

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. C. MAYER.

LEATHER SCOURING, SETTING, AND HIDE WORKING MACHINE.

No. 260,492.

Patented July 4, 1882.

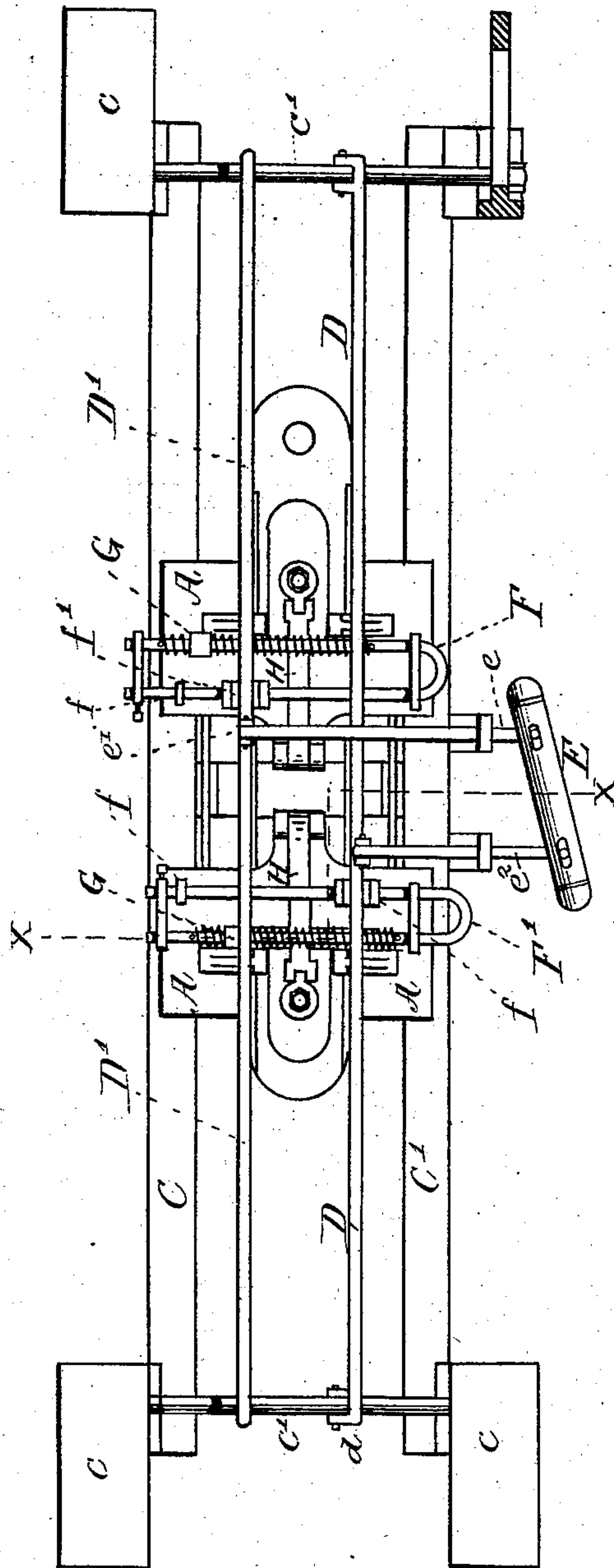


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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Ed. Harris

