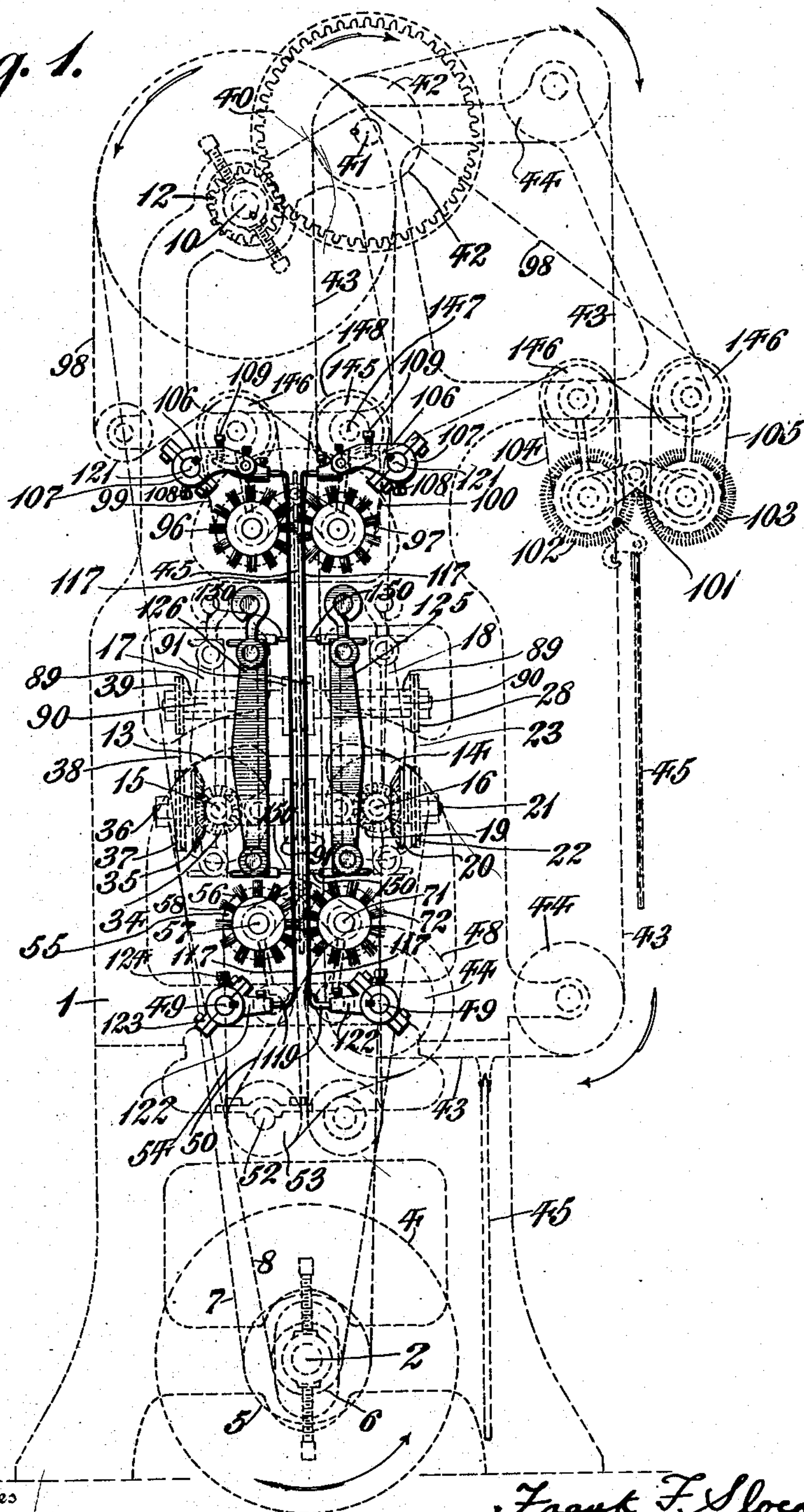


F. F. SLOCOMB & W. E. POINSETT.  
ATTACHMENT TO LEATHER SEASONING MACHINES.  
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 11, 1908.

930,700.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.  
5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

*Fig. 1.*



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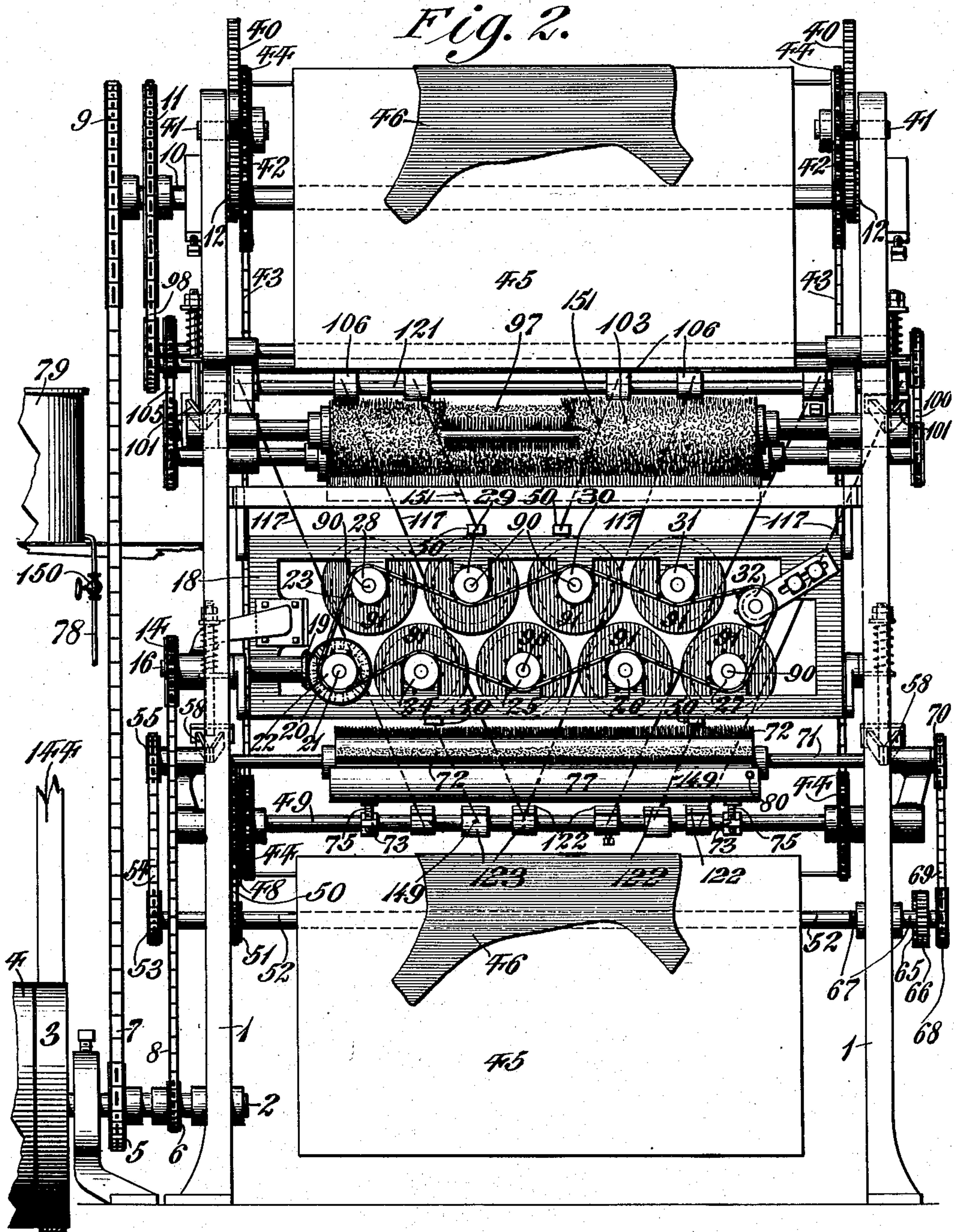
## ATTACHMENT TO LEATHER SEASONING MACHINES.

