

J. S. NOLEN & C. C. HINCHMAN.
BOOT CRIMPING MACHINE.

No. 27,561.

Patented Mar. 20, 1860.

Fig. 2.

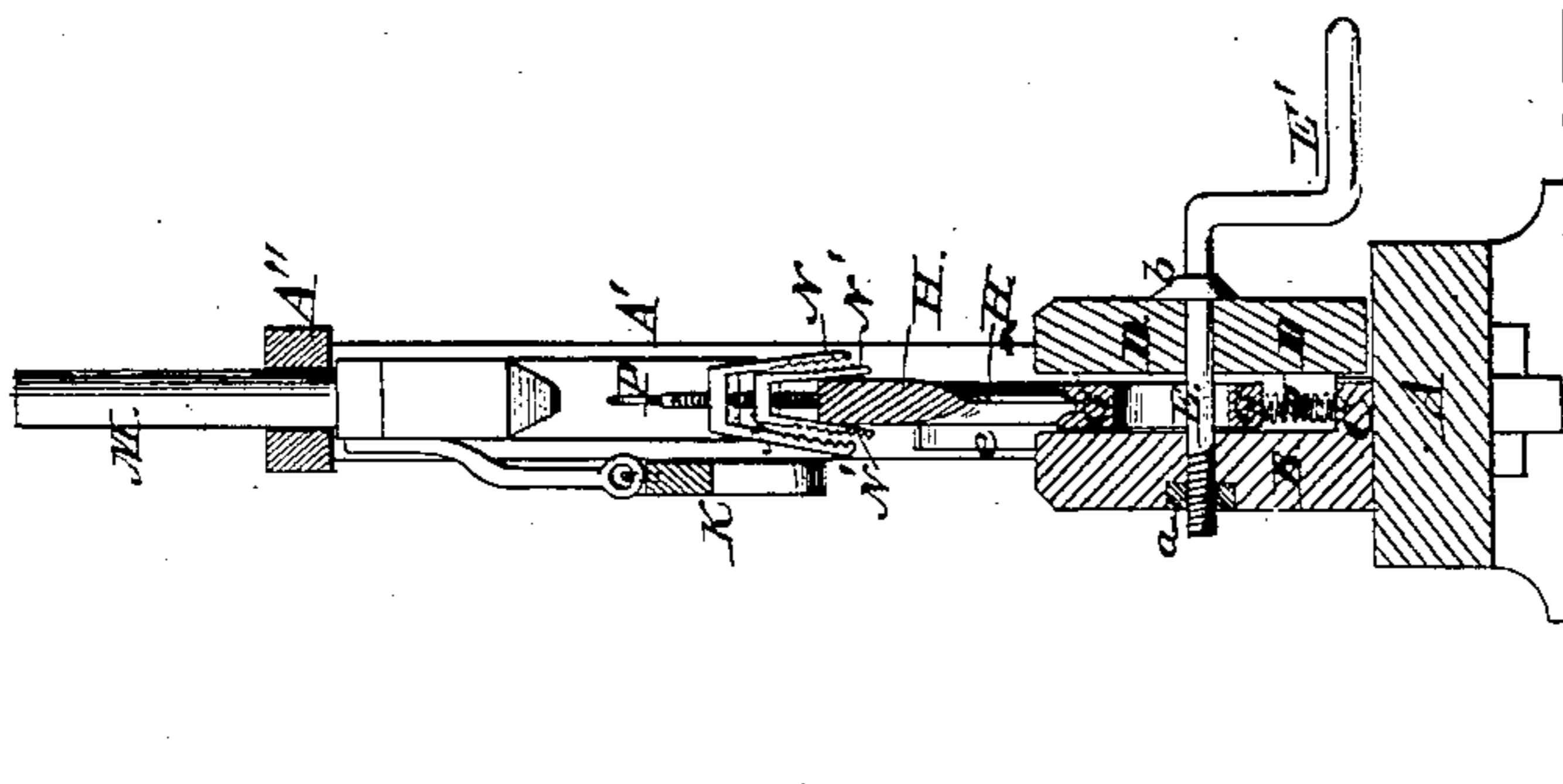
