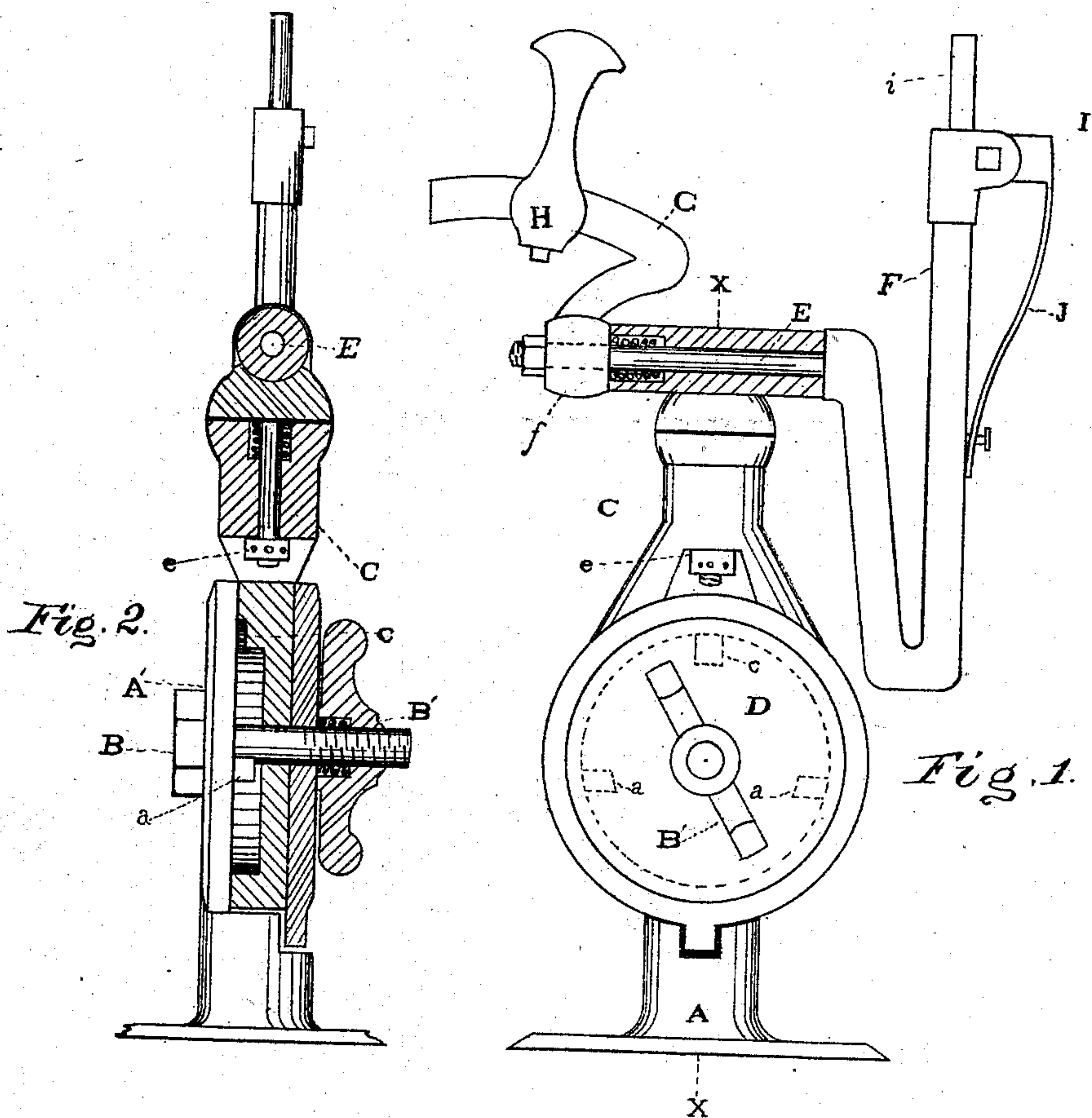


(No Model.)

F. SCHIPPER & L. DOBEL.
SHOEMAKERS' JACK.

No. 252,525.