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**Patented Aug. 10, 1909.**

5 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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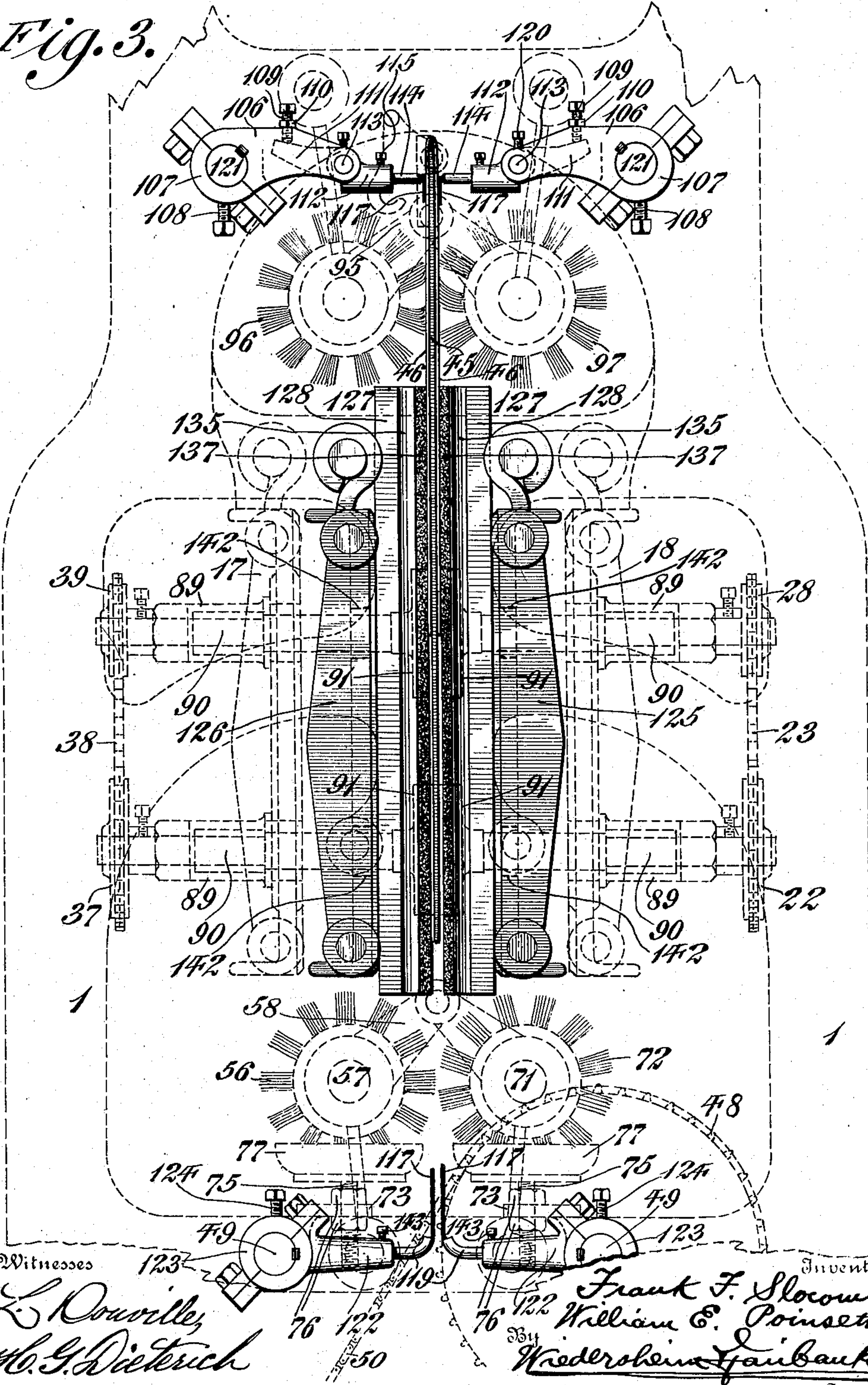
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5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 3.



