G. C. WILSON.

Machine for Marking Boot and Shoe Fronts.

No. 209,741. Patented Nov. 5, 1878.

Fig. 1.

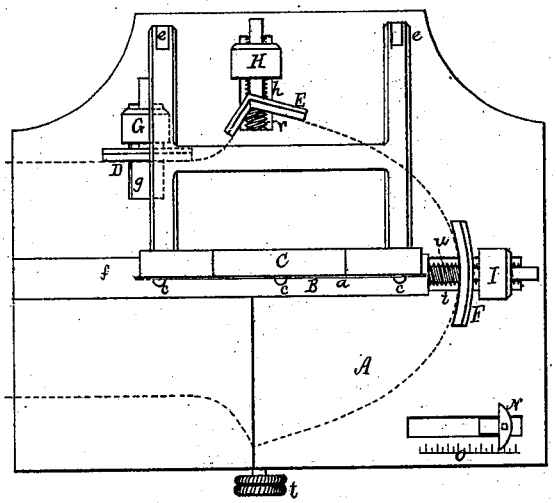


Fig. 6.

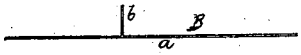


Fig. 3.

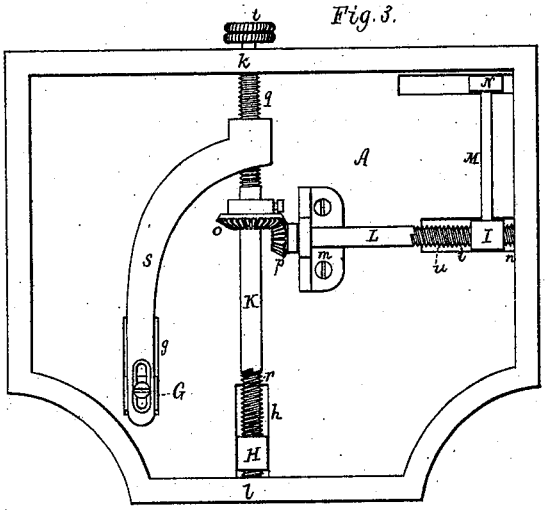


Fig. 5.

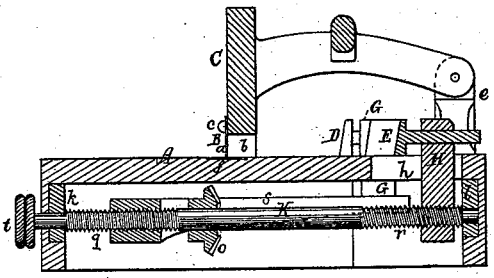


Fig. 4.

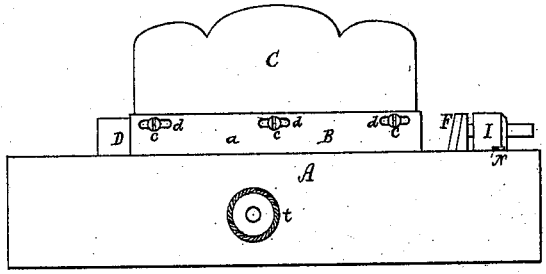
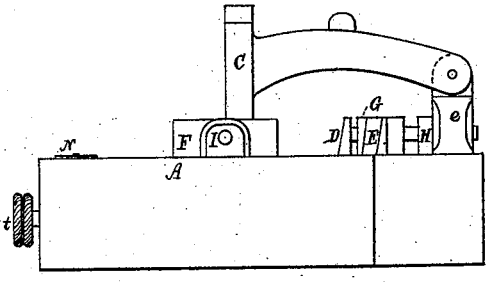


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. WILSON, OF FARMINGTON, ASSIGNOR TO RILEY H. PARKER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR MARKING BOOT AND SHOE FRONTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,741**, dated November 5, 1878; application filed October 7, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. WILSON, of Farmington, of the county of Strafford, of the State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Machine for Marking Boot or Shoe Fronts; and do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 denotes a top view, Fig. 2 an end elevation, Fig. 3 an under-side view, Fig. 4 a front elevation, and Fig. 5 a transverse section, of it.

