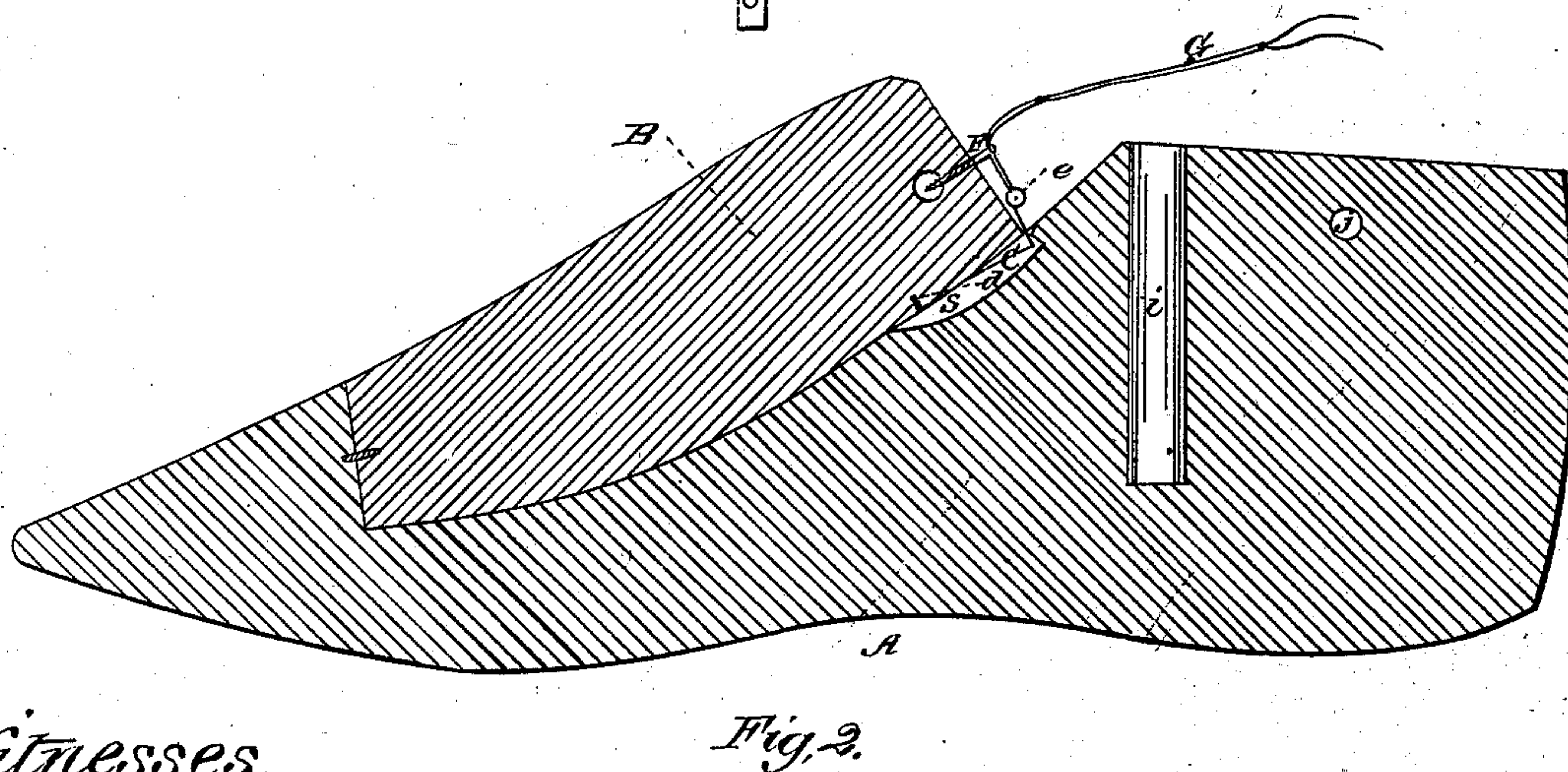
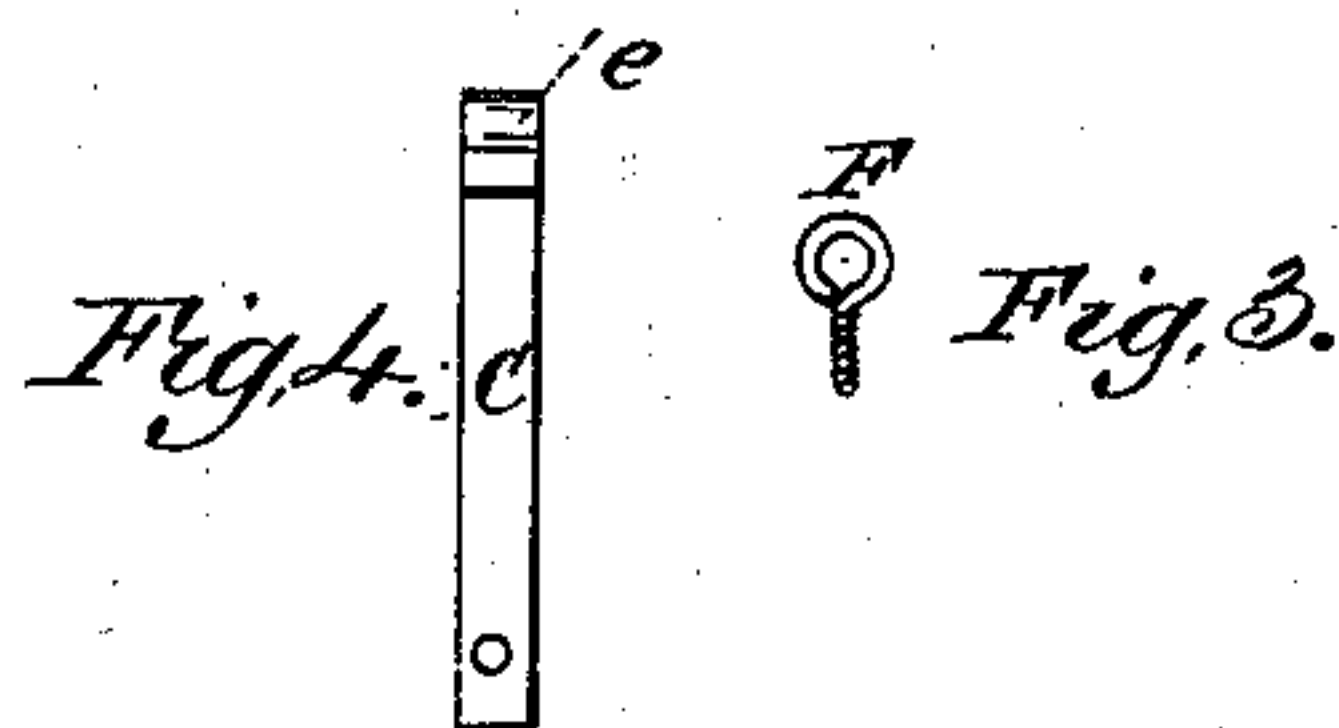
