

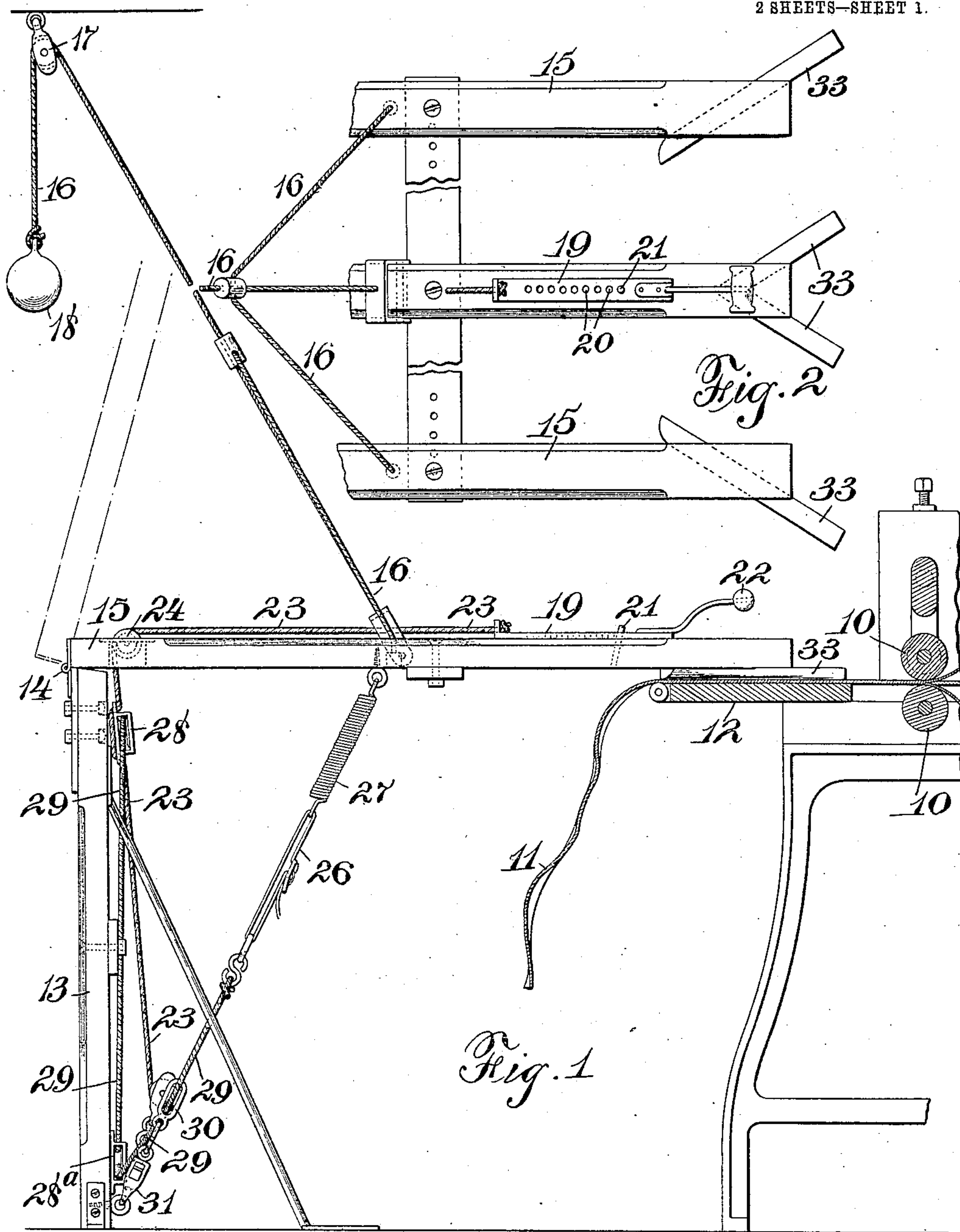
No. 855,576.

PATENTED JUNE 4, 1907.

A. F. HERTIG.  
LEATHER SPLITTING MACHINE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 2, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

