

No. 642,878.

Patented Feb. 6, 1900.

J. G. SCHNEIDER.

DIE FOR CUTTING AND ORNAMENTS LEATHER.

(Application filed Mar. 14, 1898.)

(Model.)

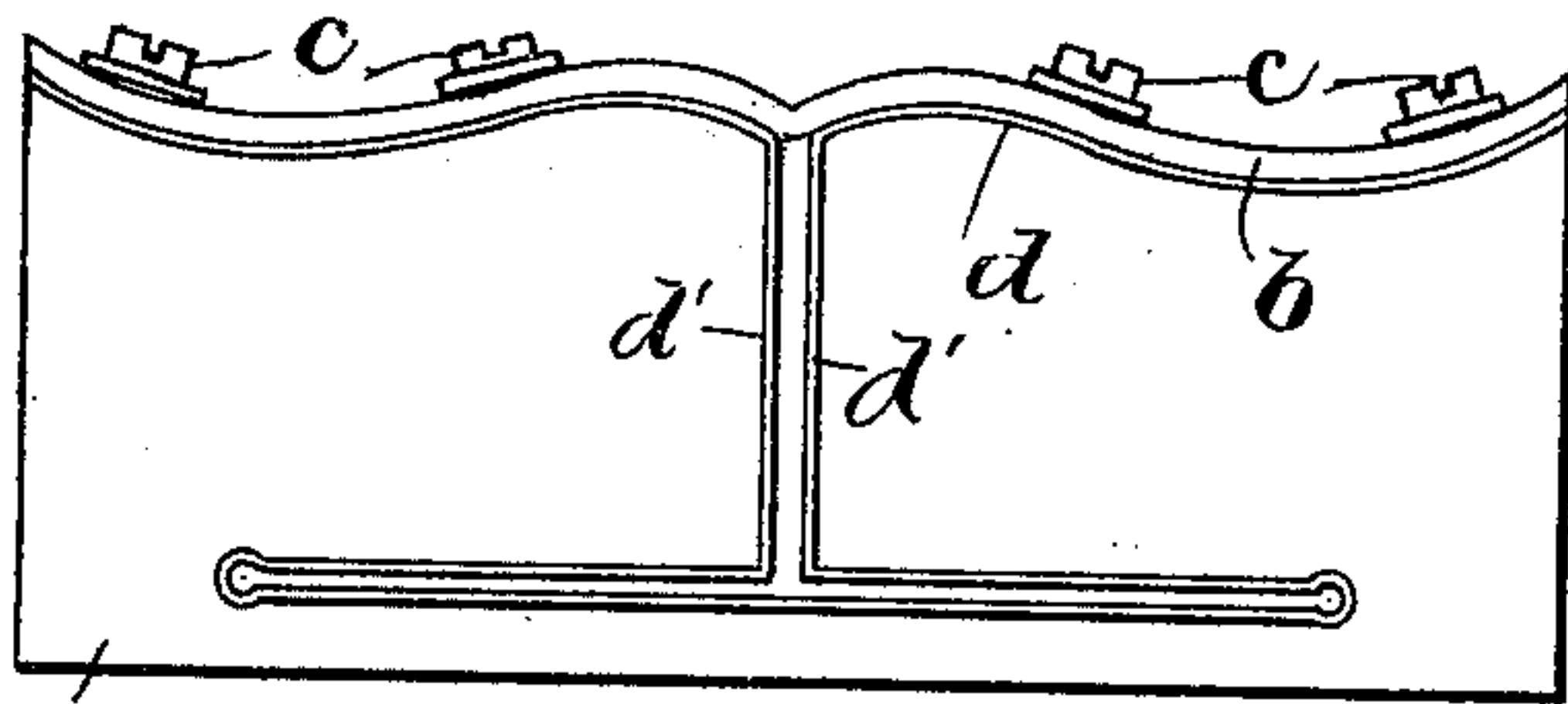


FIG. 1.

