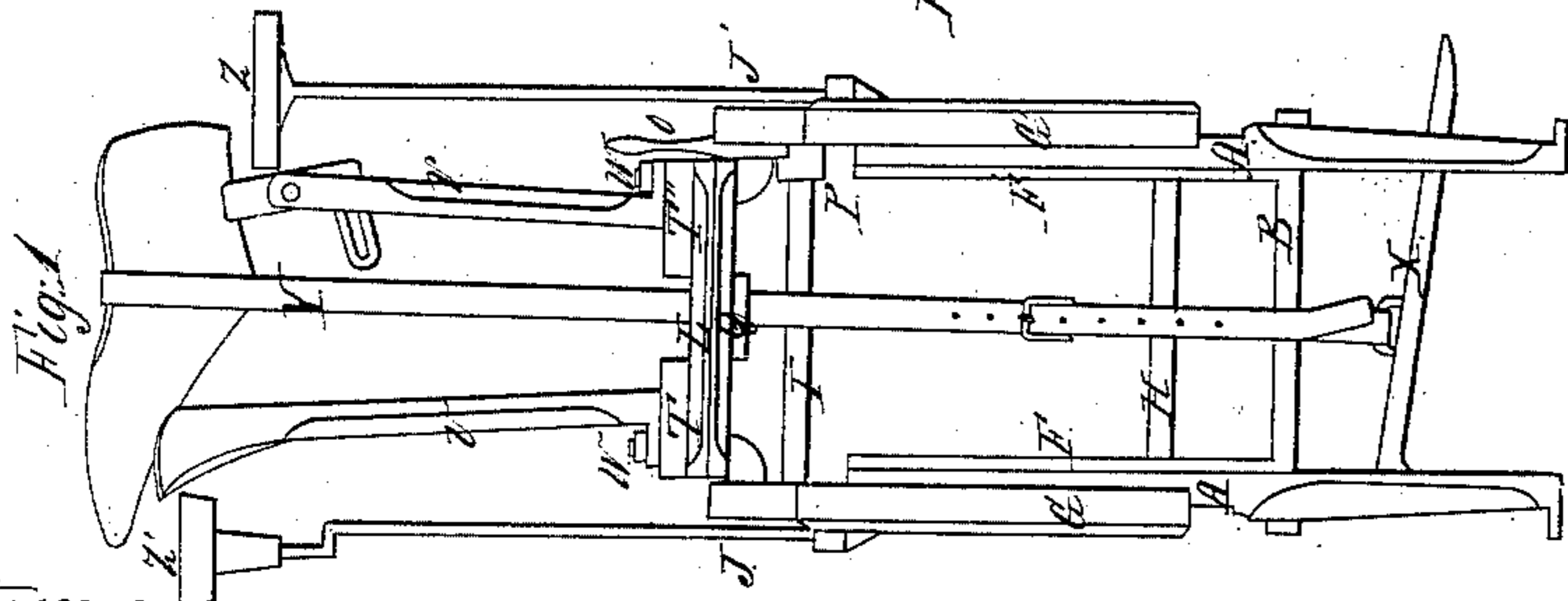
