

H. Wright. Boot-Crimp.

N^o 73483

Patented Jan. 21, 1868.

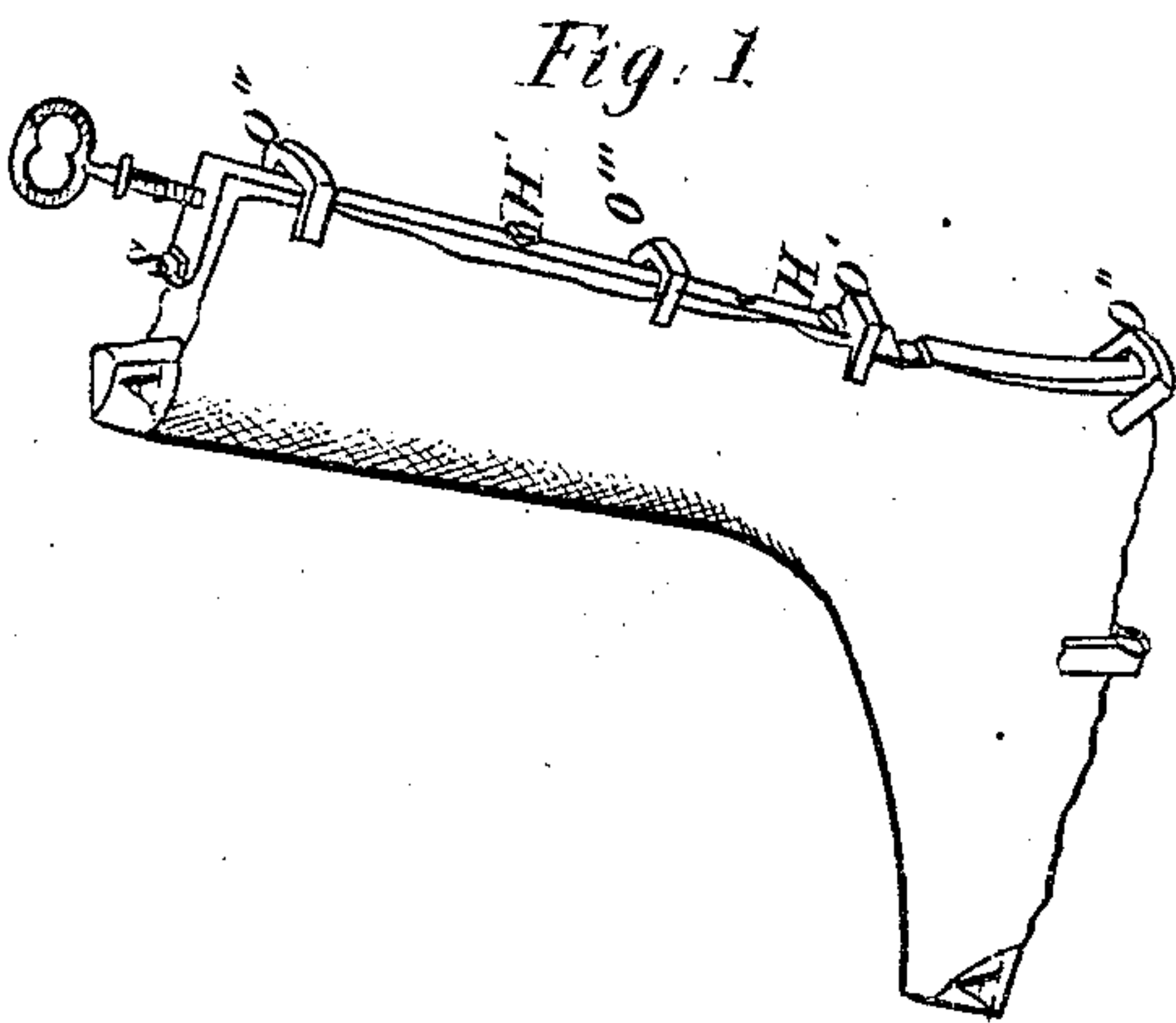
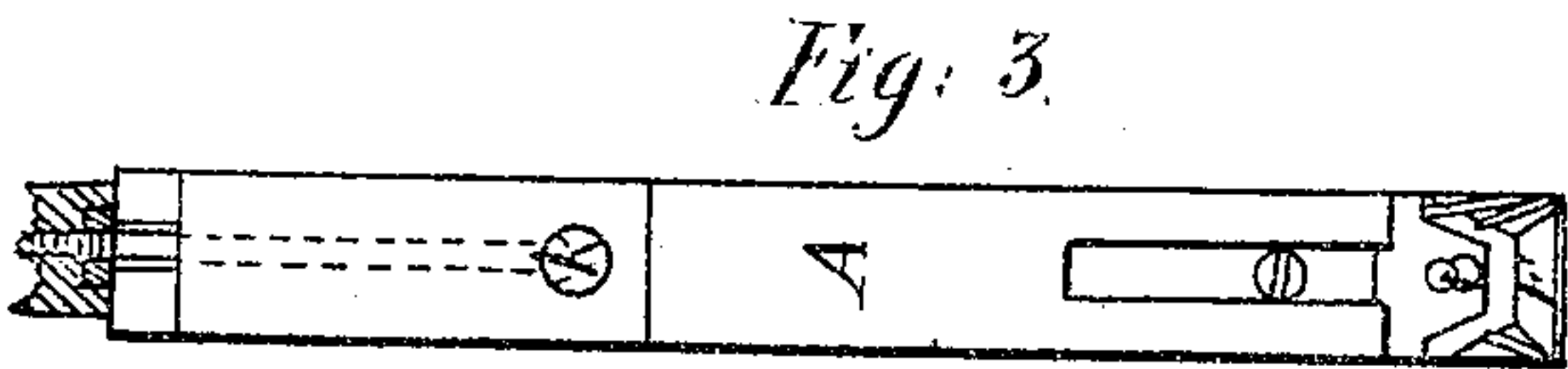
