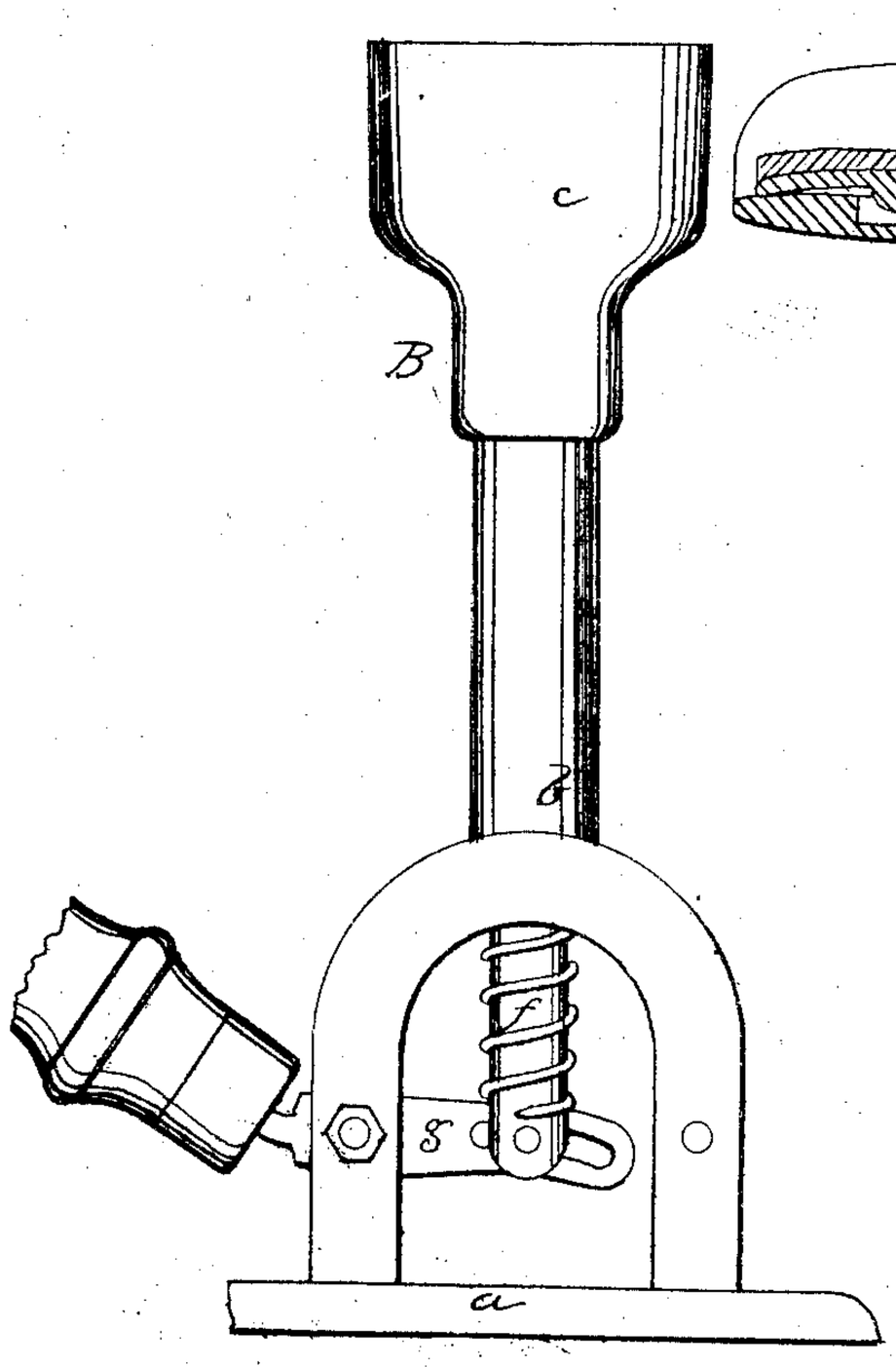
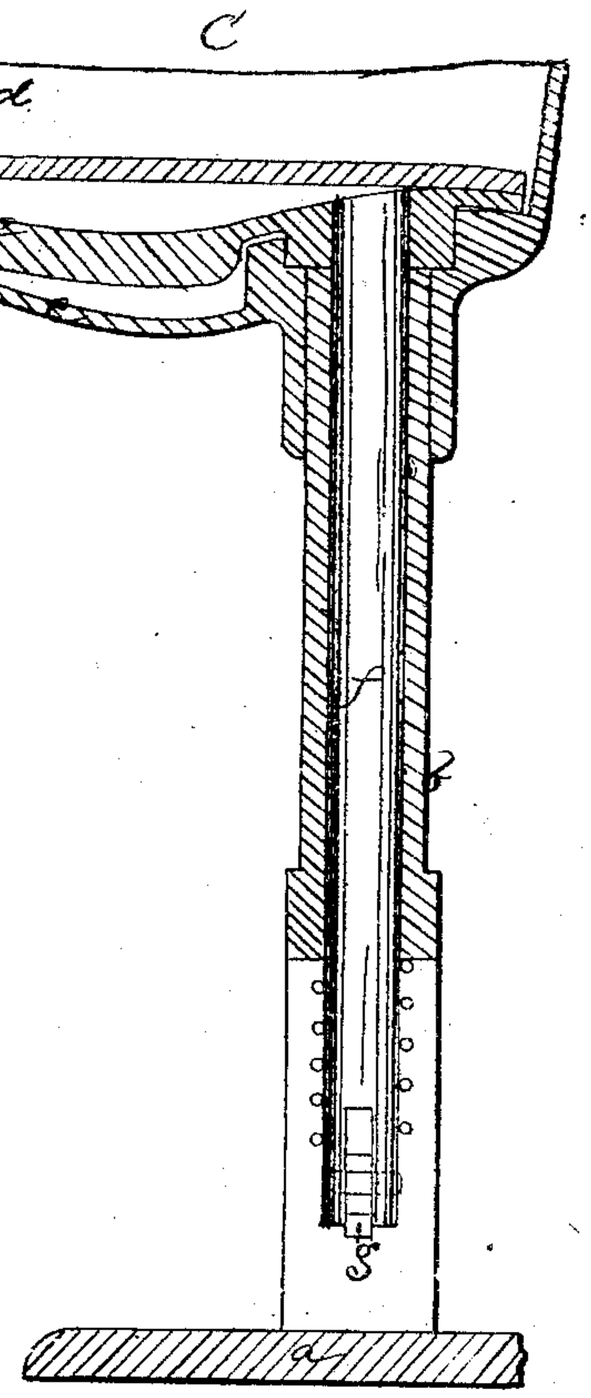
