

SAMUEL STONE.

Improvement in Shank Marking-Tools.

No. 114,620.

Patented May 9, 1871

Fig. 1

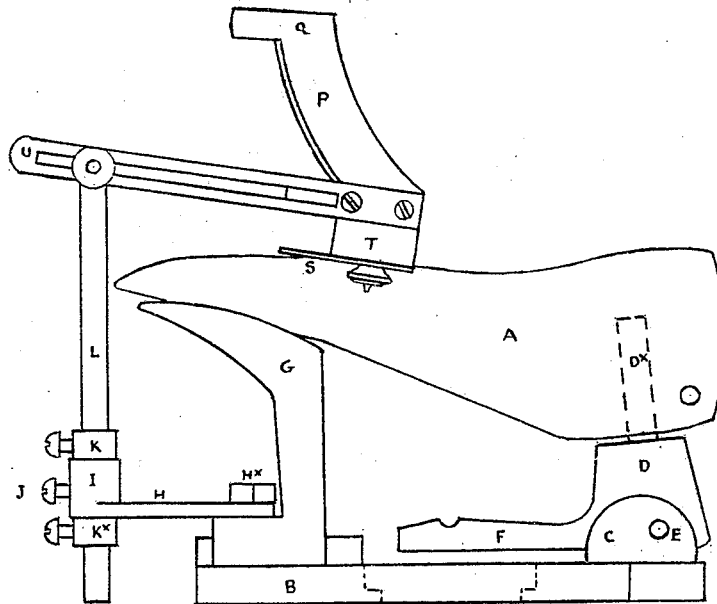
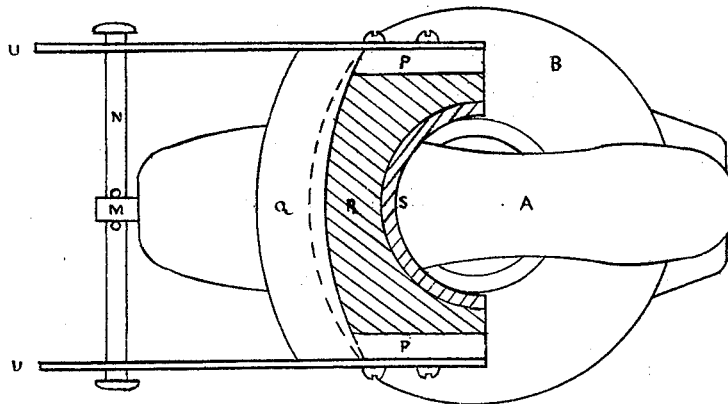


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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SAMUEL STONE, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND
FREDERICK S. HUNT, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 114,620, dated May 9, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHANK-MARKING TOOLS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, SAMUEL STONE, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Shank-Marking Tools, of which the following is a specification.

Nature and Object of the Invention.

The nature of my invention is that of a device by which a metallic plate, cut out at one edge in any desired form, is held by a frame upon the sole of a boot or shoe at an appropriate distance from the toe end, being also in connection with what is called a "head-block," and it is raised or lowered, turned to the right or left, or lifted from the boot-sole, as may be desirable; and the object is to facilitate the marking by painting or staining, &c., of the shank of the boot or shoe at the point where it meets the sole proper.

Description of the Drawing.

Figure 1 is a view from the side.

Figure 2 is a view from the top.

Description of the Invention.

In the drawing—

A, figs. 1 and 2, is a last, supposed to be covered with a boot or shoe.

The last is held in position by a head-block, so called, a contrivance well known in the boot-manufacturing trade, which, therefore, needs no further description than to say that it consists of a flat disk, B, (with a hole in the center,) which lies horizontally and bears at the right-hand side two perpendicular ears, C, fig. 1, which carry the "head-piece."

D, fig. 1, an upright block of metal turning upon a pin, E, fig. 1, passing through it and the ears, which block carries above a small perpendicular shaft, D*, dotted lines, fig. 1, and projecting from its lower end on the back side a horizontal arm, F, called the "spindle-arm," used for holding the head-piece D and its last (and boot) in place.

G, fig. 1, is a curved piece of metal hollowed on its upper surface, called the "toe-support," joined to and rising from the flat disk B, which piece G supports, as seen in the drawing, the toe end of the last A.

