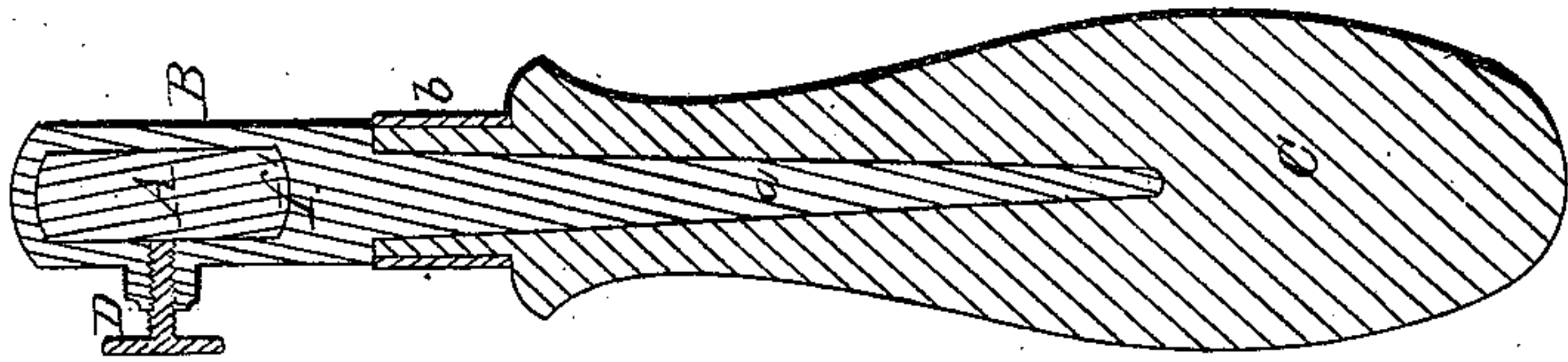
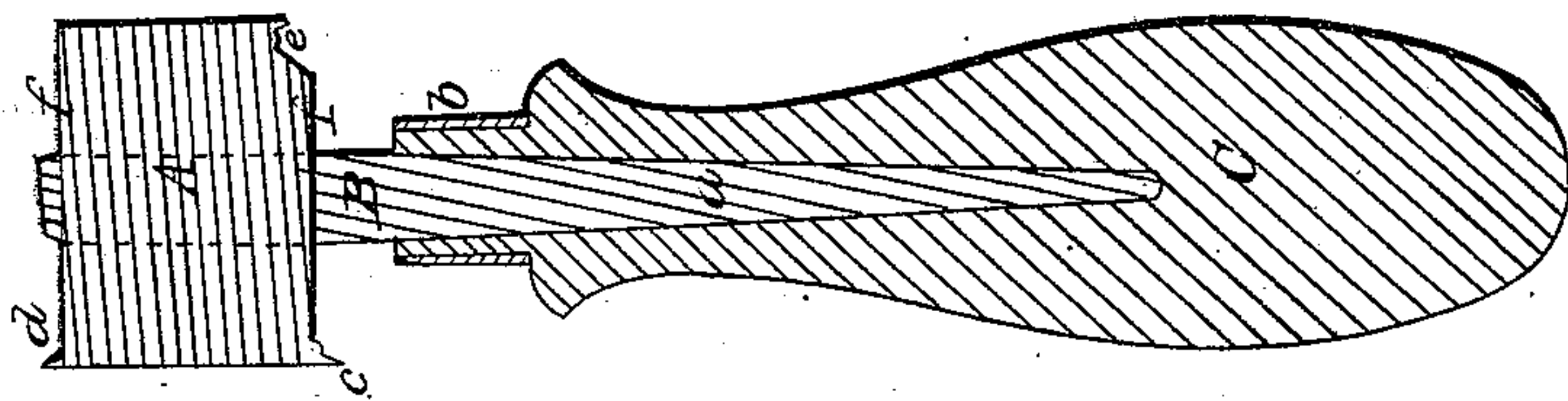


