(No Model.)

A. J. SCHMIEDL.

SEAM HAMMERING DEVICE FOR SHOE UPPERS.

No. 525,161. Patented Aug. 28, 1894.

Fig. 1.

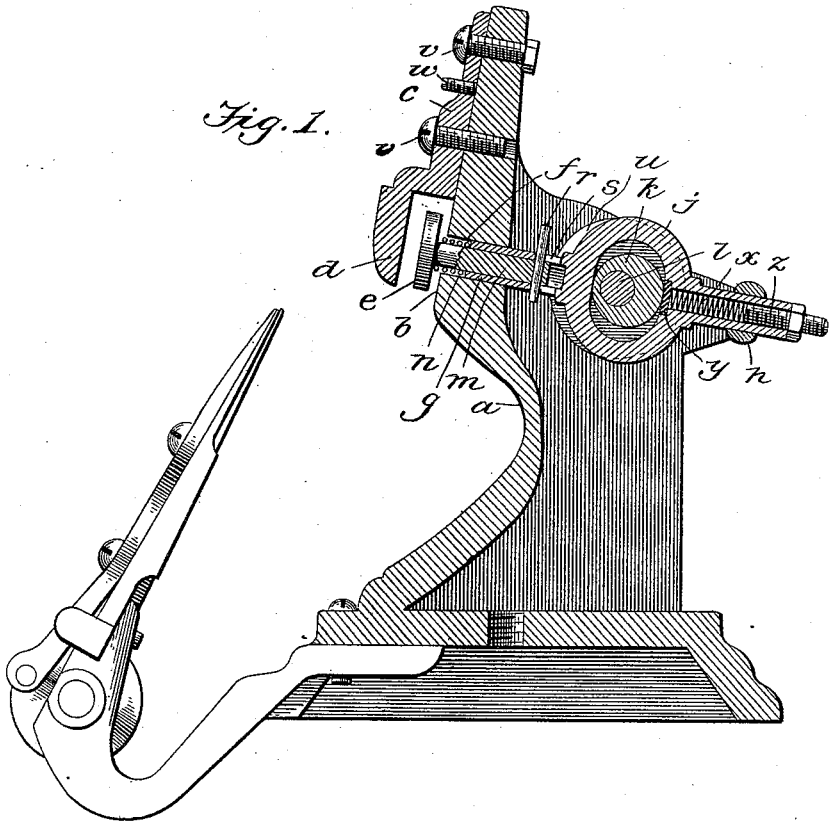


Fig. 2.

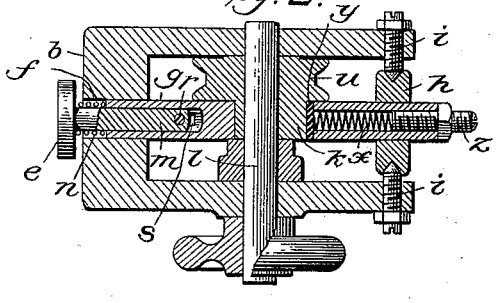
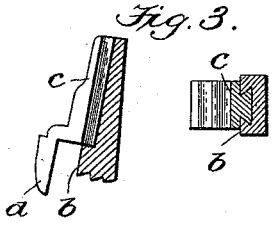


Fig. 3.



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SEAM-HAMMERING DEVICE FOR SHOE-UPPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,161, dated August 28, 1894.

Application filed June 20, 1894. Serial No. 515,166. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANTON IGNATZ SCHMIEDL, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seam-Hammering Devices for Shoe-Uppers, of which the following is a specification.

In shoes having scalloped and folded stitched edges, it is necessary to finish the hemmed edge by hammering the folded edge-seam to flatten it. For this work I have produced an improved hammering device which the accompanying drawings illustrate and the particular improvements in which will be set out in the claims concluding this specification.

In the drawings Figure 1 represents a vertical section of the hammering device. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section thereof; and Fig. 3 shows a modified construction of securing the anvil to the standard.