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Clarke & Raymond

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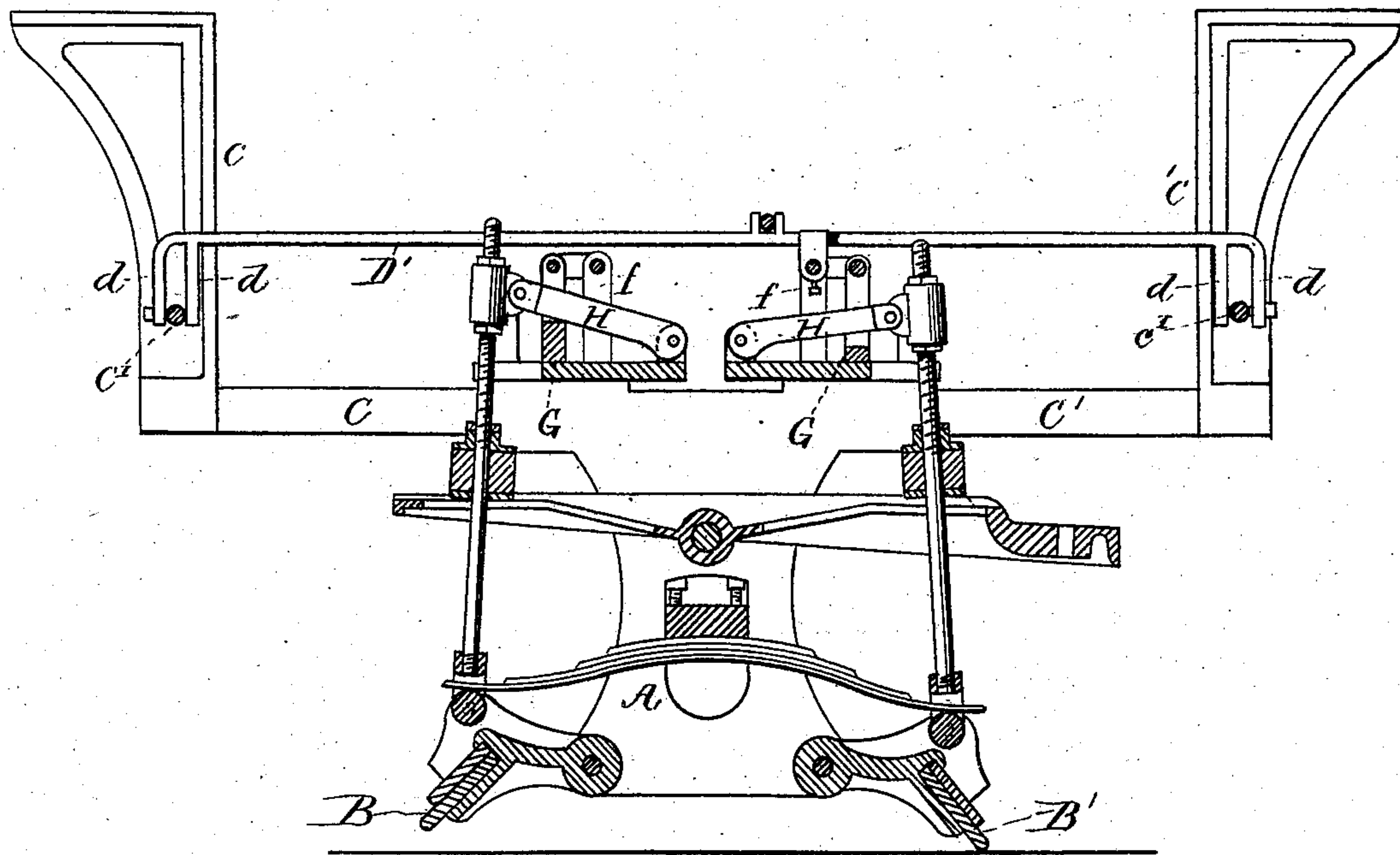


Fig. 2.

