C. LOMAX & H. LINDLEY.
Boot Crimping Machines.

No. 123,492. Patented Feb. 6, 1872.

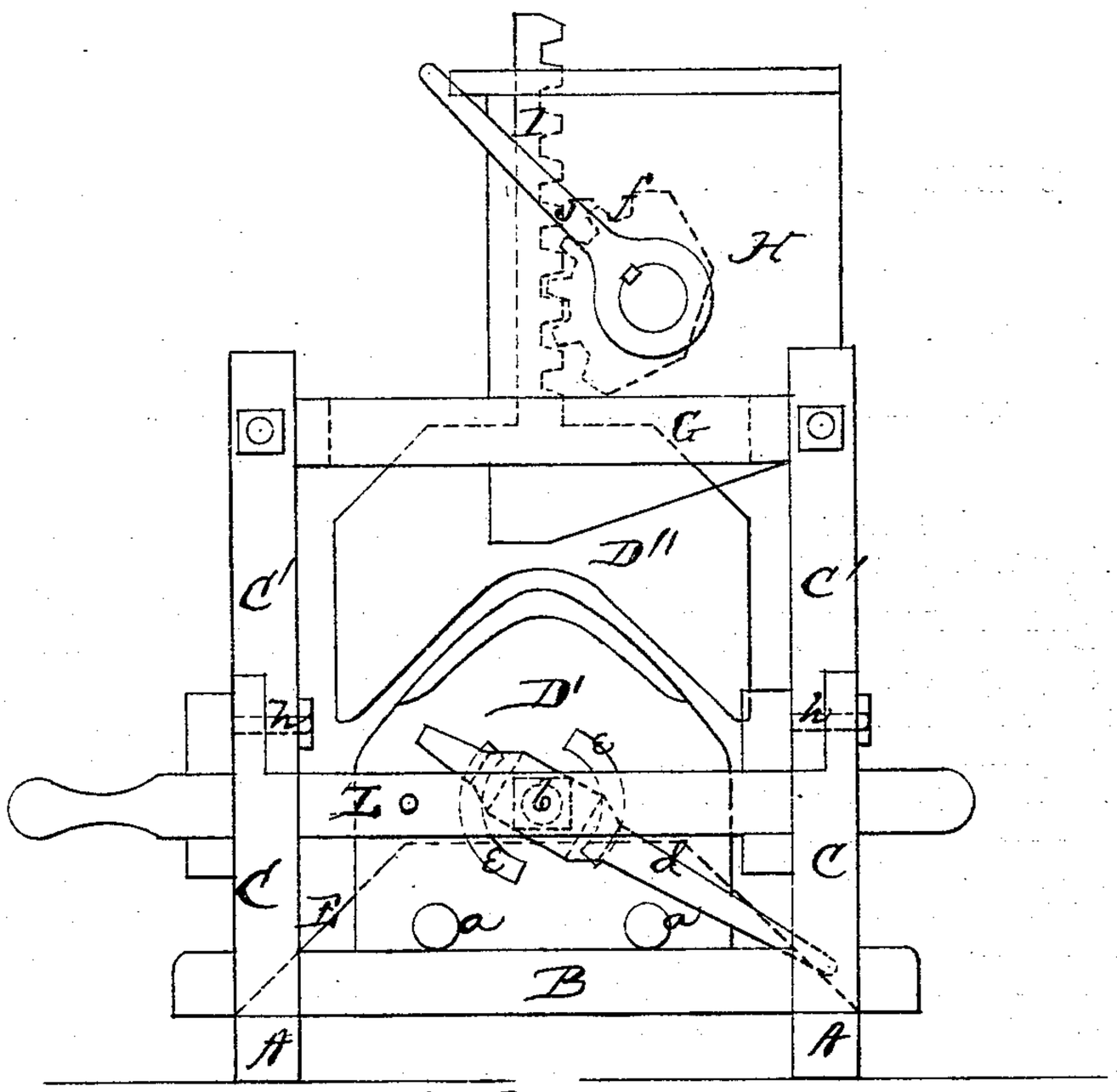
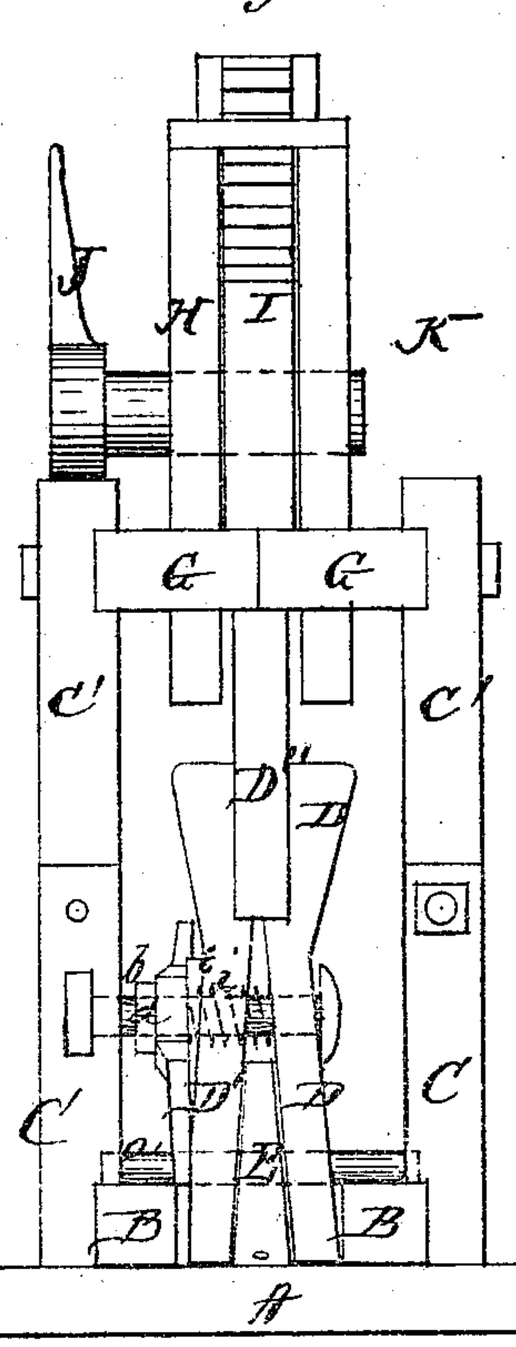


