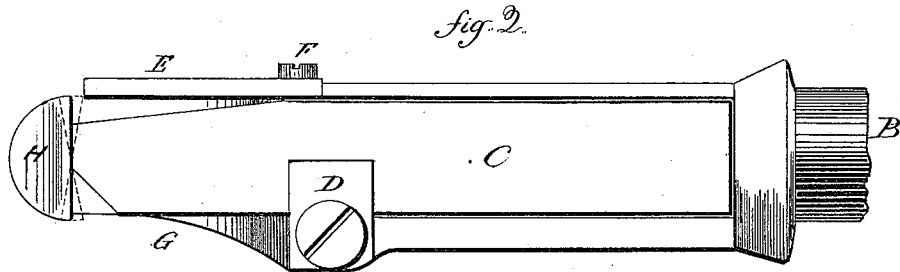
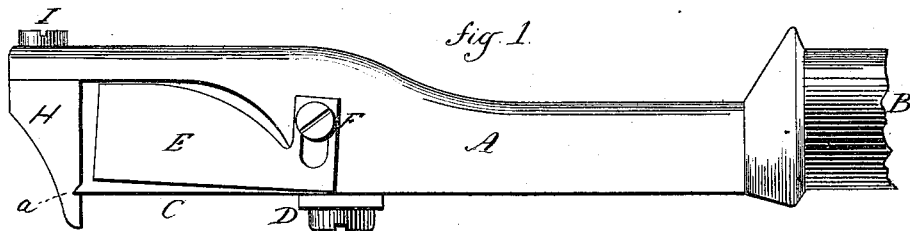


W. J. FITZ GERALD.

Shoe-Knife.

No. 163,470.

Patented May 18, 1875.



Witnesses.  
Edw. O. Earle  
Jos. C. Earle

Wm J Fitzgerald  
Inventor  
By atty.  
John S Earle

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. FITZ GERALD, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SHOE-KNIVES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 163,470, dated May 18, 1875; application filed March 9, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. FITZ GERALD, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Shoe-Knife; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, front view; Fig. 2, under-side view, looking up.

This invention relates to an improvement in knives for trimming the edge of the sole or welt, and for like purposes, the object being to regulate the thickness of the cut, as also to guard against the possibility of cutting the upper; and the invention consists in a socket to hold the blade, a self-adjusting guard for the end of the blade, and a guide to adjust the depth of cut, all as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the socket, formed from any suitable material, and attached to the handle B in substantially the usual manner for this class of tools. Upon the under side of the socket the knife C is set in a recess, and there securely held by a clamp, D. The cutter is made from a strip of steel, and which, as fast as it is worn away by use or otherwise, may be drawn out from the socket until the whole blade has been used. On the front of the socket a guide, E, is arranged, to be adjusted, relatively to the edge of the cutter, by means

of an adjusting-screw, F, so that the cut may be to any desired depth. Back of the guide E and over the cutter the socket is cut away, to form a throat, G, through which the cuttings will be discharged. At the end of the socket the guard H is hung so as to turn freely on a pivot, I, as denoted in broken lines, Fig. 2. This guard projects below the knife, as seen in Fig. 1, so as to run between the upper and the welt or sole, so that, while forming a guard to protect the upper, it at the same time guides or holds the knife upon the sole. The guard rocks, to accommodate the different curves in the sole, or the relative position of the knife thereto. To support the end of the knife a notch, a, is formed in the guard, in which the knife rests, as seen in Fig. 1.

The guide E is not essential to the use of the other parts of the instrument, as the depth of cut may be left to the judgment of the workman, or governed by the guard H; but it is preferable to use the guide E.

I claim—

1. The combination of the socket A, the knife C, and the rocking guard H, substantially as described.
2. The combination of the socket A, the cutter C, rocking guard H, and guide E, substantially as described.

WM. J. FITZ GERALD.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. EARLE,  
JOS. C. EARLE.