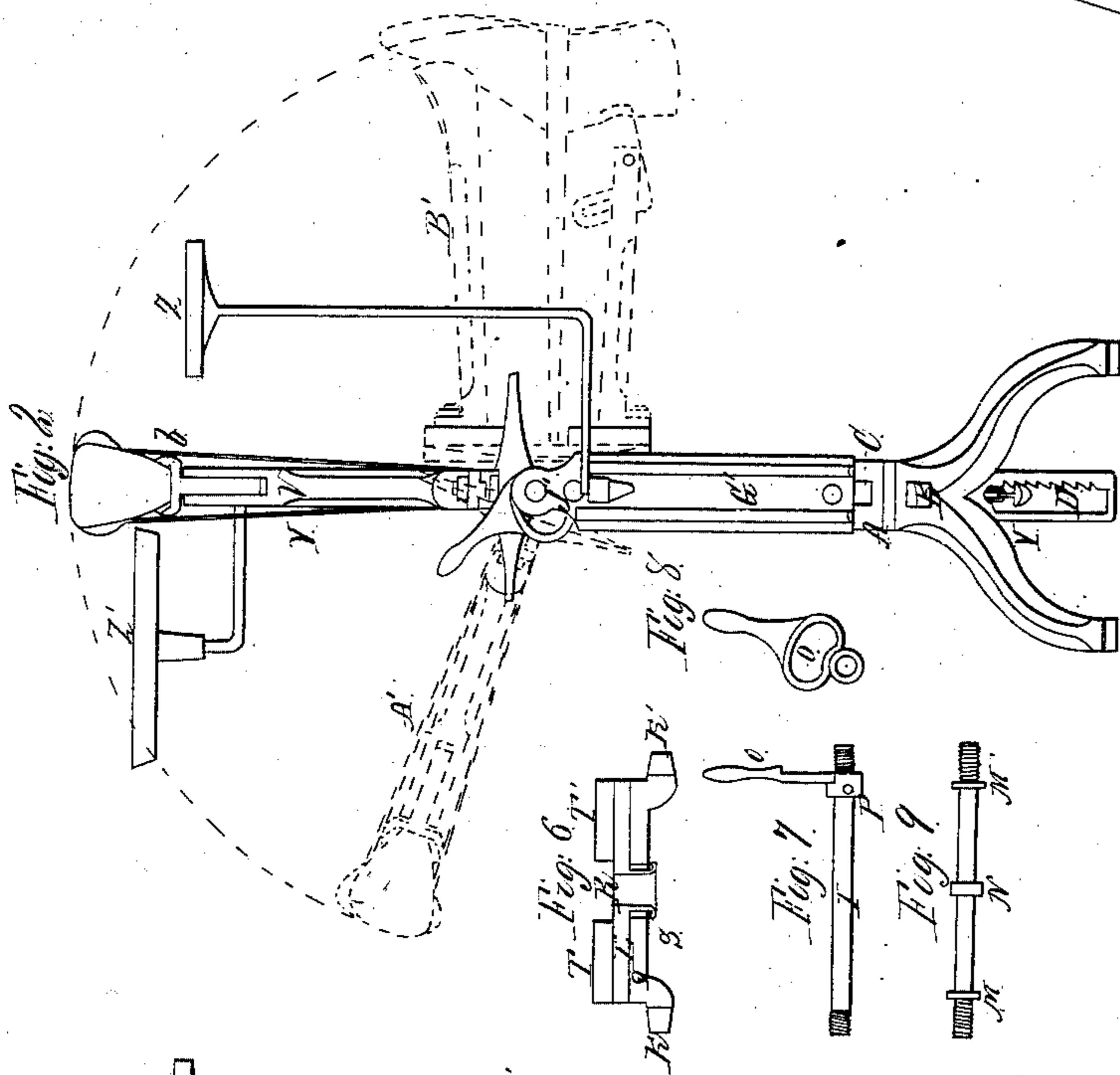
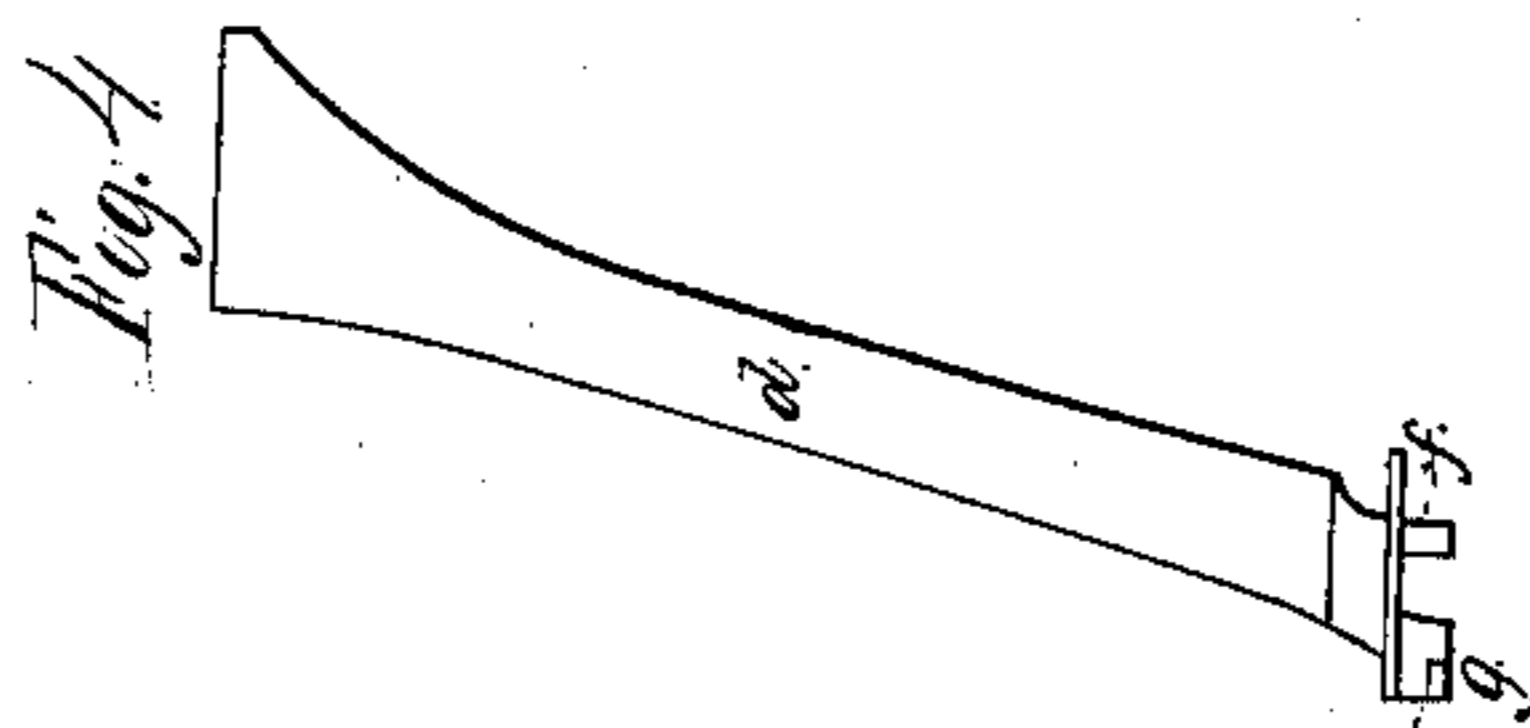
