

No. 649,487.

Patented May 15, 1900.

L. C. SCHNEIDER.
CURRYING MACHINE.

(Application filed Jan. 15, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 3.

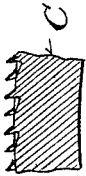


Fig. 4.

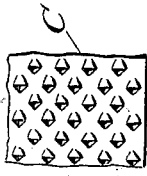


Fig. 1.

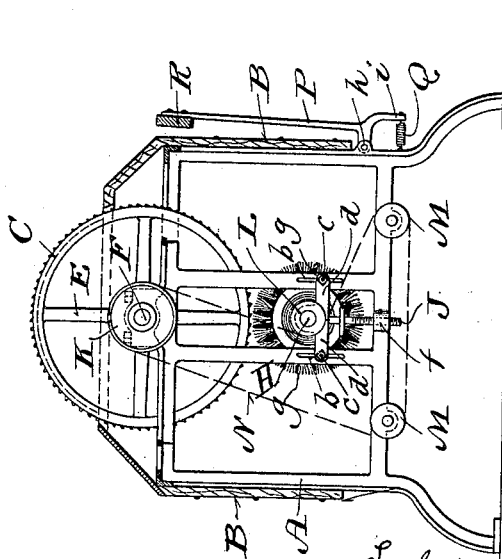
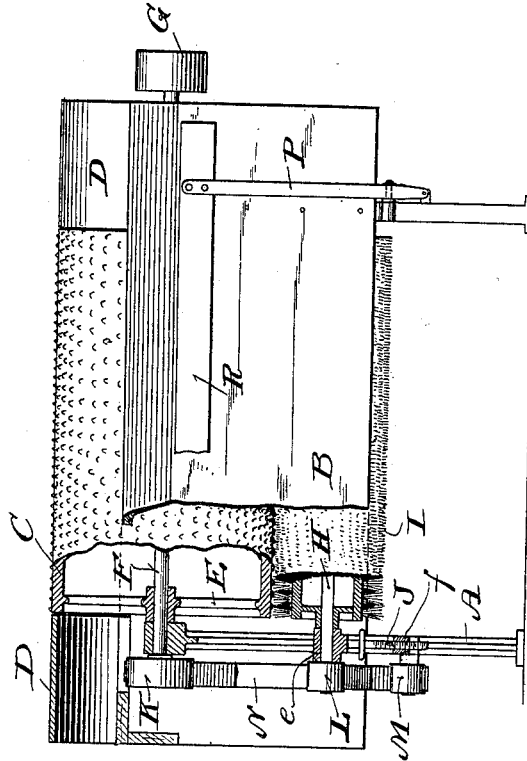


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUDWIG C. SCHNEIDER, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

CURRYING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,487, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed January 15, 1900. Serial No. 1,422. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUDWIG C. SCHNEIDER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Currying-Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention has for its object to provide a simple, economical, and efficient machine especially designed for rapid removal of spongy-leather substance from the flesh side of tanned fur-skins in order to reduce weight of said skins and give them uniform thickness, as well as a smooth even flesh-side surface, said invention consisting in certain peculiarities of construction and combination of parts hereinafter particularly set forth with reference to the accompanying drawings and subsequently claimed.

Figure 1 of the drawings represents an end elevation of my machine, partly broken away and partly in section; Fig. 2, a front elevation of the machine, partly broken; and Figs. 3 and 4, detail views of a portion of a rasp-face rotatory cylinder that constitutes an important element of said machine.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A indicates each of a pair of standards to which are connected the front and rear side boards B of a housing that converges above said standards toward a rotatory hollow steel cylinder C, the face of which is rasp-toothed throughout and exposed above the housing, the latter being extended beyond each standard and embodying arches D, flush with the cylinder adjacent to the ends of same. The standards and housing constitute the frame of the machine, and the length of the cylinder approximates the distance between said standards. The rear upper inclined portion of the housing is preferably a metal plate, and its shading in Fig. 1 is intended to show contrast of wood and metal. Spiders E, rigid with the cylinder inside the same, are fast on a shaft F, supported in bearings on the frame-standards, and the shaft is provided with a pulley G for a driving-belt. Vertical bars of the frame-standards are provided with longitudinal slots b, engaged by bolts c, that extend through wings d of bearings e for a shaft

H of a cylindrical brush I, and these bearings rest on adjusting-screws J, engaging threaded apertures in bosses f of said standards. The tufts of the brush are preferably wire, and the vertical adjustment of said brush is such that said tufts touch against the rasp-tooth face of cylinder C, nuts g being run on the bolts c against the wings d of bearings e to clamp said bearings in adjusted position.

The cylinder-shaft F is provided with a pulley K at that end opposite the pulley G, and the brush-shaft H is also provided with a pulley L of about one-half the diameter of pulley K aforesaid. A pair of idlers M turn on bosses extending from the frame-standard adjacent to pulleys K L, and trained on these pulleys and the idlers is a belt N, the disposition of this belt being such that the brush I is driven in a direction opposite that of the rasp-face cylinder C, against which it touches, and owing to the difference in diameter of said pulleys K L the speed of said brush is about twice that of said cylinder.

In pivotal connection with ears h of the standards A below the front side board of the housing aforesaid are arms P, having offset lower ends i, connected by spiral springs Q with said standards. The arms are made fast at their upper ends to a bar R and therewith constitute a pivotal clamp-frame normally held away from the adjacent side board of the main-frame housing by contraction of the springs Q, as shown in Fig. 1.

In practice a skin to be treated is caught fur side out at one end between the main and clamp frames, the latter frame being pushed over and held tight against said skin by the body of the operator. The remainder of the skin is swung over the exposed surface of the rotatory rasp-face cylinder C and held thereto by the hands of the operator, these hands being moved about on said skin to determine when the latter is evenly reduced to desirable thinness by contact with said cylinder, after which the aforesaid skin is reversed and the operation repeated. In case the skin is wider than the cylinder it is shifted from time to time longitudinally of the same, the arches D aforesaid serving to support said skin when it overlaps the ends of said cylinder.

The revolution of the brush J at a higher speed than the cylinder and in an opposite

direction operates to keep the teeth of said cylinder clean and in cutting condition, said brush being moved upward from time to time to compensate for wear of its tufts.

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

1. A machine for removal of spongy-leather substance from the flesh sides of tanned skins, the same consisting of a frame, a rotatory rasp-face cylinder, a spring-controlled clamp-
10 frame in pivotal connection with the frame aforesaid, and a cylindrical brush having rotation against the rasp-face cylinder in a contrary direction.
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2. A machine for the removal of spongy-leather substance from the flesh sides of

tanned skins, the same consisting of a main frame, a rotatory abrading-cylinder mounted on the main frame, a spring-controlled clamp-
20 frame in pivotal connection with said main frame, bearings in vertically-adjustable connection with main-frame standards, and a cylinder-cleaning brush journaled in the bearings.
30

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

LUDWIG C. SCHNEIDER.

Witnesses:

N. E. OLIPHANT,
B. C. ROLOFF.