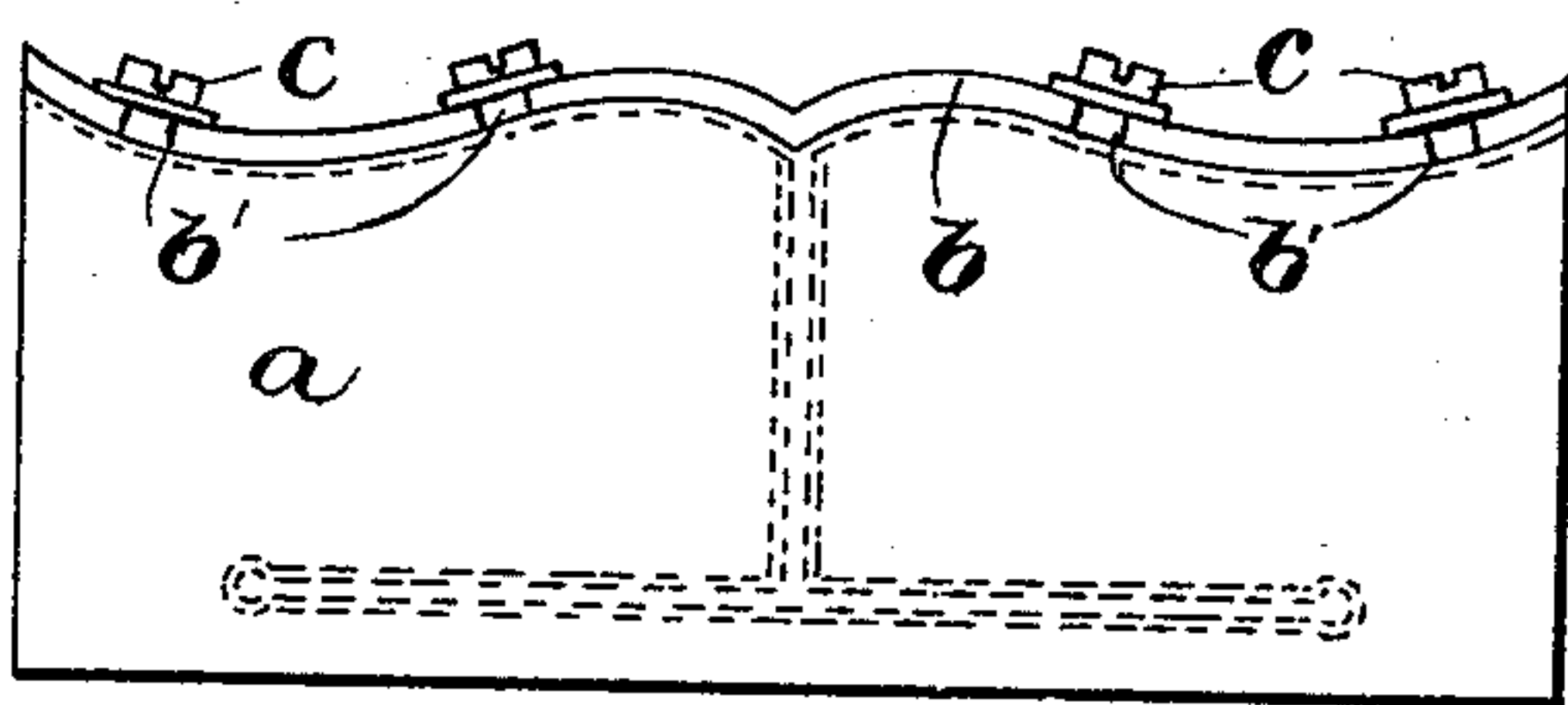


FIG. 2.

