

(No Model.)

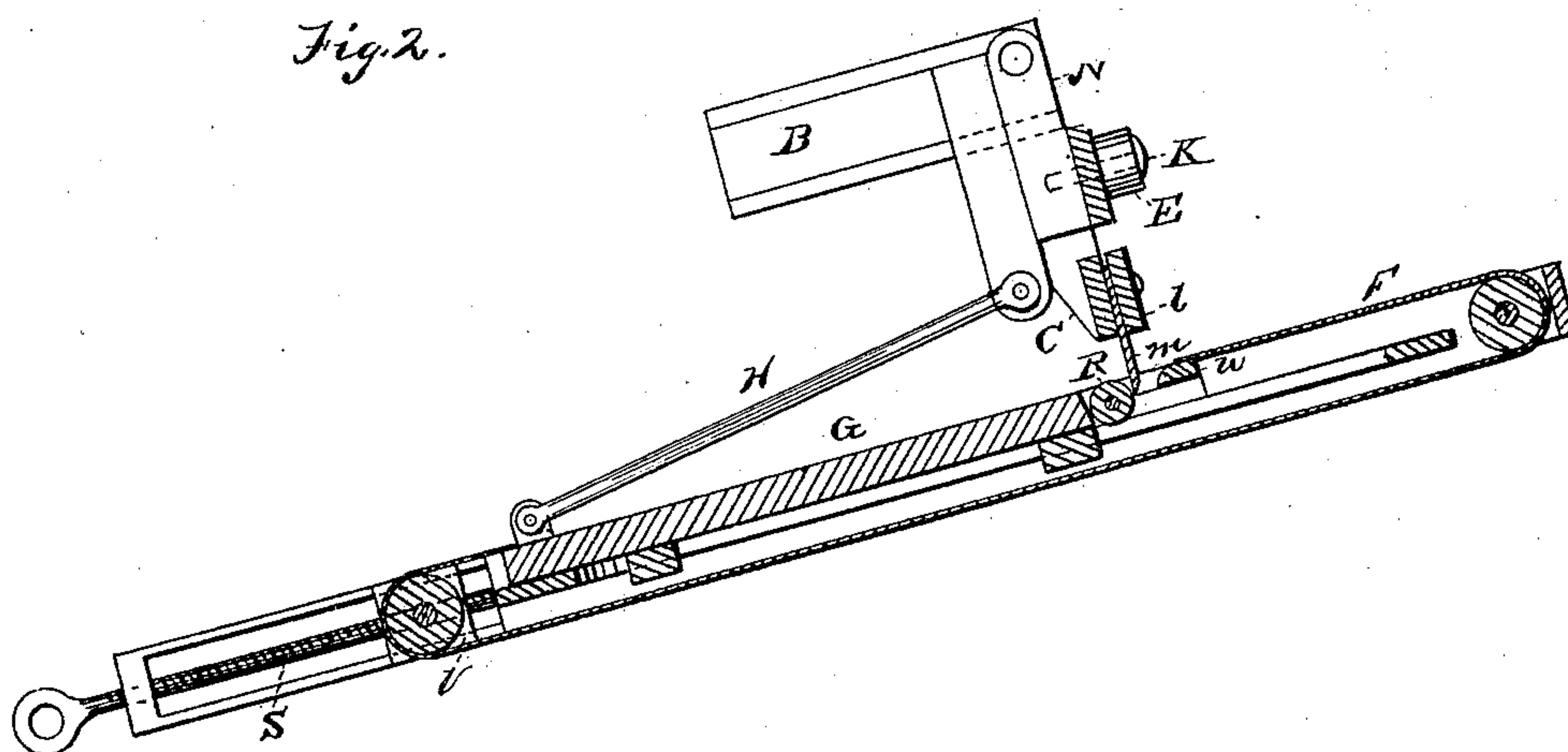
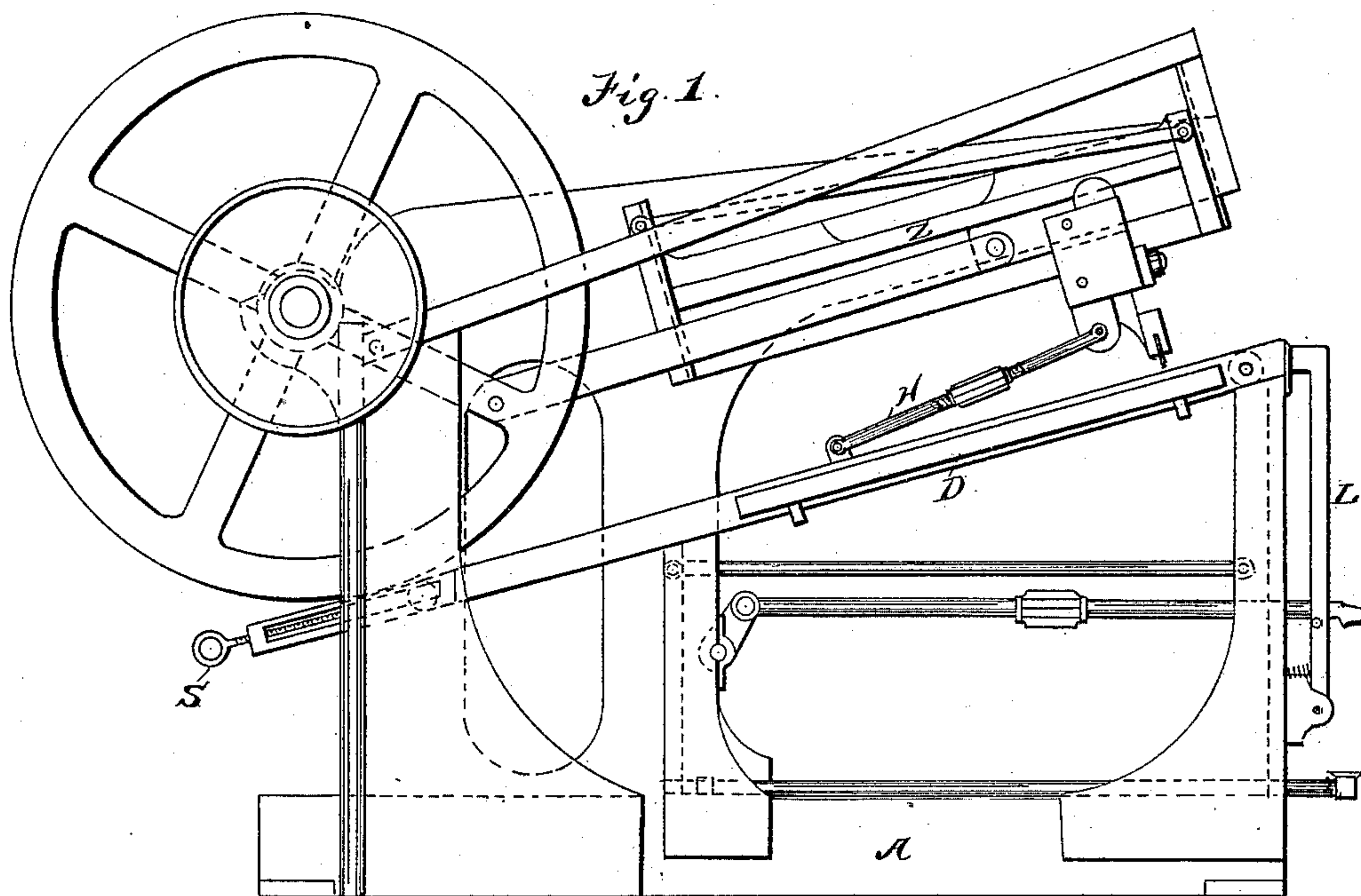
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. W. BAKER.