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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123,492

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS LOMAX AND HIRAM LINDLEY, OF PAOLI, INDIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOOT-CRIMPING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 123,492, dated February 6, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CYRUS LOMAX and HIRAM LINDLEY, of Paoli, in the county of Orange and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boot-Crimping Machines; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon which form a part of this specification.

The nature of our invention consists in the construction and arrangement of a "boot-crimper," as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which our invention appertains to make and use the same, we will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view, and Fig. 2 an end view.

The frame of our machine consists of two sills, A A, two sleepers, B B, and four upright posts, C C, arranged as shown. Between the posts are two plates, D D′, which form a clamp; and between said plates is a stationary piece, E, of wood, fastened to the sills A A. The plates D D′ and the piece E have each two holes, through which pass two pins, *a a*. There is also a third hole through the plates D D′ for the passage of a pin, *b*. On the end of this pin is placed a lever, *d*, under which, and on the outside of one of the plates D, are two semicircular wedge-shaped flanges, *e e*, so that by the turning of the lever *d* the plates D D′ will be brought closer together or further apart, as occasion may require. This completes the under part of the machine.

The upper part has four posts, C′ C″, between which are fastened two pieces, G G, of wood, forming a platform with an opening in the center. On the top of this platform stands a box, H, containing a rack, I, and pinion *f*. On one end of the pinion-shaft is a lever, J, and on the other side of the box is a hinged brace, K. To the lower end of the rack I is attached a cast plate, D″, which completes the upper part of the machine.

The lower ends of the upper posts C′ C′ and the upper ends of the lower posts C C are hinged together on one side, and on the other side they are fastened together by pins *h h*, which are attached to a slide, L, that passes through mortises in the lower posts. There are also two springs, *i i*, placed around the pin *b* on the outer sides of the plates D D′, the head of the pin *b* on one side and the lever *d* on the other side holding said springs in their proper places.

The mode of operation is as follows: Place the machine on a table with the lever J to the right. Place the left hand gently on the top of the machine, and with the right hand draw the slide L out, and the upper part of the frame will be unpinned from the lower part. Then turn the upper part to the left, and the brace K will stand with one end on the table, supporting the frame. Before doing this, however, the rack I should be raised so as to lift the plate D′ from between the plates D D′. The boot-front is now placed on the tops of the plates D D′, and the upper frame brought back and fastened on the lower frame. Then raise the lever *d* so that the plate D″ can, with the leather, pass between the plates D D′ by the motion of the lever J. Then unhinge, as before, and take out the boot-front.

By this machine a very great lever-power is obtained.

The thickness of the plate D″, or male die, makes the leather yield much more easily. The plates or jaws D D′, being closer together at the top than at the bottom, causes them to draw the corners of the front much better than if they were the same distance apart all the way through. The division E keeps the jaws D D from getting closer together at one edge than the other by which the leather is worked more even all over.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The plates D D′, arranged loosely on the pins *a a*, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

2. The plate D′, provided with the semicircular wedge-shaped flanges *e e*, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

3. The combination of the plates D D′, bolt *b*, spring *i*, and lever *d*, all constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. The plate D″, provided with the rack *t*, and operated by means of the pinion *f* and lever I, when said rack is constructed with a projection sliding in a groove, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

5. The arrangement of the frames A B C and C′ G, hinged together on one side and fastened on the other side by the pins *h h* on the slide L, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CYRUS LOMAX.
HIRAM LINDLEY

Witnesses:
JOSEPH P. THROOP,
WM. H. MARTIN.