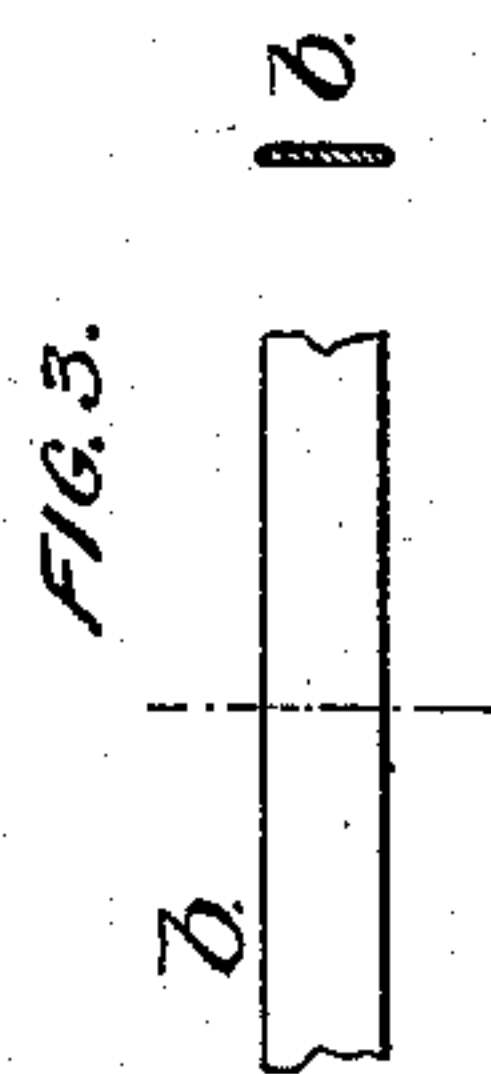
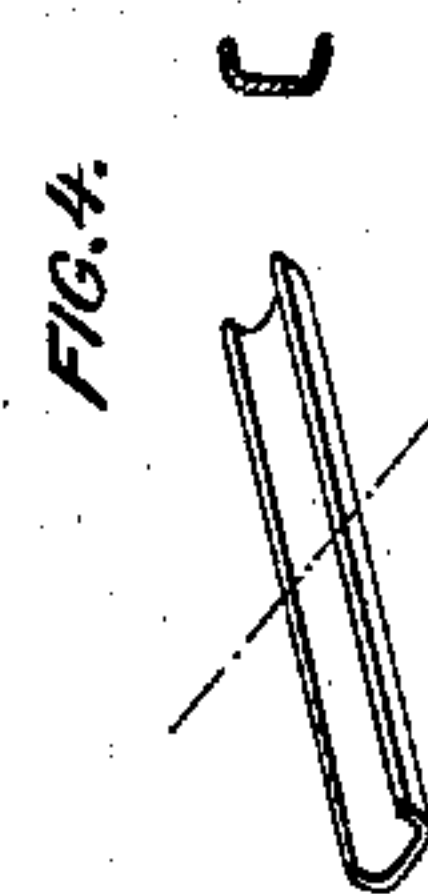
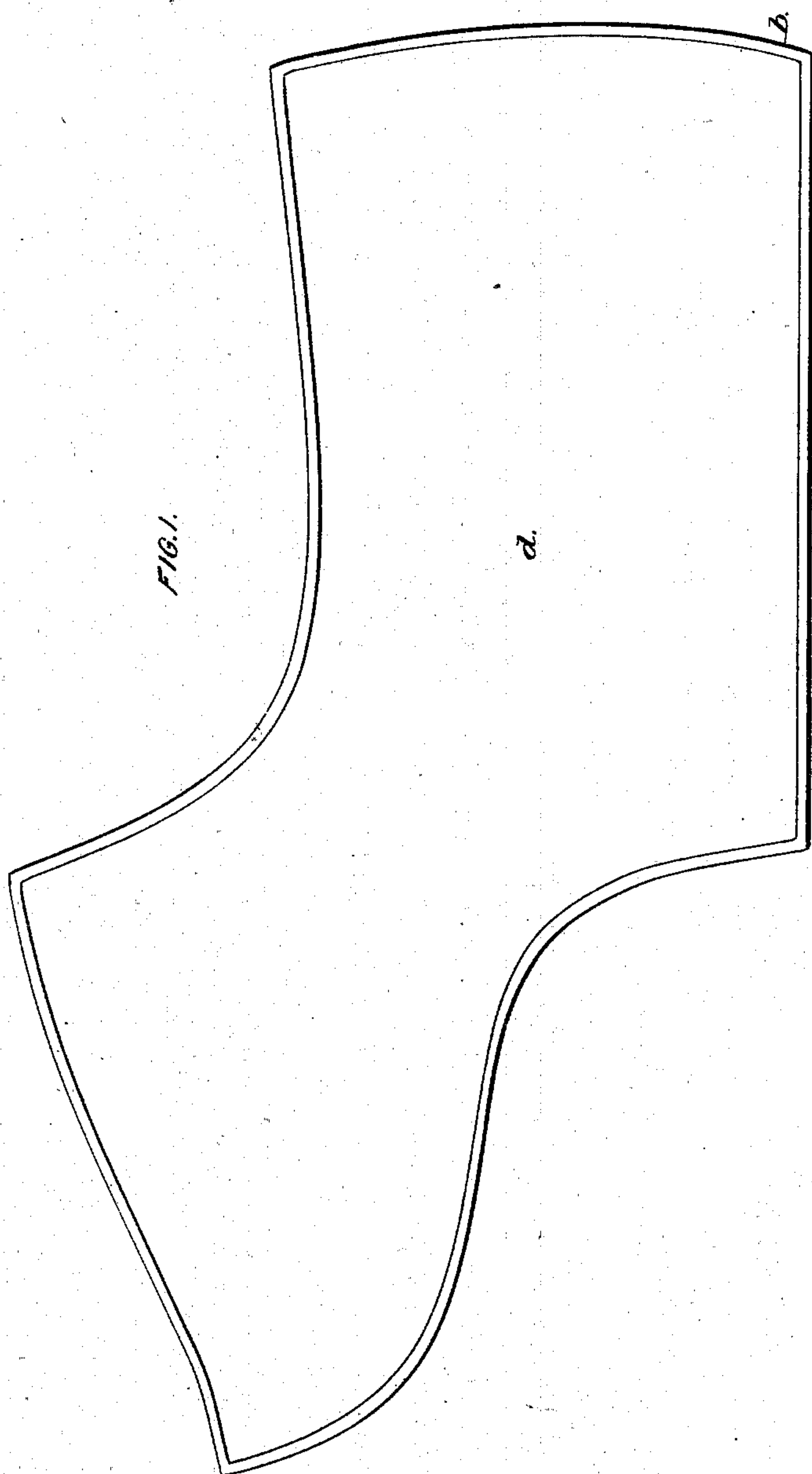