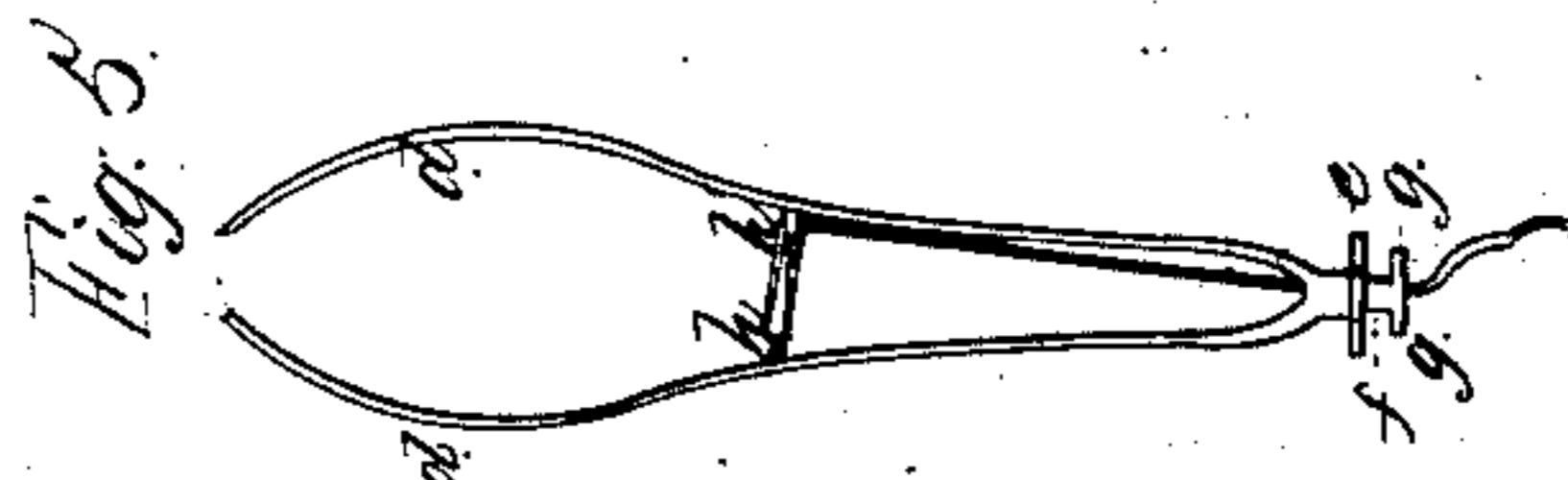