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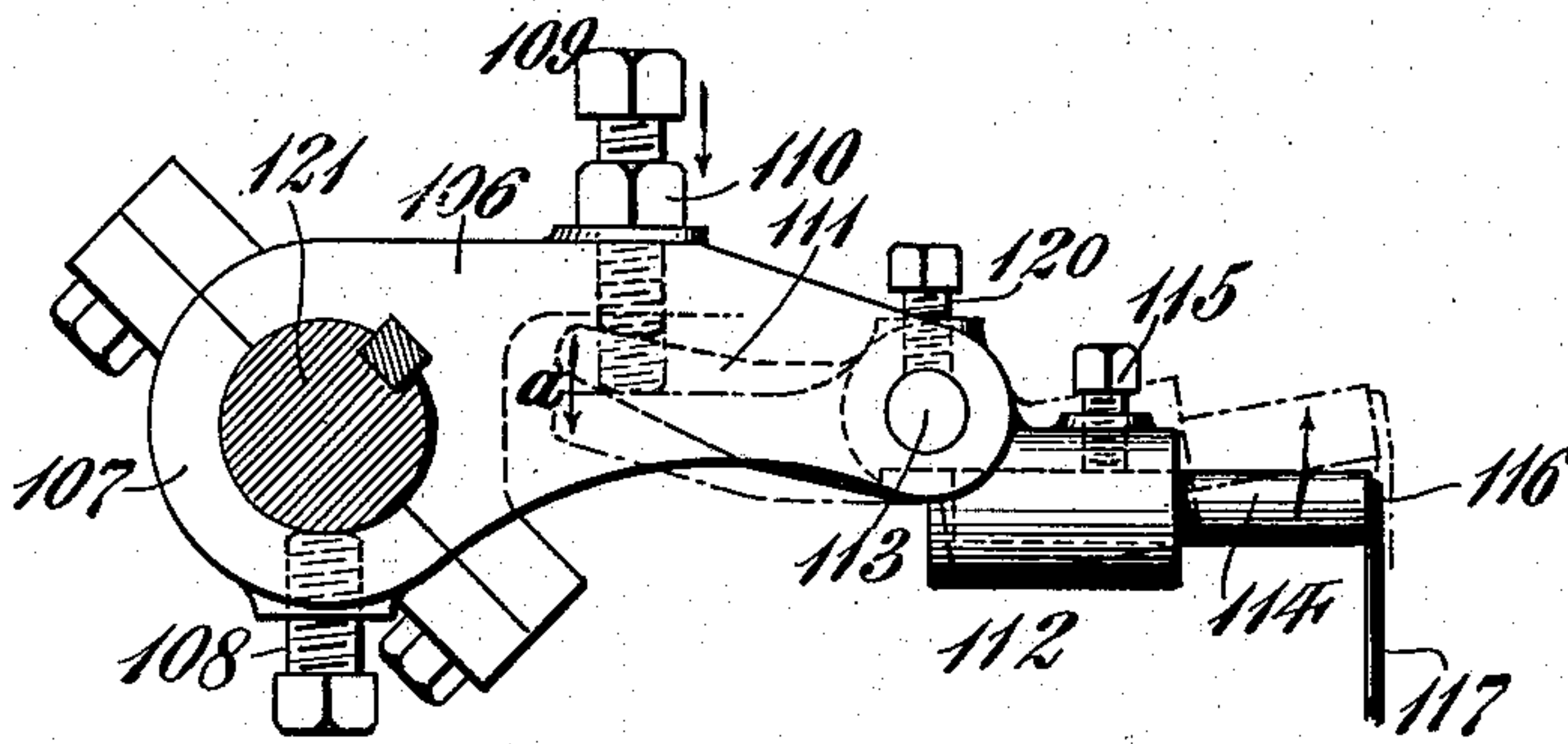
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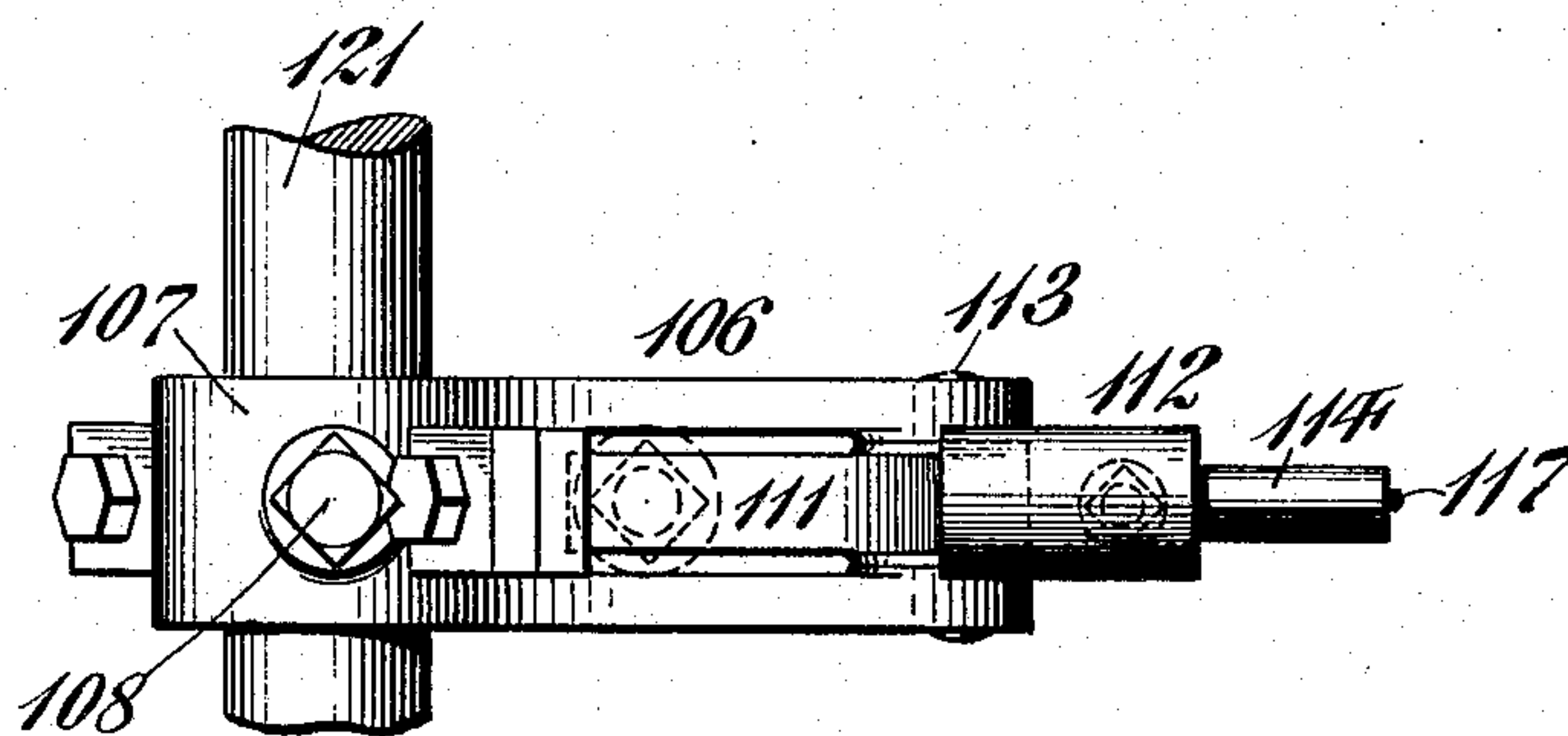
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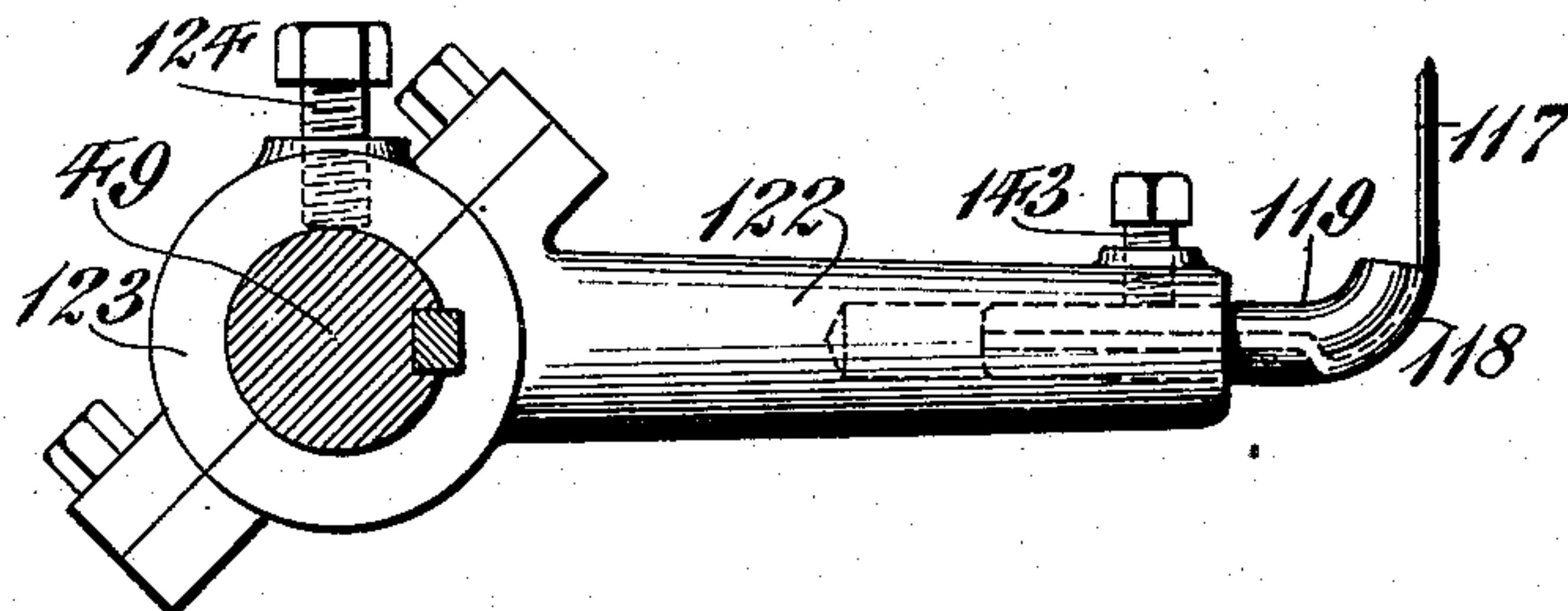
5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.