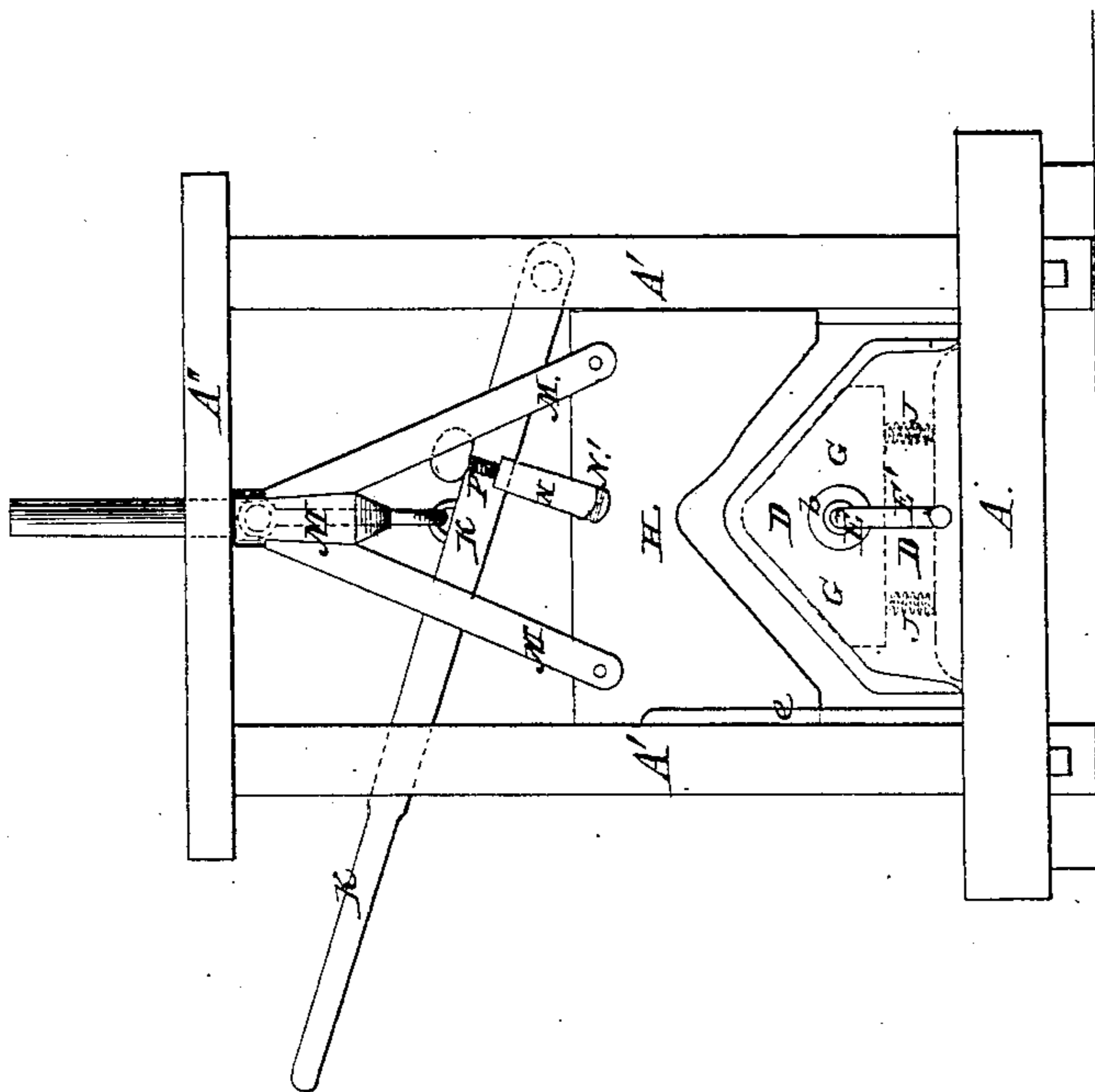


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
J. W. Coombs.
R. S. Spencer.