Ralph Lancaster  
E. A. Pell

INVENTOR

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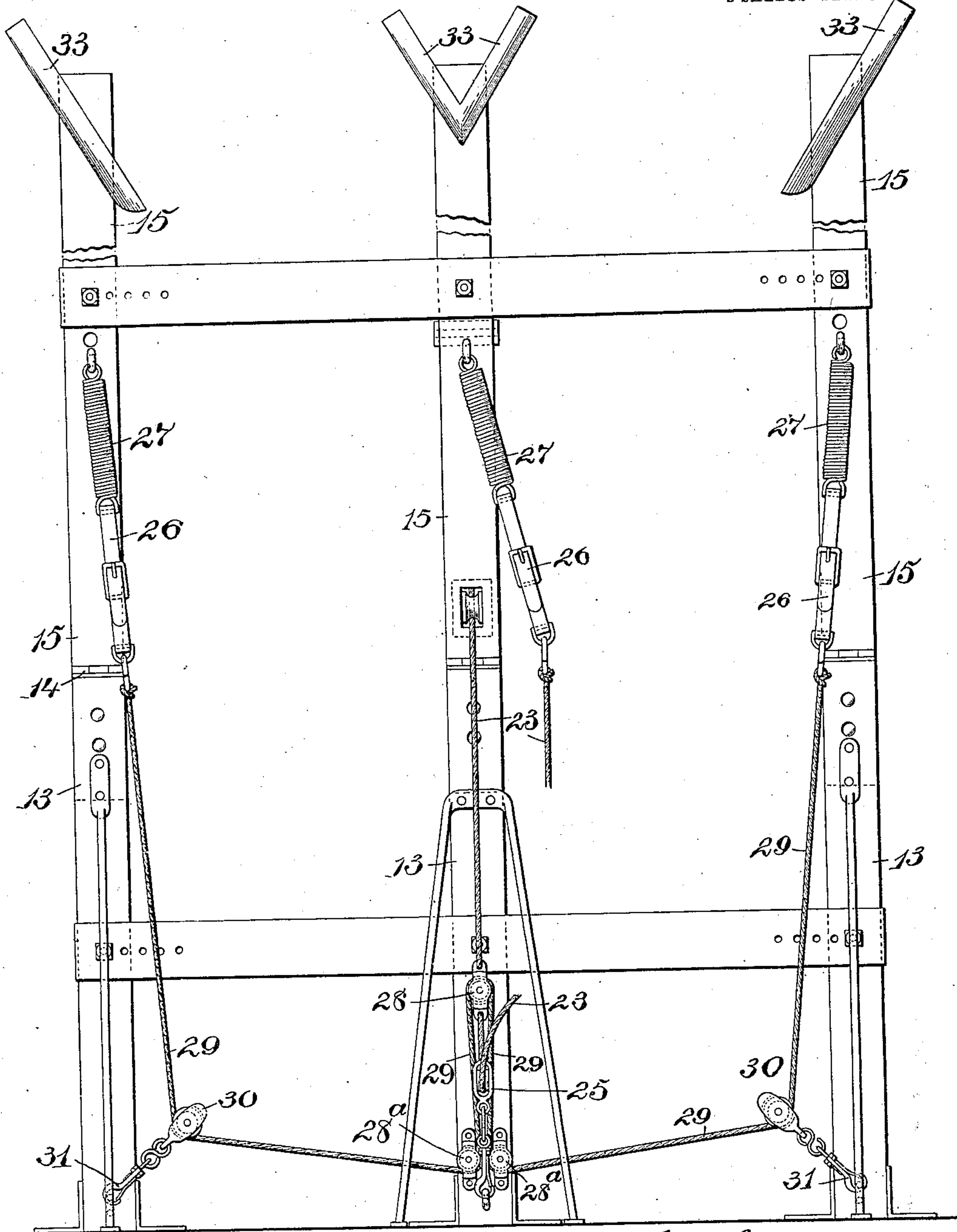
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WITNESSES:

E. A. Peck

Fig. 4

Ralph Lancaster

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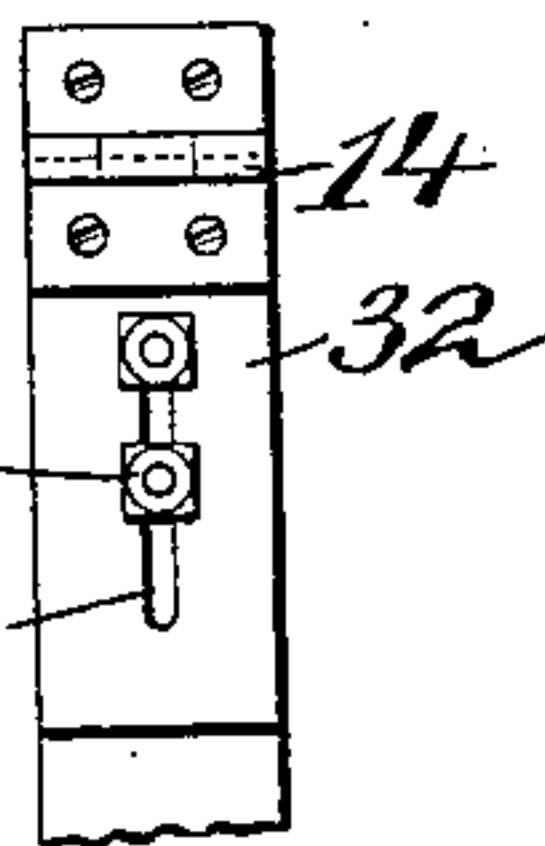


Fig. 3

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADAM F. HERTIG, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## LEATHER-SPLITTING MACHINE.

No. 855,576.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 4, 1907.

Application filed May 2, 1906. Serial No. 314,747.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADAM F. HERTIG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Leather-Splitting Machines; and I do hereby 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 of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to an attachment for leather splitting machines that is designed to keep the skins or the leather flat on the table of the machine, so that it will not wrinkle or buckle as it passes between the rolls of the machine.

