

F. DAMLOS.
SHOEMAKERS' POUNDING-IRON.

No. 194,895.

Patented Sept. 4, 1877.

Fig. 1.

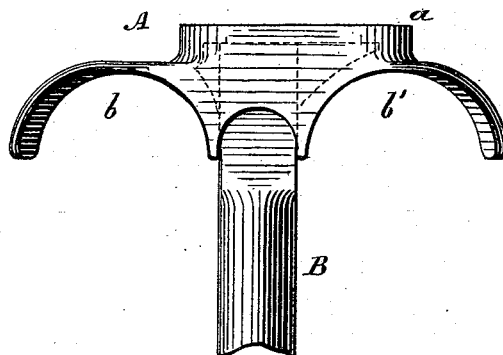


Fig. 2.

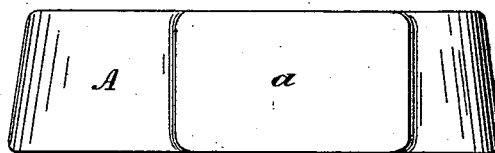
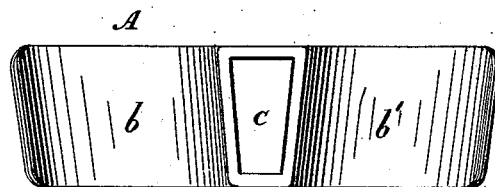


Fig. 3.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FERDINAND DAMLOS, OF SANDUSKY, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOE-MAKERS' POUNDING-IRONS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **194,895**, dated September 4, 1877; application filed June 13, 1877.

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, FERDINAND DAMLOS, of Sandusky, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoe-Makers' Pounding-Irons; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation, showing the supporting-stick inserted. Fig. 2 is a top plan, and Fig. 3 is a bottom view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention relates to shoe-makers' anvils or pounding-irons; and it consists in an improved construction of such irons, whereby they may be used with a support, if desired, to relieve the shock and jarring caused by the pounding on the iron when resting direct on the knees, substantially as hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawing, A is the iron, made preferably of cast-iron, with a raised step or shoulder, denoted by *a*, having a smooth and finished surface. This shoulder is situated more to the right than to the left, because the operator always strikes that part of the anvil which is supported by the right leg. The under side of the iron has two curved recesses, *b b'*, running left and right obliquely, so as to present a natural and easy receptacle for the legs above the knees, on which the iron rests, and preventing the cramping caused by holding the legs parallel to each other, which it would be necessary for the operator to do if the recesses *b b'* were parallel to each other and not converging.

Recesses *b b'* are separated by a wedge-shaped recess, *c*, which answers the twofold purpose of reducing the weight of the iron and forming a receptacle for the similarly-shaped tenon of the support B, which may

thus be easily inserted into and withdrawn from the iron.

When used, this support, passing down between the legs, rests upon the floor, and thereby greatly relieves the legs from the injurious shock caused by constant pounding on the iron.

I am aware of the patent granted to Henry Brunk, No. 8,111, dated May 27, 1851, which shows a lap-iron having recesses for the legs, and a short wedge-shaped partition dividing these recesses; but this construction I do not claim.

My improvement consists in providing the iron with a removable support, so that it may be used either without this support (when the operator sits far back on his bench, so that the support would be in the way) or with it, (when he sits near the edge of the bench, so that it may pass down between his legs and rest on the floor,) according to what may, for the time being, be the most convenient and least tiresome position.

It also consists in placing the flat top or anvil *a* more to the right than to the left, so as to make the right leg, when the iron is placed across the lap, sustain the greater portion of the pressure or concussion caused by hammering the leather.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

The improved shoe-makers' anvil or pounding-iron herein described, having a central recess, *c*, for the insertion of a removable stick or support, B, converging recesses *b b'*, and anvil *a*, projecting over the right recess *b'*, substantially as and for the purpose hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

FERDINAND DAMLOS.

Witnesses:

LOUIS TRAUB,
JOSEPHINA TRAUB.