S. D. TRIPP.

WELT-CUTTING AND COUNTER-SKIVING MACHINE.

No. 169,930. Patented Nov. 16, 1875.

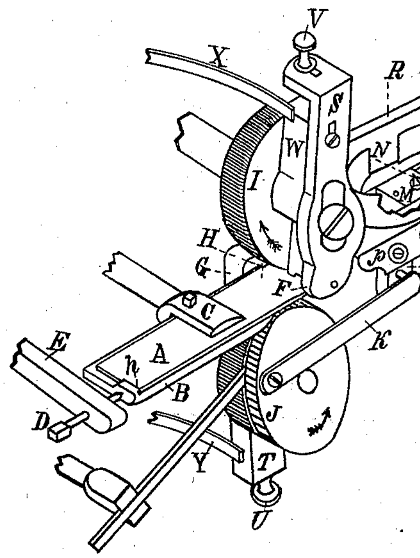

Fig.1.

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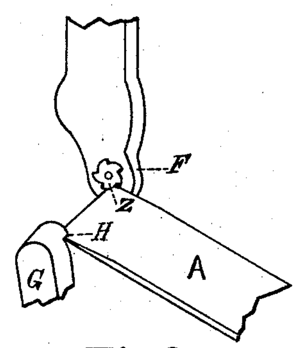

Fig.2.

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Witnesses;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SETH D. TRIPP, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN WELT-CUTTING AND COUNTER-SKIVING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **169,930**, dated November 16, 1875; application filed April 27, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SETH D. TRIPP, of Lynn, in the county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Welt-Cutting and Counter-Skiving Machines, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional isometrical perspective view; and Fig. 2, a sectional view, showing the method of hanging the knife.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawing.

My present invention is designed as an improvement upon the machine described in Letters Patent of the United States granted to me January 14, 1862; and consists, primarily, in an improved method of hanging and operating the knife; and, secondly, in a feeding mechanism of novel construction, all as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which much better results are attained than in machines of this character, as ordinarily constructed.

The nature and operation of my invention will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following description:

In the drawing, I J are the feed-wheels, and A the knife, which is secured to the stock B by means of the clamp and screw C. The stock is provided at its heel with the socket *h*, into which the knife extends, and is pivoted eccentrically on the screw-pivot D in the arm E. The cutting or forward end of the knife is secured in the lugs F G, one corner extending into a socket or nick, H, in the lug G, and the other corner between two adjacent teeth of a small spur-wheel or rosette, *i*, attached to the inner face of the lug F. These lugs are kept in contact with the knife by means of the springs X Y being so constructed and arranged on the shafts carrying the wheels I J as to be vertically adjustable thereon, and also to have a semi-rotary movement, when desired, in the direction of the springs Y X. The cutting-edge of the knife is arranged equidistant between the wheels I J, slightly to one side of a vertical line through the axes of the same, being inclined at an angle corresponding with the work to be done, by means of the screws U V, which raise and lower the sliding bars S T, of which the lugs F G form a part. Disposed at the side of the wheels, opposite the knife, there is a feeding mechanism consisting of the bar M, provided with the tooth N, and fitted to slide in ways formed in the bed O R. This bar is actuated by the pitman K, connecting the crank-pin L and wheel J. A stationary hopper, Q, represented in the drawing as broken away at P to show the bar M and tooth N, is attached to the machine immediately over the feeding mechanism, and so arranged as to leave a space or opening the thickness of a single welt or counter only between its lower edge and the feed-bar, being also of a proper shape to contain the counters or welts to be skived or cut.

The object of the stock B and clamp C is to enable a much thinner knife to be used than would otherwise be possible, thus performing the work in a better manner and greatly reducing the labor of sharpening or grinding the knife.

The rosette or wheel Z may have teeth of variable sizes, and may also be turned to bring a new notch or teeth into action when either the corner of the knife or one of the teeth become accidentally broken off, as is sometimes the case.

It will be understood that at least one of the shafts on which the wheels I J are disposed is rendered automatically adjustable in a vertical direction by means of proper springs, to compensate for the varying thickness of stock passing between them; and as it is desirable that the cutting-edge of the knife should always maintain the same relative position to the stock or piece of leather being split or skived, it will be obvious that the knife should incline less, or have its cutting-edge nearer vertical in thick than thin stock. This is accomplished automatically also by means of the lugs F G rising and falling with the wheels, and thus twisting or canting the knife on the pivot D, in a manner which will be readily apparent without a more detailed explanation.

In the use of my improvement the stock is first cut into proper pieces and placed in the hopper Q, in which it may be pressed down upon the feed-bar by means of a spring or weight arranged in any convenient manner.

Power being properly applied, the wheels will be caused to rotate in the direction of the arrows, actuating the feed-bar M through the pitman K, and causing the tooth N to catch and carry forward the lower welt or piece of stock in the hopper, delivering it to the wheels, by which it will be caught and forced against the knife, the arrangement of the hopper being such that but one welt can be fed forward at a time.

Having thus explained my improvement, what I claim is—

1. In a welt-cutting or counter-skiving machine, the combination of the knife A, pivot D, and adjustable lugs F and G, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. In a welt-cutting or counter-skiving machine, substantially such as described, the lug F, provided with the wheel Z, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the hopper Q, toothed sliding bar M, pitman K, and wheel J, all substantially as and for the purpose stated.

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Witnesses:
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