

(No Model.)

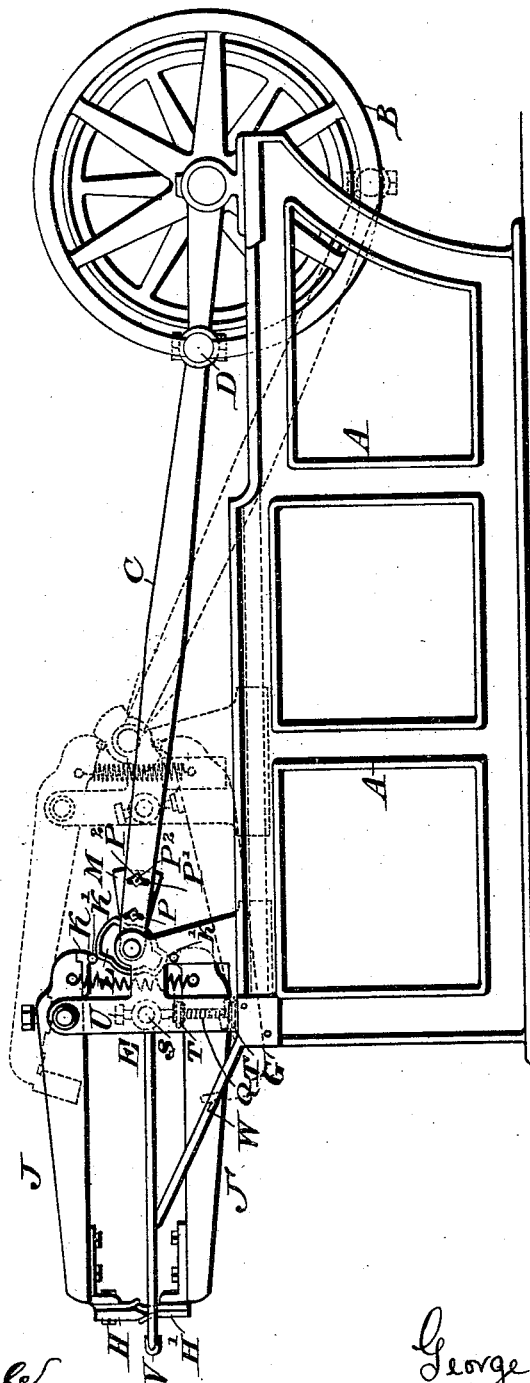
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G. V. ANDERSON.
MACHINE FOR STAKING SKINS.

No. 457,331.

Patented Aug. 4, 1891.

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

P. F. Chagles.
L. Douville.

INVENTOR
George V. Anderson.
BY *John A. Diederichsen*
ATTORNEY.

(No Model.)

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Fig. 3.

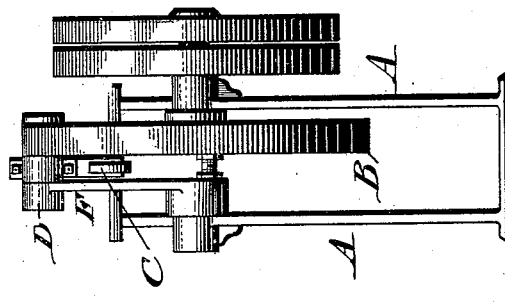
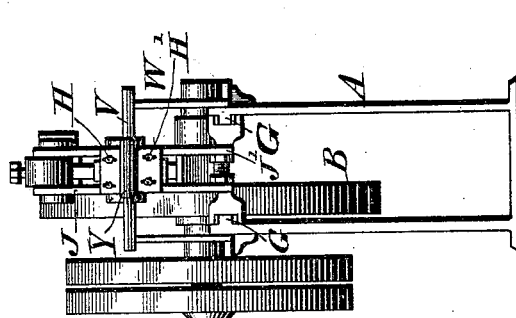


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

P. F. Nagle.

L. Douville

INVENTOR

George V. Anderson.

BY

John A. Anderson.

ATTORNEY.

(No Model.)

