

(No Model.)

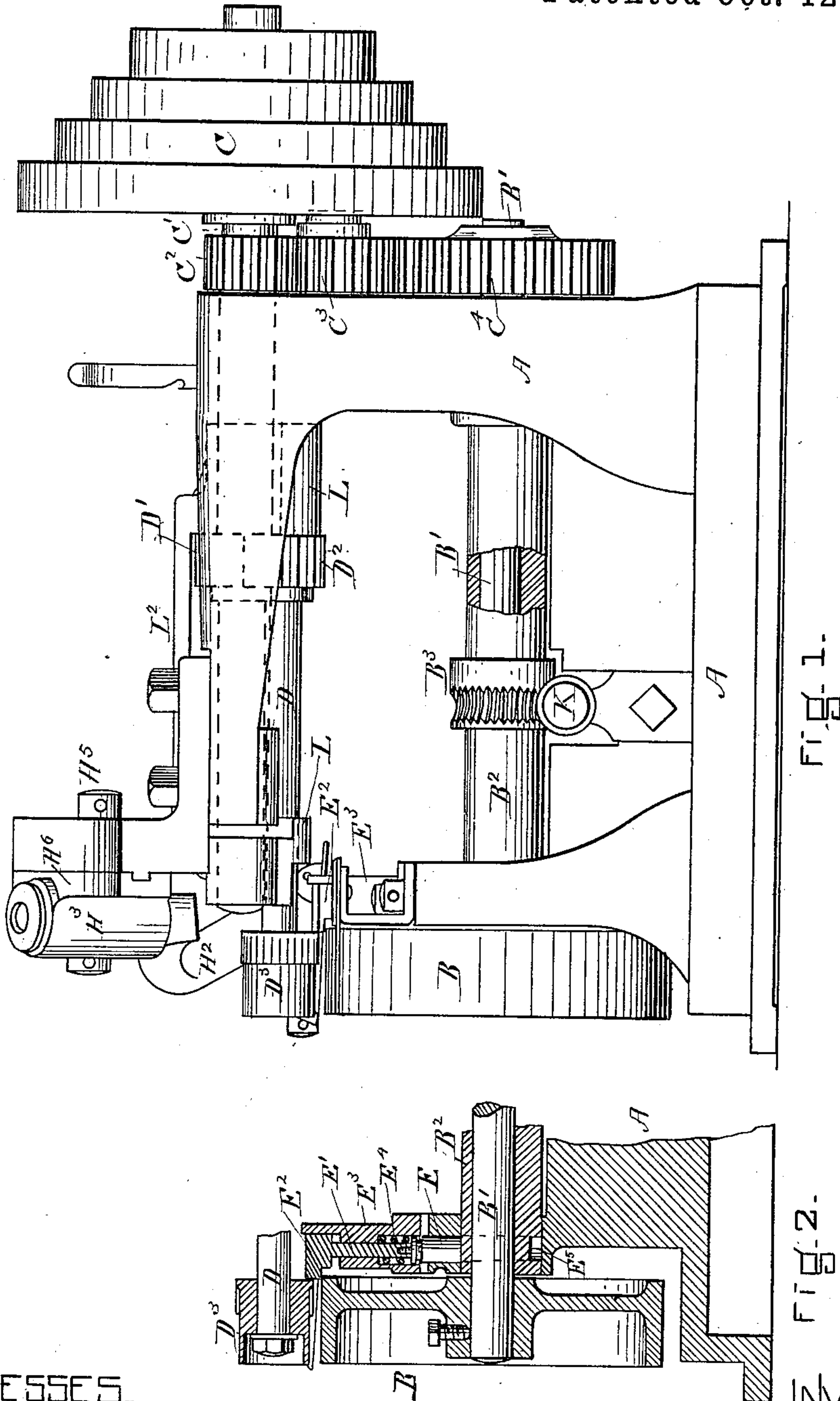
3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. A. LATHAM.

LEATHER SKIVING MACHINE.

No. 350,753.

Patented Oct. 12, 1886.



WITNESSES.

Matthew M. Blunt
Olin W. Cutter

INVENTOR.