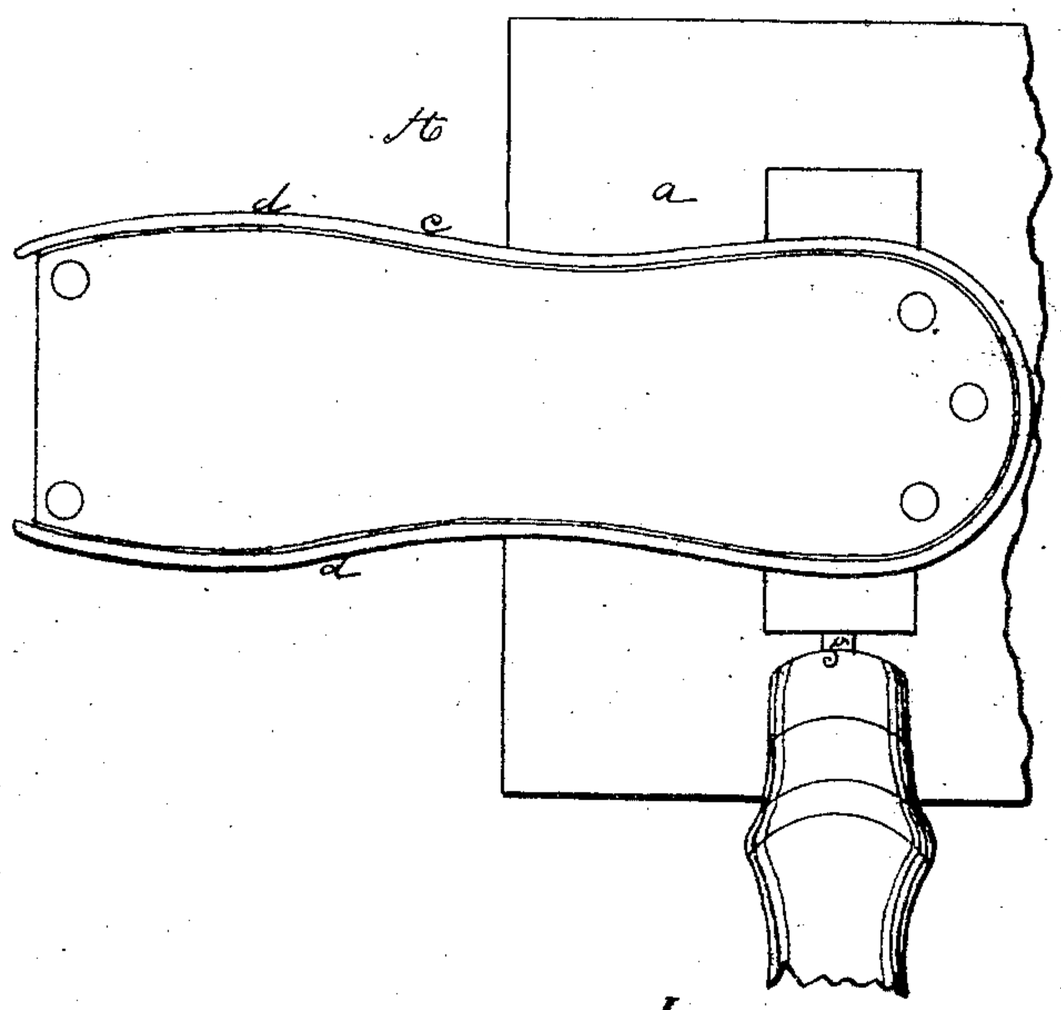
Lucey & Murphy.