*F. M. Schmitt,*  
*Shoemakers' Tool,*  
*No 60,563,* *Patented Dec. 18, 1866.*

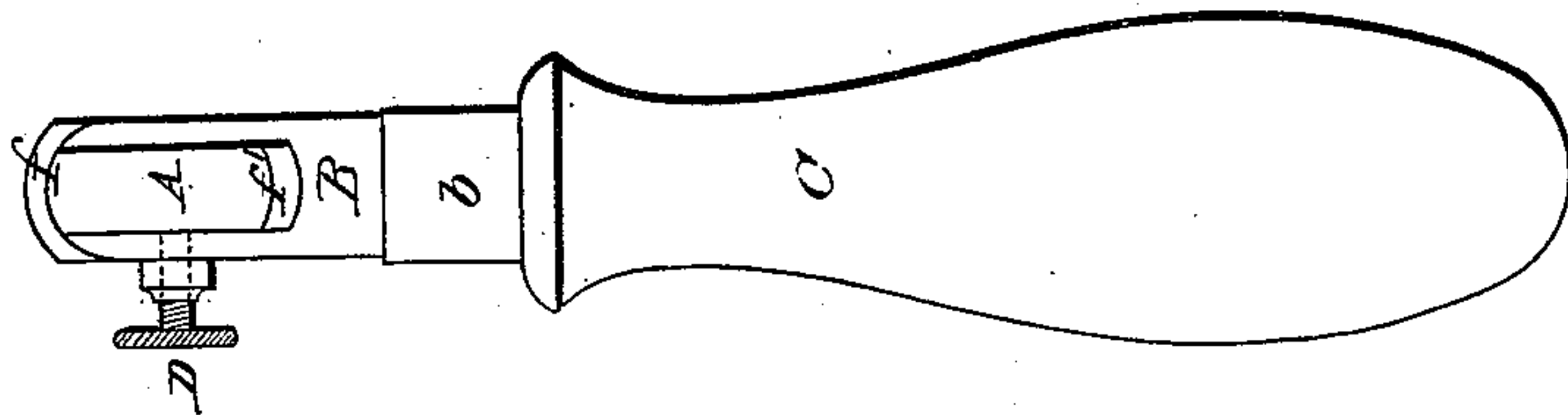
*Fig. 4.*



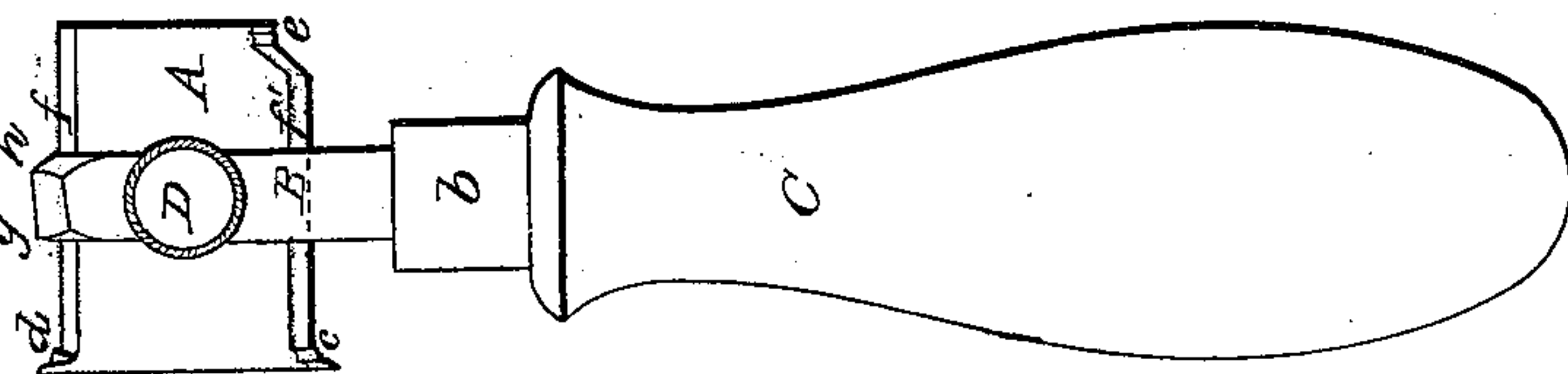
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 1.*



*Witnesses.*

*Reported*  
*Samuel W. Piper.*

*Inventor.*  
*Frans M. Schmitt.*  
*by his attorney*  
*R. W. Whaley*

# United States Patent Office.

## IMPROVED SOLE-EDGE FINISHING TOOL.

FRANZ M. SCHMITT, OF JAMAICA PLAINS, MASSACHUSETTS.