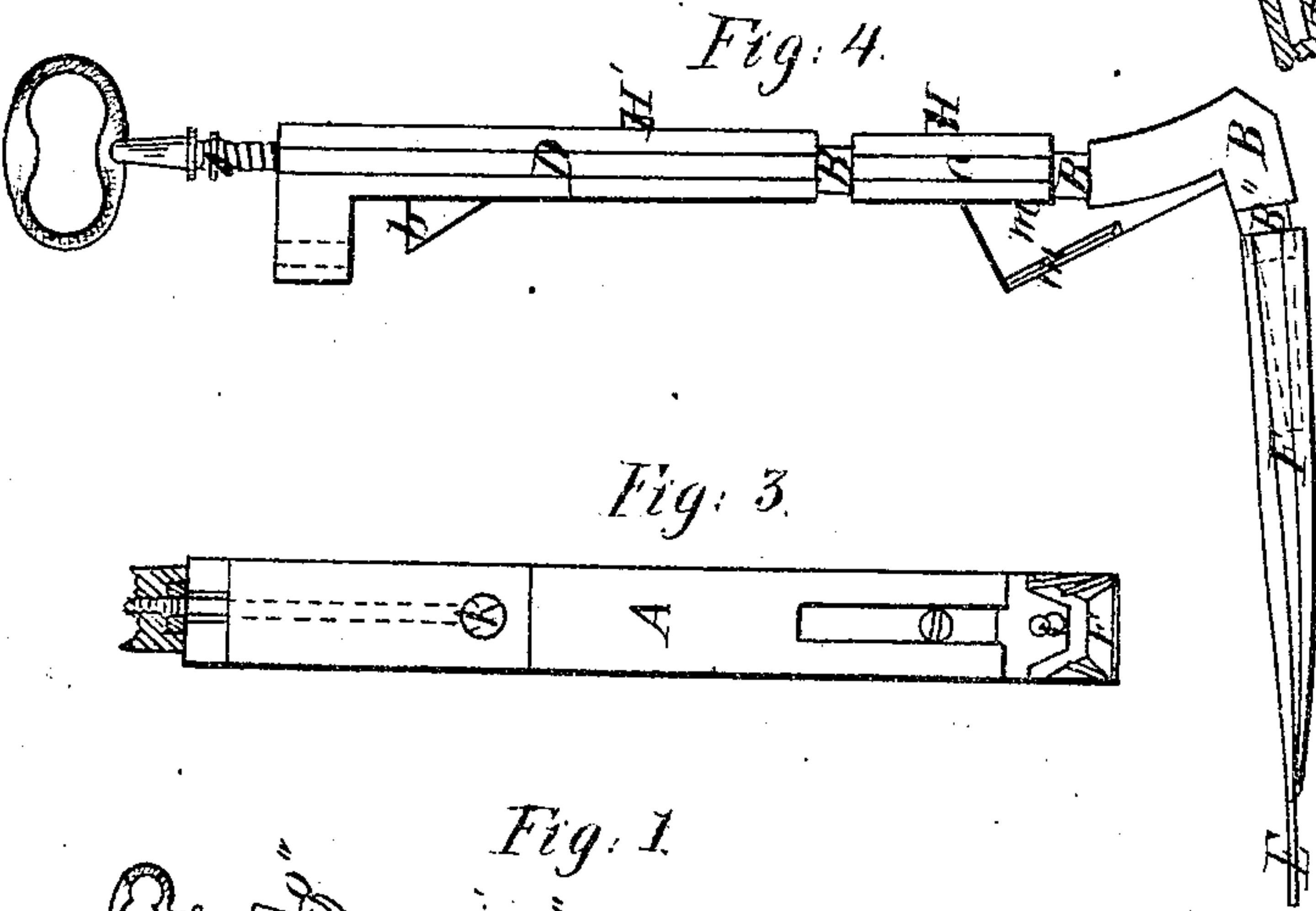
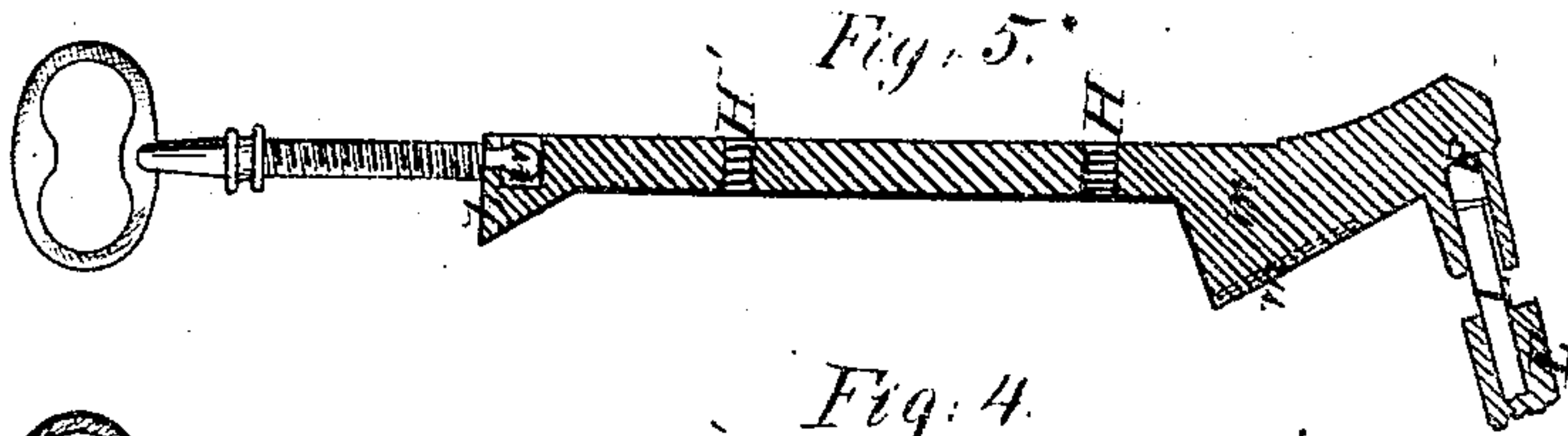