E. Austin Latham
per Frank S. Parker Atty

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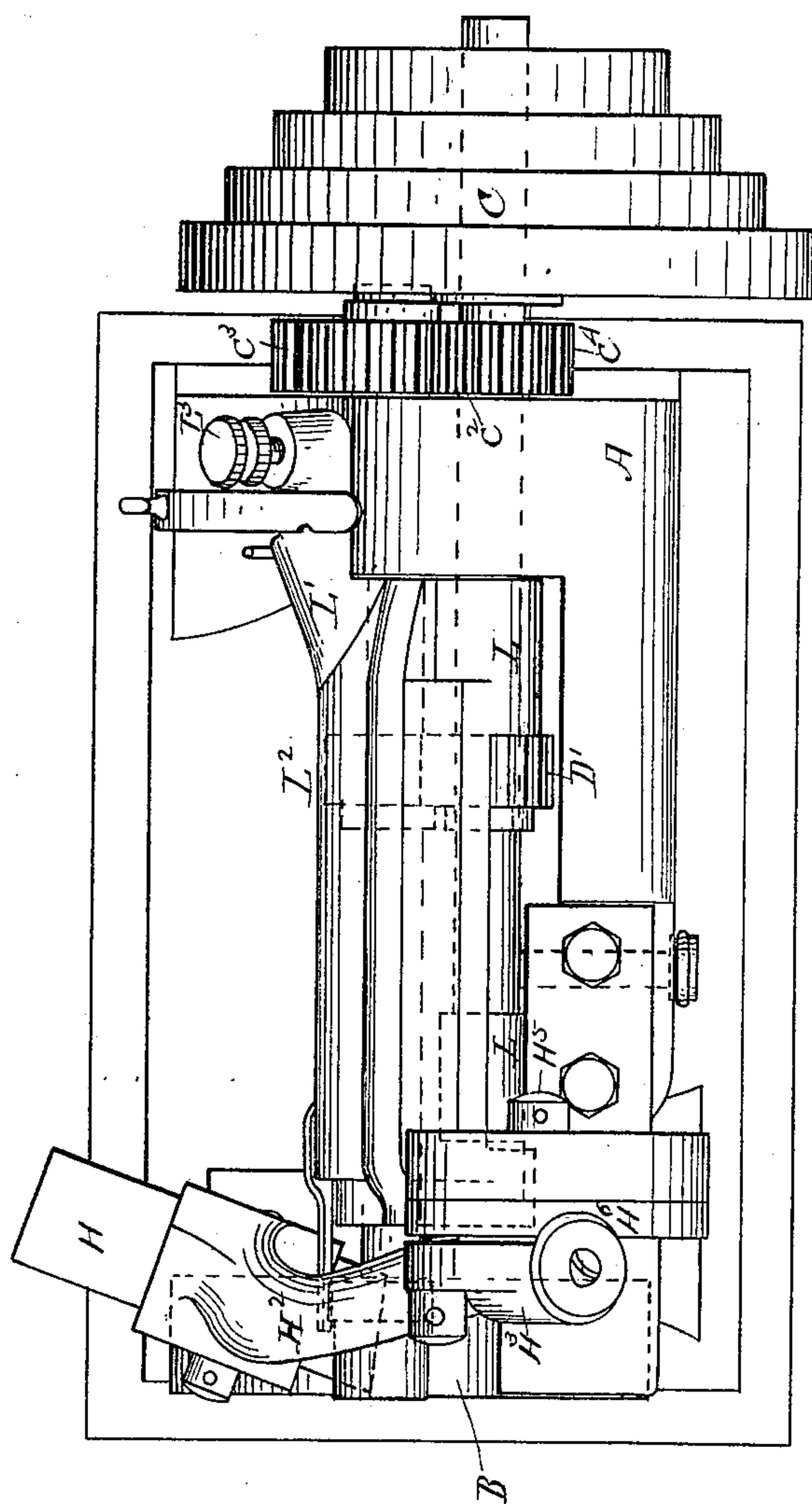


FIG. 2.

