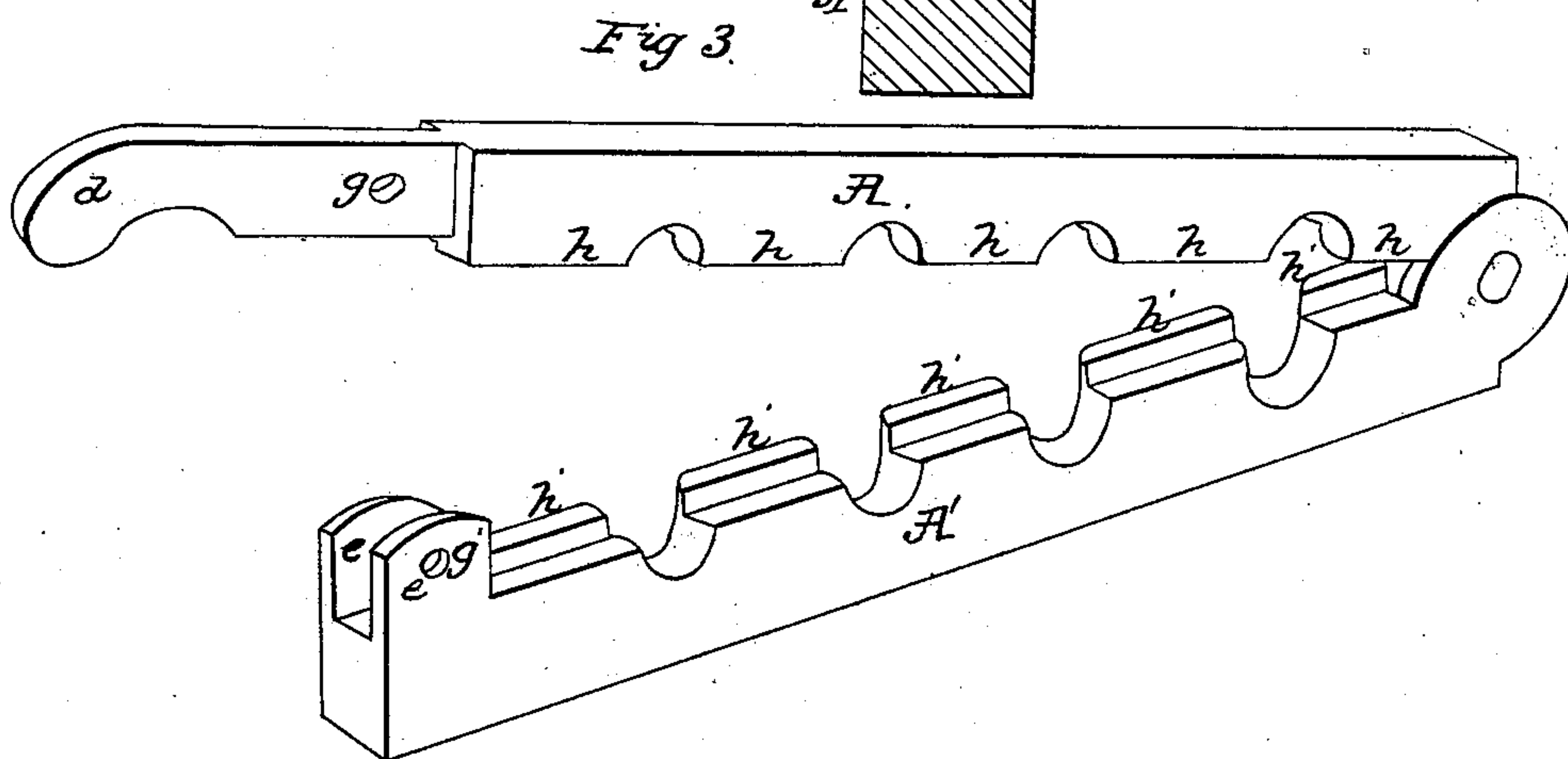
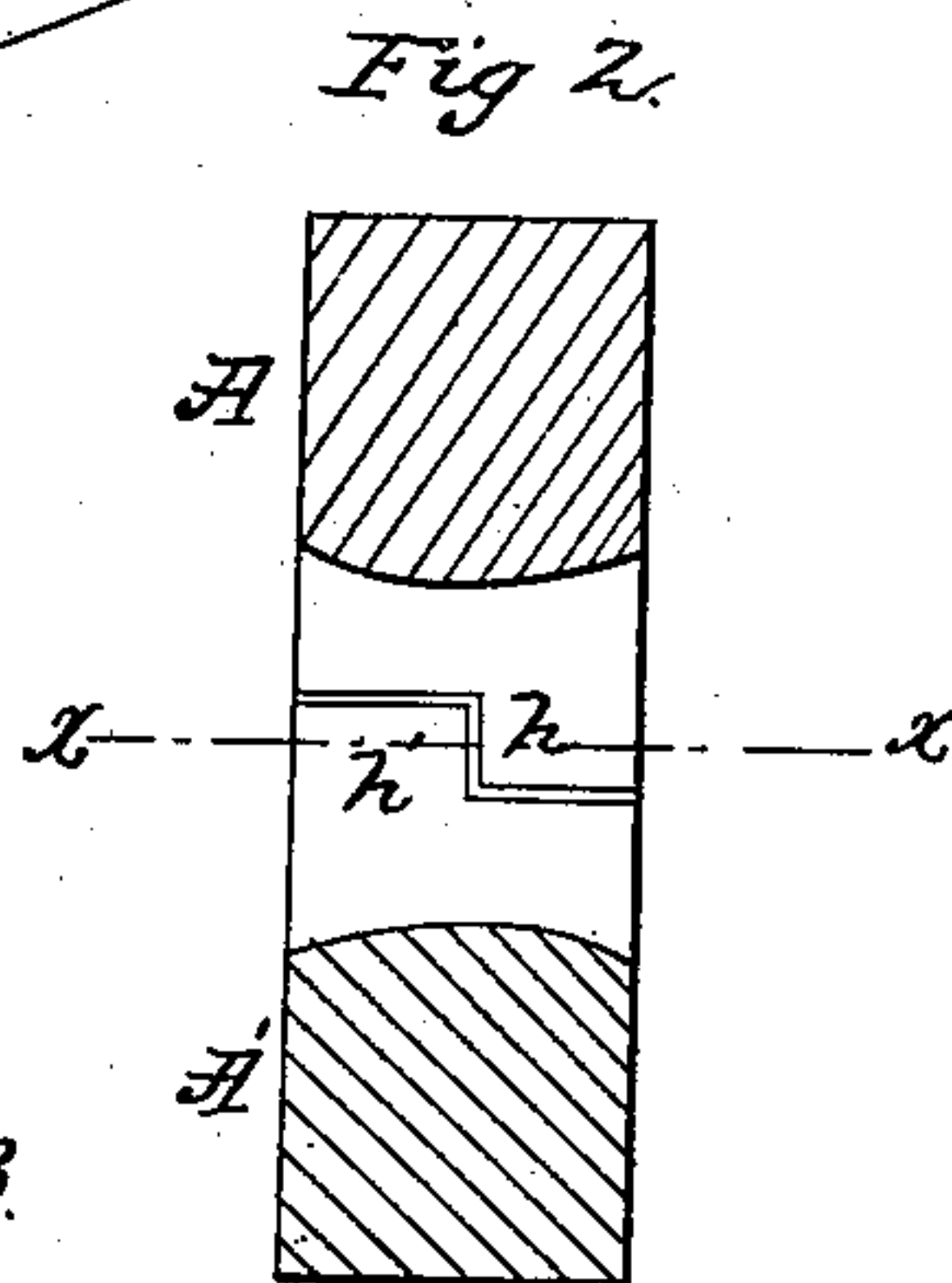