(No Model.)

W. B. WHITE.
PATTERN FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 249,280.

Patented Nov. 8, 1881.



Witnesses.
John F. E. Finkler
L. F. Connor.

Inventor:
William B. White,
by Crosby & Gregory, Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM B. WHITE, OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS.

PATTERN FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,280, dated November 8, 1881.

Application filed July 15, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. WHITE, of Quincy, Norfolk county, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Patterns for Boots and Shoes, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes the leather or other material of which the uppers and lining are composed is cut from the side or piece by a hand-operated knife in accordance with the shapes of patterns laid thereon, the patterns being placed in position by hand to economize or lessen to the minimum the waste of stock.

These patterns, as now commonly made, are composed of paper-board having its edges bound with brass, to serve as a guard guiding surface for the knife, and also protect the edge of the pattern and preserve its shape. The strips of brass employed for binding are cut from thin sheet-brass made as soft and ductile as possible. Such brass is, however, quite expensive, and is liable to crack at its edges.

To increase the durability of this class of patterns I have by experiment succeeded in binding them with steel of a low grade, and at the same time I have been enabled to cheapen the cost of the bound patterns.

In accordance with my invention, I have a round wire of low-grade steel of suitable temper—not too hard—and roll it between rollers, which flatten the wire and form it into a narrow thin strip with smooth round edges, which, when the flat strip is bent, will not crack and break, as will the edges of a strip formed by cutting from a sheet of metal in the usual way. This flat strip is then drawn between dies to form it into trough or U shape, bent and ready to be applied to the edge of the pasteboard or other pattern to be bound, when it is compressed or closed together firmly upon and made to cling to the edge of the pattern as a permanent binding.

Figure 1 represents a shoe-pattern having a steel binding. Fig. 2 represents a piece of round wire, such as that from which the binding is made; Fig. 3, the flattened strip and a cross-section thereof made from the wire by rolling it; and Fig. 4 a piece of gutter or U-shaped binding made from the flat strip, and a section thereof.

The round wire *a* is rolled and flattened between suitable rollers or dies, making a flat strip, *b*, with smooth rounded unbroken edges. This strip *b* is subsequently drawn through suitable dies, of usual construction, to bend it longitudinally into gutter or U shape, as indicated in Fig. 4, when it is ready to be bent to conform to the edges of the pattern *d* and be compressed or closed upon said edges, effectually binding and protecting its edges.

A pattern bound with a steel binding possesses greater durability than one bound with brass, and the steel binding, being harder than brass, is less liable to be cut through along curved parts of the pattern.

A binding-strip formed from wire by rolling, as described, is readily distinguishable from a cut strip, because of the finned or square edges of the latter.

I claim—

That improvement in the manufacture of bound patterns for boots and shoes which consists in rolling or flattening a steel wire to form a thin strip, then bending the wire longitudinally into gutter or U shape, and bending about and compressing it on the material forming the pattern, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WM. B. WHITE.

Witnesses:

JOS. P. LIVERMORE,
W. H. SIGSTON.