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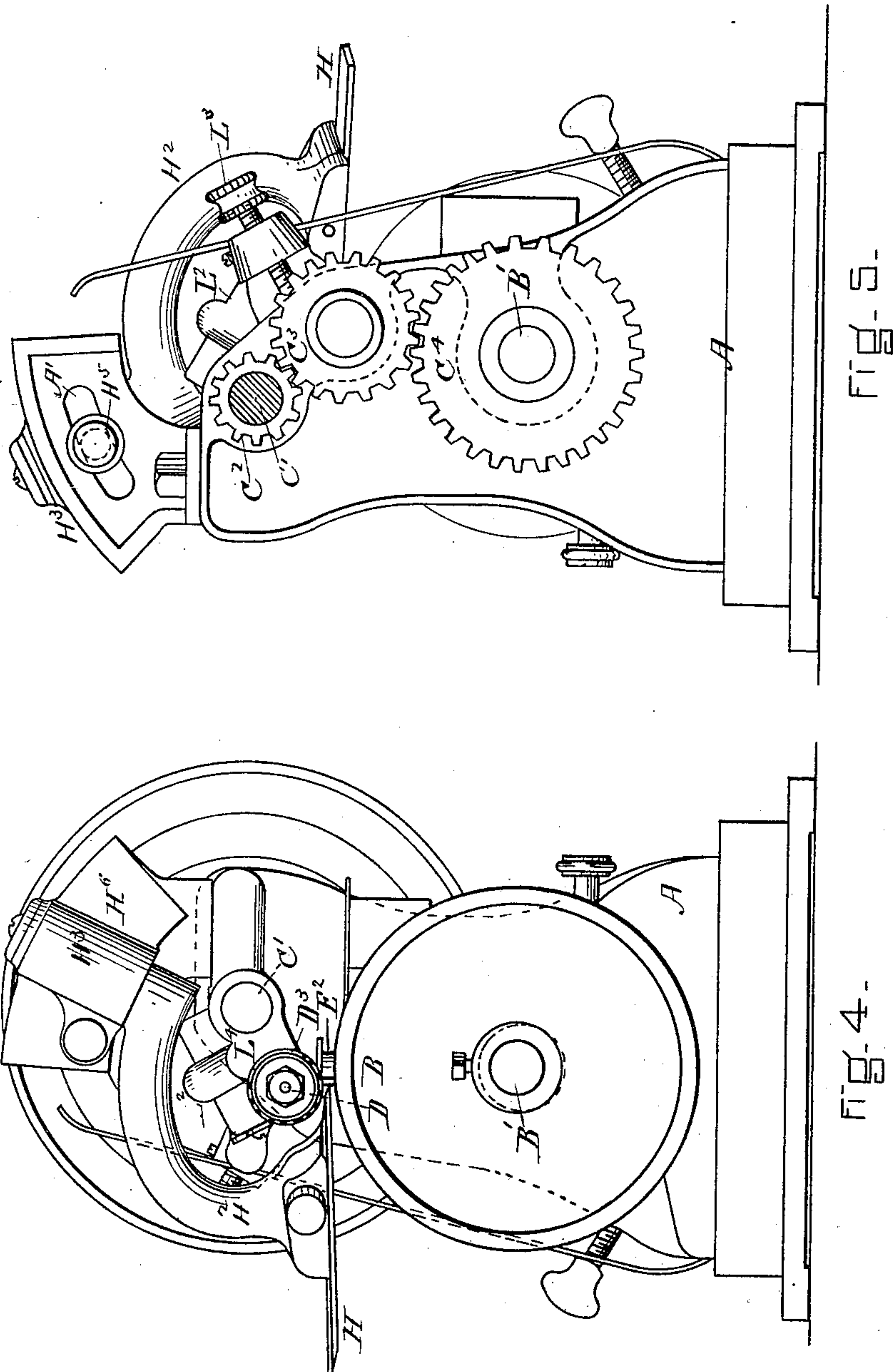
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

E. AUSTIN LATHAM, OF EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR
TO THE CARVER COTTON-GIN COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

LEATHER-SKIVING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 350,753, dated October 12, 1886.