Inventors:
John S. Nolen.
C. C. Hinchman.
per Munn & Co. Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. NOLEN AND C. C. HINCHMAN, OF PAULSBORO, NEW JERSEY.

BOOT-CRIMPING MACHINE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 27,561, dated March 20, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN S. NOLEN and C. C. HINCHMAN, both of Paulsboro, in the county of Gloucester and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Boot-Crimping Machine; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front elevation of the machine, showing the "former" in an elevated position with the "follower" in dotted lines between one of the jaws of the follower. This figure also shows the clamp on the former, for stretching and holding the leather in place on said follower after the clamping operation. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of Fig. 1, showing the parts in the same relative positions.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

The nature of this invention consists in giving elasticity to the "follower", which is interposed between two jaws for the purpose of facilitating the removal of the finished boot front, and so that it will adapt itself to the convex surface of the "former", when said "former" is forcibly brought down upon it, with the latter attached thereto, thereby preventing any uneven strain on the leather, and so that the work will be smoothly crimped when removed from the press; as will be hereinafter described.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand our invention, we will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

In the drawings, A, A', A', A'', represent respectively, the foundation, uprights, and cross brace, of the frame of my boot crimping machine. These parts are made strong and substantial, of either metal or wood.

In the base portion A, is a fixed jaw, B, shown clearly by Fig. 2 of the drawings, with a base strip C, interposed between it, and a movable jaw D, similar in shape and size to jaw B. The inside surface of both jaws are parallel with each other.

E is a shaft furnished with a handle E', which passes through both jaws B, D, and is tapped in a nut a, in jaw B, and has a collar b fixed to it on the outside of jaw D, with this shaft the movable jaw may be

made to approach or recede from the fixed jaw B. Between these two jaws B, D, is the follower G, the top edge of which is grooved as shown, and conforms to the lower male edge of the former H, both of which edges are formed in accordance with the desired shape to be given to the boot front when finished. This follower G, is mounted on springs J, J, which rest on strip C. These springs when relieved, elevate the follower, between the jaws B, D, sufficiently to allow the former H, with the boot front attached to it, to be readily removed from the machine, or from the jaws B, D, and when the former H, is forcibly brought down with the leather on it, the follower receives it at the point shown by the drawings, and gradually adapts itself to the edge of the former, as the pressure is increased, then when the follower reaches the strip C, the leather is in a fit state to receive the final crimping pressure, the leather is then pressed on the sides by setting up the jaw D. The power required by this operation is exerted by means of a lever K, which is pivoted to one upright of the frame, and at its fulcrum it is connected to a forked rod M, having its guide in the cross bar A, of the frame; the lower ends of the forked arm, rest on the former H, which is held in its proper place in the frame by guide strips e, e, nailed to each upright, all as clearly shown in the drawings.

After the boot front has been properly crimped, or stretched, as above described, and before it is removed from its confined state, between the jaws B, D, it is tacked to the former and further confined to it by a clamp to be hereinafter described; when this is done, the jaw D is relieved, when the former will be forced up by the springs under the follower. The former, with the leather attached to it as above described, is then removed from the machine to dry, and another former introduced for a similar operation.

The shaft E, above referred to, passes through a vertical slot in the follower as shown by Fig. 2, so as to allow the follower a free vertical play, between the jaws.

The device for clamping the boot front to the former, consists of two bent plates N, N', with a set screw P, passing through their heads as shown in Fig. 2. The inside surface of N, and the outside surface of N', are

serrated, and between these two jaws the edge of the leather is placed, when the clamp is astride the top of the former; then by turning the screw P, the jaws will firmly
5 grip the leather at the same time draw the leather tight on the former.

The advantage of this device is that it is adjustable to a variety of sizes of leather fronts, and that the leather is gripped, and
10 drawn simultaneously.

Having thus described our invention,

what we claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is,

The follower, G, springs J, J, with adjustable jaws B, D, and former H, when the same are arranged and combined essentially
15 as, and for the purpose set forth.

JOHN S. NOLEN.

CHARLES C. HINCHMAN.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL S. REEVES,

JOHN F. THOMAS.