T. L. MILLER.

Shoe-Sewing Machine.

No. 161,628. Patented April 6, 1875.

FIG. 1

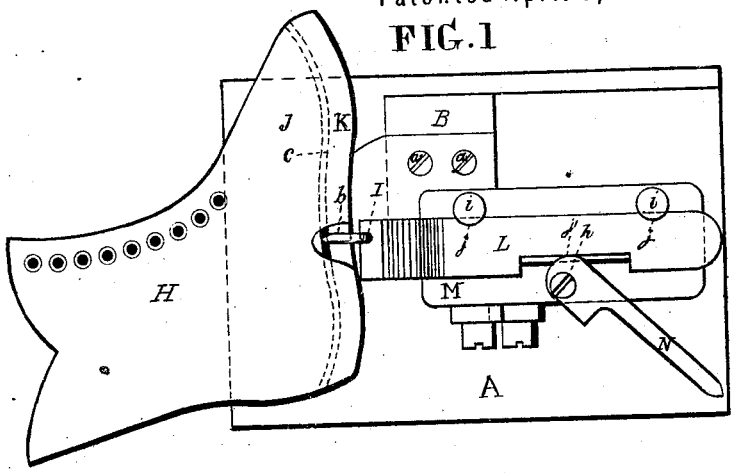


FIG. 3

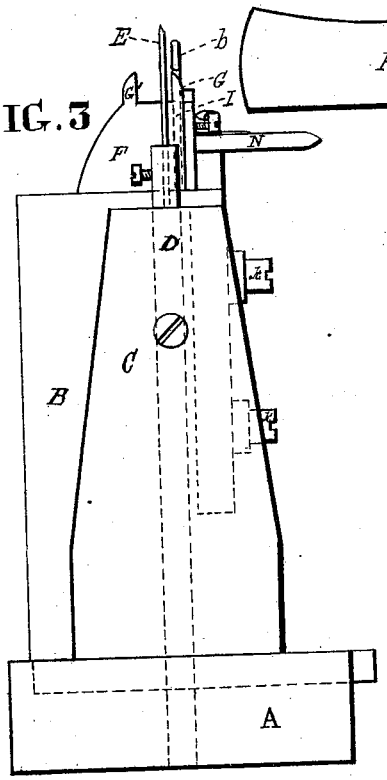


FIG. 2

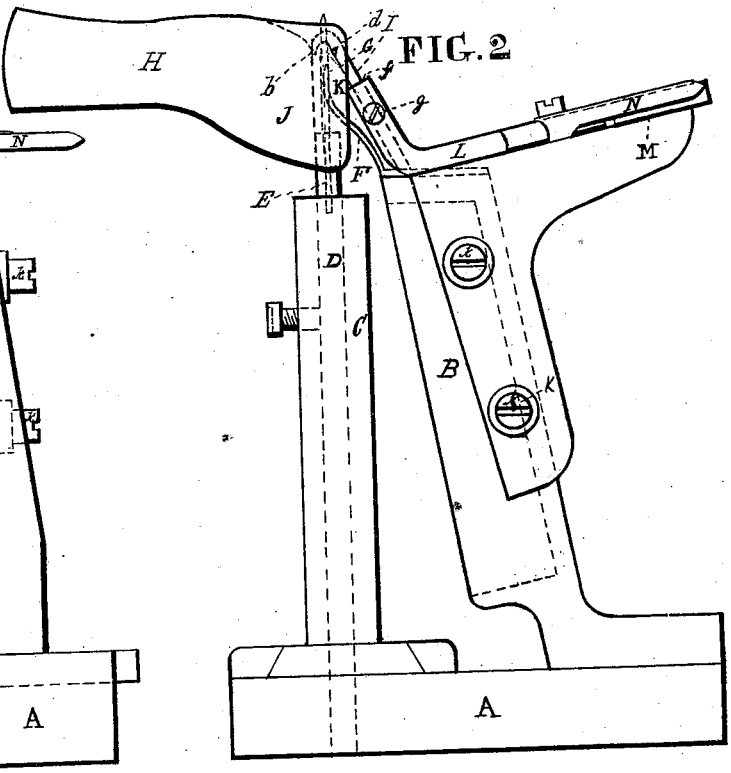


FIG. 4

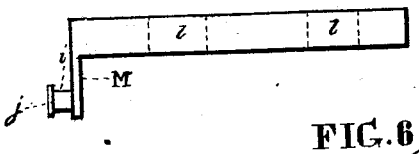


FIG. 5

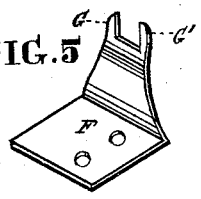
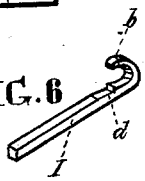


FIG. 6



Witnesses,
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By His Attorney
Stephen Ustick.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS L. MILLER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOE-SEWING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **161,628**, dated April 6, 1875; application filed May 29, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS L. MILLER, of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Shoe-Sewing Machines, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to the following particulars: There is a double stationary rest, upon which the channel of the sole is seated and slides during the stitching of the upper to the sole, and a double guide in combination therewith, the guides being adjustable and held in their position in the manner hereinafter fully described.

In my patent dated July 8, 1873, No. 140,586, two rests are used; but one of them moves forward with the needle-slide, and thereby decreases the distance between it and the stationary rest equal to movement of the slide.

In my present application, by making both rests stationary, their proper distance apart is maintained at all times, and the shoe is kept more steadily in position than in the other arrangement.

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved machine. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevation with the shoe H omitted. Fig. 4 is an edge view of the plate L. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the rest-plate F. Fig. 6 is a like view of the guide-strip I.

Like letters of reference in all the figures indicate the same parts.

A represents the bed-plate of my improved machine, having only such parts in connection as are necessary to show my invention. B is a standard, permanently connected with the bed-plate. C is the needle-bar slide, which is provided with the needle-bar D, having a needle, E. F is a rest-plate. (Shown in detail in Fig. 5.) It is confined by means of screws *a a* to the top of the standard B. Its upper edge is provided with duplicate rests G and G′. Upon these rests the channel of the sole is seated. They are so arranged a proper distance apart, with the needle between, that the latter travels back and forth between them; and as the needle passes through the perforations made by the awl at the same vertical point through which the awl operates, they give a steady support to the shoe H, both during the piercing and stitching operations. I is a bent strip, provided with the guide *b*, which rests in the opening *c* between the last J and the sole K, and also with the guide *d* for the bevel *e* of the sole, as seen in Fig. 2. These guides, in combination with the double rest G G, hold the shoe firmly during the operation of the awl and needle. The strip I is adjustable in the socket *f* of the plate L, and is fastened by means of the screw *g*. The plate L is fastened on the top edge of the adjustable plate M by means of the lever N, the cam *h* bearing it against the lugs *i i* of the plate. The lugs have lips *j*, and the cam *h* a lip, *j′*, for holding the plate L firmly upon the plate M. By the use of the lever N the plate L is instantaneously loosened, so as to free the guides from the sewed shoe, and connect them with the next one to be sewed. The plate M is fastened to the standard B by means of screws *k k*, which pass through the slots *l l* of the plate by means of which the height of the plate is adjustable, so as to regulate the height of the guides *b* and *d*.

The guide *b* not only serves to steady the shoe on the stationary rests G and G′, but presses the sole outward from the last, so that after the leather is pierced by the awl and the needle has passed through it, and the needle-slide has made its forward movement, and removed the needle away from the rest G and the guide *b*, and consequently nearer the rest G′, the sole is permitted to spring against the last, whereby the upper is slackened and slightly falls over the edge of the sole before the stitch is drawn, and the straining of the upper in drawing the stitches is prevented.

I claim as my invention—

The hook-piece I, provided with guides *b d*, when combined and arranged with the stationary rests G and G′, as and for the purpose set forth.

THOMAS L. MILLER.

Witnesses:

THOMAS J. BEWLEY,

STEPHEN USTICK.