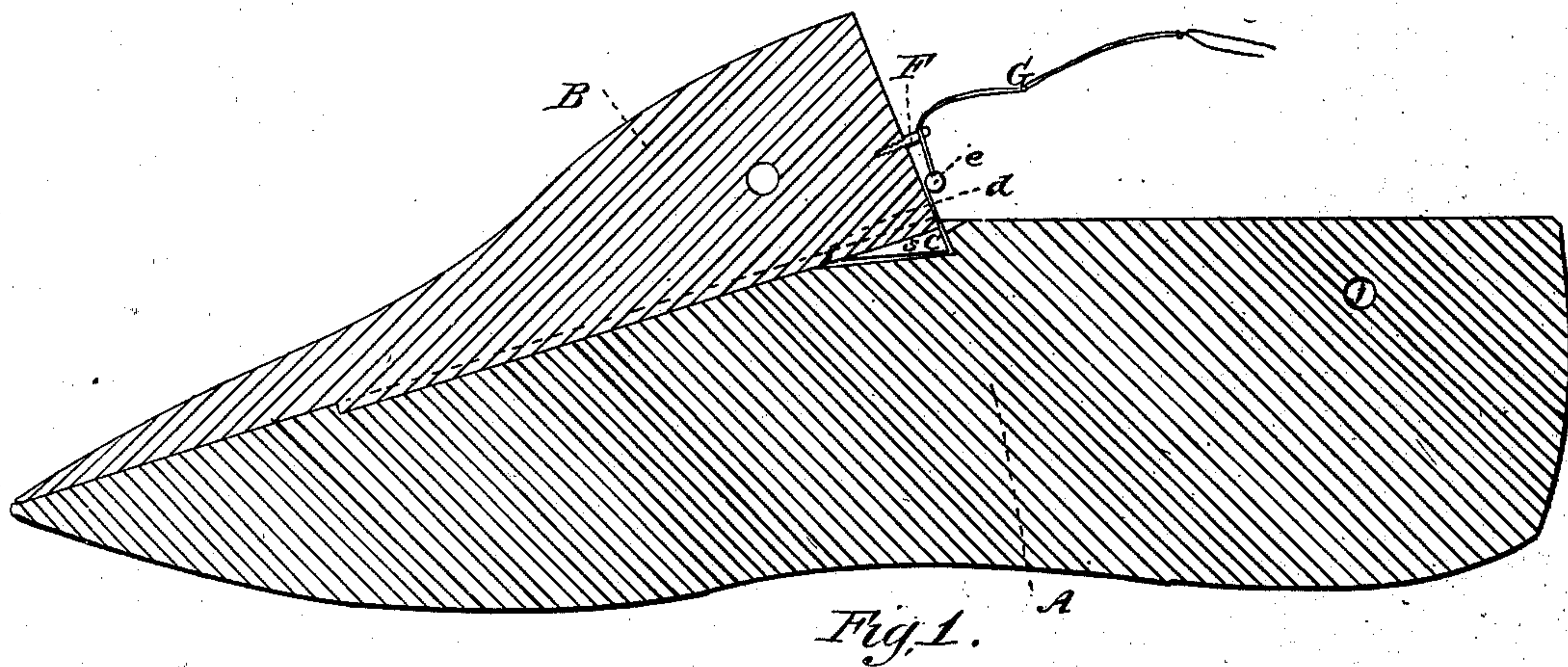