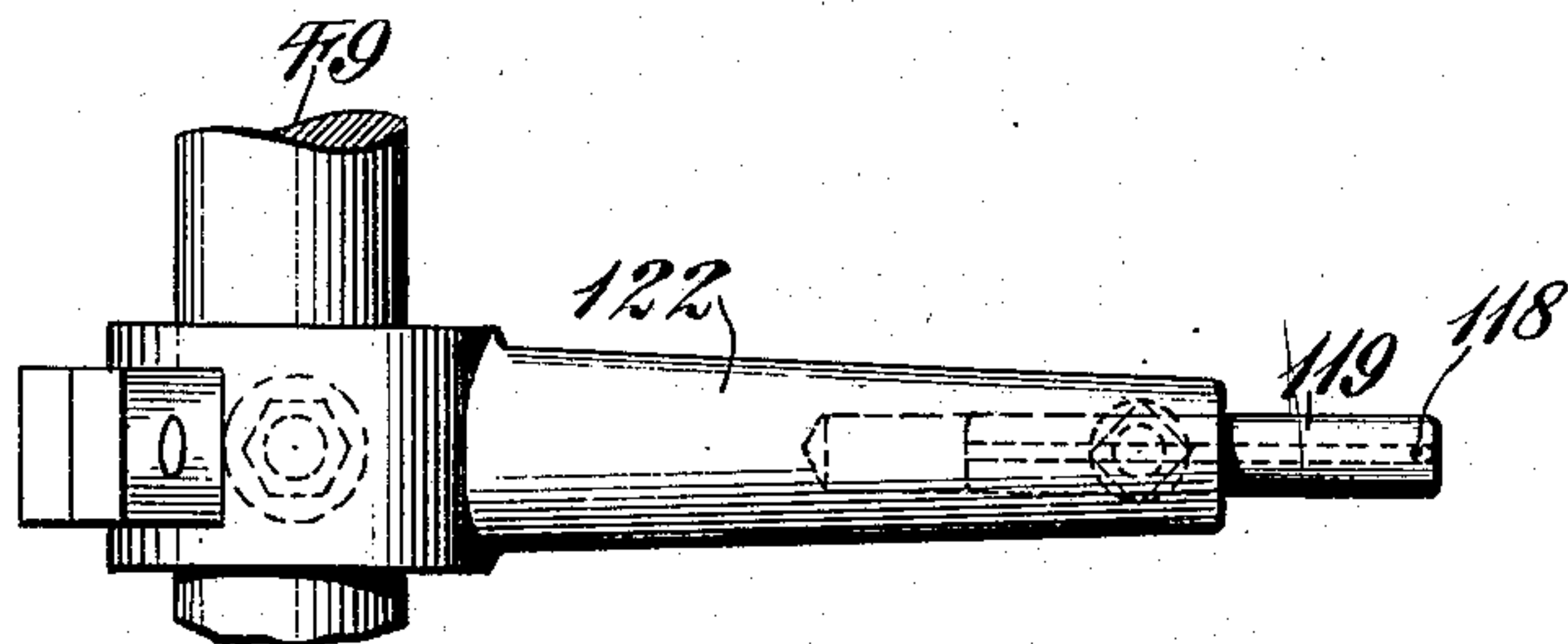
*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



*Fig. 6.*



*Fig. 7.*

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5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

Fig. 8.

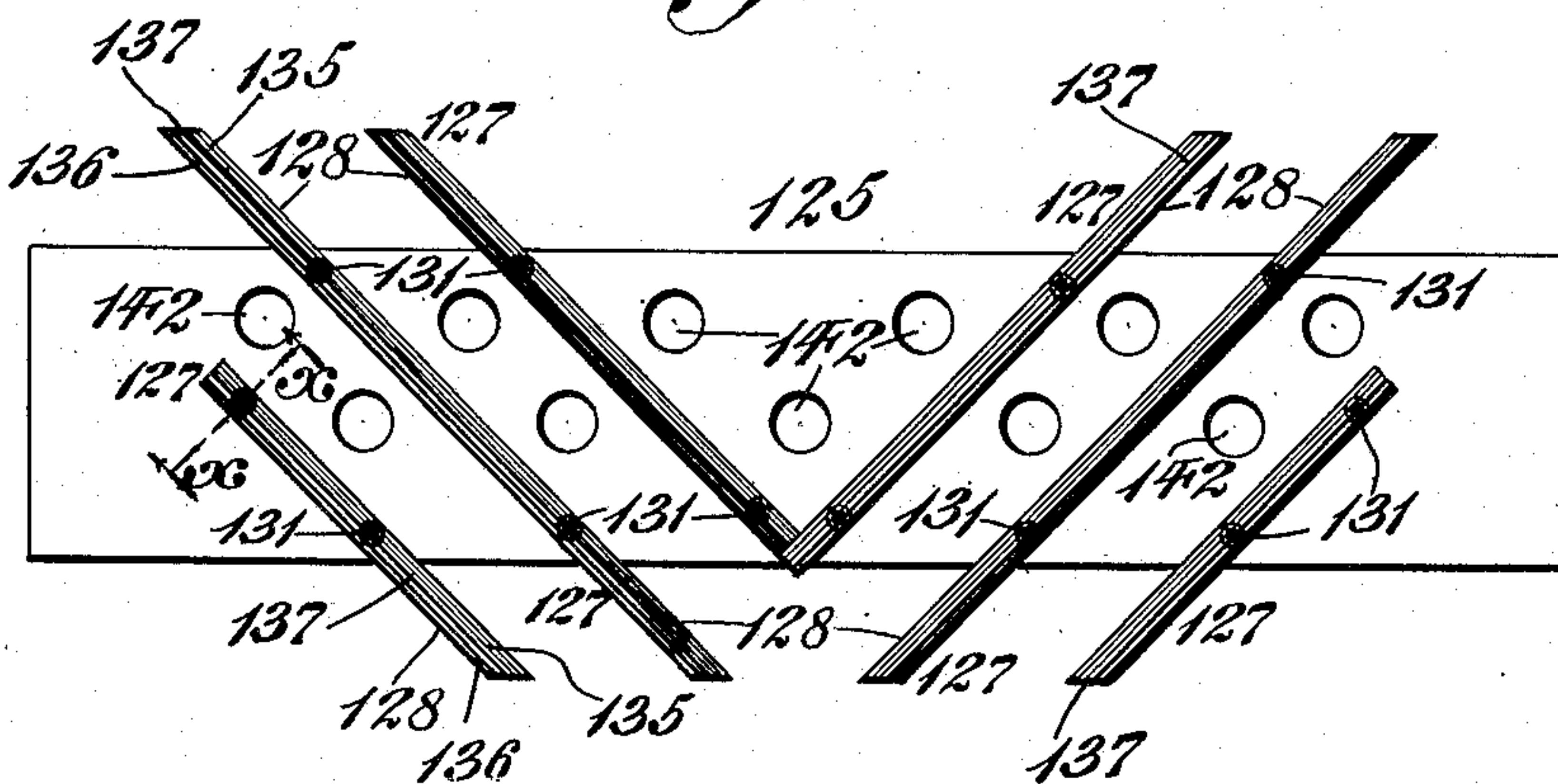


Fig. 9.

