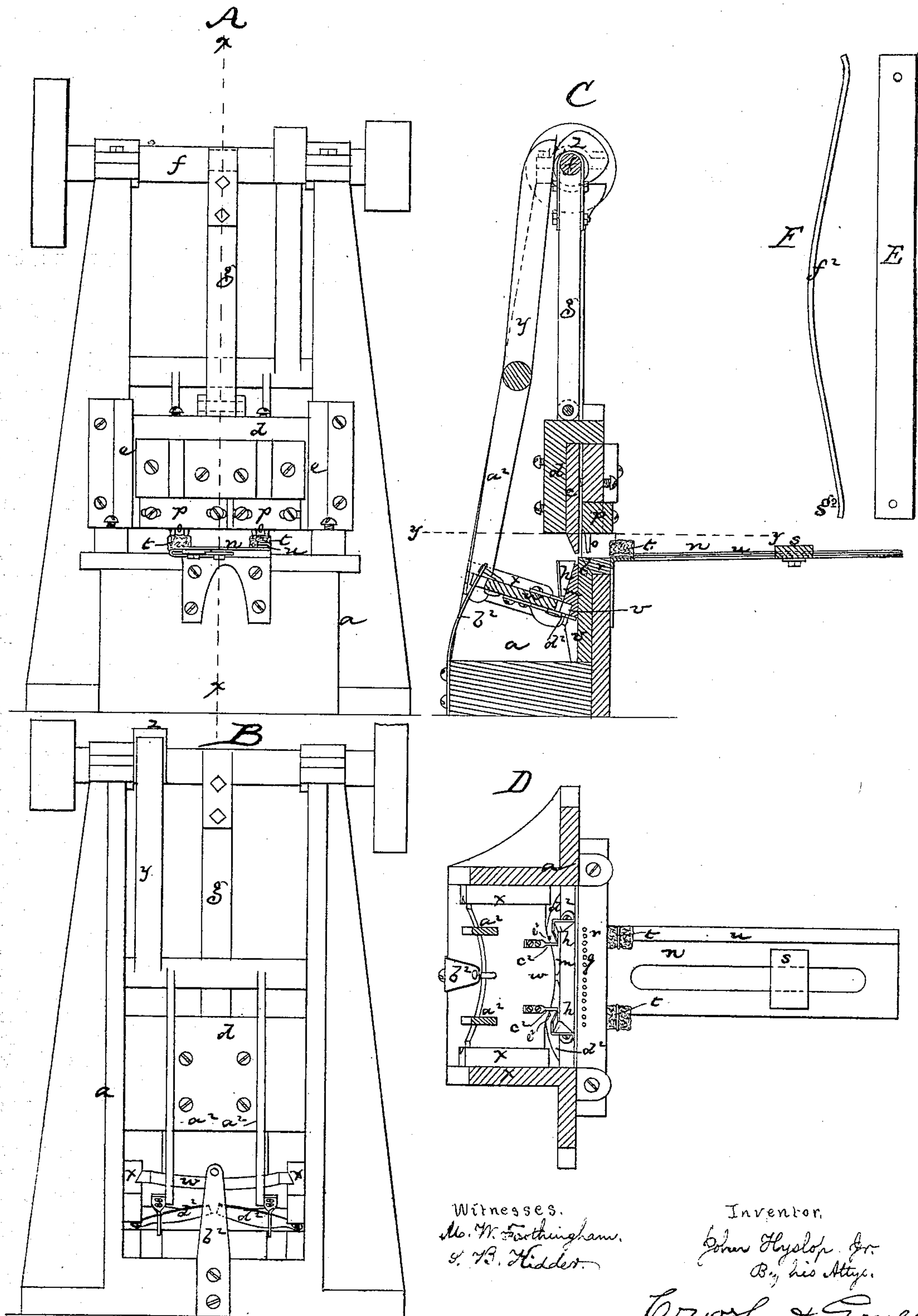


**J. HYSLOP, Jr.**  
**Improvement in Machines for Cutting, Punching, and**  
**Bending Metal Shoe-Shanks.**

No. 129,347.

Patented July 16, 1872.



Witnesses.  
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Inventor,  
 John Hyslop, Jr.  
 By his Atty.

