

(No Model.)

T. GINGRAS.
LEATHER WASHER.

No. 322,923.

Patented July 28, 1885.

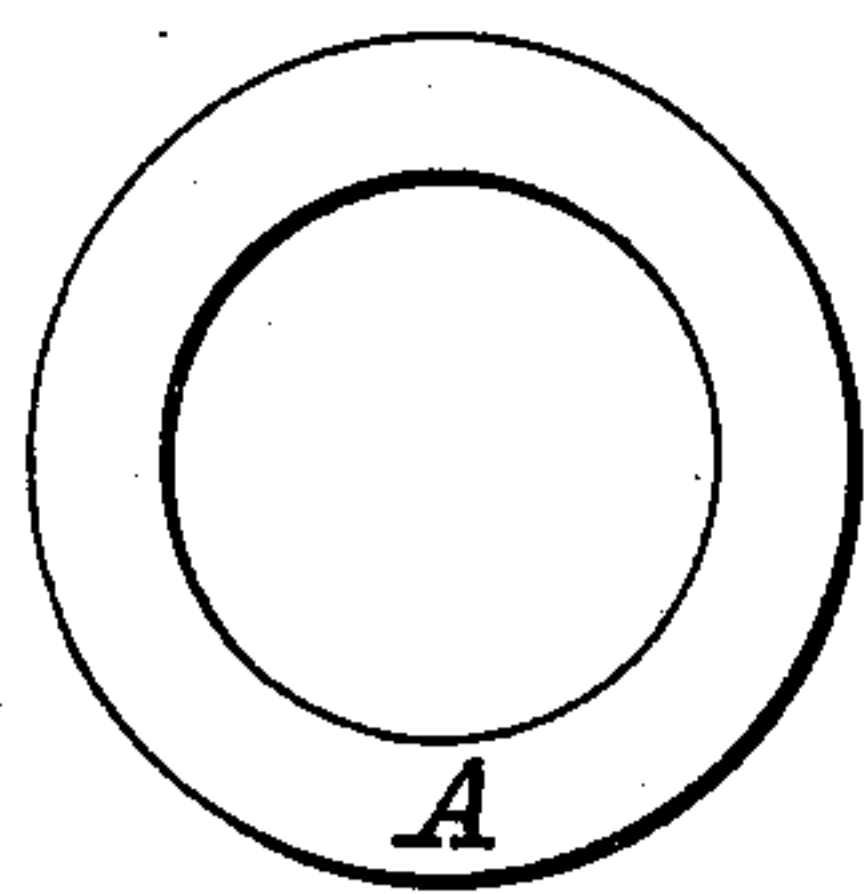


FIG. 1.

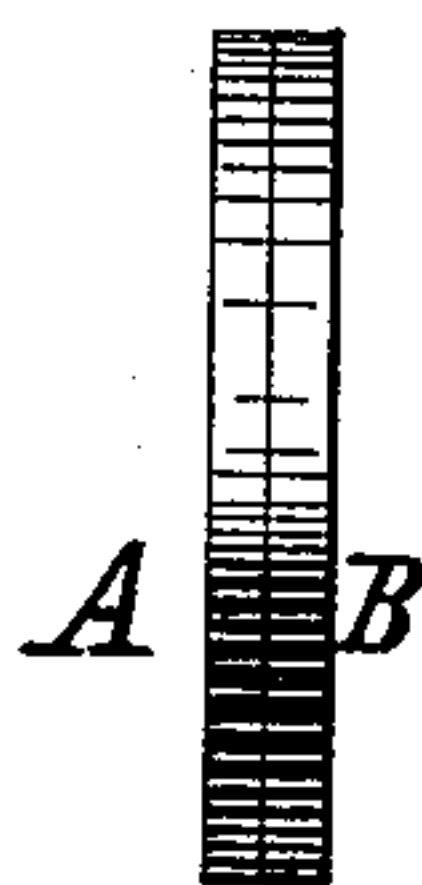


FIG. 2.

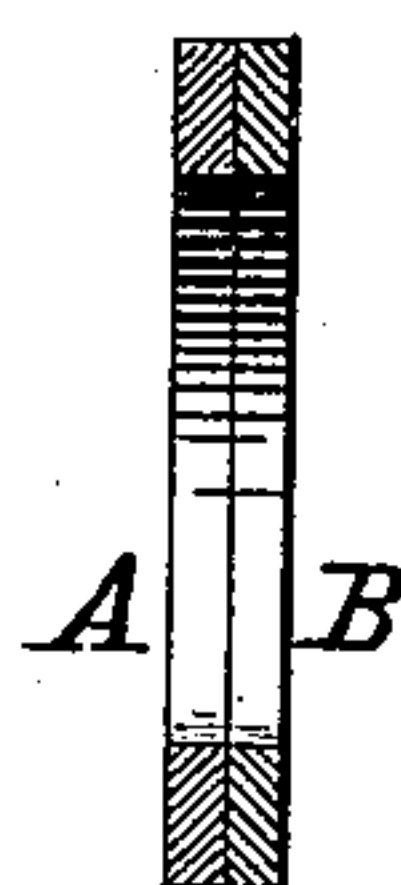


FIG. 3.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY GINGRAS, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

LEATHER WASHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,923, dated July 28, 1885.

Application filed July 14, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY GINGRAS, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leather Washers; and I do hereby declare that the following description of my said invention, taken in connection with the accompanying sheet of drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact specification, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My present invention has general reference to improvements in axle-washers; and it consists, essentially, in the novel and peculiar construction and combination of parts, as hereinafter first fully set forth and described, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings already mentioned, which serve to illustrate my said invention more fully, Figure 1 is a side, and Fig. 2 an edge, view of my improved washer. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of the same.

Like parts are designated by corresponding letters of reference in all the figures.

The object of my present invention is the production of leather axle-washers having an even texture and density, and which will have the outer surfaces or sides substantially alike, as more fully hereinafter specified.

Heretofore axle-washers have been made by cutting them from leather. These washers have an uneven texture and density, for the reason that one of its sides has the hair or grain side of the leather and the other the flesh side, the latter of which is much softer than the former and much more liable to wear when put into practical use. This construction has, furthermore, the disadvantage that heavy washers cannot always be made, because the hides run uneven in thickness. To avoid all these objections and drawbacks I construct my washers from two similar rings, A B, and cement or otherwise secure them together in such manner that the hair or grain side of said

rings shall be on the outside. In this manner I produce washers having an even texture and density, and by first "splitting" the leather to reduce it to proper thickness I am always enabled to produce washers of even thickness, and, which is quite essential, can produce much thicker washers than have heretofore been made.

Still another advantage which I derive from my present invention is that I can produce the ordinary sizes of washers from such stock as has heretofore been entirely excluded from the manufacture of axle-washers, said stock consisting of that part of the hide that is too thin to produce washers of ordinary thickness.

In carrying out my invention I first split the leather so as to form sheets of uniform thickness. I then cut from these rings of suitable size, and for each washer I take two of the rings and cement them together by means of any suitable cement, so that the hair or grain side of the rings will form the outer face or opposite sides of the finished washer.

It will now be readily seen that, although I produce washers of a superior quality, I can manufacture them at a price much below that of common axle-washers, and that, furthermore, my said invention is applicable to all the different kinds and sizes of washers.

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

As an article of manufacture, a leather washer consisting of two concentric rings cut from leather and cemented together, with their hair or grain sides on the outside, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have hereto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

TIMOTHY GINGRAS.

Witnesses:

MICHAEL J. STARK,
JOHN C. DUERR.