Lining Boots & Shoes.

No 76216 Patented Mar. 31, 1868.







Witnesses.

L. B. Kidder.
M. W. Frothingham.

Inventor.

T. Lucey & J. E. Murphy,
by his Attys
Crosby Aletter & Gould

United States Patent Office.

TIMOTHY LUCEY AND JAMES E. MURPHY, OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 76,216, *dated March* 31, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN LINING BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, TIMOTHY LUCEY and JAMES E. MURPHY, both of Salem, in the county of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Applying Linings to Boots and Shoes; and we do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of our invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practise it.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, especially those for women's wear, the linings for covering the inner soles are generally applied by hand, and as the under surface of a lining is covered with cement, it is difficult, in introducing it by hand, to bring its whole surface into proper position with relation to the corresponding surface of the inner sole.

The object of our invention is to substitute (in effecting the introduction and application of the lining) a device for holding the lining at length, and for introducing it into the shoe in such manner as to keep its cement-applied surface clear from the sole until it is brought into position in which the whole surface of the lining is opposite to the surface of the sole to which it is to be attached; and our invention consists, primarily, in a lining-holder or table, combined with a jack or device having a salient end for entering the shoe, this jack having lips or points for supporting the shoe and keeping the cement-applied surface out of contact with the sole, and the lining-carrier having a mechanism for forcing it up into contact with the sole at the proper time.

The drawing represents a machine embodying our invention.

A shows a plan of the same; B, a rear elevation thereof; C, a section on the line *x x*.

a denotes a base, supporting a post or standard, *b*, fixed upon the top of which is a jack, *c*, the heel part of which rests upon the post, leaving the main portion projecting laterally from the post, as seen at C. This jack is made in box-form, or has lips or flanges, *d*, as seen at A, and in the bottom thereof is a plate, *e*, fixed to the end of a rod, *f*, running through the post *b*. The lower end of this rod is connected to a lever, *g*, which may be a hand-lever, as seen at B, or a treadle-lever, to be operated by foot, a suitable spring being applied to hold the plate *e*, normally, at the bottom of the jack. This plate *e* is to hold the lining to be applied; and for the purpose of bringing the lining against the irregular surface of the inner sole, the top of the plate is surfaced with some elastic material, which will yield when the plate is pressed up to the surface of the sole.

The manner of using the machine will be readily understood. The lining is laid upon the elastic bed *i*, and its upper surface is covered with the paste or cement which is to attach it to the inner sole. The shoe, turned bottom side up, is then drawn upon the jack, the sides of the inner sole, adjacent to the toe, resting on the toe-end of the flanges *d*, and the edges of the sole, at the heel of the shoe, upon the flange at the heel-end of the jack. The shoe being thus supported, (the flanges *d* keeping the surface of the lining from contact with the sole while the shoe is being drawn over the jack,) when the shoe is brought to correct position, the plate *e* is raised by lifting the rod *f*, thus carrying the lining against the inner sole, into all parts of the surface of which to be covered by the lining it is brought into contact and adheres. When the upward pressure upon the rod is withdrawn, the spring carries the plate *e* down into the jack, leaving the lining attached to the inner sole by its cement. By these means linings can be very much more rapidly and evenly applied than by hand, thus effecting an important saving, both in time and expense, and making a better shoe.

A second lever may be employed in connection with the lever *g*, such lever being fulcrumed in the side *b'* of the standard or post *b*, and instead of the flanges *d*, the jack may have pins or projections for supporting the shoe, and the construction may be otherwise variously modified without departure from the essence of our invention. The stationary jack-plate may itself have an elastic bed, without the movable plate *e*, the lining being placed on said elastic bed, and the shoe drawn over it; but as care would have to be taken to keep the lining away from the inner sole, in drawing the shoe upon the jack, such arrangement would not be as practical as that shown. Or the plate *e* may be stationary with the flanges *d*, arranged to be drawn down when the shoe is brought into position; but such construction would be less simple than that described.

We claim, in combination with a jack or plate supported at its heel on a post or standard, an elastic or yielding surface for holding a cement-applied lining, to be applied to a shoe, substantielly as set forth.

We also claim combining the lining-plate *e* with the jack *c* and its flanges *d*, or the equivalents thereof, the plate *e* being supported upon a rod, and being raised and lowered substantially as described.

TIMOTHY LUCEY,
JAMES E. MURPHY.

Witnesses:
J. B. CROSBY,
FRANCIS GOULD.