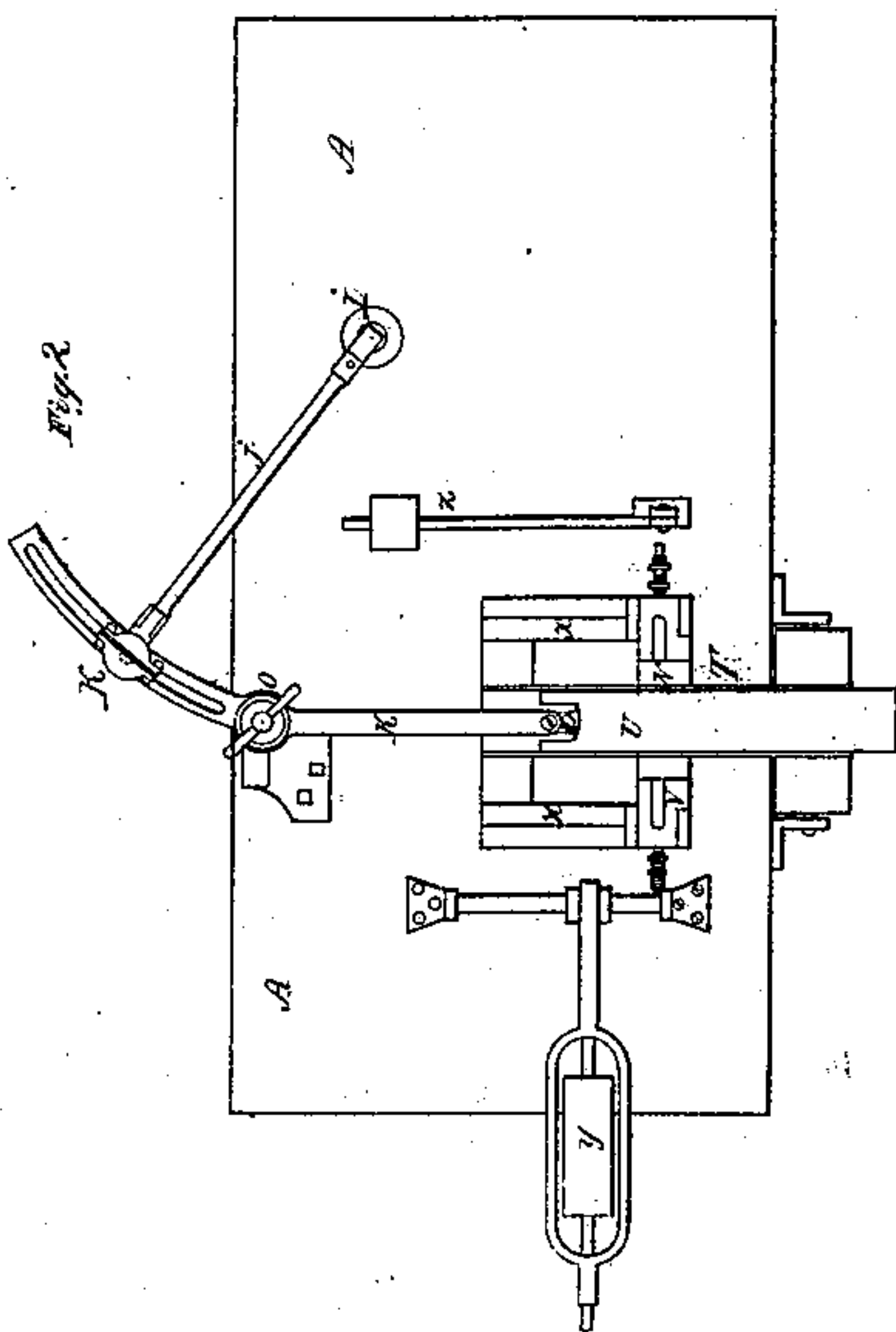
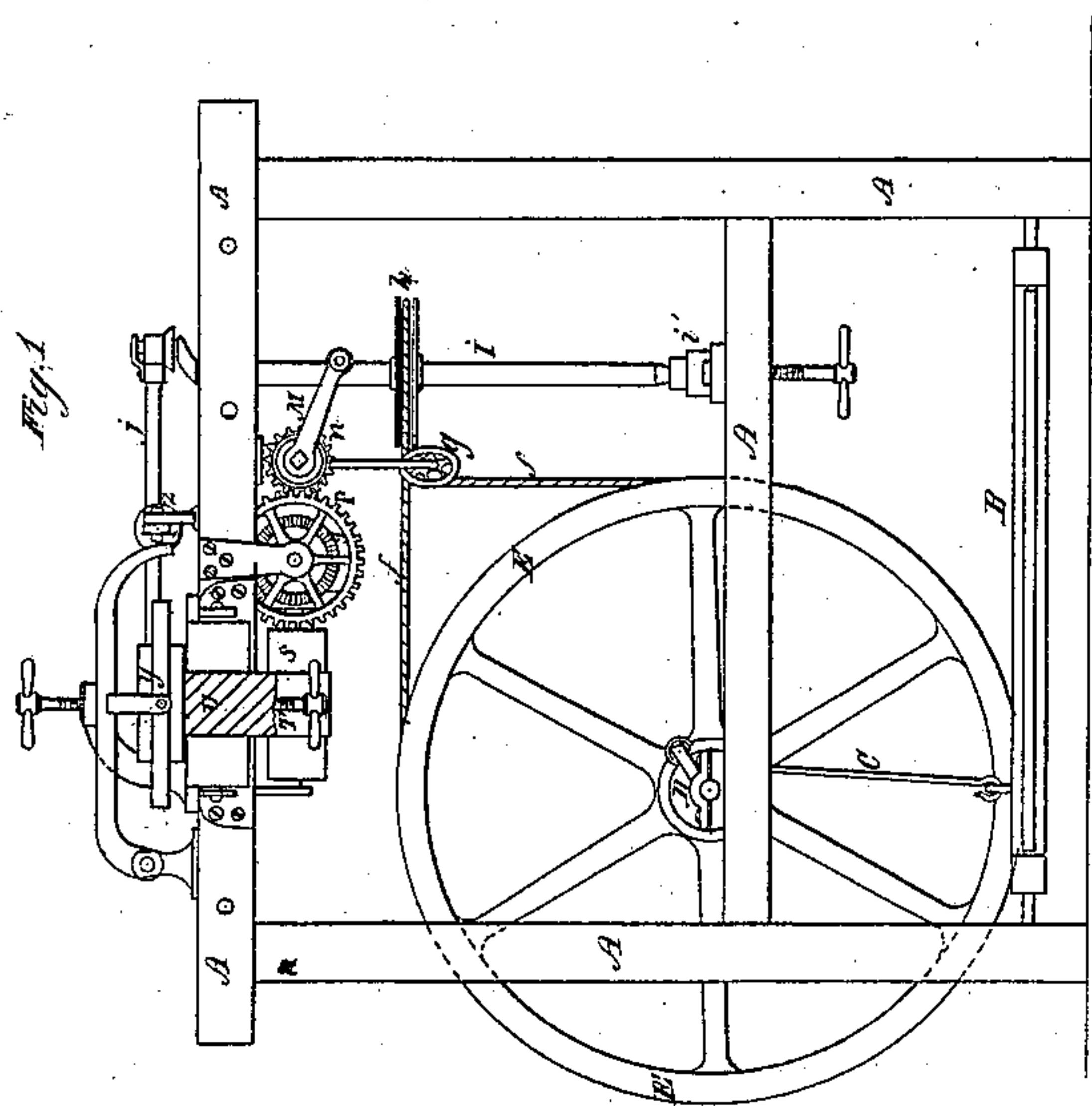