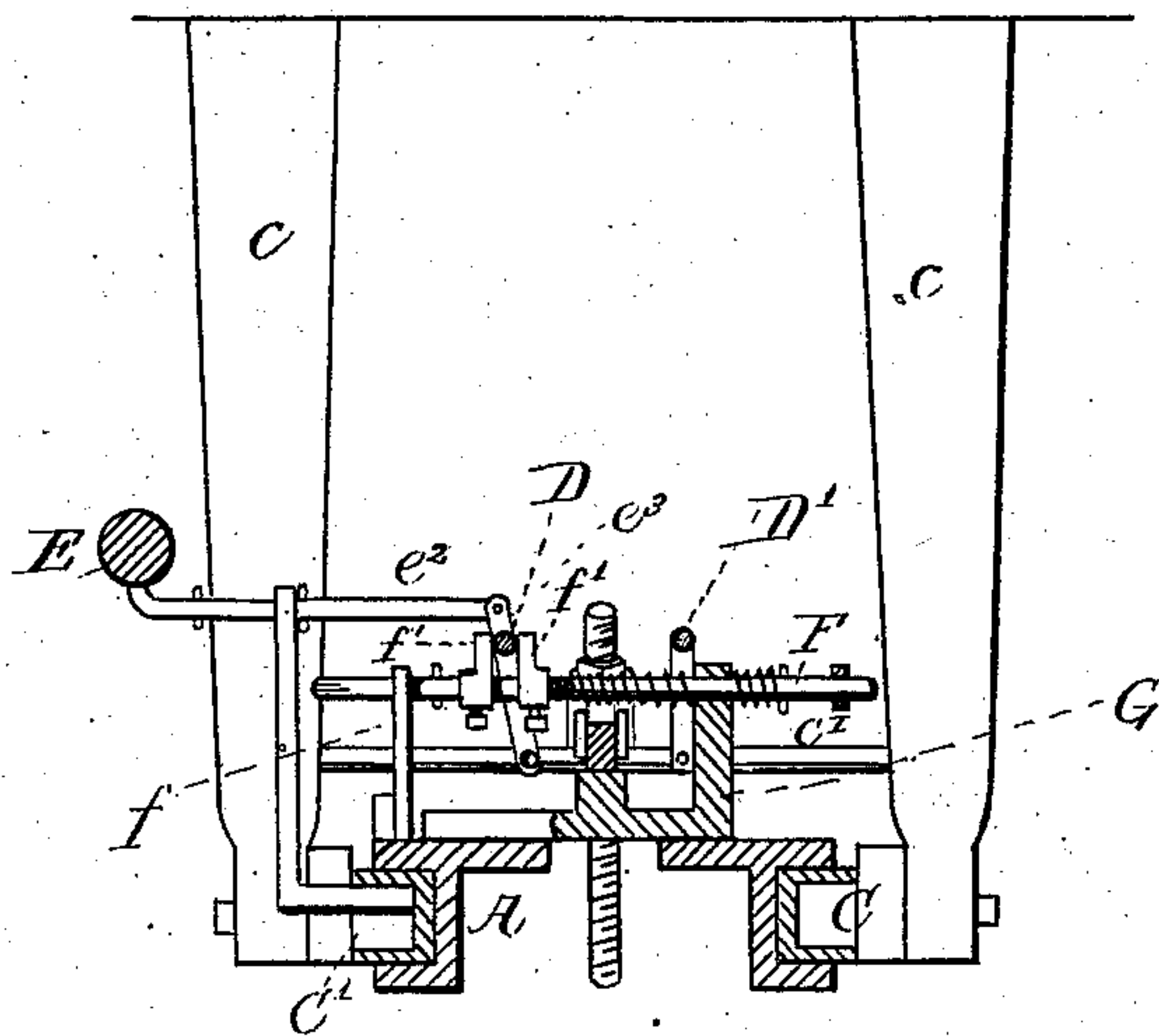


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. MAYER, OF SOMERVILLE, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO
CHARLES HOLMES, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LEATHER SCOURING, SETTING, AND HIDE-WORKING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,492, dated July 4, 1882.

Application filed December 19, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. MAYER, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, a subject of William, Emperor of Germany, have made a certain new and useful Improvement in Leather Scouring, Setting, and Hide-Working Machines, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature, in which—

Figure 1 represents my invention in plan. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section on the dotted line *xx* of Fig. 1.

This invention is an improvement upon that described in the Letters Patent No. 90,664, dated June 1, 1869, for a leather scouring, setting, and hide-working machine. In said patent there are shown and described scouring-tools which are arranged to be alternately lifted from the work automatically, according to the direction of reciprocation of the head, and devices for holding the tools from the work or in their lifted position, when so desired, which reciprocate, with their operating-handle, with the head. This last-named method of operation is objectionable in that it is not always possible for the operator to catch hold of the handle while it is in motion and move it in season to cause the latches or devices for holding the tool or tools up from the work to be operated at the instant desired. Moreover, it is objectionable, for very many other obvious reasons, to reciprocate the handle with the head; and my invention consists in providing the machine with a handle which does not reciprocate with the head, and which can be operated at any instant to actuate or cause to actuate the devices that hold the scouring-tools from the work.