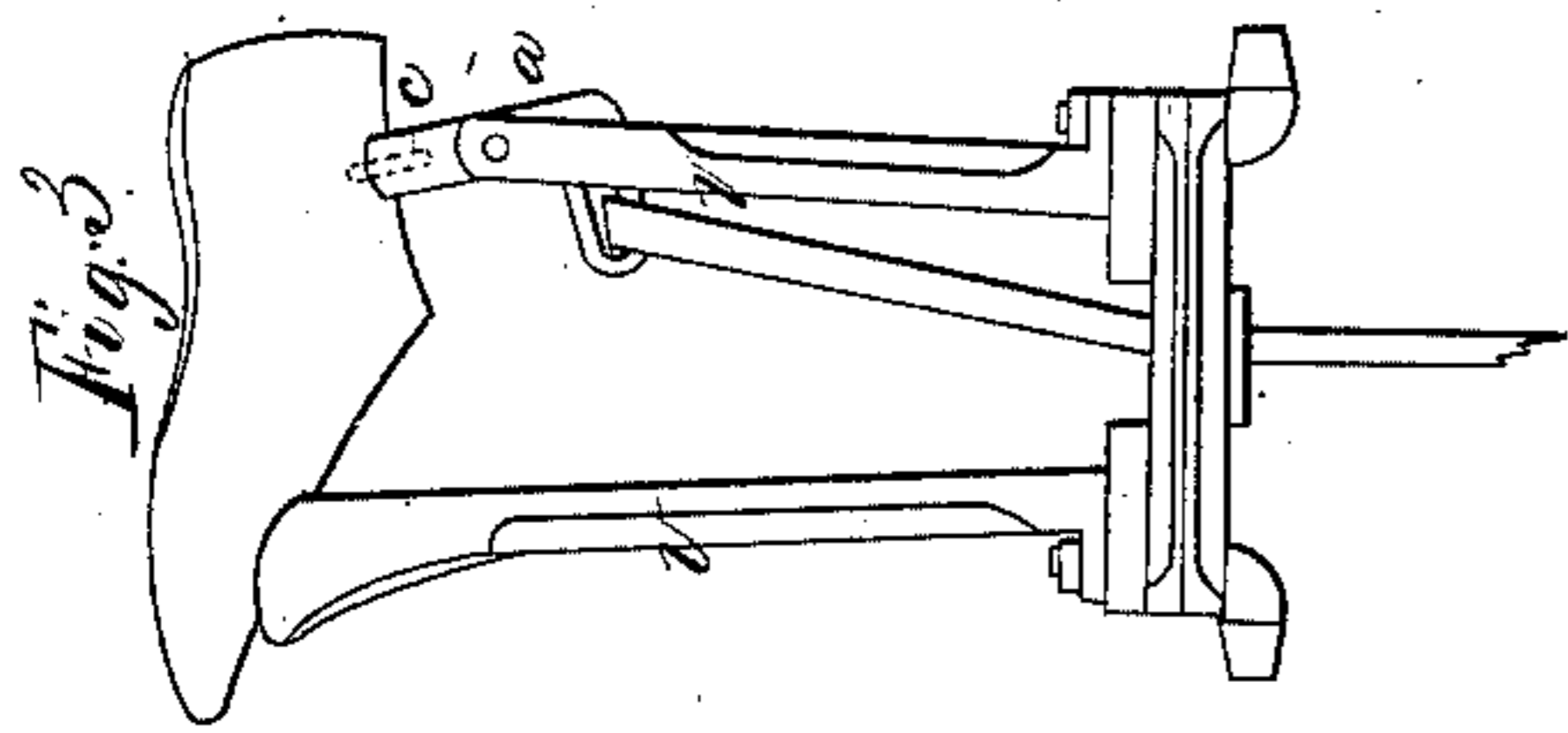