It has not been thought necessary to include the whole of the head-block in the drawing.

I now come to my special device.

Proceeding horizontally to the left is an arm, H, fig. 1, (a flat bar of iron,) fastened by the screw-bolt and nut H* to the projection from the disk B at the left of the toe-support G. This arm, called the bearer-arm, carries a collar, I, called the arm-collar, which is a ring, whose axis is perpendicular. This ring or arm-collar I has a set-screw, J, called the standard screw, by which it is held firmly.

K K*, fig. 1, are washers above and below the arm-

collar I, which, their appropriate set-screws, seen in fig. 1, being tightened, hold from slipping up and down the "standard."

L, a solid shaft, which proceeds perpendicularly through the arm-collar I to a height a little above the last and boot, shown in the drawing.

At this elevation it bears at its end a ring, M, called the axle-shaft ring, whose bore is horizontal. Through this bore passes, loose enough to permit its turning, a round shaft, N, called the "axle-shaft," which passes at each end through a long slot in each of two parallel bars or strips of metal, U U, fig. 2, (U, fig. 1,) called the "frame-bearers."

The respective ends of the axle-shaft bear each, outside of the respective slots through which they pass, a washer and a nut, seen in fig. 2, which nuts, when screwed up, hold the frame-bearers to the axle-shaft.

The ends of the frame-bearers nearest the last and boot are fastened to the sides near the bottom of a light frame of two small slabs of wood, P P, fig. 2, (P, fig. 1,) called the frame side pieces, connected at the top by a similar slab, Q, called the top piece, which latter, in top view, is seen to be slightly curved. At a short distance from the lower ends these side pieces are connected by another slab of wood, R, fig. 2, called the bottom piece, the front of which is cut away in a semicircular form.

S is a thin piece of steel, called the marking-plate, passing across the bottom of the frame and fastened firmly thereto by two screws, (see fig. 1,) which are provided with nuts, so as to admit of removal or changing of the marking-plate at pleasure.

Between the marking-plate and the bottom of the frame are placed at each side, respectively, two pieces of rubber, T, called the plate-springs. (See fig. 1.)

The marking-plate is seen in the drawing to be cut away in front in a semicircular form, sometimes in shape of the top of a heart, or in other shape.

And the operation of my device is as follows:

The last with a boot or shoe over it being placed on the head-piece D in the position seen in the drawing, the frame with its marking-plate is slid backward or forward on the axle-shaft, according to the size of the boot to be marked, till the marking-plate is at the point where it is desired to mark the shank. The nuts on the axle-shaft are then tightened. The frame is then turned to the right or left (the standard I being capable of rotation in its bearing) according as the boot or shoe to be operated on is a right boot or a left boot. The standard-screw J is then tightened, thus holding the frame as it may have been set. Should it, according to the size of the boot or shoe, be necessary to raise or lower the frame, the standard-screw being loose, the washers K K* are also loosened, and the standard

is forced down or pulled up through the arm-collar I till the frame is at the proper height, when the two screws K K* are tightened. The marking of the shank is then proceeded with, which being finished, the frame is turned over, (the axle-shaft N rotating in the axle-shaft ring M,) thus admitting the ready removal of the boot or shoe and the substitution of another.

And I do not claim herein the marking-plate nor the combination of the marking-plate, frame, and gauge; nor that of the marking-plate, spring, and frame. I do not confine myself to the use of the head-block, part of which is shown. I sometimes support my last and boot and my frame and its attachments in other convenient modes, and sometimes I have my frame-bearers cylindrical, and have two rings carrying set-screws, one at each end of the axle-shaft, all instead of the slot and nut and screw arrangement; and I sometimes use a wedge instead of my set-screw J to hold the standard L in place.

What I claim herein as of my own invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination and arrangement of the marking-plate S and its frame P P Q with the frame-bearers U U, axle-shaft N, and standard L, whether the same be used with or without the head-block, all substantially as described.

2. In combination with the standard L, the frame-bearers U U, the axle-shaft N, the frame P P Q, and marking-plate S, the ring or arm-sleeve I and its set-screw J or its equivalent, all substantially as shown and described.

3. In shank-marking tools, the combination and arrangement of the marking-plate S and the frame P P Q with the elastic connections or plate-springs T T, all substantially as shown and described.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL STONE.

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JAMES E. WOOD.