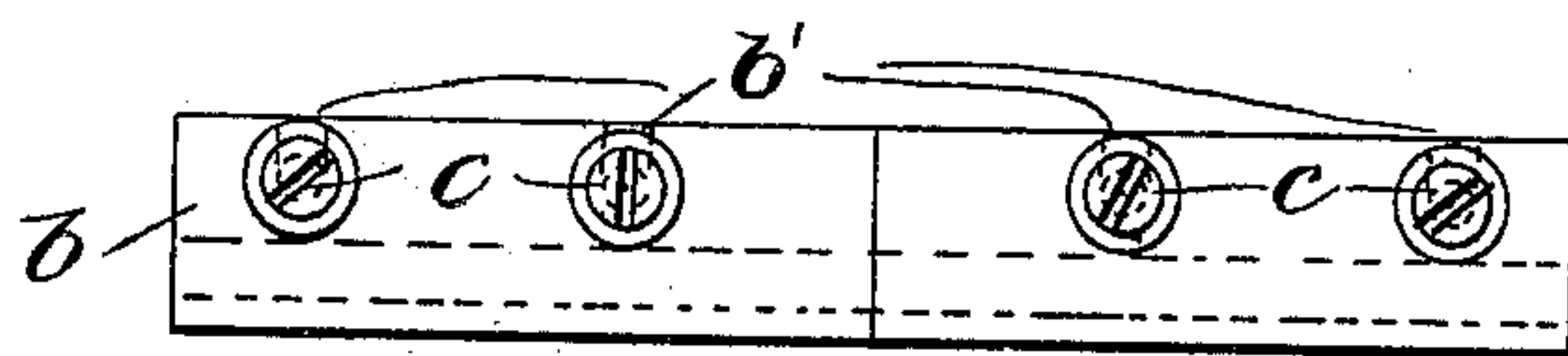


FIG. 3.

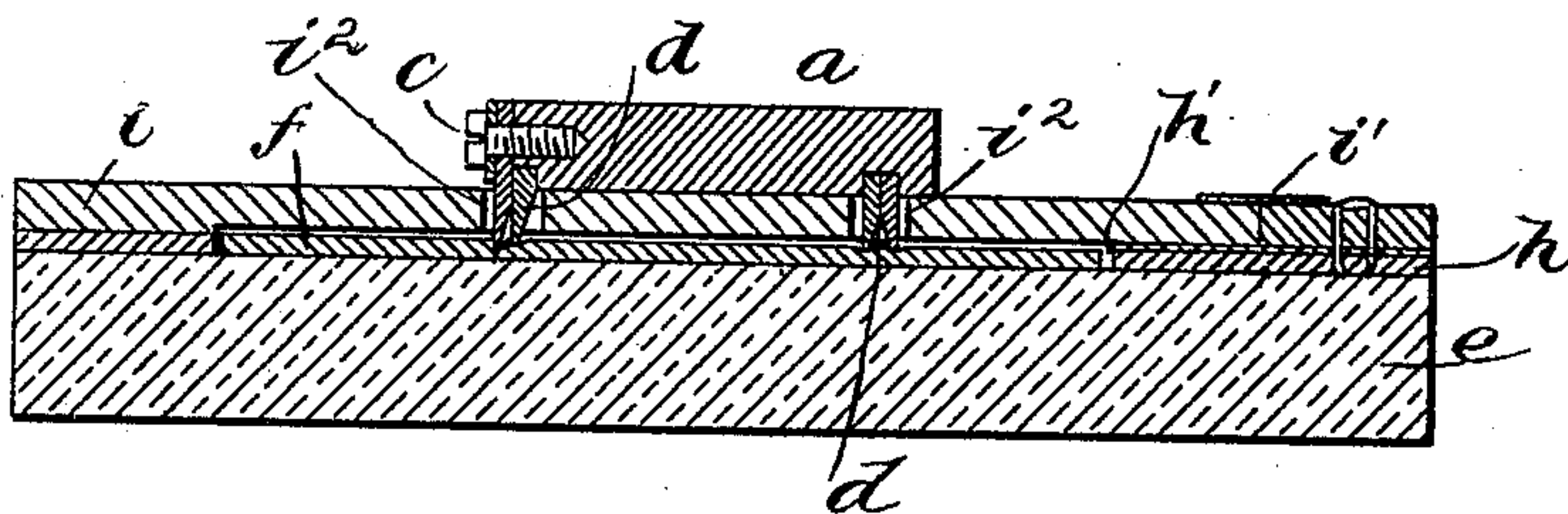


FIG. 4.