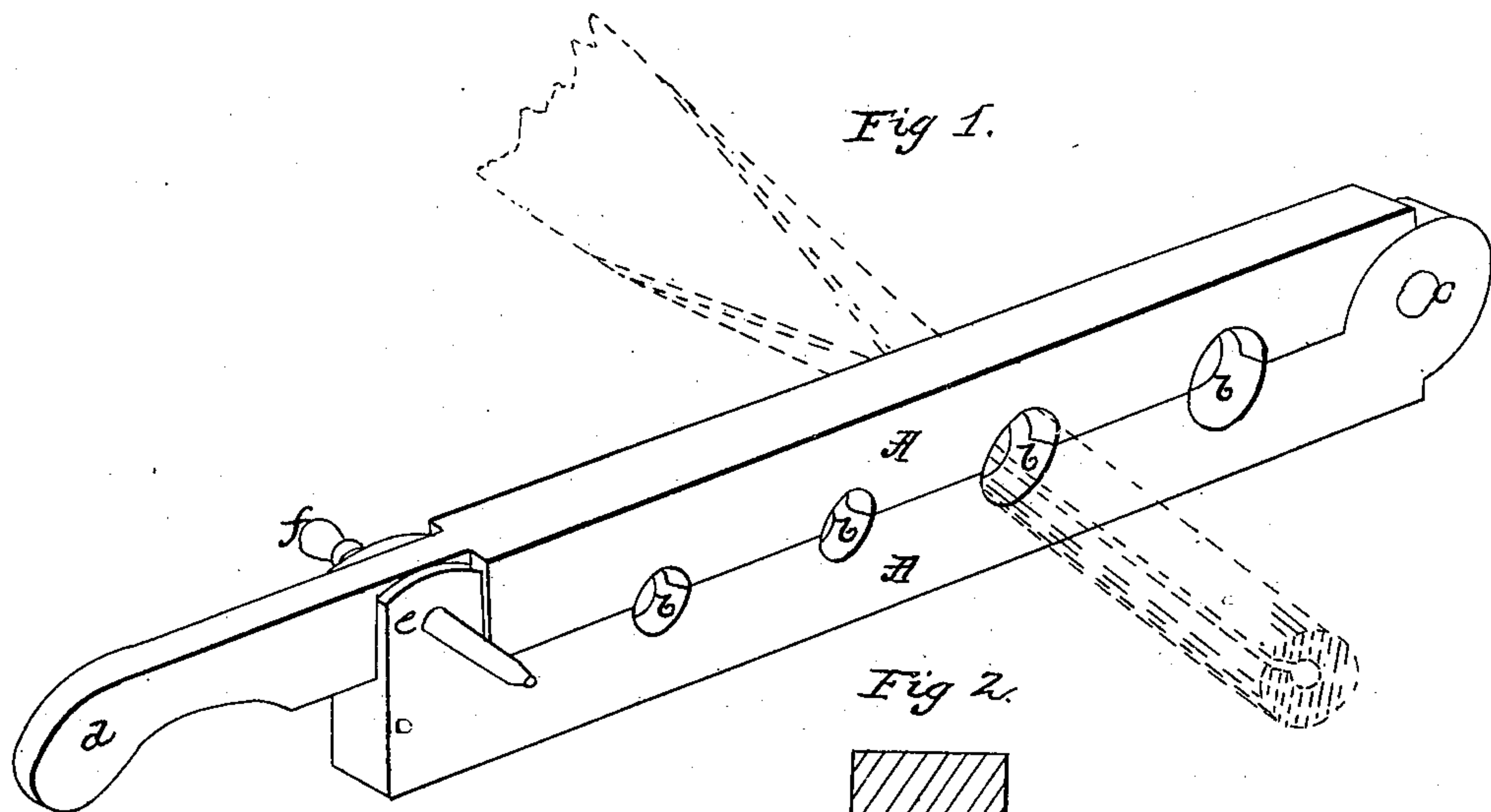