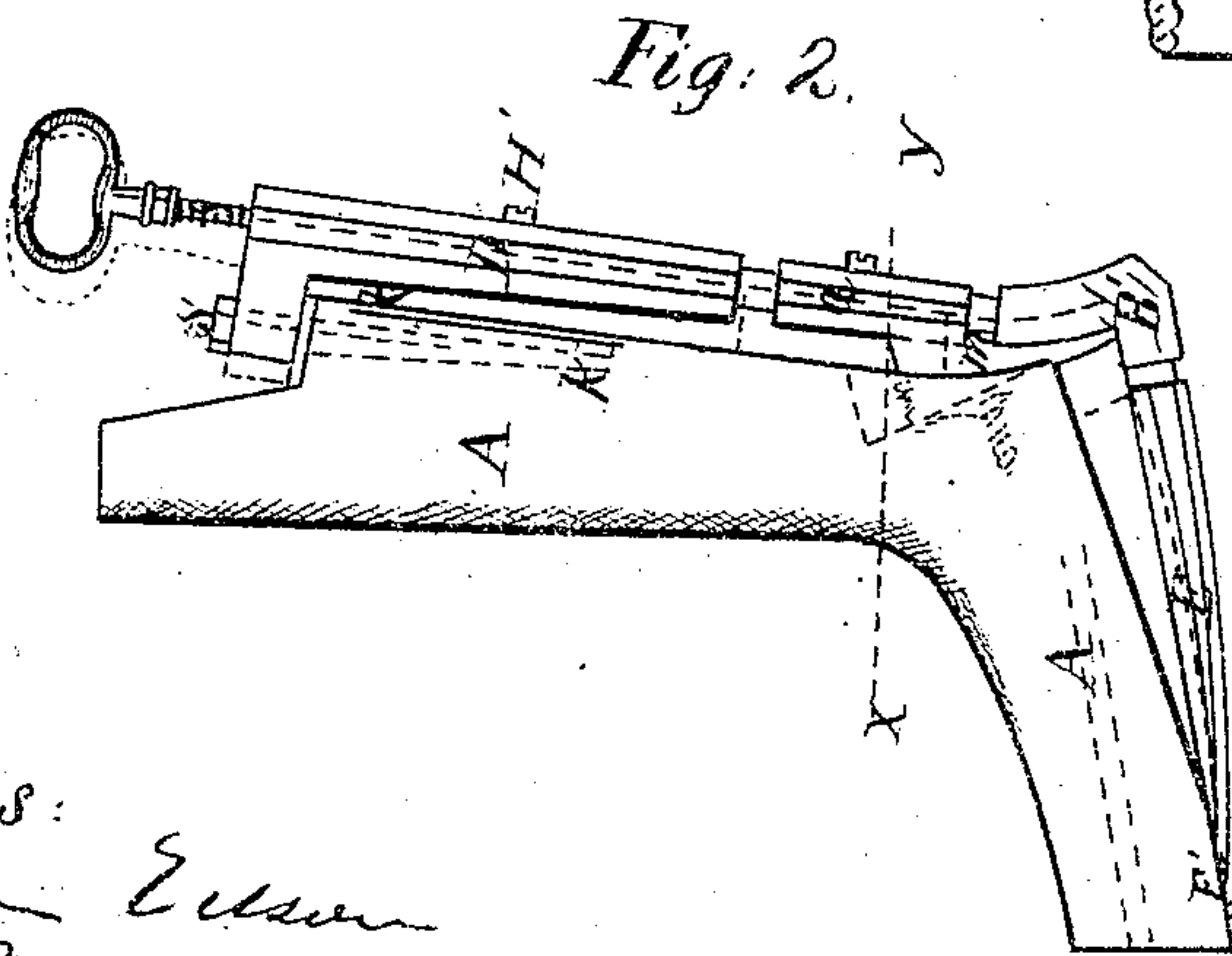
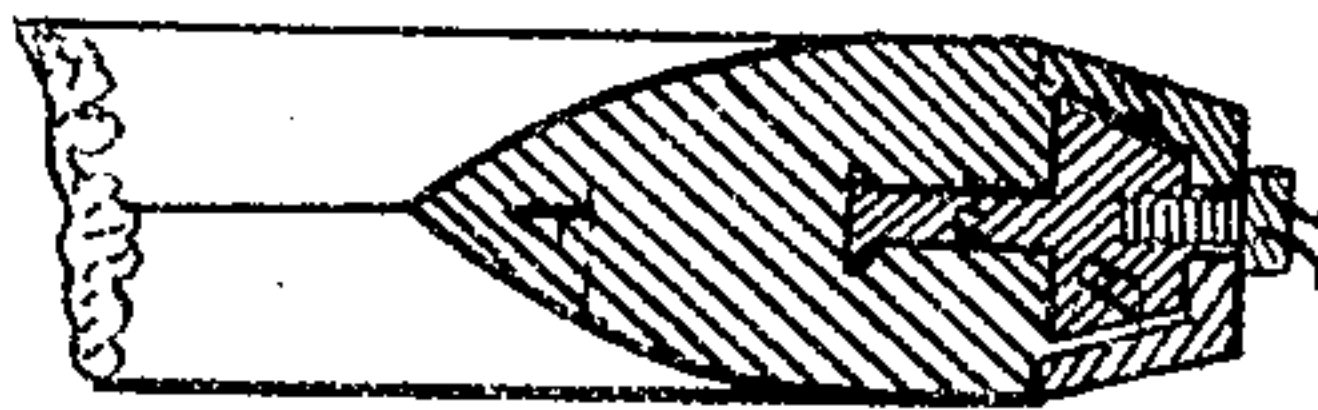