The device or attachment is arranged so that it can be quickly manipulated to allow the insertion of a fresh hide to be split and quickly replaced on the leather.

The attachment embodies arms or fingers that tend to spread the leather out evenly, and it also is designed to give an even pressure on all parts of the skin.

The device is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 is a side view of the attachment adjacent to a leather splitting machine, the machine being shown in section. Fig. 2 is a plan of the attachment broken away to omit the supports, and Fig. 3 is a face view with the holding arms released or drawn away from the leather. Fig. 4 is a view of a detail of construction.

I show in Fig. 1, a conventional type of leather splitting machine provided with the rolls 10, and having a knife suitably arranged between them to do the splitting. A hide or skin 11 is placed on the table 12, and on this table the spreading or flattening is done. Set back a suitable distance from the machine are the upright supports 13, and a hinge 14, on each support 13, pivotally secures a bar 15, and these bars normally ride up away from the table 12, by reason of the cords or ropes 16 that pass over a pulley 17 and suspend the weight 18. The apparatus for operating the bars consists of a plate 19 which has a series of perforations 20, and one of the perforations can be fitted over a peg 21 on the top of the center bar 15. This plate 19 is operated by means of the handle 22 and it

is secured at its other end to a cord or rope 23 passing over a pulley 24, and then running down over another pulley 25, and then being secured to the adjusting means 26 which in turn connects with the spring 27, attached to the under side of the center bar 15. It will thus be seen that a pull on the handle 22 will pull down the center bar 15. Suitably disposed on and attached to the rope 23 is a pulley 28 and running over this pulley and down on both sides, and then over the two pulleys 28 is a rope 29, this rope then passing on either side over the pulleys 30, and then extending up and being connected to the flanking bars 15 by the adjusting means 26 and the springs 27.

In Fig. 3 the bars 15 are shown up, and the pulley 28 is illustrated in its relaxed or low position, and in Fig. 1 it is shown drawn up to pull the bars 15 downward. This structure provides for a uniform movement of the three bars 15 and an equalization of the application of the pressure of the bars toward the table 12. On the free ends of the bars 15 are suitably arranged strips or fingers 33, these fingers being arranged to diverge toward the machine so that the skin or leather being pressed by the fingers, when passing toward the machine, is stretched laterally so as to prevent any bulges or wrinkles in its surface. To adapt the bars 15, to different heights of machine tables 12, I fix the hinges 14 on plates 32 that are provided with the slots 34 and the bolts 35 passing through the supports 13 adjustably hold the plate 32 with the hinges.

It will be seen that this attachment embodies an easily and quickly operated smoothing apparatus, and one that can be quickly raised and lowered to provide for the insertion of a new hide or skin. The pulleys 30 and the pulley 25 can be detachably secured by means of the snap hooks 31 so that the machine can be quickly dismantled if necessary. The adjusting means 26 are preferably made as shown, comprising a strap and buckle.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. An attachment for leather splitting machines, comprising suitable supports, a series of bars hinged to the supports, and fingers on the ends of the bars arranged to diverge from the center and away from the supports.

2. An attachment for leather splitting ma-



chines, comprising suitable supports, a series of bars hinged to the supports, diverging fingers on the bars, and means to normally draw the hinged bars upward.

5 3. An attachment for leather splitting machines, comprising suitable supports, a series of bars hinged on the supports, diverging fingers on the ends of the bars and arranged to engage the table of the leather splitting  
10 machine, and means on one of the bars to throw the bars downward, and means for pulling the bars upward when released.

4. An attachment for leather splitting machines comprising suitable supports, a series of bars hinged to the supports, diverging  
15 fingers on their free ends, ropes attached to the under sides of the bars, pulleys on the supports and the bars over which the ropes pass, means on one of the bars attached to  
20 the top for operating the rope, and means for drawing the bars upward when the operating means is released.

5. An attachment for leather splitting machines comprising a series of supports, bars  
25 arranged on the supports, diverging fingers on the free ends of the bars and adapted to engage the table of a leather splitting machine, means for normally withdrawing the bars from the machine, means on one of the  
30 bars for actuating all the bars, and an elastic connection between the operating means and the bars.

6. An attachment for leather splitting machines comprising a series of supports, bars hinged to the supports, fingers on the free  
35 ends of the bars and diverging toward the machine, means for simultaneously operating the bars to bring the fingers in engagement with the table of the machine, an elastic connection between the operating means  
40 and the bars, and means for withdrawing the bars from the machine when the operating means is released.

7. An attachment for leather splitting machines comprising suitable supports, bars arranged to be pressed down on the table of a  
45 leather splitting machine, and members fixed on the bars to cause the leather to be stretched toward its edges.

8. An attachment for leather splitting machines comprising bars to be yieldingly  
50 forced down on a table of a leather splitting machine, and stationary fingers arranged at an angle on the bars for exerting a lateral pressure on material moving on the table of  
55 the machine.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 30th day of April 1906.

ADAM F. HERTIG.

Witnesses:

E. A. PELL,  
WM. H. CAMFIELD.