

W. A. WATSON.

Machines for Staking, Glassing, and Perching Skins.

No. 139,442.

Patented May 27, 1873.

FIG. 1

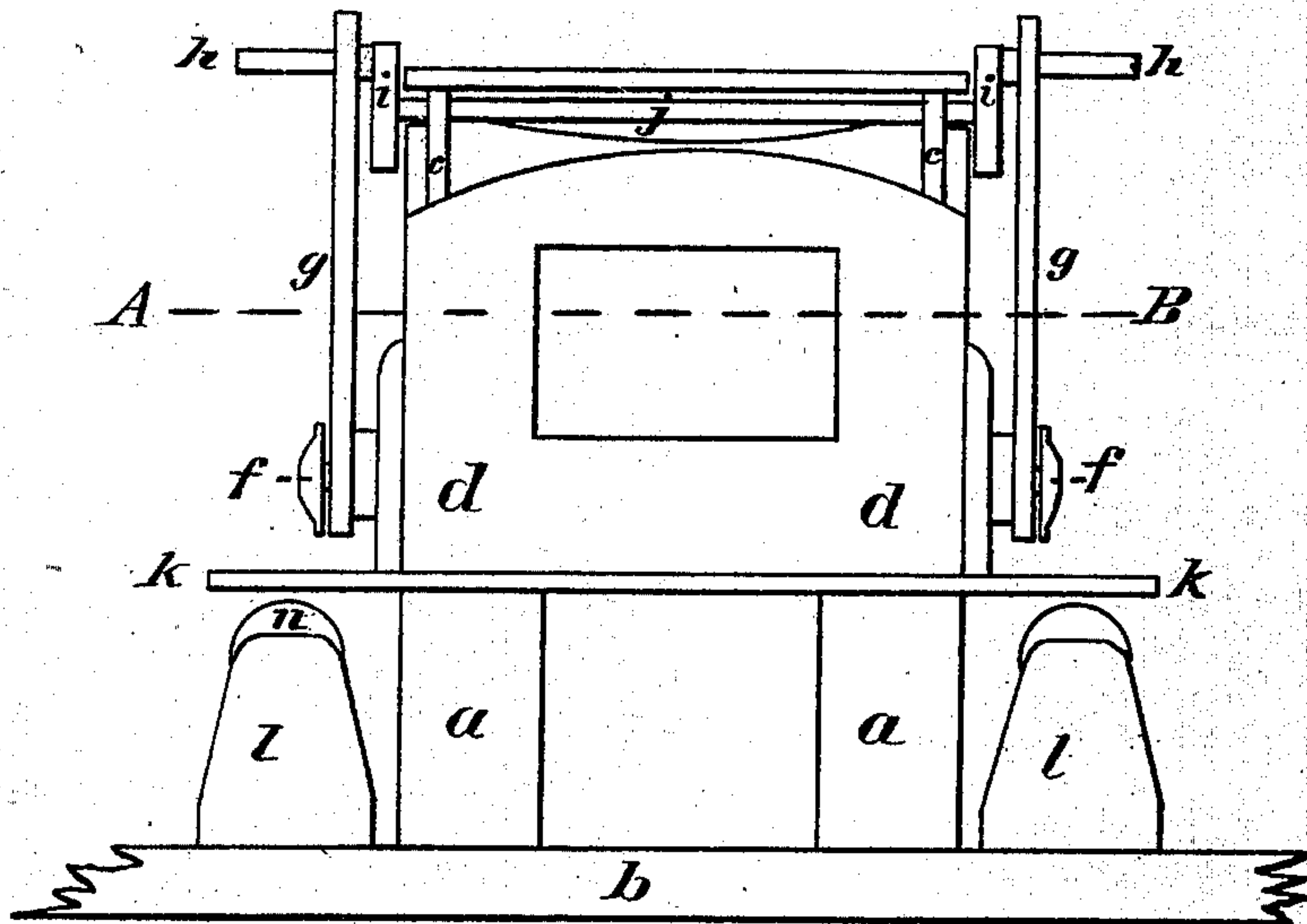


FIG. 3

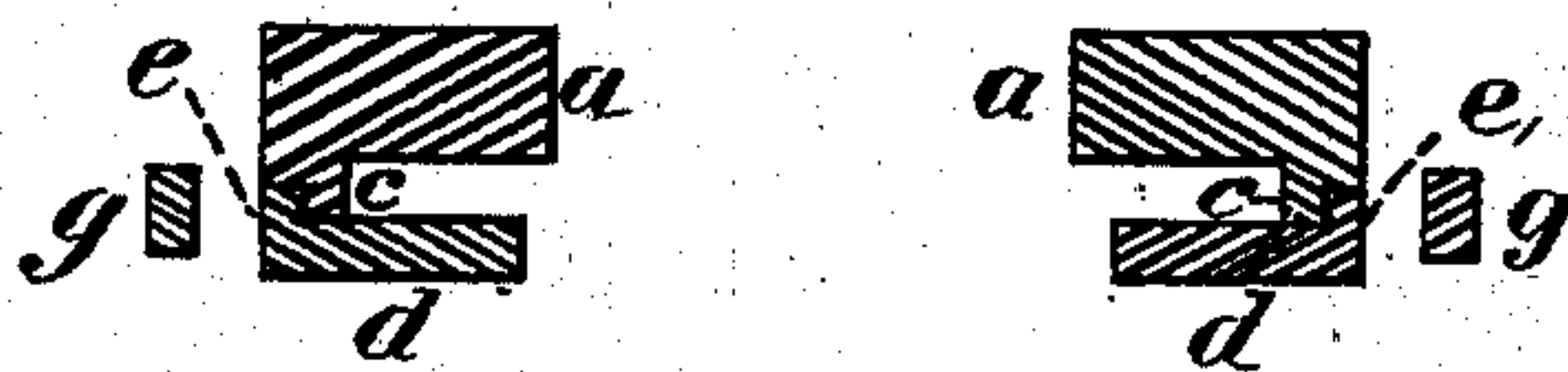
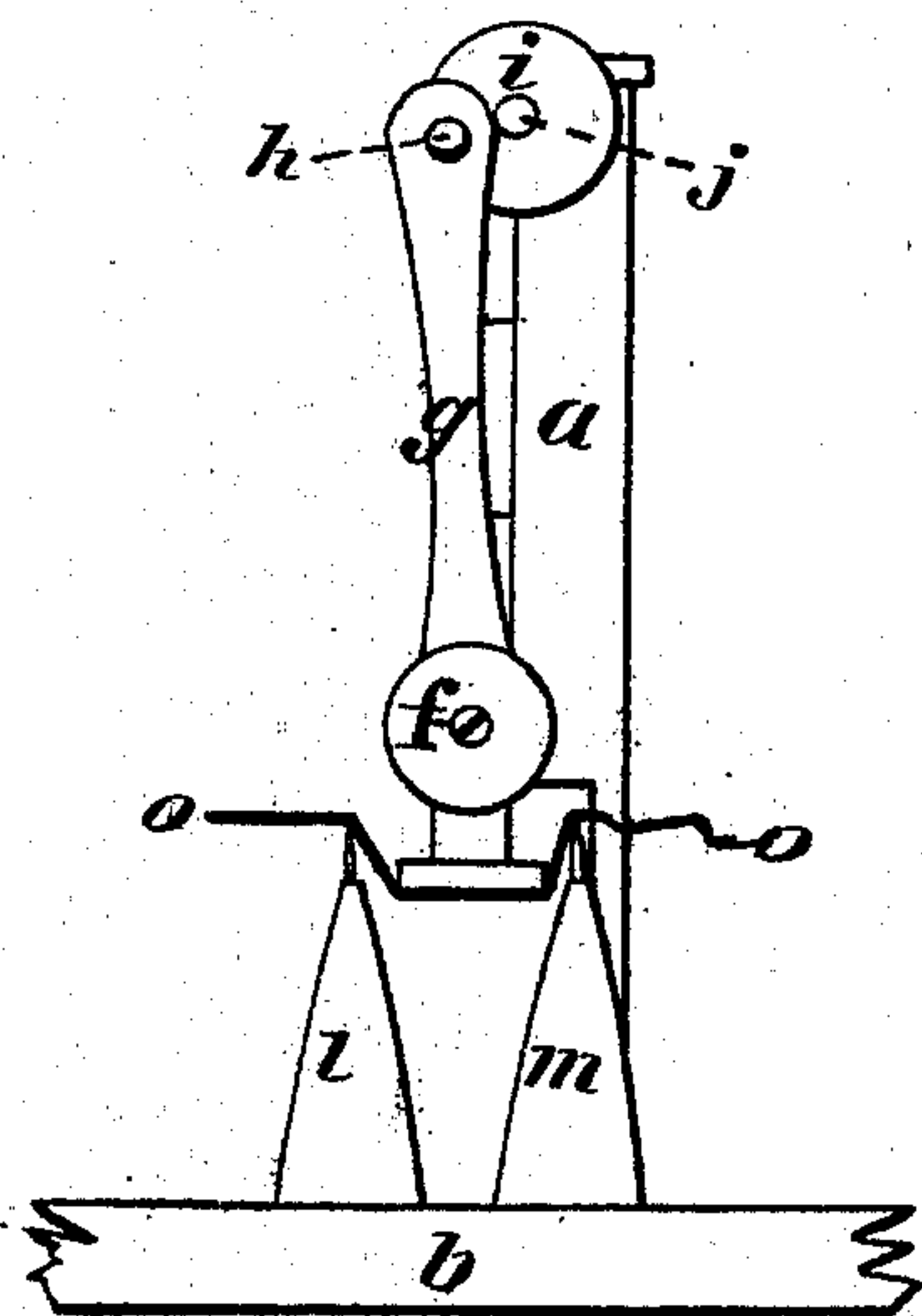