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
William Eason
Frank C. Parker

Inventor:
Henry Wright.

United States Patent Office.

HENRY WRIGHT, OF SACO, ASSIGNOR TO JAMES R. CLARK, OF BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

Letters Patent No. 73,483, dated January 21, 1868.

IMPROVED BOOT-CRIMP.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, HENRY WRIGHT, of Saco, in the county of York, and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boot-Crimps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in certain improvements in the construction and arrangement of the details of a boot-crimp, said improvements being of such nature as not to admit of being briefly set forth.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my boot-crimp in working condition.

Figure 2 is an elevation of the crimp.

Figure 3 is an elevation, with the "stretcher" removed.

Figure 4 represents the stretching-device.

Figure 5 is a section of the lever.

Figure 6 is a section through the line *x y*, fig. 2.

A, figs. 1, 2, 3, and 6, is the "form," such as is used by all boot-makers, made of suitable material, and of such dimensions as is desirable. To this form is attached the incline-bar B, figs. 4, 5, and 6, made of suitable metal, having the inclined planes *b m* cast thereon. To this bar is attached a straining-bar, D, which encloses the bar B on three sides, and is held to B by the screw H', figs. 1, 4, and 5. Said screw H' works in a slot in D, as shown in fig. 1, so that the incline-bar B may have a longitudinal motion with the straining-bar D. *a*, figs. 4 and 2, represents a short straining-bar, attached to incline-bar B by the screw H, in the same manner that the bar D is attached. B', figs. 2, 4, and 5, represents an enlarged part of the incline-bar B, and forms what may be called the head of the crimp. The socket R, fig. 5, receives a dowel, L, which is permanently attached to the lower straining-bar E. The straining-bar E terminates in a thin flexible metallic strip, E', which, being made fast to the form A, serves as a flexible and yet quite rigid connection. S, figs. 1 and 2, is a bolt passing through a projection on the straining-bar D, and downward into the form A, to which its lower end is attached by means of the screw K, as shown in fig. 2. The upper end of the rod S is provided with a nut, so that the straining-bar D cannot move up or down, but may swing out from the form, as shown in fig. 2. The incline-bar B has permanently attached to it two inclines, B and M, which work in corresponding inclined sockets made in the form A. The lower incline, M, is provided with a dove-tail, *m'*, figs. 4 and 5. This dove-tail serves to keep the lower end of the incline-bar in position. J, figs. 2, 4, and 5, is a thumb-screw which works through the straining-bar D, and is attached to the incline-bar B by a swivel, *w*, fig. 5. This thumb-screw serves to move the incline-bar B, and by it all the straining-parts of the crimp. O O, &c., are small dogs, used for attaching the vamp to the crimp. The method of using my crimp is so obvious to those skilled in the art as to require no explanation.

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

1. The combination and arrangement of the screw-bolt S, the straining-bar D, the screw H', and the incline-bar B, all made substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
2. The combination of the dove-tail M', with the incline M, substantially as described and for the purpose set forth.
3. The flexible metallic connection E', in combination with the lower straining-bar E.

HENRY WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM EDSON,
FRANK G. PARKER.