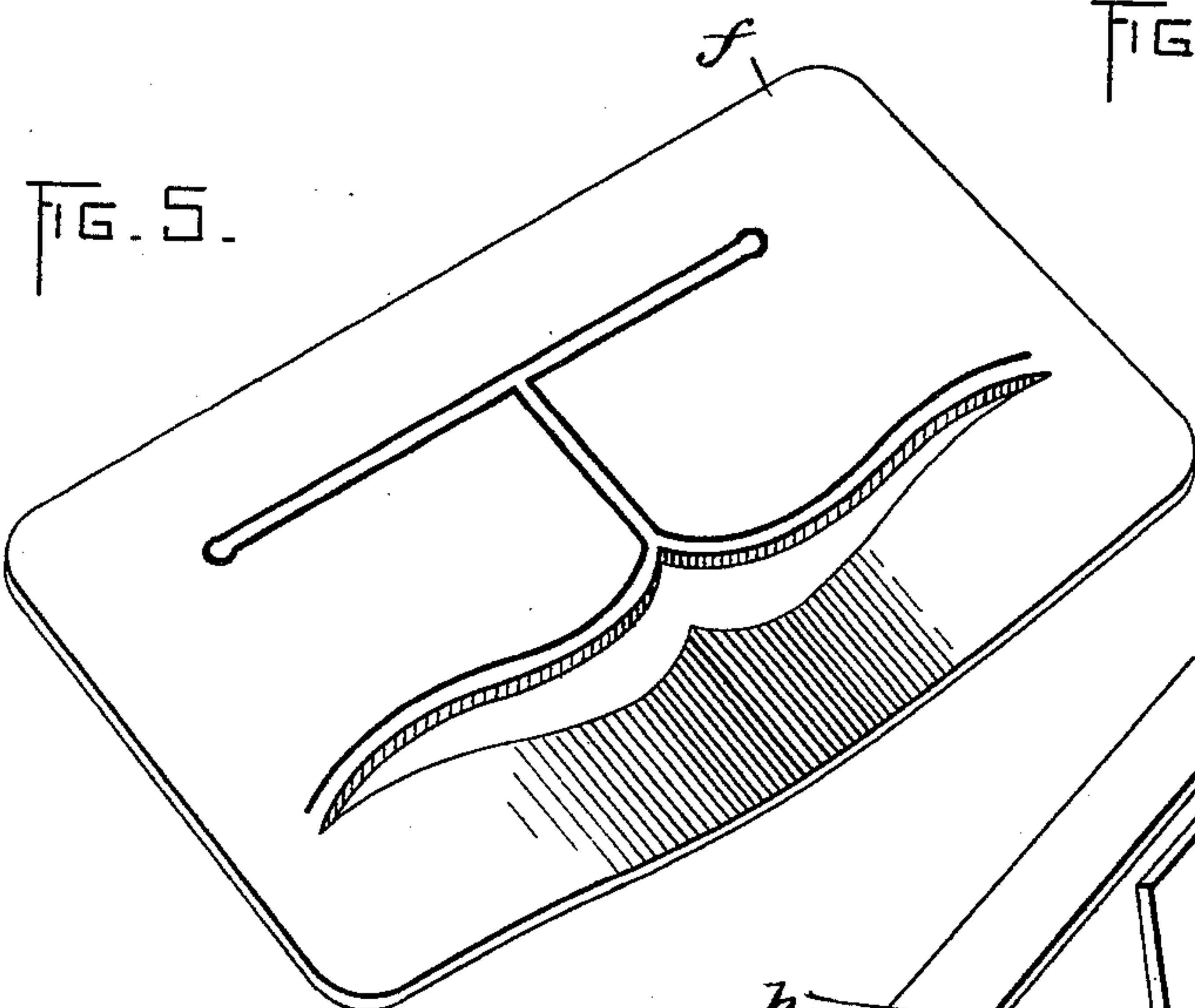


FIG. 5.

