J. & G. W. SETTLE.

LEATHER TAPERING MACHINE.

No. 181,486. Patented Aug. 22, 1876.

Fig. 2.

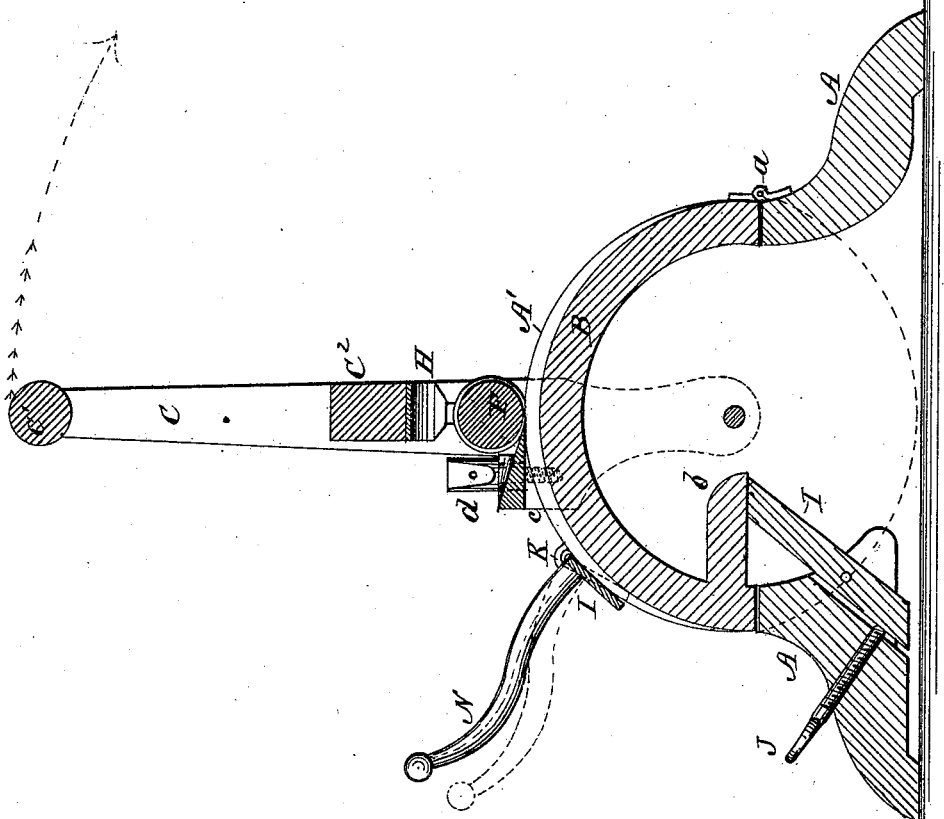
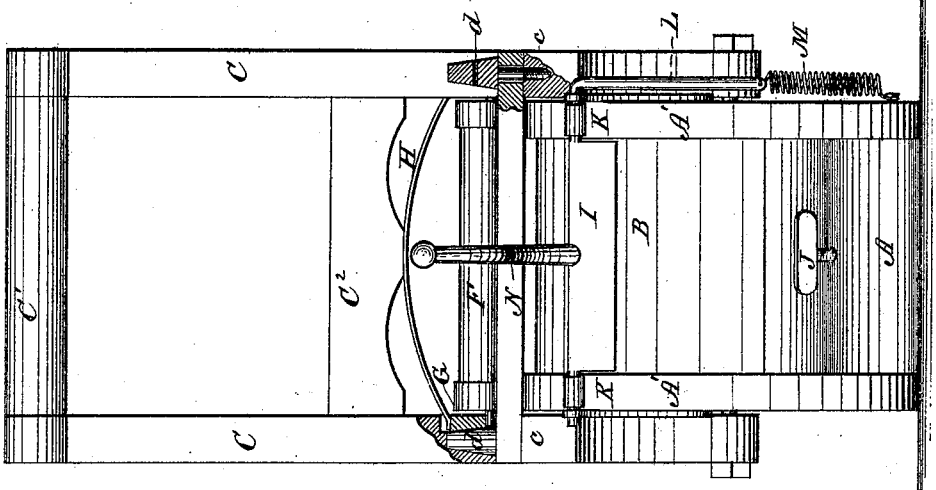