No. 39,335.

PATENTED JULY 28, 1863.

P. BECKMAN.
LEATHER ROUNDING MACHINE.



Witnesses;
R. T. Campbell
John P. Jacob

Inventor;
Philip Beckman
by his Attys
Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP BECKMAN, OF NAPIERVILLE, ILLINOIS.

LEATHER-ROUNDING MACHINE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 39,335, dated July 28, 1863.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP BECKMAN, of Napierville, in county of Du Page and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Leather-Worker's Rounding-Machine; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, like letters in the several figures indicating the same parts, and in which drawings—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved machine, a section or strip of leather being shown in red lines as in the act of being "rounded." Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken through the center of one of the rounding holes or apertures through which the leather is passed in using the machine. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the machine or implement thrown open.

As heretofore constructed, implements for rounding leather, in use by leather workers, have been composed of parallel bars of metal, hinged at one end, with rounding-holes so applied that one-half of each hole should be in the two bars, but with the adjoining working face of the bars between the holes on an uninterrupted horizontal plane. In other words, under the old plan of construction the working or adjoining faces of the bars were made with a single plane surface or dividing-joint throughout the working length of the implement, as indicated by the line *xx*, Fig. 2. By this mode of construction, however, the leather, while being passed through the implement, was subjected to a creasing or scratching of its surface by being forced into the joint between the bars, thereby greatly detracting from the workmanlike appearance of the rounded leather. By my invention this objection is obviated.

In the drawings, *A A'* are metallic bars perforated with various-sized rounded holes, *b*, as shown, and hinged together at one end, as indicated at *c*. The forward end of the upper bar, *A*, is made to terminate in a handle, as at *d*, adapted to fit in ears or lugs *e*, projecting upward from the lower bar, *A'*, and be secured therein by a pin, *f*, passed through perforations *g g'* in the handle *d* and lugs *e* as clearly indicated by Figs. 1 and 2. The adjoining face of the bars *A A'*, instead of being made with a single plane surface or dividing-joint throughout the working length of the implement, is made with lapping projections *h* and *h'*, so as to "break joints" when the implement is closed, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The projections *h* on the bar *A* and *h'* on the bar *A'* are situated upon opposite sides of the respective bars, and thus overlap each other when the implement is closed, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. It will thus be seen that when leather is being rounded, as indicated in Fig. 1, there is no danger of having the surface of the leather pressed into the dividing-joint of the bars so long as the projections *h* and *h'* are made to overlap while the leather is in the act of being passed through the rounding-holes of the implement.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

As a new article of manufacture, a leather-worker's rounding-machine so constructed that the adjoining faces of the parts between which the leather is rounded shall overlap, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as set forth.

PHILIP BECKMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN GLOS,
TILMAN DRISLER.