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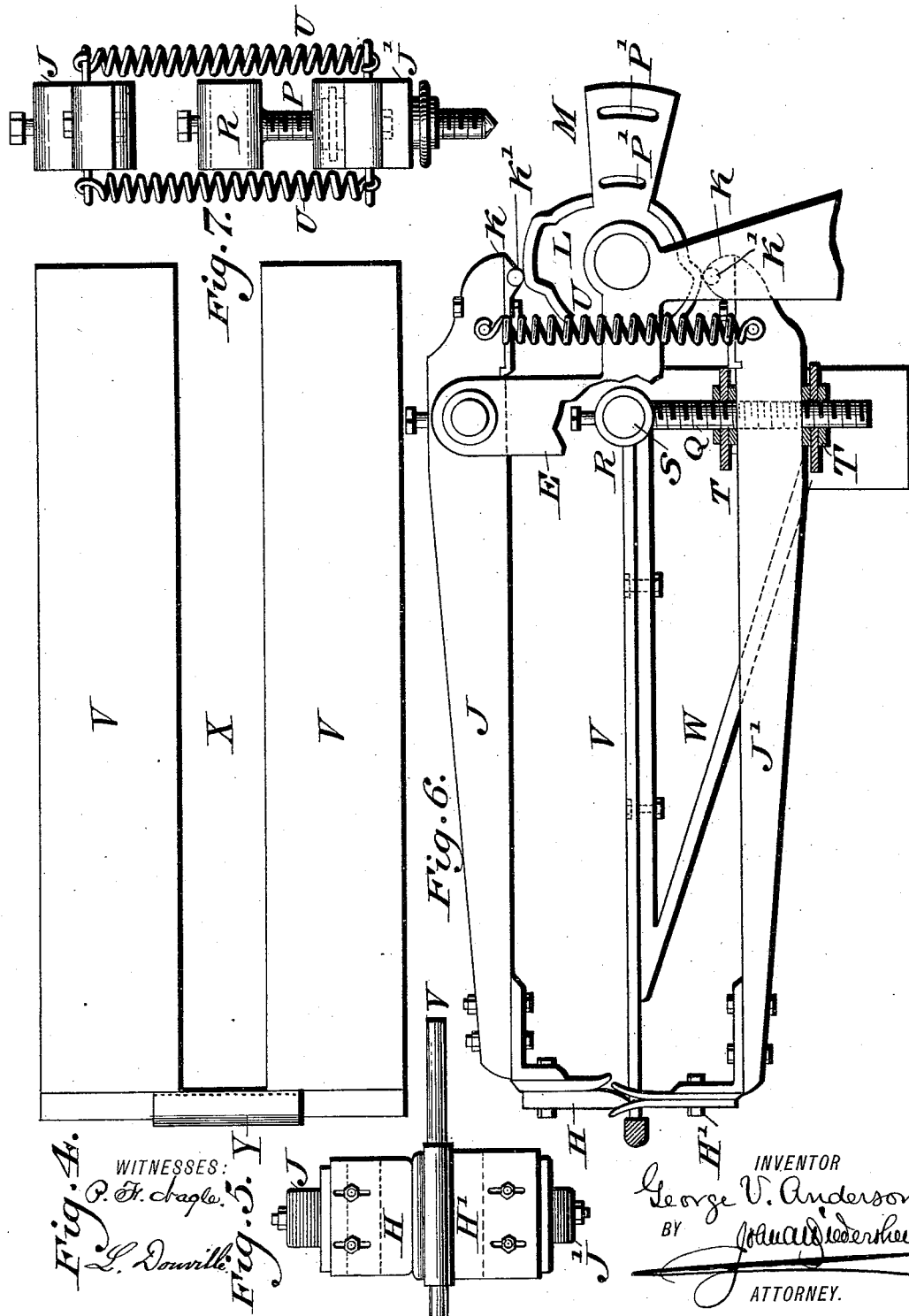


Fig. 4.
WITNESSES:
P. H. Chagler,
L. Downville.

Fig. 5. Y.

INVENTOR
George V. Anderson
BY Paul J. Fiedersheim
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE V. ANDERSON, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

MACHINE FOR STAKING SKINS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,331, dated August 4, 1891.

Application filed December 27, 1890. Serial No. 375,994. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE V. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilmington, in the county of New Castle and State of Delaware, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Machine for Staking Skins, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings.

My invention consists of a machine for staking skins, having novel means for operating the jaws, and other features, as will be hereinafter set forth.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a skin-staking machine embodying my invention. Figs. 2 and 3 represent views of opposite ends thereof. Fig. 4 represents a top view of the table of the machine. Fig. 5 represents a front view of the jaws and the table. Fig. 6 represents a side elevation of a detached portion on an enlarged scale. Fig. 7 represents a front view of a portion of Fig. 6 detached.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a frame, on which is mounted the crank-wheel B, to which power is communicated in any suitable manner.

C designates an arm or beam, one end of which is pivotally connected with the carriage E, the latter being adapted to slide or ride on the frame A in the direction to and from the wheel B.

