

J. Turner,

Shoe Binding,

N^o 14,040.

Patented Jan. 1, 1856.

Fig: 1.

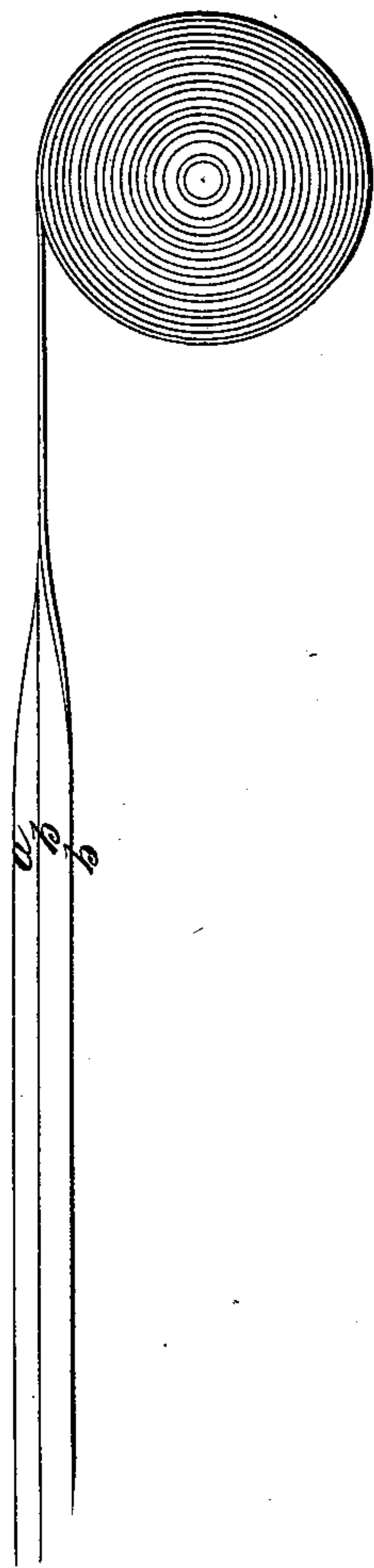


Fig: 2.



Fig: 3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

J. TURNER, JR., OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO WARREN COVELL.

MANUFACTURE OF LEATHER SHOE-BINDINGS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,040, dated January 1, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSHUA TURNER, Jr., of Charlestown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Shoe-Binding from Leather; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying
10 drawings, letters, figures, and references thereof.

Of such drawings, Figure 1 denotes a roll of my improved manufacture of shoe binding; Fig. 2 exhibits an edge view of
15 the mode of joining two pieces or sections thereof.

In manufacturing shoe binding of leather, it has been customary to paint a skin in parallel strips with black ink or other
20 colored fluid. These parallel strips, subsequently had to be cut into so as to separate the skin into strips, the external surface of one side of each of which presented the appearance exhibited in Fig. 3, in which
25 *a* denotes the part unprinted, while *b* exhibits the portion printed. To print the stripes evenly on the surface of the whole skin is attended with much difficulty, and even with the best machinery known for
30 such purpose they cannot be so printed, positively speaking, as to enable the skin to be cut to advantage into strips such as could be joined together in one long piece as where the stripes would be joined they
35 would not come evenly together, or would show white or uncolored spaces or portions of the leather. The result which I have attained has been attended with a great expenditure of labor and thought and has
40 required the invention and construction of costly machinery to bring it about, such machinery being such as could stripe the leather, when formed into a strip of many yards in length. Besides this, a machine
45 to split or shave off the surplus leather and reduce the strip to an even thickness becomes essential to the process of manufacture.

In producing the new kind of binding a
50 skin of leather is first cut into strips of about one half an inch in width, or any other width that may be desirable. These strips are next cemented together at their ends (as seen in Fig. 2, wherein *c d* are
55 portions of two of such strips) and reduced to one long band, the hair or smooth

side of each strip being uppermost. In this state, the strip should be printed or striped by means of my machinery, which
60 will stripe or print one half of its smooth surface with a continuous stripe as seen in Fig. 1. After this has been effected the strip should be introduced into a leather splitting machine or one suitable to remove the thicker parts of the fleshy side
65 of it and reduce it to one uniform thickness. In this state the strip is completed and may be rolled up, fit for the market. The article so made is entirely new in the
70 market and is vastly superior to any other kind of leather made from skins printed before they are reduced to strips. While the strips made in this latter manner vary in thickness and lengths or are only produced in sections, my improved manufacture may
75 not only be produced of any desirable length but will have one uniform thickness.

I have been informed that leather belts and bands have been made by joining several strips of leather together at their ends,
80 and subsequently running them through machinery to beautify their edges. In making my improved manufacture of shoe binding I go entirely beyond this, employing in connection with the process of uniting the
85 strips those of striping and reducing the band of strips as specified. Were the several strips striped before they were cemented together it would be next to impossible to
90 so connect them by overlapping and cement as to produce a uniform continuous stripe, as the light edges of the strips where they might be joined together would show to the injury of the appearance of the piece of
95 binding. By putting on the stripes after the strips are connected it can be laid uniformly and of a regular width over their surface.

To accomplish the production of my improved manufacture so as to render it fit
100 to be used as shoe binding, the several processes of joining the strips, striping and splitting them as hereinbefore described are absolutely necessary.

In making machine belting, no striping
105 of it is required, nor is there necessary, generally speaking, any reduction of it to an equal thickness. It may be said to be a manufacture very different in appearance and use from the shoe binding, or new
110 article as made by me. It is this new or improved article of manufacture, novel in the

art in which it is employed, that I have
invented or produced and on which I seek a
patent and therefore I claim the improved
process, above set forth, in the manufacture
5 of leather bindings, viz:

Dividing a sheet of leather into strips of
equal widths, joining or connecting them
at their ends so as to connect them into one
long strip, coloring the same when so
10 formed and finally splitting it so as to re-

move the fleshy surplus portions and re-
duce the whole to one equal thickness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my signature this fifteenth day of August
A. D. 1855.

JOSHUA TURNER, JR.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,

F. P. HALE, Jr.