Application filed June 24, 1886. Serial No. 206,174. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, E. AUSTIN LATHAM, of East Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leather-Skiving Machines, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of machines that are used for skiving the edges of leather or other similar material, the object being to improve the method of holding the knife, so that the same may be easily and readily adjusted; also to so mount the lower feed-wheel that it can be easily adjusted. These objects I attain by the mechanism shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section showing parts of the machine; Fig. 3, plan of my machine. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of my machine; and Fig. 5 is a rear elevation, the driving-pulley being omitted.

A represents the base or frame of the machine.

B, Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4, represents the lower feeding-wheel, which is mounted upon a shaft, B', Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5. This shaft B' passes through an eccentric quill, B², and is mounted at each end in the frame of the machine, and so arranged that it may be revolved by means of the worm-gear B³ K, Fig. 1, and as the shaft B', (see Figs. 1 and 2,) is not in the center of this quill B², it is evident that if the said quill B² is turned in either direction it will cause the shaft B' to move up or down, thus adjusting the lower feed-wheel, B, in relation to the upper feed-wheel, D³.

The gage E², Fig. 2, is mounted in a housing, E³, and is forced downward by the spring E⁴, which surrounds the lower part of the stem E' of the gage. Below the lower end of the stem E' a sliding block, E, is placed, the lower end of which rests in a groove, E⁵, Fig. 2, made in the quill B². The working-surface of this cam—that is, the part that operates the sliding block E—is concentric with the shaft B', so that the turning of the quill B² will not change the relative positions of guide E² and the lower feed-wheel, B—that is, they will both move up or down together. Motion is

given to the lower feed-wheel, B, by the gear C⁴ acting through the shaft B', (see Figs. 1 and 5,) power being communicated to the gear C⁴ from the driving-pulley C through the gears C² C³, Figs. 1 and 5. The upper feed-wheel, D³, Figs. 1, 2, and 4, is mounted upon a shaft, D, said shaft D being driven by the gear D², Fig. 1, which engages with the gear D' on the main shaft C, Fig. 1. The shaft D is hung in a swinging frame, L L' L², Figs. 1, 3, and 5, also shown in part at L⁴, Fig. 4. Said frame swinging on the main shaft D is to admit of lifting the upper feed-wheel and knife. That part of the swinging frame represented by L² in Figs. 3 and 5 has passing through it an adjusting-screw, L³, the end of which, resting against the frame of the machine, acts as a stop for preventing the swinging frame L L' from swinging down so low as to admit of the upper feed-wheel, D³, coming in contact with the knife H, Fig. 4. The knife H, Figs. 4 and 5, is fastened to the lower part of the arm H² by being clamped in a slot, as shown in Fig. 5. The upper end of the arm H² is journaled in a clamped housing, H³, Figs. 1 and 4. The axial line of the housing H³ is adjusted so that if it were extended it would be in line with the interior cutting-corner of the knife H, so that in turning the knife-holding arm H² about the said axial line of the housing H³ it will not advance or withdraw the interior cutting-corner of the knife H; but it will change the plane of the knife in relation to the surface of the feed-wheel, so as to cut a longer or shorter bevel on the edge of the stock being worked upon. The housing H³ is mounted upon an adjustable plate, H⁶, which is held by a bolt, H⁵, Fig. 5, which passes through a slot, A', Fig. 5.

To prevent wrinkling or strain on the stock as it moves onto and from the knife, the two feeding-wheels B and D³ have a peripheral motion slightly different from each other.

I claim—

1. In a skiving-machine, the combination of the feed-wheels B D³ and the knife H with the arm H² and the housing H³, all operating together substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a skiving-machine, the combination of the lower feed-wheel, B, and shaft B' with the

eccentric quill B² and worm-gear B³ K, all operating together substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a skiving-machine, the combination of
5 the eccentric quill B², having a cam slot, E³, with the block E, and gage E' E², and lower feed-wheel, B, all operating together substan-

tially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

E. AUSTIN LATHAM.

Witnesses:

ALBERT D. GROVER,
MATTHEW M. BLUNT.