FIG. 2



WITNESSES.
James C. Starbuck
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INVENTOR.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. WATSON, OF BEVERLY, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR STAKING, GLASSING, AND PERCHING SKINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **139,442**, dated May 27, 1873; application filed March 3, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. WATSON, of Beverly, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Machine for Staking, Glassing, and Perching Skins, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to a machine constructed and arranged to be driven by steam or other power, and which shall perform all of the more laborious part of the work, the operator only holding the skin and bringing all parts of the surface under the action of the machine; and the invention consists in a reciprocating beam, arranged relatively to one or more "stakes," provided with steel or glass blades, which act upon the skin as the same is being drawn across the blades by the action of the beam, as is hereinafter more fully described.

Figure 1 is a front elevation. Fig. 2 is an end elevation taken at the right of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken on line A B, Fig. 1.

In the drawings, *a* is a rigid upright frame secured in bed *b*; *c c* are beveled ways, secured to frame *a*; and *d d* is a sliding frame, held in position by lips *e* fitting to ways *c*, as shown in Fig. 3. *f f* are two wrist-pins inserted in frame *d*; and *g g* are connecting-rods extending from and connecting with both pins *f*, and similar pins *h* in cranks *i*, which latter are secured upon the respective ends of

shaft *j*. This shaft is rotated by any desired means, and when thus in action the frame *d* will have a vertical reciprocating movement equal to twice the stroke of cranks *i*, the frame *d* being guided in a vertical line by the ways *c*, as before described. *k k* is a beam extending from frame *d* on either or both sides, as may be desired. *l m* are the stakes, *n* is the blade or glass, and *o* is the skin. In practical use the operator stands at the end of beam *k*, facing the stakes, when, by grasping the opposite ends of the skin, he endeavors constantly to extend the same, while the descending movements of the beam serve to draw the skin across the blades as it is carried downward by the beam, which result is repeated at every descent thereof, the skin being extended and changed relatively to the blades by the operator as the beam rises. When operating upon the "flesh" side of the skin steel blades are employed, while for the "grain" side glass is used, and for the process known as "perching" one end of the skin may be held rigidly by a bar, and the other by the operator.

What I claim is—

The reciprocating beam *K*, in combination with stakes *l m*, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

WILLIAM A. WATSON.

Witnesses:

P. C. PORTER,
SAML. PORTER.