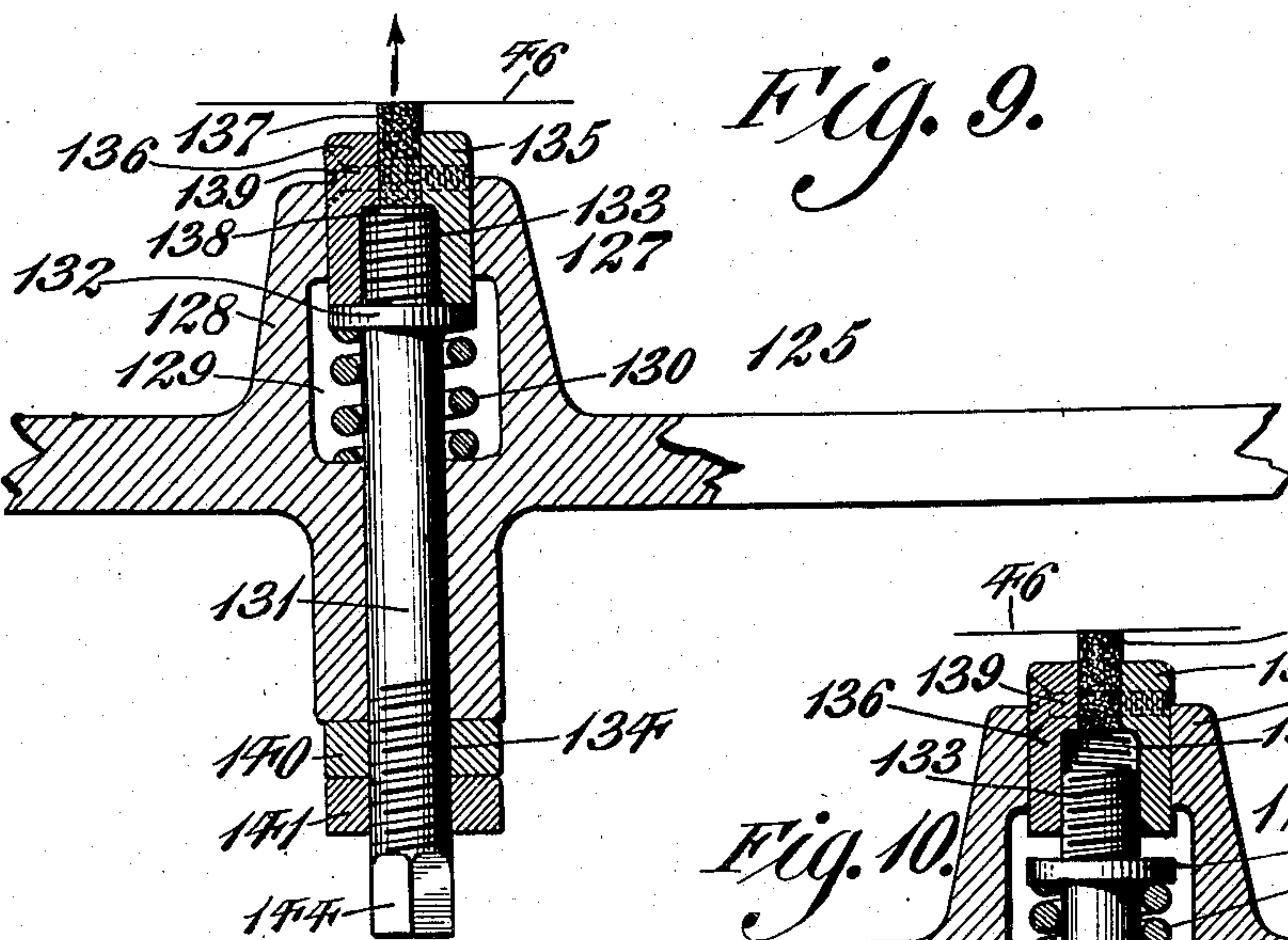
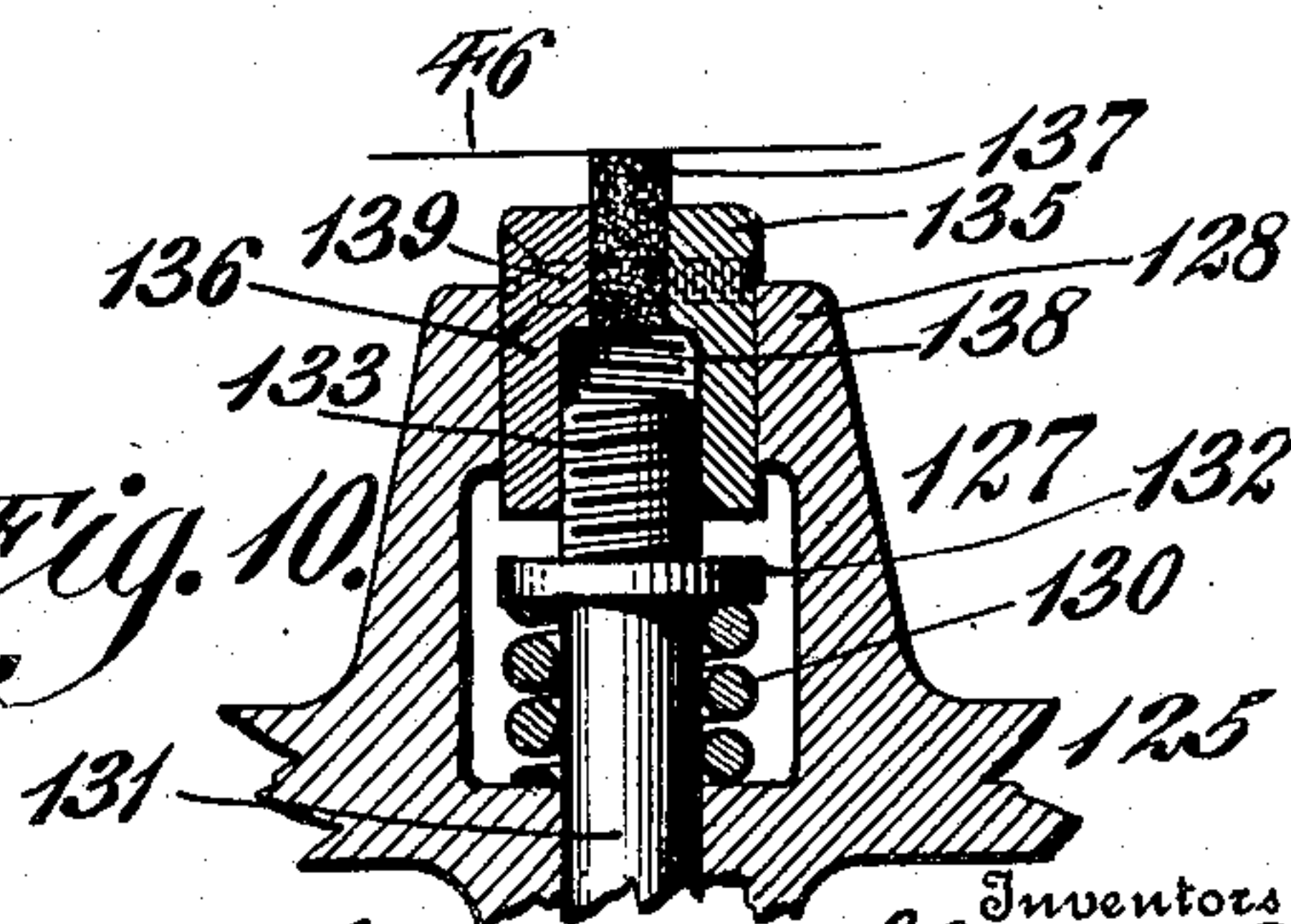


Fig. 10.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PORATION OF DELAWARE.

## ATTACHMENT TO LEATHER-SEASONING MACHINES.

No. 930,700.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

Application filed August 11, 1908. Serial No. 447,981.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, FRANK F. SLOCOMB and WILLIAM E. POINSETT, both citizens of the United States, residing at Wilmington, in the county of Newcastle, Delaware, have invented a certain new and useful Attachment to Leather-Seasoning Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to a novel construction of leather seasoning and finishing machines, and consists of spreading and holding devices, preferably of wire or their equivalents, supported in such a manner that they hold the hides or skins in proper position during the treatment thereof in their passage through the machine.

It further consists of spreading and holding strips for the hides or skins.

It further consists of means whereby said wires may be adjusted according to requirements and furthermore, may be brought closer to or farther from the plates, tables, or two-faced work supports according to requirements.

It also consists in so locating the terminals, or ends of the wires that certain portions of said wires are permitted to pass through some of the brushes employed in the machine.

It further consists of other novel features of construction, all as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a leather seasoning and finishing machine, the frame work embodying our invention and certain other portions thereof being illustrated in dotted lines for clearness. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the machine. Fig. 3 is a view of certain of the parts seen in Fig. 1, on an enlarged scale. Figs. 4 to 7, both inclusive, are detail views of the clamps, and their adjuncts that support the terminals of the wires that act as spreading and holding devices for the skins that are placed in the machine and are to be finished. Fig. 8 is a front elevation of a novel spreading and wiping device or strips employed. Fig. 9 is a vertical section on line  $x-x$  Fig. 8, on an enlarged scale. Fig. 10 is a view of certain of

the parts seen in Fig. 9 and some of which are in different positions from the corresponding ones seen in the latter figure.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings:—we have found in practice in leather finishing and treating machines that it is difficult to hold the skins in their spread or proper condition and at the same time to prevent them from being creased, wrinkled or folded by the action of various treating devices as the skin passes through the machine. Our invention is designed to accomplish this result and in the drawings we have shown one embodiment thereof which we have found in practice operates successfully but it will be evident that the device is capable of being modified in numerous particulars, the arrangement of the parts may be varied and other instrumentalities may be employed which will come within the scope of the invention, and we do not therefore desire to be limited in every instance to the exact construction as herein shown and described, but desire to make such changes as will come within the scope of our invention.