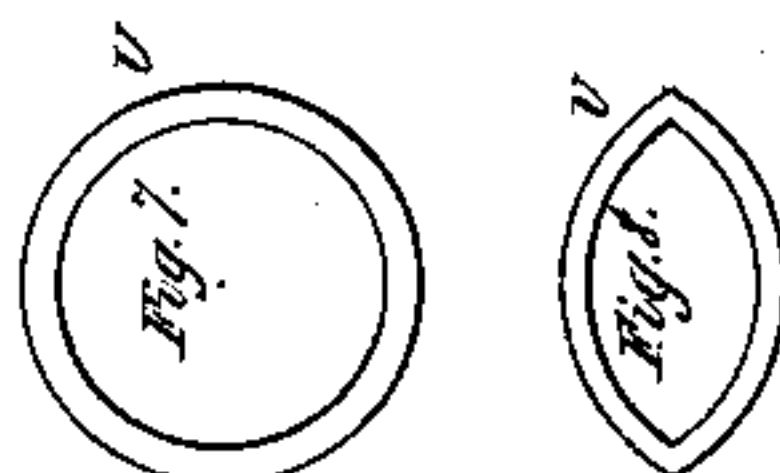
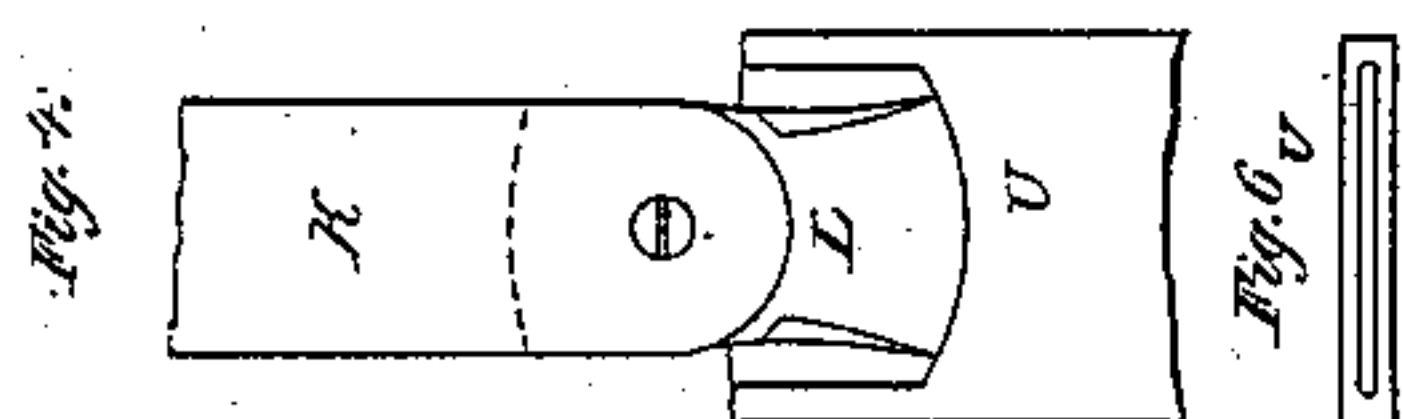
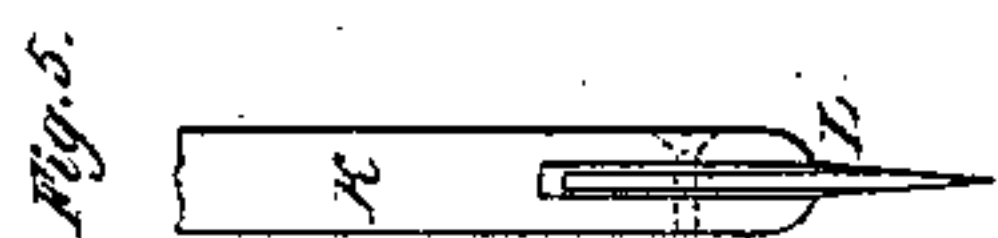