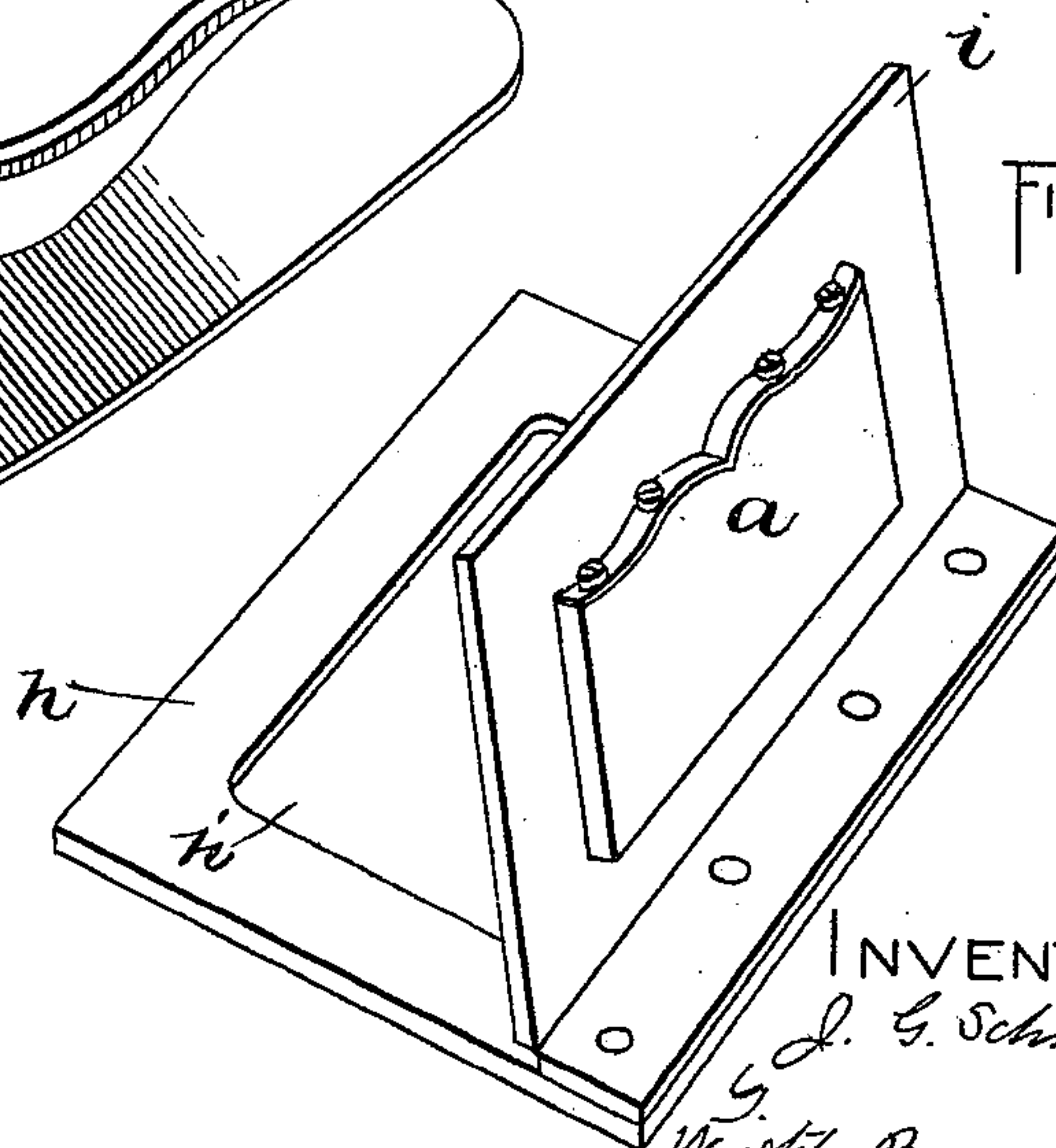


FIG. 6.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. SCHNEIDER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO DAVID ABRAMS, OF SAME PLACE.

## DIE FOR CUTTING AND ORNAMENTING LEATHER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 642,878, dated February 6, 1900.

Application filed March 14, 1898. Serial No. 673,723. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN G. SCHNEIDER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new  
5 and useful Improvements in Dies for Cutting and Ornamenting Leather, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to devices for cutting and ornamenting leather; and it has for  
10 its object to provide improvements in the means whereby the operations of cutting and ornamentally creasing the leather may be simultaneously performed, the particular object usually being to make a cut or slit in the  
15 leather and alongside of and parallel with said slit a crease which gives the leather the appearance of being folded over and sewed at the edge of the slit.