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129,347

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN HYSLOP, JR., OF ABINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO OTIS  
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IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR CUTTING, PUNCHING, AND BENDING METAL SHOE-SHANKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 129,347, dated July 16, 1872.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN HYSLOP, Jr., of Abington, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in the Manufacture of Metal Shoe-Shanks; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawing which accompanies and forms part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

The invention relates to the organization of a machine by which, from sheet-steel or other metal of requisite width, metal shanks for boots and shoes are cut, punched, and bent, and have their opposite ends reverse bent, the operations being continuous or automatically successive; and the invention consists in the combination and arrangement of mechanism for cutting, punching, and bending shoe-shanks.

The drawing represents a machine embodying my invention.

A shows the machine in front elevation. B is a rear elevation thereof. C is a vertical section on the line  $x x$ . D is a horizontal section on the line  $y y$ . E and F are views of one of the shanks.

$a$  denotes a strong upright frame, in which is supported a bed or bed-cutter,  $b$ , the rear edge of said bed being the stationary cutter, in connection with which a vertically-reciprocating cutter,  $c$ , acts to shear the sheet or sever from its front end the shank-forming strip. This cutter is fixed to a head,  $d$ , sliding vertically in suitable guide-ways  $e$ , and actuated from an eccentric on a driving-shaft,  $f$ , by connection therewith by a link,  $g$ . In rear of the bed  $b$  are lips or flanges  $h$ , against which the front edge of the plate is held to gauge the cut, and when the blank is cut it falls down an incline,  $m$ , and is guided by the lips  $h$  so that it drops into such position as to be properly presented to the action of the shaping mechanism. The plate to be cut is fed to the action of the cutter over a guide-table,  $n$ , by the agency of a weight or other suitable mechanism, and, before being cut, each shank-forming end is presented to the action of punches for punching holes in its opposite ends, the punches  $o$  extending down from punch-blocks  $p$ , and entering holes  $q$  in a bed-piece,  $r$ , over which the plate passes. The

plate is pressed up by a follower,  $s$ , and, before passing under the punches, the edges pass under sponges  $t$ , which are saturated with oil and lubricate the plate at the points where the punches are to operate. When the cutter descends to cut a strip from the end of the plate the punches descend and punch the holes in the part of the metal from which the next blank will be cut, the punch-blocks being fixed to the same head that carries the cutter. One edge of the guide-table  $n$  is made with a lip,  $u$ , to guide or gauge the plate, and the distance from the end at which one of the punch-holes is made, the punch-block  $p$  being fixed; but the other punch-block, by means of suitable screws and slots, is made adjustable, thus making provision for relative adjustment between the punches in accordance with the varying sizes or lengths of shanks to be formed at different times. Under the incline  $m$ , down which the punched and severed blank slides, is a concave face,  $v$ , in front of which is a reciprocating convex-faced bender-plate,  $w$ , sliding in guide-ways  $x$ , and having movement imparted to it by a lever, one arm,  $y$ , of which is in contact with a cam,  $z$ , on the shaft  $f$ , while the other arm  $a^2$  acts against the bender-plate to drive it forward, the plate being drawn back by a spring,  $b^2$ . As the shaft turns, the cutters first sever a blank from the end of the plate, and the severed blank slides down the incline, and is arrested by stop-pins  $c^2$ , and the continued rotation of the shaft then carries the bender-plate forward, causing it to bend the previous shank into the concavity. When the bender is drawn back the pins permit the shank-blank to fall by them, and the blank lodges upon plates  $d^2$ , (the previously-bent shank having fallen by said plates,) and the blank is then ready for the action of the bender-plate, which advances and presses the shank into the concavity, thereby imparting to it its long longitudinal bend. Extending from the bender-plate are two pins,  $e^2$ , which, when the bender advances, strike the ends of the blank and form the reverse bends at the end thereof. To center the shank previous to the action of the bender-plate and pins (so that the pins shall operate at the right points) the guides  $h$  incline inward, and their lower ends are placed at a distance apart equal to the

length of the shanks, these lips being adjustable as to distance apart for various lengths of shanks. When the bender is drawn back the stop-plates  $d^2$  are swung back, and the finished shank drops from the machine. The shank thus made may be of uniform breadth, as seen at E, or may be made wider at one end than at the other; and by the action of the machine the shanks are not only cut off from the strip one by one, but each is punched, as seen at E, and formed with the long bend  $f^2$ , and the two reverse bends  $g^2$  at the opposite ends, and, by the machine organized as

shown, the shanks may be rapidly, perfectly, and inexpensively produced.

I claim—

The combination of the punching mechanism, the cutting mechanism, and the bending mechanism, arranged to operate substantially as described.

Executed this 20th day of April, A. D. 1872.

JOHN HYSLOP, JR.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS GOULD,

M. W. FROTHINGHAM.