Patented Jan. 17, 1882.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK SCHIPPER AND LUKE DOBEL, OF AURORA, INDIANA.

SHOE-MAKER'S JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 252,525, dated January 17, 1882.

Application filed September 24, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK SCHIPPER and LUKE DOBEL, of the city of Aurora, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoe-Makers' Jacks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a device which is adjustable, so as to bring the
10 article held thereon to any desired position, that the operator may conveniently perform all the different operations of lasting, and also of sewing, pegging, or nailing on the soles, heel-
ing, trimming, burnishing, and finishing, thus
15 completing the article without necessitating its removal from the time it is put on until it is finished. This object is accomplished by the means illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

20 Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved device, except the cylindrical cross-head, which is shown in axial section. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section taken in line *xx* of Fig. 1.

The jack and cross-head are supported by a
25 hinged base consisting of a stationary part, A, and a semi-rotating part, C, journaled upon a bolt, B. The stationary part is secured to a table or bench by screws passing through its circular foot, and has projecting from its top,
30 upon one side, a plate or disk, A', which is centrally perforated to receive the journal-bolt B, which passes through it, the piece C, and a circular cap, D, and has a thumb-nut, B', on its screw-threaded end, by which the parts are
35 clamped together. The circular part of piece C is cast with a central depression to reduce friction and to leave a space for the spurs *c a*, the first being cast upon piece C and the latter upon piece A'. The purpose of the spurs
40 is to limit the movement of piece C, stopping its shaft in a horizontal position when it is turned down upon either side. The upper end of piece A conforms to the peripheries of pieces C D, and has a depression to receive a spur
45 which projects from the edge of piece D to prevent the cap from turning when the screw is turned to clamp or loosen piece C. The abutting faces of pieces A' C D are planed or turned off smooth. The shaft of piece C is bored from
50 the top to a transverse perforation above the

disk part to receive the journal of cross-head E, which passes through the perforation, and is screw-threaded at its lower end to receive nut *e*, by which the cross-head is held in place. The cross-head E is bored to receive the shaft
55 of heel-supporting piece F, which passes through it and has upon one end the goose-neck G, upon which is fitted the toe-piece H. This is adjustable to adapt the device to be used for all sizes of boots and shoes. The parts
60 are secured together by a nut, *f*, upon the end of the shaft. In the upper slotted end of the heel-support is journaled a piece, I, which has projecting from its upper side the customary last-pin, *i*. To the side of this piece is secured
65 a spring, J, the lower end of which bears against the upright shaft, and is kept in place by a screw which passes into the shaft through the bifurcated end of the spring.

The upper end of piece C, the end of piece
70 E, and the interior of thumb-nut B' are counter-bored to receive spiral springs. The purpose of these is to permit the parts to be turned to any desired position by the operator, and retained by the pressure of the springs
75 with sufficient rigidity for ordinary work, thus avoiding the necessity of loosening and tightening the screws at each change of position, and effecting a great saving of time.

The bend in heel-piece F serves the double
80 purpose of permitting a boot-leg to pass down without folding and a solid support in the process of heeling. The solid support is obtained by placing a block under the bend in the piece F when the device is in the position shown in
85 the drawings; but ordinarily the cross-head is rotated upon its shaft to a position at right angles to that shown in Fig. 1, and shaft of piece C turned down until spur *c* rests upon spur *a*,
90 when the jack-head is rotated a quarter of a revolution. This brings the lower end of the heel-support upon the table or bench.

It will be seen that a boot secured upon our jack may be readily turned so as to present
95 any side to the operator, and hence need not be removed until it is entirely finished.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is—

1. In a shoe-maker's jack, the combination, substantially as specified, of a hinged support- 100

ing-stand and a jack-supporting head, as E, adapted to receive the last-supporting parts and swiveled to turn in the supporting-stand, with the last-supporting parts fitted to turn in piece
5 E, as set forth.

2. In a shoe-maker's jack, the combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of stationary parts A A' B D and the movable parts

C, E, F, G, and H, arranged to operate as specified.

FRANK SCHIPPER.
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Witnesses:

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