*Letters Patent No. 60,563, dated December 18, 1866.*

*The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.*

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

Be it known that I, FRANZ M. SCHMITT, of Jamaica Plains, in the county of Norfolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful or Improved Sole-Edge Finishing Tool; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; and

Figure 2 an edge view of it.

Figure 3, a section of it taken longitudinally through the adjustable finishing block.

Figure 4 is a section of it taken transversely of such finishing block.

In the said drawings, A denotes a block of metal formed with polishing edges,  $f f'$ , and finishing projections,  $c d$ , or the same and one or more recesses,  $e$ , like those of ordinary edge-polishers. The said block A is inserted in and so as to be capable of sliding longitudinally within a carrier, B, which, where its upper end projects beyond the block, is bevelled, as shown at  $g$  and  $h$ . A clamp-screw, D, screws into the carrier and against the side of the block A, and serves to fix such block in position in the said carrier, viz, when any one of its finishers,  $c d e$ , is arranged at the proper distance from either part,  $g h$ . A shank,  $a$ , projects from the carrier B into a handle, C, which has a ferrule,  $b$ , fixed upon its upper part in order to prevent it from being split. The drawings represent the projection  $d$  and that portion of the edge  $f$  which is between it and the part,  $g$ , to be in position to constitute with such part,  $g$ , an edge-finishing tool. The distance of the part  $d$  from the part  $g$  may be varied by loosening the screw D, and subsequently moving the block A within the carrier B, so as to adjust the part  $d$  to the required distance from the part  $g$ , after which the clamp-screw should be turned up against the block. By withdrawing the block from the carrier, reversing the former and re-inserting it within the carrier, the finisher  $c$  and the edge  $f'$  may be used with either of the parts  $g h$ , and be fixed at such distance therefrom as the thickness of the sole or heel-edge may require. The mode of using the part  $e$  will readily be understood by shoemakers. Thus we have combined with one handle what is equivalent to several sole-edge finishers as ordinarily made. Instead of arranging the clamp-screw so as to operate against the side of the adjustable block, I have contemplated placing it within the handle, and so as to act against a saddle or piece of metal to rest against the lower edge of the block, the same being in order to crowd the block close up to the upper edge of the socket or passage in which it is placed, and thereby there make a close joint, such as will prevent any particles or portions of leather from becoming caught between the edge  $f$  and the top of the said passage. My said edge-finishing tool thus becomes what may be termed a "universal finisher," or one which can be readily adapted to the finishing of a sole-edge of any ordinary thickness. Consequently it dispenses with the employment of the series of sole-edge finishing tools as commonly constructed, each of which has its separate handle, and is adapted to one particular thickness of sole.

I am aware of the invention described in Edom Campbell's and William D. Crooker's application for a patent filed February 9th, 1857, and subsequently rejected. Therefore I do not claim the same as my invention.

My sole-edge finishing tool differs from that of the said Campbell & Crooker in an important particular, productive of a new effect or advantage; that is to say, they make use of a cylindrical pin with a flange at either or each of its ends. But in carrying out my invention or improvement I make use of a block, not cylindrical, but having two opposite plane sides, and two curved sides or polishing edges,  $f f'$ , which enables me to employ different formed flanges,  $c d$ , and one or more recesses,  $e$ , in the two opposite curved faces,  $f f'$ , all which cannot be done with the cylindrical pin. Furthermore, the opposite flat faces of my block, A, operate to prevent the block from working loose and revolving in the carrier, as a cylindrical pin would be liable to during use of the tool.

What, therefore, I claim as my invention or improvement in the adjustable sole-edge finishing tool described, is the block A provided with opposite flat faces and polishing surfaces, and separate projections,  $c d$ , or the same and one or more notches,  $e$ , all substantially as explained.

FRANZ MARTIN SCHMITT.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,

GEORGE ANDREWS.