LEATHER DRESSING MACHINE.

No. 405,653.

Patented June 18, 1889.



Witnesses,
C. F. Ashton.

Mary Jaykin

Inventor,
George W. Baker

By his Attorney

E. W. Anderson.

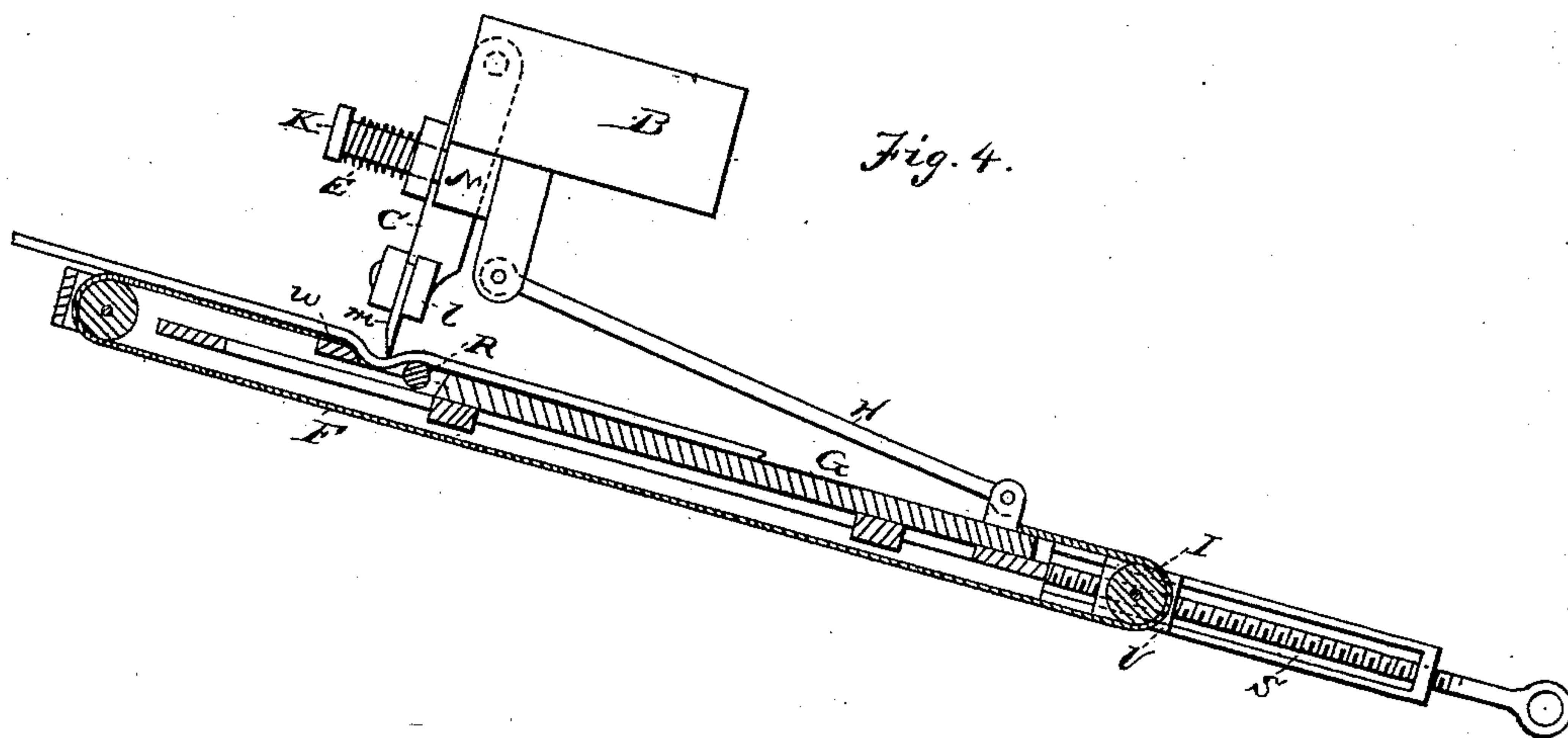
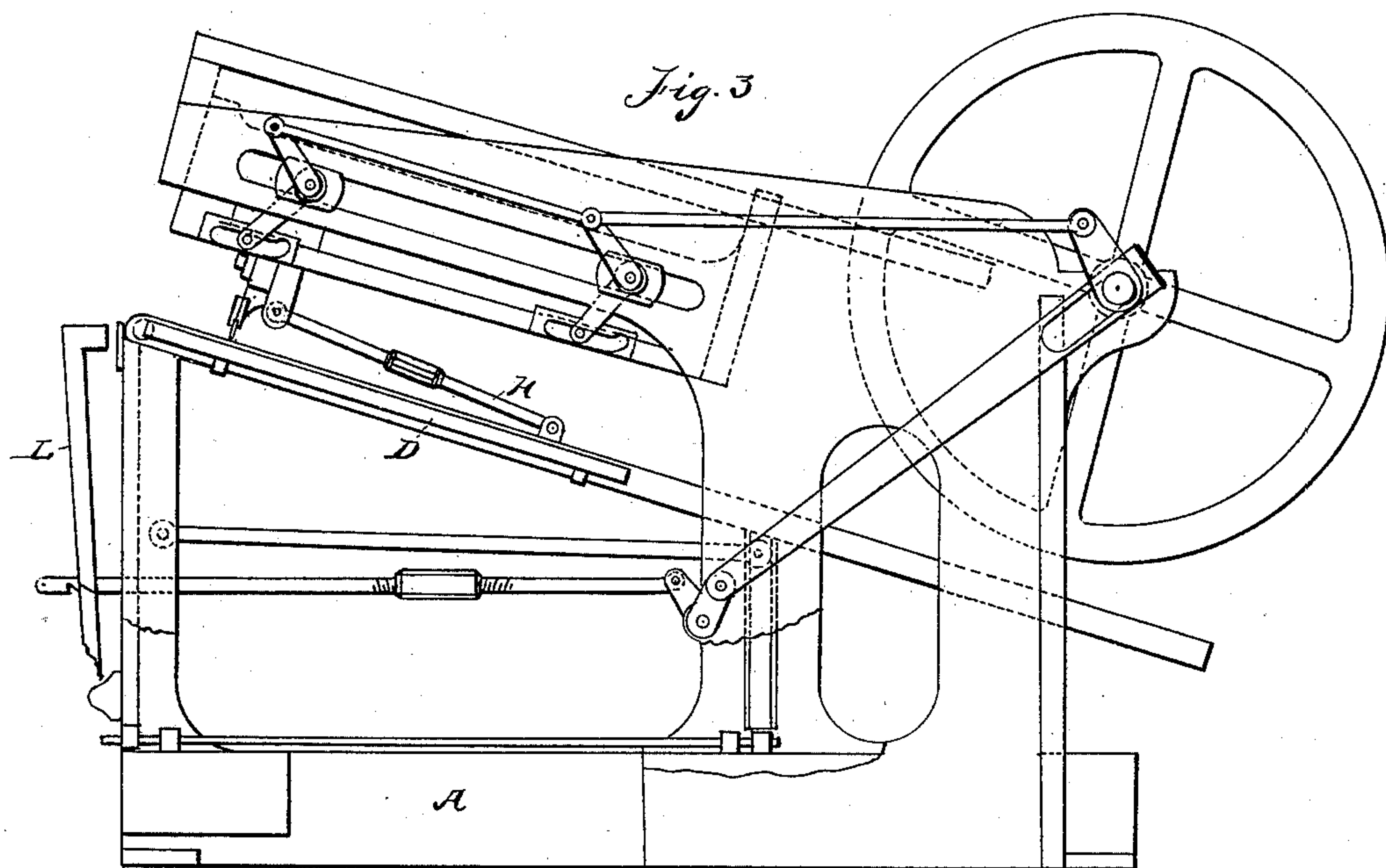
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. BAKER, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

LEATHER-DRESSING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 405,653, dated June 18, 1889.