My machine, in the main, is a combination consisting of a base-plate, a marker and its operative carrier, and a series of gages, and mechanism for simultaneously moving or adjusting such gages, there being also to the machine an index or pointer to indicate on a scale the extent of movements of the gages for different sizes of boot-fronts to be marked or stamped, as hereinafter explained.

Previous to crimping the front of a boot-upper it has been customary to fold it on its medial longitudinal line, so as to crease or mark it in a manner to enable it to be properly adjusted in the crimping-machine. My present machine is to mark or indent the boot-front along its middle lengthwise, and also transversely directly between its opposite heel-points, its gages being provided with mechanism for accurately adjusting them for the different sizes of boot-fronts. Each of such sizes usually varies from the next size to it, as follows—that is to say, in length one-quarter of an inch, in extreme width one-eighth of an inch, and in width of leg one-sixteenth of an inch. Therefore I have in my machine mechanism for correspondingly moving its gages the requisite distances for each size of boot-front, and I also have the sizes indicated by a scale and index-pointer, which and the gages are operated or moved simultaneously, as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, A denotes the bed-plate or base of the machine, it being hollow or recessed and slotted to receive the gages and their operative mechanism. To operate with this bed is a marker, B, which is composed of a long blade, *a*, and of a shorter blade, *b*, the latter being arranged at right angles to the former.

Fig. 6 is a top view of the marker. It is secured to its carrier C by clamp-screws *c c*, going through slots *d d* in the blade *a*, such serving to admit of the marker being moved or adjusted lengthwise of it, as circumstances may require, to bring the blade *b* into its proper position for marking as a size may require.

The marker-carrier C, formed as shown, is pivoted to short standards *e e*, erected on the base-plate. When the said base-plate is made of wood there may be fixed to it, along its middle, a strip of metal, *f*, to support the boot-front under a blow of the marker. Furthermore, there is combined with the base-plate a series of gages, D E F, which, formed as represented, have their shanks extending through and fixed in carriers G H I, that extend up through slots *g h i* in the plate, all being arranged as shown.

Transversely under the middle of the base-plate are two screw-shafts, K L, which are supported in suitable bearings, as shown at *k l m n*, the shorter of such shafts—viz., L—being disposed at right angles with the longer of them, there being fixed on the latter shaft a bevel-gear, *o*, to engage with a smaller bevel-gear, *p*, fixed on the shorter shaft. The pitch-radius of the larger gear is double that of the smaller one. Furthermore, the longer shaft is provided with two screws, *q r*, the first being "single-threaded" and the second "double-threaded," in order that during each revolution of the shaft the carrier H may be moved twice the distance of the carrier G, which is connected to a curved arm, *s*, that screws on the screw *q*. There is fixed on the outer end of the shaft K a milled head, *t*, to enable it to be turned by hand.

The shaft L has a double-threaded screw, *u*, made upon it to work in or screw through the gage-carrier I, and there extends from such carrier an arm, M, supporting an index, N, to slide or move simultaneously with the gages, and to denote on a scale, O, of sizes the proper movements of the index, to set the gages for different sizes of boot-fronts to be marked.

In Fig. 1 a boot-front is represented in dot-

ted lines as applied to the gages. After it may have been suitably arranged against them the marker-carrier should be turned down smartly, so as to carry and force the lower edge of the marker into contact with the boot-front in a manner to mark or indent it along its middle and otherwise, as hereinbefore explained.

I claim—

1. The combination of the base-plate and the marker and its operative carrier with the series of gages provided with mechanism for adjusting them for different sizes of boot-fronts to be marked, all being arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the base-plate and the marker and its operative carrier with the series of gages and the scale-index provided with mechanism for adjusting them, substantially as described.

3. In a machine for marking the uppers of boots or shoes, the combination of the arm *s*, shafts K L, bevel-gears *o p*, and the screws *q r u*, for operating the adjustable gages or their carrier, all being substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:
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