The invention consists in the novel features of construction and arrangement, which  
20 I shall now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a reverse plan view of a die constructed in  
25 accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents a top plan view thereof. Fig. 3 represents a front elevation. Fig. 4 represents a vertical section through the die and work, showing also a method of mounting the two  
30 in their operative relation to each other. Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of the finished work with one edge of its slit depressed to open the slit. Fig. 6 represents a perspective view of an apparatus in which the die is  
35 used, showing the die in place and the templet supporting the same opened away from the underlying plate.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

40 Referring to the drawings, *a* designates the die-body, consisting, preferably, of a plate or block of metal.

*b* designates a knife secured to the front edge of the plate *a* by means of screws *c c*,  
45 which occupy slots *b' b'* in the knife, the knife being thereby rendered vertically adjustable on the plate. Behind the edge of the knife *b* and rigidly secured to the plate *a* is a blade or bead *d*, having a blunt lower edge arranged  
50 parallel to the edge of the knife *b*, the lower

edge of the knife extending somewhat below that of the blade.

*d' d'* are blades similar to the blade *d*, attached to the plate *a* and extending in suitable directions, so as to form an ornamental  
55 creased pattern when applied to the leather.

The die may be used in various ways. In Figs. 4 and 6 I have shown an apparatus in which the die is employed to cut and ornament blanks for leather pocket-books. The  
60 said apparatus consists of two plates *h* and *i*, hinged at *i'* and arranged to open and shut like the covers of a book. The lower plate *h* has a recess *h'* corresponding to the shape of the blank, and the upper plate has recesses  
65 or perforations *i''*, through which the knife *b* and blades *d d'* of the die extend. When a piece of leather is to be operated on, the apparatus is placed upon a bed or block *e* of wood or other suitable material which will  
70 not injure the knife. The blank *f* is then placed in the guide or recess *h'* and the operating portions of the die are passed through the perforations in the lower plate or templet  
75 *i*, so as to be brought in contact with the upper surface of the leather when the plates are closed together. The apparatus may then be placed in a press, which presses the die against the leather, causing the knife to pass  
80 through the same and form a slit, while the blade *d* operates to form a crease alongside of and parallel to said slit and the blades *d'* form an ornamental crease on another part of the leather, or the die-plate may be struck  
85 with a mallet to force the die against the leather, or any other suitable means might be employed to press the die against the leather and cause it to operate, as described. With the apparatus shown in Figs. 4 and 6  
90 the work can be rapidly and accurately performed. The die and the leather blank always have the same position relative to one another when brought together, and the slit and creases are therefore uniformly placed on different blanks.

Fig. 5 shows a pocket-book piece produced by the die shown in the previous figures, the lower right-hand margin of the piece being  
95 represented as depressed to separate the edges of the slit. It is obvious that any suitable  
100



conformation may be given to the edges of the knife or knives employed in my improved die and the creasing-blades coöperating therewith. The die may be so constructed and arranged that instead of forming one or more slits in the leather blank with creases parallel thereto it severs a portion of material from the blank and forms a terminal creased edge on said blank.

10 The creasing-blades  $d$  and  $d'$  are formed from elongated strips of pliable metal, preferably brass, which strips are bent to the desired conformation and are affixed to the die-plate  $a$  by inserting them in grooves or recesses formed in the lower face of said plate, with their lower edges projecting below the plate, as shown, solder or other suitable fixing means being preferably employed to secure said strips in place.

20 I am aware that it is not new to construct a die with creasing and cutting portions side by side which operate simultaneously on the leather; but it has been the practice heretofore, so far as I am aware, to construct such dies with the creasing ridges or beads integrally formed on the face of the die-plate. This necessitates the careful removal of the metal around the ridges in order to finish them properly, a comparatively expensive and tedious process compared with the method of forming the die above described, since by the said

method the grooves can be more or less roughly formed in the plain face of the die, following the desired course of the creases, and the creasing-blades, which can be finished with great facility in the form of strips, can then be quickly bent to shape and inserted in the die-plate.

I claim—

1. A die for cutting and ornamenting leather comprising a die-plate grooved or recessed on its face, one or more creasing-blades consisting of metal strips fixed in said grooves or recesses and having blunt lower edges projecting beyond the face of the die-plate and a cutting-blade or knife attached to the die in proximity to said creasing-blades, whereby the die acts to simultaneously cut and crease the leather.

2. An apparatus of the character described, comprising a plate formed with a guide adapted to receive a leather blank, and a second plate hinged to the first plate and carrying a die adapted to simultaneously cut and crease the leather blank, substantially as described.

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

JOHN G. SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

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D. ABRAMS.