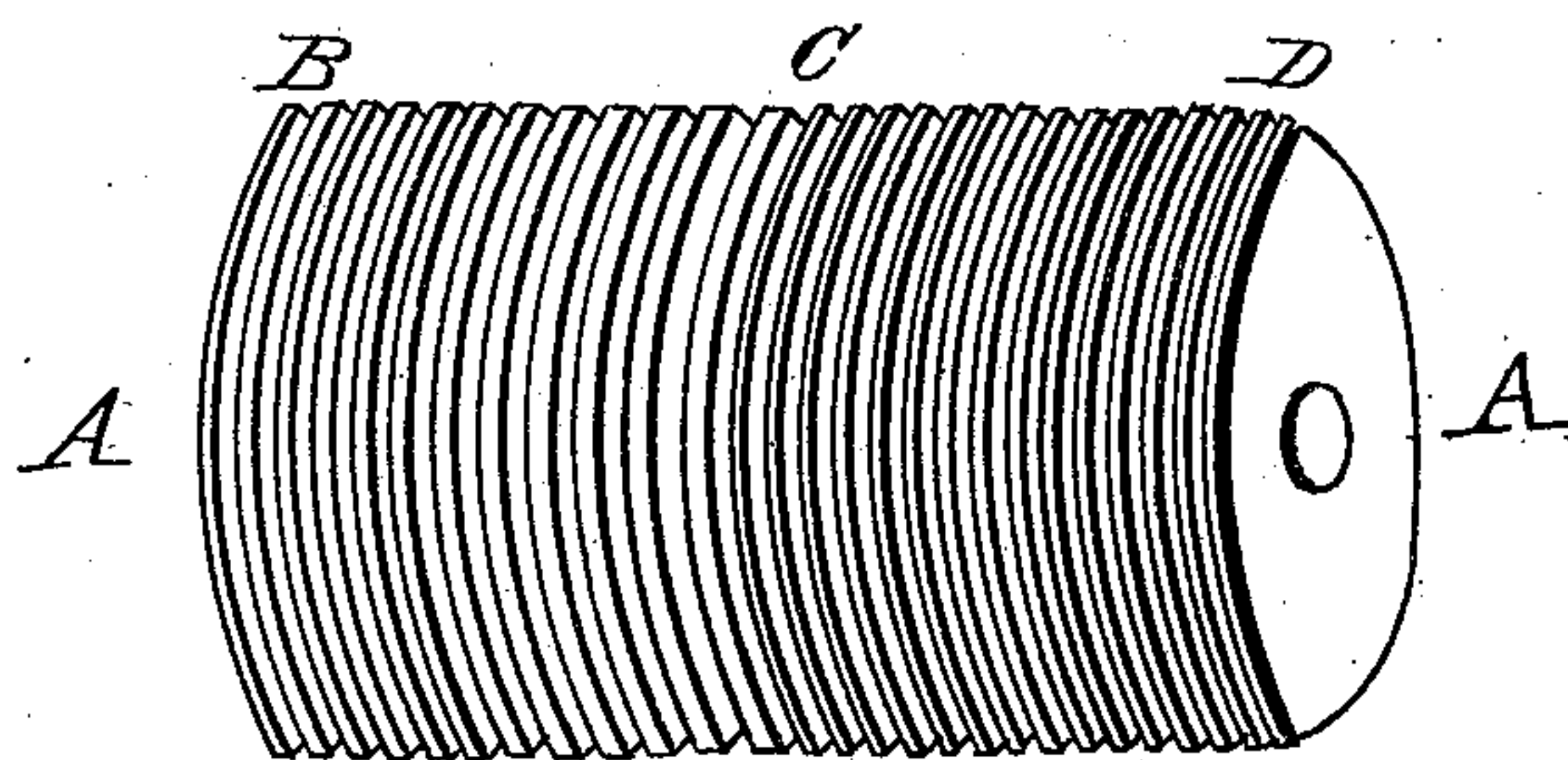


S. Green,
Shoemakers' Tool,
No 14,534, Patented Mar 25, 1856.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL GREEN, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

TOOL FOR FIGURING MOROCCO.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 14,534, dated March 25, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL GREEN, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a
5 new and Improved Tool for Figuring Leather and Morocco; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had
10 to the accompanying drawing and letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in making figuring tools for leather, of glass, agate, flint or other similar silicious materials, instead of wood. The above materials
15 have long been used for "polishing" and "glazing" leather with plain-faced tools, but never before have "figuring" or creased tools, been made of them, wood being the
20 only material hitherto in use for this latter purpose, an entirely different branch from "polishing" or "glazing." That my new application of these materials for "figuring" tools, constitutes a very great and val-
25 uable improvement in the art of "figuring" leather, will be obvious at a glance. In the first place, the hardness and durability of my figuring tool render it vastly cheaper than wooden tools,—one agate tool lasting
30 longer than hundreds of wood. In the second place, it is not only vastly cheaper, but it also does the work in a much superior manner to that in which it can be done by any other figuring tool ever before invented.
35 Wooden tools, for figuring, are very liable, at the outset, to be marred, flattened down, or broken off, by passing over a hard place or edge of a skin, so as to render the threads either entirely unfit for use, or very imper-
40 fect in their operation. More especially is this apt to be the case with wooden tools when used in a machine. Again, when newly cut, a wooden tool is apt to be too

sharp; very soon, however, if not entirely broken off, the threads become too flat and
45 dull.

Now, with a tool of agate, flint, or other similar silicious substances, all the above inconveniences and defects are entirely obvi-
50 ated. Made right, in the first place, my figuring tool will remain so for a long time, I think, for years in constant use, doing the most uniform and perfect work, with no liability of getting out of order, and needing
55 no repair.

I do not confine myself to tools of any particular shape or size. The figure represents a perspective of the kind I prefer. It is also obvious that the threads may, as represented in the figure, be half coarse and
60 half fine, for producing a split-figure by one operation, or they may be all alike.

The agate, glass, flint or other similar silicious material, (I prefer agate to any other), is first shaped and smoothed, like a
65 polishing tool; the threads are then cut, or rather ground in, by means of a copper tool, oil and emery. This (copper) tool may be turned out of a solid cylinder, or formed by putting on a mandrel, thin
70 wheels of copper kept the proper distance apart by thin washers of less diameter. This is made to revolve in a lathe, while the figuring tool is held against it. Or, the copper tool may be stationary, and the material,
75 to be cut, made to revolve.

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

Making figuring tools for leather, of agate, glass, flint, or other similar silicious ma-
80 terials, substantially as described.

SAMUEL GREEN

Witnesses:

NATHAN AMES,
ABNER C. GOODELL.