1 designates the frame of the machine in which is journaled the main driving shaft 2, provided with the fixed and loose pulleys 3 and 4 respectively. The shaft 2 has secured thereon the sprocket wheels 5 and 6 around which are passed the chains 7 and 8 respectively. The chain 7 is also partly around the sprocket wheel 9 fast on the shaft 10 journaled in the frame 1, it being noted that said shaft 10 has fast thereon the sprocket wheel 11 and pinions 12. The sprocket chain 8 is also passed partly around the sprocket wheels 13 and 14 that are secured to the shafts 15 and 16 in the swinging frames 17 and 18, which are mounted to approach and recede from each other for a purpose hereinafter described, said frames 17 and 18 being preferably pivoted near their upper ends to the frame 1.

The shaft 16 has fast thereon a bevel pinion 19, that meshes with a bevel gear wheel



20 fast on the shaft 21 journaled in the frame 18, and is provided with a sprocket wheel 22 partly around which passes a sprocket chain 23 that also passes partly  
5 around the sprocket wheels 24 to 32, both inclusive, which are suitably mounted on the frame 18, and the object of which is hereinafter described.

The frame 17 has journaled therein the  
10 bevel pinion 34 that meshes with a bevel gear wheel 35 the object of which is to operate a train of sprocket wheels similar to that consisting of the wheels 22 to 32, hereinbefore referred to. It is to be noted that  
15 the shaft 36, on which the bevel gear wheel 35 is secured, is also provided with a sprocket wheel 37, partly around which is passed a sprocket chain 38 that imparts motion to the sprocket wheel 39 and consequently to  
20 the train of sprocket wheels operating in conjunction therewith.

The pinions 12 mesh with the gear wheels 40 that are secured to the shafts 41 that are journaled in the frame 1 and impart motion  
25 to the sprocket wheels 42 on said shafts 41 so as to operate sprocket chains 43 that are passed partly around the sprocket wheels 44 and which chains 43 have pivoted thereto the plates, tables, or two-faced work support  
30 45, upon which the skins 46 are placed to undergo the process of seasoning. One of the sprocket wheels 44 is secured to a sprocket wheel 48, so as to cause the latter to revolve with said wheels 44, it being un-  
35 derstood that the wheels 44 are loosely mounted on the fixed shafts 49 that are supported in the frame 1. The wheel 48 has a sprocket-chain 50 passed partly around it which leads to a sprocket wheel 51, fast on a  
40 shaft 52, journaled in the frame 1, and provided with a sprocket wheel 53, partly around which is passed a sprocket-chain 54 that imparts motion to the sprocket wheel 55, so as to rotate the brush 56, see Figs. 1  
45 and 3, secured to the shaft 57, journaled in a spring actuated toggle-lever 58 supported in the frame 1.

The shaft 52 has secured thereon a gear wheel 65 that meshes with a gear wheel 66,  
50 fast on the stud-shaft 67, journaled in the frame 1, and provided with a sprocket wheel 68, partly around which passes a chain 69, that also passes partly around a sprocket wheel 70, fast on the shaft 71, on which is  
55 the brush 72.

The shafts 49 have secured thereon the brackets 73, in which are fitted the screw threaded stems 75, that are provided with the nuts 76, and have connected therewith  
60 the pans 77, that contain the seasoning compound, as supplied thereto by the pipes 78, that lead from a tank or reservoir 79, see Fig. 1. The pans 77 are provided with an overflow pipe 80, seen in Fig. 2.

65 The frames 17 and 18 have secured thereto

the journals or casings 89, in which are loosely fitted the spindles 90, that have secured thereto the rubbing disks 91, which latter may be constructed in any desired manner, as for example, covered with any  
70 suitable material for thoroughly rubbing the seasoning compound into the skins 46, it being noted that said disks 91 are employed in series, as is apparent from Fig. 2.

Journaled in toggle levers 95 are brushes  
75 96 and 97 to which motion is imparted by the sprocket chains 98—99 and 100 that engage with their respective sprocket wheels, said brushes being employed as wipers or the wiping means for the skins or hides. Jour-  
80 naled in toggle levers 101 are brushes 102 and 103 to which motion is imparted by the chains 104 and 105 that engage with their respective sprocket wheels.

The shafts 121 have keyed thereon the  
85 brackets 106 that are each provided with a cap 107 bolted thereon and a set screw 108 whereby said brackets are firmly retained on the stationary shafts 121, see more particularly Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5. The brackets 106  
90 are each provided with an adjusting screw or bolt 109 that has fitted thereon the jam nut 110 so as to retain said screw or bolt 109 in its adjusted position for a purpose hereinafter described. The ends of each of said  
95 screws or bolts 109 bear against the arm or member 111 of a clamp 112 that is pivoted at 113 in its respective bracket 106. The clamps 112 each consist of a hollow cylinder in the bore of which is fitted a stem 114 that  
100 is firmly retained in position in its respective clamp 112 by a set screw 115, it being understood that each stem 114 has secured thereto, as at 116, and in any convenient manner, one extremity of a wire 117 whose opposite end  
105 is secured at 118, in any convenient manner, to the stem 119 seen in Fig. 6, for a purpose hereinafter described. The clamps 112 are each secured to their respective pivot or shaft 113 by a set screw 120. 110

The stems 119 are each fitted in their respective bracket 122 that is keyed to the stationary shaft 49, it being noted that said brackets 122 are each provided with a cap  
115 123 that is bolted thereto so as to retain said brackets firmly in position on said shaft 49, it being noted that said brackets 122 are further retained in position by the set screws 124. The stems 119 are each secured in their respective bracket by a set screw 143. 120

It will be noted, on referring to Fig. 1, that the wires 117 consist of two sets, one on either side of the plane of travel of the plates, tables or two-faced work support 45, it being observed that said wires 117 pass through  
125 the brushes 56, 72, 96 and 97 for a purpose hereinafter described, see also Fig. 2.

The spreading and holding devices consisting in the present instance of the wires 117 will hold the skins in proper position but 130



in some instances we may employ a novel spreading and holding and wiping device or strips which engages the skins at the time the rotary disks 91 are acting upon the skins. We will now describe these spreading and wiping devices.

125 and 126 designate frames which are suitably supported on the frame of the machine, and mounted on the frames 125 and 126 is a series of combined wipers and spreaders 127, see Figs. 3, 8, 9 and 10. The spreaders 127 consist of hollow bars 128 extending diagonally across the frames 125 and 126 so as to spread the skins 46 that are brought in contact therewith and at the same time to prevent them from being creased, wrinkled, or folded by the action of the rotating disks 91. The bars 128 are provided with grooves 129 within which are placed the springs 130 that encircle their respective stem or rod 131, it being observed that each of the latter are provided with a collar 132 against which bears one end of the spring 130, for a purpose hereinafter described, and that the rods 131 are each provided with the threaded portions 133 and 134.

135 and 136 designate plates which when assembled, form slotted bars in which is placed a strip 137, of some suitable material such as packing, fiber, vulcanized paper, hard rubber, etc. These bars are screw threaded as at 138, see Fig. 10, in order to engage with the screw threaded portion 133 of a rod 131 for a purpose hereinafter described. The plates 135 and 136 are secured together in any convenient way, for instance, by screws 139 seen in Figs. 9 and 10. The screw threaded portion 134 of each rod 131 has fitted thereon the nuts 140 and 141, for a purpose hereinafter described.

The frames 125 and 126 are provided with openings 142 through which are passed the journals or casings 89, carried by the frames 17 and 18, as illustrated in Fig. 3.

The rods 131, seen in Fig. 9, are each provided with a squared portion, or its equivalent, 144 whereby said rods may be rotated by a wrench or other appropriate tool.