J. Dickinson

Pegging Jack,

N^o 30,620.

Patented Nov. 13, 1860.



Witnesses:
S. J. Loomis
J. F. Single

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN DICKINSON, OF PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

LAST-HOLDER.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 30,620, dated November 13, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN DICKINSON, of Painesville, in the county of Lake and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Last and Clamp Holder; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a front elevation of my said improved last and clamp holder, and Fig. 2 a side elevation; Fig. 3, a front elevation showing the mode of securing the last when the strap is not used over it, Figs. 4 and 5 side and front elevations of the clamp used in connection with my machine, and Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9, details of parts belonging to my said machine (Fig. 6 being a cross section)—the letters of reference indicating similar parts in all the drawings.

The primary feature of my improvements is in the mode employed for securing and tightening the last, or lasted work, on the toe and heel standards in any position desired by the workman, the strain for so tightening said work being regulated quickly and at pleasure, and is entirely within his control either to relax or increase it. This object I obtain by the use of a strap attached to a foot-lever operating in a rack—the tightening of the work, and the position in which it might be held, being accomplished simultaneously.

A secondary feature is the means employed for holding the turn-table arrangement (hereinafter explained) at any desired point by the employment of a bolt provided with reversed screws, and operated by a hand-lever, and used in combination with tapering journals on said turn-table, as will be explained.

My other improvements relate to the employment of a clamp for holding "closing" work and used with the above arrangement of strap, lever, and rack; also the method employed to increase the strain of the jaws of the said clamp to adapt them to the use of the said strap, lever, and rack, and lastly, in the employment of a bent lever, and pin, for obviating the use of the before mentioned strap over the last, and therefore independent of it.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my said invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A, A, Fig. 1, are two upright supports, with branching feet, which sustain the

whole of the upper parts of the machine. The said supports are united and supported by a long bolt, B; both supports are provided with long openings, or slots, C, (Fig. 2) extending nearly to their tops. The right hand support is also provided with a rack, D, (Fig. 2) and the left one with a step, C, (not seen) for the reception of a foot-lever hereinafter mentioned. Guides or shoulders F, and F', are also formed on the insides of the said supports, as shown in the figure. G and G' are two extension plates with turned edges so as to fit and hold over the outsides of the upright supports A, A, before mentioned. The said plates are united and kept together by bolts H and I. The top of each plate is provided with a tapering bearing J, and J' (not seen) which receive the tapering journals K and K', of the lower plate Q, of a turn-table arrangement hereinafter mentioned. The bolts I, and H, are formed with reversed screws on their ends, which fit into corresponding holes in the extension plates G and G'. The lower bolt, H, is provided with shoulders M, and M, (Fig. 9) and in the middle with a raised part, N,—the upper bolt, I, has a short lever, O, (Fig. 8) attached to its right hand end, and secured thereto by a pin P. The upper plate, L, is part of a turn table arrangement, shown in Fig. 6, the figure being a cross section thereof. The lower plate, Q, is perforated through its center to admit the neck, R, of the upper plate. The lower part of the said neck is turned out so that when both plates are put together a ring, S, can be sprung in the groove formed by the closing of the said plates, and thus kept together, so that they will freely turn. The under part of said plate, Q, is provided with tapering journals K and K', and the said upper plate with blocks, T, and T', in which are dovetailed grooves (seen in Fig. 2) for the reception of the tongues of the toe and heel standards, U, and V, in which they are secured by the bolts, W, and W'.