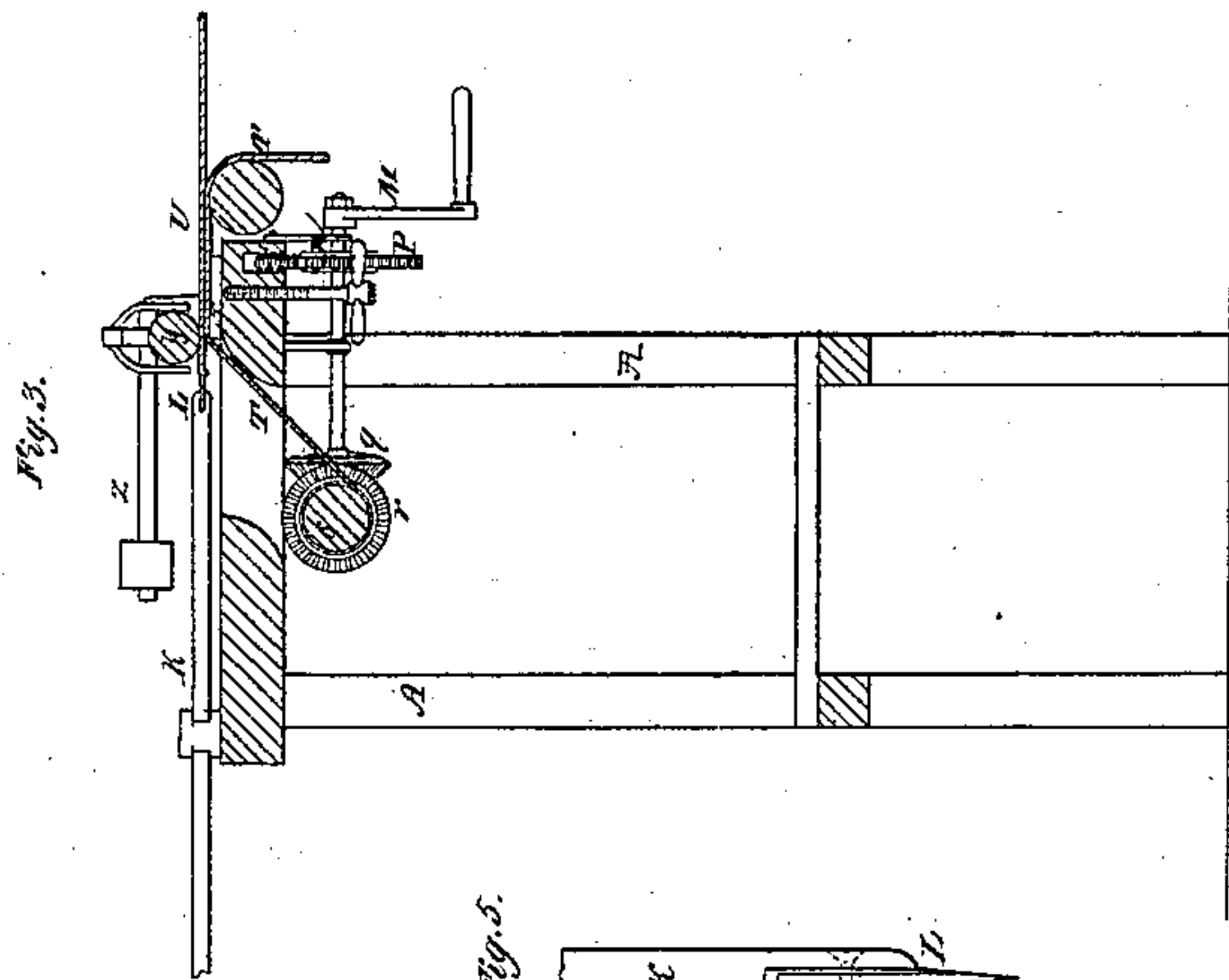