In the drawings, A represents the head of the machine; B B', the scouring-tools; C C', the rails, bars, or supports upon which the head is reciprocated.

The mechanism for reciprocating the head and for alternately lifting the scouring-tools is the same as that described in said patent.

The bars, rails, or supports C C', upon which the head reciprocates, are supported by the

brackets *c*. Extending across the brackets are cross-rods *c'*, to which the rods D D' are pivoted, the said rods having downwardly-projecting arms *d* upon each end, which are pivoted to the said cross-rods. These rods of course do not reciprocate with the head. A handle, E, is connected with the rod D by means of the cross-rod *e* and arm *e'*, projecting upwardly from the rod D, and with the rod D' by means of the rod *e''* and the arm *e'''*, projecting upwardly therefrom.

There are arranged upon the head of the machine to reciprocate with it the cross-bars or shipping devices F F'. Each of these shipping devices consists preferably of two rods, connected with each other at their ends and arranged to have a lateral movement in their supporting-brackets *f*, which project upwardly from the head of the machine, and the rod D is connected with the shipping device F by means of the arms or guide-pins *f'*, which project upwardly from one of its arms, and the rod D' has a similar connection with the other shipping device, F'.

Each of the shipping devices carries a latch, G, which preferably is adapted to slide laterally upon one of the arms thereof, and which has on each side a coiled spring, which tends to keep it in a given position and to return it to that position. These latches are so arranged that upon the lateral movement of the shipping devices their horizontal parts are adapted to be moved under the tool-rod levers H. Of course the latches cannot be so moved, except at given positions of the levers—that is, when the levers are raised, say, half, or more than half, their upward movement. It is then necessary that the latches close under very quickly, and it is for that reason that I have used the springs, as the movement of the shipping-rods will cause the springs opposed to the direction of the movement to exert their power in forcing back the latches to the normal positions which they bore to the shipping-rod, which position, however, is not their normal one in relation to the tool-rod levers. It follows, therefore, that upon said movement the latches, when the tool-rod levers are lifted sufficiently, close automatically under the levers and hold them up, and consequently the tools,

until they are withdrawn, and this without stopping the reciprocation of the head. It is not, however, absolutely essential for the purpose of this invention that the springs be used, as the latches could be operated if they were fastened rigidly to the shipping devices.

To operate the latches to hold both tools from the work, the handle E is drawn outwardly, thereby moving the connecting-rods e e^2 outwardly and drawing the shipping devices toward the front of the machine, thereby causing the springs back of the latches to press upon them with a force sufficient to cause them to be moved under the levers at the proper instant.

If it is desired that only one of the tools should be held up, either latch may be actuated independently of the other by drawing out one end or the other of the handle, as the case may be, and the handle should be so secured to the connecting-rods as to enable this movement to be given it.

It is not necessary that the parts of my mechanism which I call the "shipping device" should be constructed exactly as represented, as one bar or rod in lieu of the two shown can be employed, the essential element of the invention being the handle, which does not reciprocate with the head, the latches, and the connecting mechanism, substantially as specified, whereby the latches can be moved alternately or simultaneously in position to hold up the tools by a handle which does not move with the head.

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

1. The combination, with the reciprocating head A, having the shipper-rods F F' and the tool-rod levers H, of the pivoted guide rods or bars D D', the actuating-rods e e^2 , and handle E, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with the latches G and their springs, reciprocating carriage A, and levers H, of the shipper-rods F F', horizontal guide rods or bars D D', and actuating-rods e e^2 , having the horizontal handle E, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In a hide and leather working machine, the combination of the latches or slide-bars for holding the tool-carriers from the work supported by and reciprocated with the head of the machine, a non-reciprocating handle or handles for operating said latches, and intermediate mechanism, substantially as specified, for connecting said handle or handles with the latches or slide-bars, all substantially as described, and for the purposes set forth.

4. In a hide and leather working machine, the combination, with the reciprocating head, provided with two or more working-tools, of a handle or handles not reciprocating with the head, and intermediate mechanism, substantially as described, whereby the tools may be raised out of contact with the surface of the hide or leather while the head is reciprocated, as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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