P Jackson
Shoe Last

N^o 19,275

Patented Aug. 8, 1865.



Witnesses.

A. Ames
Geo R. Clarke.

Inventor.

Pickman Jackson.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PICKMORE JACKSON, OF SAUGUS, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LASTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 49,275, dated August 8, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PICKMORE JACKSON, of Saugus, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lasts; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are longitudinal central sections through lasts provided with different kinds of blocks. Fig. 3 is a plan of the eye or staple through which the withdrawing-string is passed, and Fig. 4 is a plan of the spring-fastener.

Like parts are indicated by the same letters in all the drawings.

The nature of my invention consists, first, in the employment of a spring-fastener applied to the base and back of a last-block, so as to spring into a mortise in the last when the block is fully pushed in, whereby the block is effectually prevented from slipping back in the operations of making the shoe; and, second, in connecting with the free end of the spring-fastener a string and passing it through an eye or staple in the back of the block, above the fastener, to facilitate the withdrawal of the block from the last while they are both in the shoe, a continuous tension on the said string in the same direction operating first to raise the fastener from the mortise and then withdraw the block.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will now proceed to describe the construction and operation of the same.

In Figs. 1 and 2, A represents the last, and B the wooden block, constructed substantially like the lasts and blocks in general use, *j* being the last-hook hole, and *i*, Fig. 2 the hole for the reception of the heel-pin of a head-block or last-holder.

B in Fig. 1 represents what is called a "grooved block," the center of the base being provided, as shown by the dotted line, with a longitudinal dovetail tenon, which slides in a corresponding mortise in the last, whereby the block is prevented from moving laterally;

and B in Fig. 2 represents another style of block, or what is known as the "sawed" block, the front end of which is provided with a dowel-pin, *h*, which enters a hole in the last to keep the toe end of the block from moving sidewise. Both kinds of blocks are now in general use, though the first is considered the better. My improvement applies equally well to either.

To give a uniform fullness to boots and shoes and insure a perfect fit on the wearer's foot, it is of the utmost importance that the block should always be forced in the same distance and effectually prevented from slipping or starting back (as it often does with the blocks in general use) during the operation of lasting or tacking the upper to the sole on the last. Again, after the shoe has been lasted it is very important that the block should not start back during the subsequent operations of finishing, as in that case the upper stock is liable to wrinkle and be greatly injured before the work has been completed. It is also very important that the fastener should be so constructed as to be inserted and withdrawn with the least possible loss of time. And all of these advantages, I think, are effectually secured by my improvements.

C is a flat spring, the size and shape of which are clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, the free end being bent so as to form a loop, *e*, while the opposite end is provided with a hole for the reception of the screw *d*, by means of which it is made fast to the under side of the block, as represented in Figs. 1 and 2.

S is a mortise in the center of the top of the last for the reception of the spring C.

F is an eye or staple screwed or driven into the center of the back end of the block, and G is a string fastened in the loop *e*, and passing thence through the eye F, as clearly represented in Figs. 1 and 2. The block is inserted into the boot or shoe in the same manner as though there were no fastener attached, and when it reaches the proper relative position, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the spring C snaps into the mortise S, and, resting against the upper end of the same, effectually prevents the block from ever jarring or sliding back.

The operation of withdrawing the block from

a boot or shoe has been sufficiently described above in setting forth the nature of my invention.

My last-block fastener is very simple, cheap, and durable, can be readily applied to any last in general use, and constitutes, I think, a very great improvement in the art.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The spring-fastener C, applied to the base

and back of a last-block, and operating in combination with the mortise S, substantially as set forth, and for the purpose described.

2. The string G and eye or staple F, or their equivalents, in combination with the spring C, substantially as and for the purpose described.

PICKMORE JACKSON.

Witnesses:

N. AMES,

GEO. R. CLARKE.