X is a foot-lever supported at E (Fig. 1) and operating in the rack frame D (Fig. 2).

Y is a leather strap and buckle for securing the last on the toe and heel standards, and for other purposes hereinafter mentioned—said strap is secured to the foot-lever X, as shown.

Z and Z' is a handy tool bench and peg tray supported on long arms inserted in

sockets formed on the upright supports A and A, and turning in any direction the workman requires.

5 *a*, Fig. 3, is a short angle-lever, constructed as shown, pivoted in the heel standard V. The upper part is furnished with a rest *b* (Fig. 2) through the center of which is inserted a pin *c*.

10 The clamp used in connection with my above described machine is constructed with a pair of jaws, *d*, and *d*, united on a short base, *e*, on which is cast the tongue and projections *f*, and *g*; about midway up the inside of said jaws are staples *h*, and *h'*. To 15 the staple *h'* is secured a strap *i*, which is passed through loop *h*, and back again through loop *h'*, making what is usually termed a "double turn." The said strap is then passed down through a hole in the base, 20 *e*, and secured, when in use, to the foot-lever of the machine.

The mode of operating my above described machine is as follows: After the work is "lasted" it is secured to the toe and 25 heel standards by passing it under the strap (it being loosened for the purpose). The last is then tightened on the standards by the tension of the strap actuated by pressing the lever with the foot, and retained by catching 30 it into one of the notches of the rack. The work is now ready for the manipulations of the workman, who is supposed to be standing, and the side of the boot or shoe fronting him, the machine being previously secured 35 to the floor by screws through the feet. As the workman proceeds he can revolve the work horizontally, advance or recede it, in any required position during the operation of pegging or sewing, the plates of the turn- 40 table being respectively retained in position by the strap and foot lever Y, and X, and hand lever O, the tightening of said plates being just so much as will enable the workman to make said movements easily and at 45 the same time to hold them securely. A' and B' (Fig. 2) shows some of the positions of the work as referred to.

In some cases it might be desirable not to

have the strap pass over the work. Provision is therefore made by using the bent 50 lever arrangement, by which the same tightening or straining power of the strap is preserved without interfering with the operations of the other parts.

For "closing" work the clamp can readily 55 be secured to the "upper" plate (one or both standards being removed for the purpose) by means of the bolt W, and the strap attached to the foot-lever. The jaws will then be operated by the same straining ac- 60 tion of the strap, and be subject to the same movements as in the case of pegging or sewing work. It will be observed that the "double turn" of the strap in the loops of the jaws exerts extra force on their hold, 65 than would be obtained from a mere single turn.

The upper structure of the machine can be raised or lowered, to accommodate the work- 70 man in sitting or standing, by loosening the bolt H and again screwing it tight, observing that the length of the strap is to be adjusted accordingly.

The tool bench and peg tray is more es- 75 pecially of use in "pegged" work, and being placed on long arms at an elevation with the work, and capable of being turned closely alongside it will materially assist in the despatch of the work.

Having explained the nature, construc- 80 tion, and operation of my said improvements, what I claim therein as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The mode of securing immovable, or nearly so, the turn-table in any position of 85 its vertical axes by means of the bolt I, provided with reversed screws on its ends, and operating in combination with the tapering journals of the lower plate Q of said turn- 90 table, as described and for the purpose stated.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Witnesses:

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