The operation is as follows:—The belt 144 is shifted from the loose pulley 4 to the fixed one 3, whereupon motion is imparted to the sprocket wheels 5 and 6, the former of which transmits motion through the chain 7 to the sprocket wheel 9 and shaft 10, thus causing the pinions 12 to rotate and impart motion to the gear wheels 40, and consequently to the sprocket wheels 42, and thus operate the sprocket chain 43 and tables or plates 45, pivoted thereto. The sprocket chain 8 imparts motion to the wheels 13 and 14, so as to rotate the bevel pinions 19 and 34, that transmit motion to the bevel gear wheels 20 and 35, so that their respective sprocket wheels 22 and 37 transmit motion to the sprocket chains 23 and 38, it being noted that

the sprocket chain 23, by reason of its engagement with the sprocket wheels 24 to 32, both inclusive, causes the rubbing disks 91 to revolve, and thus thoroughly work the seasoning compound into that portion of the skins 46 which is brought in contact therewith, while a similar train of rubbing disks 91, on the opposite side of the plates or tables 45 produce a similar result to that portion of the skin 46 brought in contact therewith. The sprocket chain 98 imparts motion to the sprocket wheels 145 and 146, it being observed that the wheel 145 is secured to a shaft 147 to which is also secured a sprocket wheel 148 which latter by reason of the chain 100 rotates the brush 97 in a direction opposite to that in which the brush 96 is caused to rotate by the chain 99. The sprocket wheel 44 on the shaft 49 imparts motion to the sprocket wheel 48, which latter by reason of the chain 50 and wheel 51 rotates the shaft 52, which through the medium of the chain 54 imparts motion to the brush 56. The gear wheel 65, see lower right hand portion of Fig. 2, that is rotated by the shaft 52, imparts motion to the gear wheel 66 and its shaft 67, and by reason of the chain 69 and sprocket wheel 70 imparts motion to the brush 72 and causes it to revolve in a direction opposite to that of the brush 56. Any slack in the several sprocket chains may be taken up by any well known means for that purpose. On turning the valve 150, seen in Fig. 2, in the pipe 78, the seasoning compound flows from the tank 79 through said pipe and is discharged into the pans 77, so that the brushes 56 and 72, that dip therein, apply said compound to the skins 46 when the latter are drawn between said brushes by the ascent of the tables or plates 45. The skin 46 having been placed upon the table 45, the same is moved upwardly with the sprocket chain 43 and passes between the lower portion of the wires 117 which immediately engage with the skin and hold the same in proper position. During the continued upward movement the skin is brought into position between the brushes 56 and 72 whereby suitable seasoning material is applied thereto. The continued upward movement of the chain 43 places the skin 46 between the rotating disks 91 which act upon the same causing the material to be forced into the pores of the skin in a proper manner, it being understood that if desired during this operation the strips 127 will also engage with the skin to assist the wires 117 in holding the same in proper position on the table 45, although in some instances it may not be necessary to employ the said strips. The continued upward movement of the chain 43 places the same between the brushes 96 and 97 which wipe the material from the surface of the skin, it being understood that the wires 117 still hold the skin in proper position



on the table 45. As will be seen from Fig. 2, we preferably intend to extend the wires angularly away from each other, that is, at an oblique angle in an opposite direction from the center line of the plane of movement of the table and we preferably have the two central wires meeting at or near the center line of the table, although any desired arrangement of these wires may be employed.

The skins 46 are then brought between the brushes 102 and 103, that impart another brushing to said skins in the process of seasoning, although this brushing may be omitted if desired, after which a table 45 and skin 46 thereon are brought to a position from which the operator can conveniently remove said skin from the table or plate 45 and place another skin thereon to undergo the operation herein described.

The adjustment of the wires 117 relatively to the skins 46 is as follows:—The jam nut 110, seen in Fig. 4, is loosened and the bolt 109 is rotated so as to turn the clamp 112 on its pivot 113 in the direction indicated by the arrow *a* in said figure until the desired tension is imparted to the wire 117 after which the jam nut 110 is tightened and thus retains the clamp 112 in any desired position, it being remembered that the opposite extremity of the wire 117 is secured to a fixed point 118 in the bracket 122, seen in Fig. 6. See also Fig. 1.

The set screws 115 and 143 seen in Figs. 4 and 6 respectively are loosened whereupon the stems 114 and 119 and the wires 117 secured thereto may be moved toward or away from the skin 46 until the desired pressure of said wire 117 against a skin 46 is obtained after which said screws 115 and 143 are tightened and retain the stems 114 and 119 and consequently the wire 117 in their proper position relatively to the skins 46. This method of adjustment applies to all wires 117.

The adjustment of the strips 137, seen in Figs. 3, 8, 9 and 10, relatively to the skins 46 is as follows:—The nuts 140 and 141 seen in Fig. 9 are loosened whereupon the spring 130 expands and brings the strip 137 against the skin 46 with a certain pressure due to the action of the spring 130. If this pressure of the strip 137 be less than that required the rod 131 is rotated, by a suitable tool, applied to the squared portion 144, whereupon the screw threaded portion 133, on said rod, and consequently the collar 132 are caused to move away from a skin 46 while at the same time leaving the strip 137 in its adjusted position. This change of position of the screw threaded portion 133, of the rod 131, and collar 132 on said rod is illustrated in Fig. 10 in which it is apparent that the contraction of the spring 130 causes it to exert a greater pressure on the strip 137 and cause the latter to bear more firmly against a

skin 46. It is to be understood that the nuts 140 and 141 turn in unison with their rod 131 when a spring 130 is being compressed whereupon a space exists between a nut 140 and adjacent portion of a frame 125. Assuming that it be desired to move the strip 137 beyond its position seen in Fig. 9, and in the direction indicated by the arrow in said figure the operation is as follows:—The nuts 140 and 141 are loosened whereupon the spring 130 expands and causes the collar 132 and consequently the plates 135 and 136 and strip 137 to move in the direction indicated by the arrow and to the desired extent. The spring 130 in expanding loses some of its strength and in order to regain this, the rod 131 is rotated as hereinbefore described in connection with Fig. 10 whereupon its former tension is regained. It will thus be seen that the strips 137 are provided with means for producing two adjustments thereto, one of which relates to position and the other to pressure and which may be employed separately or together as may be required.

We desire to call particular attention to the spreaders and holding devices which are preferably of wire and which may preferably extend from a point below that at which the first part of the treatment to the skin occurs in their passage, through the machine, to a point preferably above that at which the wiping treatment to the skin is given, so that said devices hold the skins in proper position at all times during the treatment thereof, in their passage through the machine, and prevent defacing of the same. If desired, we may employ both the wires and the strips at the same time or can entirely remove the strips, from their position in contact with the skins, by proper operation of the nuts 140 and 141 which will act to prevent the rod 131 and with it the strips 135 and 136 and the material 137 from the position where said material 137 can contact with the skins 46, these adjustments being accomplished without disturbing the remaining portions of the machine, so that the said strips can be thrown into or out of position as desired. We desire to call further attention to the fact that the spreaders and holding devices which are preferably of wire, may extend, if desired, from a point directly above the applying means to a point above the wiping means, but in some cases we may find it desirable to have the said devices extend from a point directly below the wiping devices to a point above the same in order that the skins will be properly held in their passage between the wiping devices. It will, of course, be understood, that supports for the spreading and holding devices are suitably situated, depending upon the point at which we desire the same to start and end.

If necessary we may employ the spreaders or wires 149 in conjunction with the wires



117 to contact with the skins as they pass between the brushes 56 and 72, and in some instances we may dispense with the wires 117 and use only the wires 149 which will serve to hold the skins properly without said wires 117. It will be understood that the said wires 149 will be connected at one end with a bracket similar to 122 and at the opposite end to an arm 150 carried by the frames 125 and 126, on opposite sides of the plane of travel. We may also, if desired, employ the spreaders or wires 151 for holding the skins in proper position as they pass between the wiping brushes 96 and 97, it being understood that these wires 151 can be used with or without the wires 117. The said wires 151 may be held in any suitable manner and in the drawings we have shown the same as carried by a bracket 106 and connected with an arm 150.

From the above it will be seen that we provide, in some instances, where desirable, wires for holding a skin in proper position on the table as it passes between the brushes for applying the seasoning compound and wires for holding the skin in proper position on the table as it passes between the wiping brushes.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, and stationary spreading and holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position, during the various treatments to which it is subjected in its passage through the machine.

2. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, and stationary spreaders or holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during the various treatments to which it is subjected in its passage through the machine.

3. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, stationary spreaders or holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during the various treatments to which it is subjected in its passage through the machine, and means for adjusting the tension of said devices.

4. A leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, stationary spreaders or holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during the various treatments to which it is subjected in its passage through the machine, and means for adjusting the tension of said devices.

5. In a machine for treating and finishing leather, a table adapted to support a skin,

means for actuating said table, a yielding rubbing or wiping device, and stationary means for holding said skin in proper position on said table during the various treatments to which it is subjected in its passage through the machine.

6. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for applying a seasoning compound to said skin, means for rubbing said skin wires for holding the skin in proper position on the table in its passage between the applying means, and strips for holding the skin in proper position on the table in its passage between the rubbing means.

7. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table for supporting a skin, means for actuating said table, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, rubbing means between which the skin is passed, wiping means, and stationary spreading and holding devices adapted to hold the skin in proper position in its passage through the applying means, the rubbing means and the wiping means.

8. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table for supporting a skin, means for actuating said table, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, rubbing means between which the skin is passed, wiping means, stationary spreading and holding devices adapted to hold the skin in proper position in its passage through the applying means, the rubbing means and the wiping means, and means for adjusting the tension of said spreading and holding devices.

9. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, brushes located on opposite sides of the plane of travel of said table between which the skin is passed, and wires for holding said skin in proper position on the table in its passage between the brushes.

10. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, brushes suitably rotated and located on opposite sides of the plane of travel of the table and between which the skin is passed for applying a seasoning compound thereto, disks suitably rotated between which the skin is passed, and wires for holding said skin in proper position on said table during its passage between the brushes and said disks.

11. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, brushes suitably rotated and located on opposite sides of the plane of travel of the table and between which the skin is passed for applying a seasoning compound thereto, disks suitably rotated and located on opposite sides of the plane of travel of said table, wiping devices on opposite sides of the plane of travel of the table and between which the skin is passed, and wires for holding said skin



on said table during its treatment through the machine.

12. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, and a series of wires suitably supported and extending at an oblique angle in opposite directions from the center line of travel of the table.

13. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, means for rubbing said skin, wiping means for said skin, and stationary spreading and holding devices adapted to hold the skin in proper position in its passage through the wiping means.

14. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, rubbing means for forcing the compound into the skin, a wiping device, a plurality of wires and supports for said wires, the lower of which are situated below the applying means and the upper of which are situated above the wiping means.

15. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating the same, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, rubbing means, wiping means, a plurality of wires, upper and lower supports therefor situated respectively above the wiping device and below the applying means, and means for adjusting the position of the supports whereby the tension of the wires may be regulated.

16. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a bracket rigidly supported, a second bracket rigidly supported, a pivoted arm connected with said second mentioned bracket, means for adjusting the position of said pivoted arm, and a wire having one end connected with said rigid bracket and the other with said pivoted arm whereby the tension of said wire may be regulated.

17. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a bracket rigidly supported, a second bracket suitably supported, an arm pivotally connected with said second mentioned bracket, a set screw bearing upon one end of said arm for adjusting the position thereof, and a wire having one end connected to said rigid bracket and the other end connected with the pivoted arm on the opposite side of the pivotal point thereof from that with which the set screw engages.

18. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, spreading and holding devices adapted to engage or hold the skin in proper position during the treatment thereof in its passage through the

machine, and spreading or wiping devices adapted to engage with the skin at the proper time in its passage through the machine.

19. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, spreading and holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during the treatment thereof in its passage through the machine, spreading and wiping devices also adapted to engage with the skin at the proper time in its passage through the machine, and means for moving said spreading and wiping devices into or out of operative position.

20. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, spreading and holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, rubbing devices suitably actuated between which the skin is adapted to pass, and spreading and wiping devices adapted to engage with the skins during the action of the rubbing device thereon.

21. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, wires adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during the treatment thereof in its passage through the machine, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, means for rubbing said skin thereafter and spreading and wiping devices adapted to engage with the skin during the action of the rubbing device thereon.

22. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, wires adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during the treatment thereof in its passage through the machine, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, rubbing devices adapted to act upon the skin, spreading and wiping devices adapted to engage with the skin during the action of the rubbing device, and a wiping device adapted to act on the skin after passing the rubbing devices, said wires holding the skin in proper position during the wiping action.

23. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, spreading and holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during treatment thereof in its passage through the machine, spreading and wiping devices adapted to engage with the skin at the proper time, and resilient supports for said spreading and wiping devices.

24. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, spreading and holding devices adapted to engage and hold the same in proper position during the treatment thereof in its passage through the machine, spreading and wiping



devices adapted to engage with the skin at the proper time, resilient supports for said spreading and wiping devices, and means for adjusting the tension of said resilient supports.

25. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, spreading and holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during the treatment thereof in its passage through the machine, spreading and wiping devices adapted to engage with the skin at the proper time, resilient supports for said spreading and wiping devices, means for adjusting the tension of said resilient supports, and means for adjusting the position of said spreading and wiping devices.

26. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, plates suitably supported, pins carried by said plates, means for adjusting the position of said pins in said plates, and strips adjustably supported on said pins.

27. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, plates suitably supported, pins carried by said plates, means for adjusting the position of said pins, strips adjustably mounted on said pins, and a resilient support between said plates and said pins.

28. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, spreading and holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during the treatment thereof through the machine, means for adjusting the tension of said devices, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, rubbing devices between which the skin is passed, spreading and wiping devices adapted to engage with the skin during the rubbing action, and a wiping device adapted to act upon the skin after the rubbing action, said wires holding said skin during the wiping action.

29. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, spreading and holding devices adapted to engage and hold the skin in proper position during the treatment thereof through the machine, means for adjusting the tension of said devices, means for applying a seasoning compound to the skin, rubbing devices between which the skin is passed, spreading and wiping devices adapted to engage with the skin during the rubbing action, a wiping device adapted to act upon the skin after the rubbing action, said wires holding said skin during the wiping action, and means for adjusting the position of said spreading and holding devices.

30. In a leather treating and finishing machine a table adapted to support a skin,

means for actuating said table, plates suitably supported, spreading and wiping strips on said plates, a spring forming a resilient support for said strips, means for adjusting the tension of the spring, and means for adjusting the position of said strips.

31. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, plates suitably supported, spreading and wiping strips mounted on said plates, and means for adjusting the position of said strips whereby the same are placed in or removed from operative position.

32. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, a plunger carrying a rotatable disk, means for supporting said plunger, a plate having an opening therein through which said plunger extends, and means for spreading and wiping said skin.

33. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, a plunger carrying a rotatable disk, means for supporting said plunger, a plate having an opening through which said plunger extends, and spreading and wiping strips on said plate adapted to engage said skin as it is acted upon by said disk.

34. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, means for treating the skin in its passage through the machine, wiping means for the skin after treatment, and spreading and holding devices adapted to hold the skin in proper position in its passage through the wiping means.

35. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, wiping brushes located on opposite sides of the plane of travel of said table, between which the skin is passed, and wires for holding said skin in proper position on the table in its passage between the wiping devices.

36. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, means for applying a season compound to the skin, and wires suitably supported for holding the skin in proper position while the compound is being applied.

37. In a leather treating and finishing machine, a table adapted to support a skin, means for actuating said table, brushes for applying a seasoning compound located on opposite sides of the plane of travel of said table, between which the skin is passed and wires suitably supported for holding the skin in proper position while the compound is being applied.

38. In a leather treating and finishing ma-



chine, a table adapted to support a skin,  
means for applying a seasoning compound to  
said skin, means for rubbing said skin, wires  
for holding the skin in proper position on the  
5 table as said skin passes between the means  
for wiping said skin, wires for holding said  
skin in proper position on the table during  
the action of the applying means and during  
the action of the wiping means, and strips

for holding said skin in proper position on 10  
the table during the action of said rubbing  
means.

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Witnesses:

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