The pivot or wrist pin D is mounted on a crank-arm F, the bearings of whose shaft are on one of the standards of the frame A, by which means said pivot, and consequently the connected end of the beam C, is firmly supported or sustained in position, it being noticed that when the wheel B rotates vibrating motions are imparted to the beam C and reciprocating motions to the carriage E, the latter having its sides fitted to guides G, so that the carriage moves true and steady as it advances and returns.

H H' designate the staking-jaws, which are connected, respectively, with the levers J and J', which are pivoted or mounted upon the carriage E, and having their heel ends provided with shoes K and rollers K', which are

adapted to be engaged by a cam L, secured to the adjacent end of the beam C.

The cam L is provided with a plate M, which is connected with the beam C by means of bolts P, which are passed through the beam and also through segmental slots P' in said plate, whereby the cam may be nicely adjusted. When the adjustment is accomplished, the parts are caused to retain their position by means of nuts P² on said bolts.

The pivoted lever J' is connected with its axis by means of a screw Q, which is connected with a boss R, the latter being mounted on the shaft or axis S on the carriage E, (see Fig. 6,) whereby said lever may properly operate in order to open and close the jaw H', carried by the same. On the screw are nuts T, which, as will be seen, are above and below the lever J' and adapted to bear against the same, by which provision the lever may be raised and lowered in order to adjust the throw of the same, and also adjust the jaws H H' in relation to each other. Connected with the heel-ends of the levers J J' are springs U, whose object is to separate said levers, and consequently the jaws H H', when the cam L is inoperative on said levers.

V designates a stationary table, which is secured to the frame A and supported by the brackets W at the front of the machine, said table having a slot or recess X to receive the jaws H H' and permit the play of the same while advancing and returning during the staking operations. To the outer end of the table V is secured a cushion Y, of soft or yielding material, against which the operator or workman is braced while holding the skin to be staked.

It will be seen that when motion is imparted to the wheel B the carriage is operated, and the levers J J' follow the motions of the same. The swell of the cam L presses against the heels of the levers and opens the same, and consequently the jaws thereof, this being occasioned before the carriage completes its advancing motion, in the present case to the left. The workman now places the skin on the table and between the jaws, when the latter close upon said skin, and the workman holds the latter tightly while the carriage returns, the jaws then staking the skin. The carriage

again advances, the jaws open, and the workman turns the skin so that a fresh part of the same may be staked, and so the operation may be continued until the staking is completed.

5 The jaws close and the carriage returns, the skin being held and the jaws working over or staking the same, as in the previous case.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A machine for staking skins, consisting of jaws, pivoted levers adapted to open and close and carrying said jaws, a closing spring connected with said levers, an opening cam adapted to engage the said levers, and a carriage supporting said levers and cam, said parts being combined substantially as described.

2. A machine for staking skins, having staking-jaws, pivoted levers carrying said jaws adapted to open and close, a cam engaging said levers, a carriage supporting said levers and cam, and means for imparting rotary motions to said cam and reciprocating motions to said carriage, the parts named being combined substantially as described.

3. Staking-jaws, opening and closing levers, to which said jaws are secured, and a carriage for supporting said levers, with a cam for operating the same, in combination with an oscillating beam which is attached to said cam and pivoted to said carriage, and a crank-wheel which is pivotally connected with said beam, substantially as described.

4. In an apparatus substantially as described having jaw-carrying levers J J' and the operating-cam L therefor, the beam C and the adjustable connection M P for said cam and beam, as stated.

5. In a staking-machine, the jaw-carrying

levers J J', the springs U, connected with the heels of said jaws, brackets secured to the frame of the machine, a stationary table supported on said brackets having a slot to receive the jaws carried by said levers, and operating mechanism for said levers, said parts being combined substantially as described.

6. In a staking-machine, jaws and pivoted levers carrying the same, in combination with an adjusting-screw which connects one of the levers with a boss or bearing on the axis of said shaft, and mechanism for operating said parts, substantially as described.

7. In a staking-machine, jaws and pivoted levers carrying the same, in combination with a carriage which supports said levers, a cam on said carriage adapted to engage said levers for closing the same, and springs connected with levers for opening the same, substantially as described.

8. A beam, an operating-wheel therefor, and a carriage connected with said beam, in combination with jaw-carrying levers and a cam mounted on said carriage, and springs attached to said levers, said cam being connected with said beam, all substantially as described, whereby the carriage is advanced and returned and the jaws are opened and closed, in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

9. A machine for staking skins, having levers J J', with jaws on the front ends thereof and an operating-cam on the heel ends thereof, said levers and cam being mounted on a carriage adapted to be moved in opposite directions, substantially as described.

GEORGE V. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
A. P. JENNINGS.