Application filed February 7, 1889. Serial No. 299,036. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. BAKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Wilmington, in the county of New Castle and State of Delaware, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leather Staking and Softening Machines; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a front view of a portion of the machine, showing the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section. Fig. 3 is a back view. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section showing the staking-tool in position upon the work.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating this invention, the letter A designates the frame of the machine, which is provided with a vertically-reciprocating table D, the belt or apron F having the slotted slide G connected by the pitman H to the staking-tool carrier and the clamp L, as described in Letters Patent No. 372,507, granted to me November 1, 1887; and Z designates a reciprocating frame, which, being operated as described in said Letters Patent, descends at regular intervals, bringing down the staking-tool, which engages the leather and presses it into the transverse slot of the slide at the same time that both the staking-tool and the slotted slide move to the rear.

The present improvements may be described as follows:

The staking-tool carrier consists of a slide B, which travels in the way of the reciprocating frame Z and the shank C, which is pivoted at its upper end to said slide, so that it can swing outward a little therefrom under pressure, its swinging being controlled by a spring E on a bearing K. A stop N is provided to prevent the shank from swinging back beyond a certain point. The jaws I, which hold the knife m, are attached to the lower end of the shank.

In bearings of the slide G, at the back part

of its transverse slot, is pivoted the roller R, which is made of hard material, preferably steel, said roller forming the back wall of said slot, the front wall w of which is rounded at its upper edge, as shown. The normal position of the knife is such that its edge is in the slot close to or against the middle line of the roller; but when working on the material it is pulled outward by the action of the leather a little from such position.

At one end the sides of the table D are slotted to receive the movable boxes V, to which the belt-roller I is pivoted, and these boxes are provided with threaded perforations to engage the adjusting-screws S, whereby the said boxes can be moved outward to tighten the belt.

The spring-bearing K is made in screw form usually, it being designed to regulate the pressure of the spring on the pivoted shank of the knife-carrier.

The leather being secured by the clamp at the front end of the table lies upon the apron and slide, and as said slide reciprocates is staked by the knife which reciprocates with the table. The improvements are designed especially for working very thin and soft or stretchy leather; and in leather having openings in portions and irregular edges the inequalities would be apt to cause a jerking or harsh action when a rigidly-carried knife is used or a yielding roller; but when staked by the spring-actuated knife against a hard roller the action is satisfactory, the knife yielding automatically when required as the bend of the leather passes under its edge. The knife under the control of the tension hugs the skin against or close to the roller and works the skin in such position, so that it passes from the curved surface of the roller downward immediately under the knife-edge, and is in a manner guided thereto by the pressure of the knife toward the roller. As the roller is smooth and hard, there is no back yielding thereof, and when the work is being done upon glove skins or other thin and stretchy leather there is no danger of making holes therein or of tearing, and when there are holes in the leather these being worked close to the roller by the knife are not liable to be enlarged. So, also, in working the irreg-

ular edges of softskins the action of the tension-governed knife and the hard roller is designed to be uniformly efficient.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a machine for staking leather, the combination of the reciprocating slotted slide, the reciprocating staking-tool carrier having a pivoted spring-controlled knife, and the hard-roller bearing carried by said slide, the working-edge of the knife being arranged in close proximity to said roller-bearing, substantially as set forth.

2. In a machine for staking leather, the combination, with a reciprocating slotted slide, of a hard roller forming the back wall

of the slot of said slide, and a tension-governed reciprocating staking-knife having its working-edge in close proximity to the said roller, substantially as specified.

3. In a machine for staking leather, the combination, with a reciprocating slotted slide and with a reciprocating tool-carrier moving in unison therewith, of the pivoted knife-shank, its tension-spring, and the adjustable bearing of said spring, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. BAKER.

Witnesses:

VILLETTE ANDERSON,
MARY BOYKIN.