*Durand & Pecqueur*  
*Making Accouterments*  
*N<sup>o</sup> 4,986.* *Patented Feb. 27, 1847.*





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANÇOIS DURAND AND ONESIPHORE PECQUEUR, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

MAKING SCABBARDS, SHEATHS, &c., OF LEATHER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 4,986, dated February 27, 1847; Reissued August 7, 1847, No. 100.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANÇOIS DURAND, a citizen of France, and ONESIPHORE PECQUEUR, a citizen of France, of Paris, France, have  
5 invented an improvement in the manufacture of leather sword-scabbards or various other articles of like character without the use of glue or cement or sewing; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full  
10 and exact description thereof.

Our invention consists in splitting the leather the whole of its length in such manner as to obtain bands or strips cut or split  
15 nearly the whole of the width of the leather by which scabbards or sheaths, or articles of like character, for fire-arms, tubes, wrappers and other cases, may be made according to the form of the mandrel introduced without having recourse to the aid of sewing or  
20 gluing or cementing the parts together as is now done according to the ordinary plan of manufacturing such articles.

The arrangement of machinery for carrying out this invention is shown and explained in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 denotes an elevation of the apparatus for splitting the skin or strip of leather in part only of its width and in such  
30 manner as to cause it to have on each of the sides and edges of the slit an equal thickness of leather in order that when it is formed into a scabbard or other article it shall possess a thickness over all the extent of it equal  
35 to the half thickness of the leather before being split. The leather intended to be formed into scabbards, tubes or cases should be in the first instance double the thickness of the articles required when formed. Fig.  
40 2 exhibits a plan or top view of the cutting instrument. Fig. 3 shows a transverse section and Figs. 4 and 5 show the instrument on a larger scale (the former being a side and the latter an end view of it), cutting the  
45 leather across leaving a sufficient space at the sides to form either of the figures, shapes, shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8.

A is the framing of the machine which may be of wood or metal.

50 B is a pedal upon which the foot of the workman presses to put the machine into operation.

C is the rod which connects the pedal with the handle of the shaft D.

55 E is a wheel around which passes a cord

*f* which is guided by the small wheel *g*, and passes over the pulley *h*.

I is a shaft turning in bearings, one of which is seen at *i*. The upper part of this shaft I is cranked so as in its movement to  
60 produce a to and fro movement to the connecting rod J. The end of the rod is jointed to the slide of the oscillating lever K which lever oscillates horizontally at *o* and carries  
65 the cutting instrument, and has a to and fro movement communicated to it by means of the rod J. There is an opening at the forward end of this lever K for the cutting  
70 instrument L to be placed therein. The instrument holder K and the cutting instrument L has so much the more of the horizontal course as is required to split the  
75 leather more or less of the width according to the case being made. This course is regulated according to the point where the curved slide or part of the oscillating lever K is  
jointed to the rod J.

M is a handle, the shaft of which carries a pinion *n* which takes into a wheel P. On the shaft of this wheel P is a beveled wheel  
80 9, which takes into another wheel *r* fixed on the shaft of the roller S, which is turned by means of the handle M in proportion as the leather is cut by the instrument L.

T is a band or strap serving as a guide for  
85 the leather to be split, see Fig. 3. The leather to be split is guided at the same time by the sliding pieces *v v* and by the fixed plates *x*.

*y* is a roller which presses the leather  
90 down previous to its being split. The amount of pressure to be given is regulated by means of a weighted lever *z* pressing thereon from the end of the axis of the  
95 roller *y*.

The operation of the apparatus is as follows: When it is required to split a piece of leather the thickness required for forming a scabbard or any article the roller *y* is to be  
100 turned over into the position shown at Fig. 3 having first turned over the lever *z*. Then the leather to be split which has been previously moistened with water is to be placed over the strap T. The presser roller *y* is then caused to press upon the leather and  
105 is kept in that position by the lever *z*. The workman will then with his foot press upon and depress the pedal B which will give the to and fro movement to the cutting instrument L, and by turning the handle M, the  
110



strap T will draw the leather forward in proportion as the leather is cut. The length and the course of the instrument carrier will be varied according to the article to be cut  
5 and to the width of the cuts to be made in the leather and the length of the article to be made. When splitting a long article when half of the length is cut, it may be reversed and the other side cut in a similar  
10 manner. By this means double the length of leather may be cut by the instrument. The movement of the leather may be effected through any suitable mechanical combination actuated by the same movement of the  
15 pedal which gives motion to the machine and instead of the pedal being employed for giving motion to the machine any other suitable power may be adopted. When the skins are thus split the forms of the articles  
20 for which the cases are made are to be inserted, and they are then in a suitable con-

dition for the ordinary finishing processes of coloring and varnishing according to the purposes for which they are intended.

Having thus described the nature of the invention and the manner of performing the same we would remark that we do not confine ourselves to the precise details herein given so long as the character of the invention be retained but

30

What we claim is—

The process hereinabove described for making in leather, sword scabbards, sheaths, tubes wrappers and cases for fire arms and for other purposes without the use of glu-  
35 ing, cementing or sewing as specified.

Paris, the 2d December, 1846.

FRANÇOIS DURAND.

ONESIPHORE PECQUEUR.

Witnesses:

L. RUCHET,

JOHN BARTLY.

[FIRST PRINTED 1913.]