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SETTLE, OF LEBANON, AND GEORGE W. SETTLE, OF OAKLAND, OREGON.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEATHER-TAPERING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **181,486**, dated August 22, 1876; application filed July 24, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN SETTLE, of Lebanon, in the county of Linn and State of Oregon, and GEORGE W. SETTLE, of Oakland, in the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, have invented a new and Improved Machine for Tapering Leather; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an end elevation, partly in section; Fig. 2, a vertical longitudinal section.

Our invention relates to certain improvements upon the patent granted us January 19, 1875, for a machine for tapering leather, in which a pivoted frame, carrying a knife, moves over a hinged adjustable curved block, to taper the end of a strap, belt, or other piece of leather preparatory to attaching the same to another piece.

In the device already patented the strap or piece of leather had to be held by the hand against the resistance caused by the knife in shaving off the end, and this involved considerable inconvenience and awkwardness in the operation of the machine.

Our present invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a device for clamping and holding the piece of leather in a convenient and effective manner, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the accompanying drawing, A A′ represent, together, the base-frame of the machine, consisting of base-pieces A and disks A′. In between the said disks is arranged the semi-cylindrical shell B, which carries the leather, which part B is made in the form of a shell, instead of a block, for the purpose of rendering the same lighter when cast. Said shell is hinged at one side, at *a*, to the base-piece A, and at this point its periphery is flush with the edges of the disks A′. Its surface, however, is not that of a perfect cylinder coinciding with the edges of disks A′, but is slightly flattened, or elliptical in cross-section, so as to accommodate the thickness of leather between its surface and the edges of the disks near the top, and gradually approaches the edges of the disks until it reaches the hinges, at which point it coincides, so that here the end of the strap terminates in a feathered edge.

This shell is adjusted for different thicknesses of leather by a binding-screw, J, which passes through one of the base-pieces A, and bears against the end of a lever, I, the opposite end of which bears against a lug or projection, *b*, on the shell, to adjust the latter on its hinges.

C is the knife-frame, which consists of two arms, that extend down upon the sides of the disks, and are pivoted thereto concentrically. This frame is provided with a cross-bar, C^1, at the top, which is used for a handle, and has below a roller, F, which rests upon the leather just in front of the knife, and revolves in movable bearings G, which are held down by a spring, H, interposed between said bearings and a cross-bar, C^2.

As so far described, the machine does not differ in material respects from the one already patented, and we will now proceed to describe the improvement constituting our present invention.

I is a clamp for holding the leather while it is being tapered; and it consists of a metallic bar, pivoted eccentrically in bearings K, attached to the disks A′. Said bar is provided with a crank-like extension, L, bent at right angles around one of the disks, and provided with a spring, M, which serves to hold the lower binding-edge of the clamp away from the surface of the leather, except when said bar is depressed by means of a projecting arm or handle, N, attached thereto.

In operating the machine with this form of leather-holding device, the leather is first inserted beneath the clamp, and then passed around the shell a sufficient distance. The handle N of the clamp is then depressed, and the frame carrying the knife is deflected to produce the cut, and as the eccentric part of the clamping-bar is upon the opposite side of its pivots from the knife, which produces the strain upon the leather, the latter will be tightly and securely held until the handle N is again elevated.

In arranging the knife bar or blade, we construct the arms of the knife-carrying frame

with shoulders *c*, and fasten the knife E thereupon by means of screws *d*, the knife-bar being slotted at the point where the screws pass through, to permit of the proper adjustment of its edge after being ground.

This means of attaching the knife permits of its adjustment, and, by holding the same more securely, keeps its plane rigidly in the ever-changing line of cut.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new is—

1. The combination, with the shell B and the disk A′, of an eccentric clamping-bar pivoted to the said disks, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with the shell B and the disks A′, of the eccentrically-pivoted clamping-bar I, having a handle, N, crank-extension L, and spring M, substantially as and for the purpose described.

JOHN SETTLE.
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