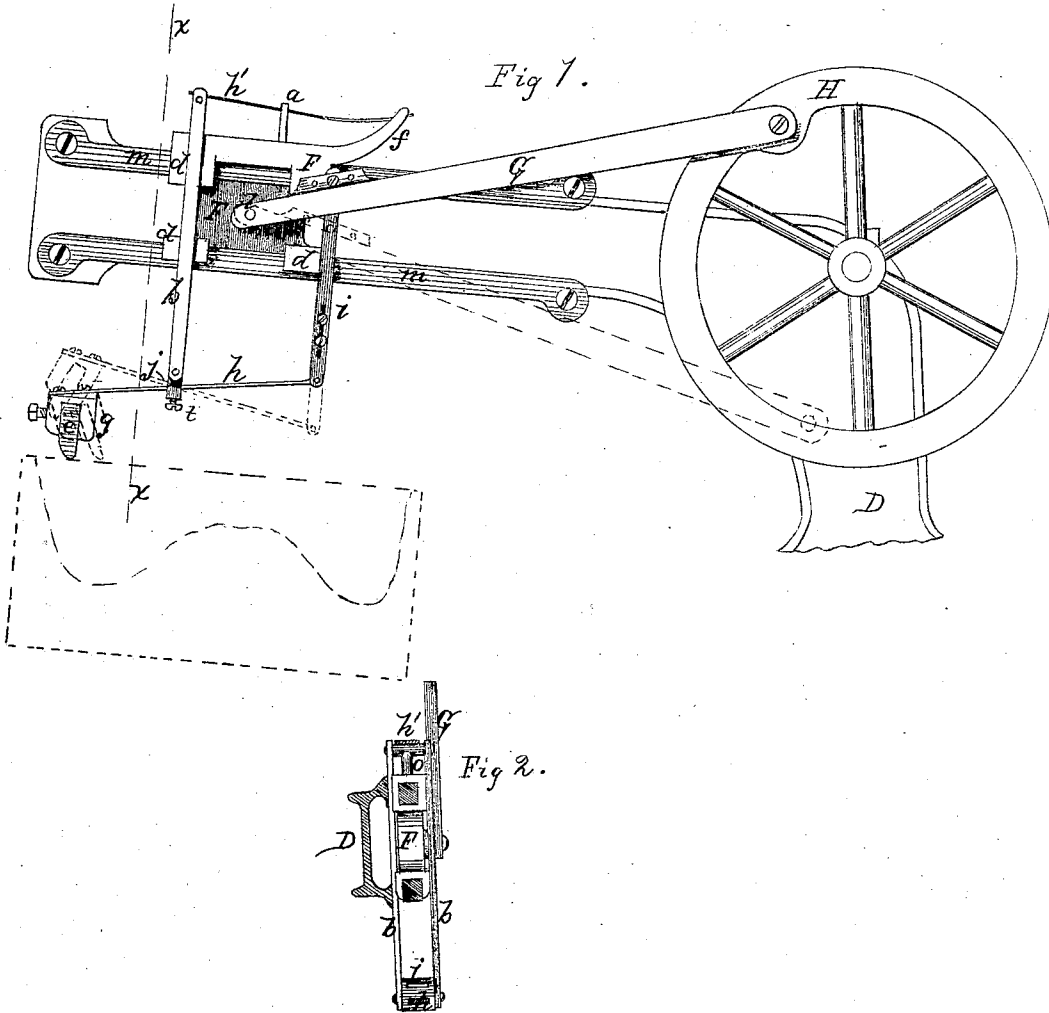


H. LAMPERT.

Hide Worker.

Patented March 15, 1870.

No. 100,907.



Witnesses:

J. H. Clement  
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# United States Patent Office.

HENRY LAMPERT, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 100,907, dated March 15, 1870.

## IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR WORKING HIDES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY LAMPERT, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful "Apparatus for Working Hides;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention.

Figure 2 is a transverse section at the dotted line *x*, fig. 1.

My invention consists in certain improvements upon an apparatus patented by me December 18, 1866, and, to enable others to make and use the same, I will describe its construction and operation.

The cross-head *F* and worker *g* are operated by the pitman *G* and driving-crank *H*, as fully described in my former patent.

The slides *m* are arranged in a vertical line upon the side of the frame *D*, and the cross-head moves between them, as shown.

Lugs *d*, upon the cross-head, embrace the slides and retain the former in place.

The worker *g*, provided with a knife or scraper, *e*, is suitably secured to the spring bar *h*, which passes through a slot in the block *j*, pivoted to the lower end of the suspenders *b*, figs. 1 and 2.

These suspenders slide in grooves formed in the lugs *d*, upon each side of the cross-head, and extend a short distance above the latter, where they are connected together by the stud *o*, fig. 2.

A spring, *k*, rests at one end upon the stud *o*, or upon the end of the suspenders, and at the other upon a horn, *f*, projecting from the cross-head.

This spring is retained at a certain degree of tension by a staple, *a*, secured to the cross-head and embracing the spring at or near its center, thus causing the worker to bear upon the beam (shown in dotted lines in fig. 1) or upon the hide placed thereon.

By this arrangement I am enabled not only to obtain a pressure upon the worker independently of the bar *h* and its adjustments, but also, since the elasticity of the former is divided between the bar *h* and spring *k*, the worker is retained more squarely upon its work.

The inner end of the bar *h* is jointed to the link *i*, and connected by it to the pitman *G* at a suitable point between the cross-head and crank.

The link *i* is made adjustable in its length by means of set-screws sliding in slots, or by other equivalent device, whereby the worker *g* is adjusted vertically,

and consequently the tension of the spring bar *h* varied.

It will be observed that by the action of the pitman *G* the worker *g* is lifted from the hide during the forward stroke, and depressed upon it during the backward stroke, by means of the pivoted spring-bar *h* and link *i*, as indicated by dotted lines in fig. 1. A stop upon the stud *o*, fig. 2, prevents the suspenders and worker from descending too far.

A still further vertical adjustment of the worker may be had, if necessary, in case of the wearing away of the knife or scraper, by inserting the bar *h* in either of two or more slots formed in the block *j*, fig. 2.

In working the flesh side of the hide it is often necessary to use a knife or stone, set at such an angle as to cut or separate the fiber of the fleshy material. For this purpose the upper face of the worker *g* is somewhat inclined where it is attached to the bar *h*, whereby the tool *e* acts as a scraper, as shown in dotted lines in fig. 1.

When, however, the worker is reversed horizontally, as indicated by dotted lines, the tool assumes a sharper angle with the work, and acts as a knife. The worker is secured to the bar *h* in a convenient manner for removal.

Provision is made for longitudinally adjusting the pivoting point of the link *i* upon the pitman, by which the amount of lift of the worker and the exact point of its ascent and descent is determined.

The pivoting-point of the bar *h* to the suspenders *b* is made horizontally adjustable by means of the set-screw *t* in the block *j*, thus varying the amount of lift of the worker in proportion to the throw of the crank *H*, and also the tension of the springs *h* and *h'*.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The worker *g* and supporting-bar *h*, either yielding or rigid, in combination with the vertically-yielding suspenders *b*, for the purposes set forth.

2. The adjustable link *i*, in combination with the pivoted bar *h*, either yielding or rigid, worker *g*, and pitman *G*, arranged to operate substantially as herein set forth.

3. The reversible worker *g*, so attached to the bar *h* that the angle of inclination of the tool *e* with the work may be such that the tool shall act either as a scraper or a knife, as desired.

HENRY LAMPERT.

Witnesses:

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