A hollow standard is formed with a curved neck *a* and an overhanging vertical face-part *b* joining the curve of said neck. On the vertical face-part which is above the neck, is secured a bracket *c* in position to form an anvil *d* hanging parallel with and standing out from the vertical face-part of the standard. The hammer head *e* is mounted to operate between the hanging anvil and the vertical face-part of the standard with sufficient play to give the proper blow upon the seam as it is fed against the anvil. A hole *f* is made in the vertical face-part of the standard, within which a rod *g* fits and is supported in a horizontal position by a guide *h* secured across the rear side of the hollow standard between its inner walls, by bearing screws *i*, *i*, in each side of the standard. Between its bearings this rod is formed with a yoke *j* within which works a cam *k*, which is fixed upon a shaft *l* mounted in bearings in the sides of the standard. That part of the rod *g* which fits in the hole in the standard face, is made tubular to receive the stem *m* of the hammer and on this stem is a spiral spring *n* acting between the end of the rod and the hammer-head, to constantly press the latter out toward the anvil. A pin *r* passing through a slot *s* in the tube and through the inner end of the hammer-stem serves to limit the outward movement of the hammer while permitting its inward movement under the compression of the spring when the hammer is thrust against the work on the anvil. The rotation of the eccentric reciprocates the yoke-rod in its bearings and drives the hammer with a cushioned action against the seam as the work is held and moved by the hands against the face of the anvil and thereby flattens the folded seam along the scalloped edge to make a neat finish. A pulley *u* on the eccentric shaft provides for operating the hammer by belt-power.

The bracket which forms the anvil as shown is secured to the vertical face of the standard by screws *v*, between which the bracket has an abutting screw *w*, which permits of adjusting the anvil to suit the throw of the hammer, the abutting screw acting against the standard to render the anvil firm. I may however secure the anvil to the standard by dove-tail tongue and groove construction which will allow a tongue on the anvil bracket to be placed vertically in the groove in the standard and for this purpose the tongue and groove may be made in any suitable way, and the anvil set in place without fastenings. The inner end of the yoke-rod may also be made tubular and screw-threaded to receive a spiral spring *x* and a screw *z* by which to adjust a bushing *y* held in a recess in the yoke, for compensating for the wear of the parts. The necked form of the standard gives the advantage for conveniently placing, and holding the shoe with the edge of the upper against the anvil and moving along while flattening its edge-seam.

Locating and arranging all the operating parts in the upper end of the standard gives the advantage of compactness. It will be understood that in this work the scalloped stitched edge is doubled and is first evened out to render the edge uniform and the scallops symmetrical and this is done by a finger-device which I prefer to attach to the base of the standard so that the work can be moved from the finger-device to the hammer-device. Securing the guide box by the pivot screws, securing the hammer-stem by the pin

and slot and the provision of the bracket to form the anvil, permit the convenient removal and renewal of all the working parts.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a hammer for seaming shoe-uppers, the combination with a standard, a bracket fixed thereon and terminating in an anvil, a yoke-rod passing through a hole in said standard and supported at its inner end by a separate guide-box, a spring sustained hammer carried in a tube in the front end of said yoke-rod, and an eccentric within said yoke-rod, as described.

2. In a hammer for seaming shoe uppers, the combination with a standard and a bracket fixed thereon and terminating in an anvil, of a rod made tubular at one end, intersected by a slot and having a yoke, and a spring sustained hammer fitted by a stem in said yoke-tube, secured by a pin passing through the tube-slot, a separate guide-box for the inner end of said yoke-tube and an eccentric within said yoke, substantially as described.

3. The seam hammering device for shoe uppers herein described, consisting of a standard having a vertical wall, a horizontal spring sustained hammer operating through said wall, and a bracket secured at its upper end upon said wall and having its lower end offset and standing out therefrom to form an anvil in position to support the seam under the blows of the hammer.

ANTON IGNATZ SCHMIEDL.

In presence of—
R. KENNEDY,
B. MEYERS.