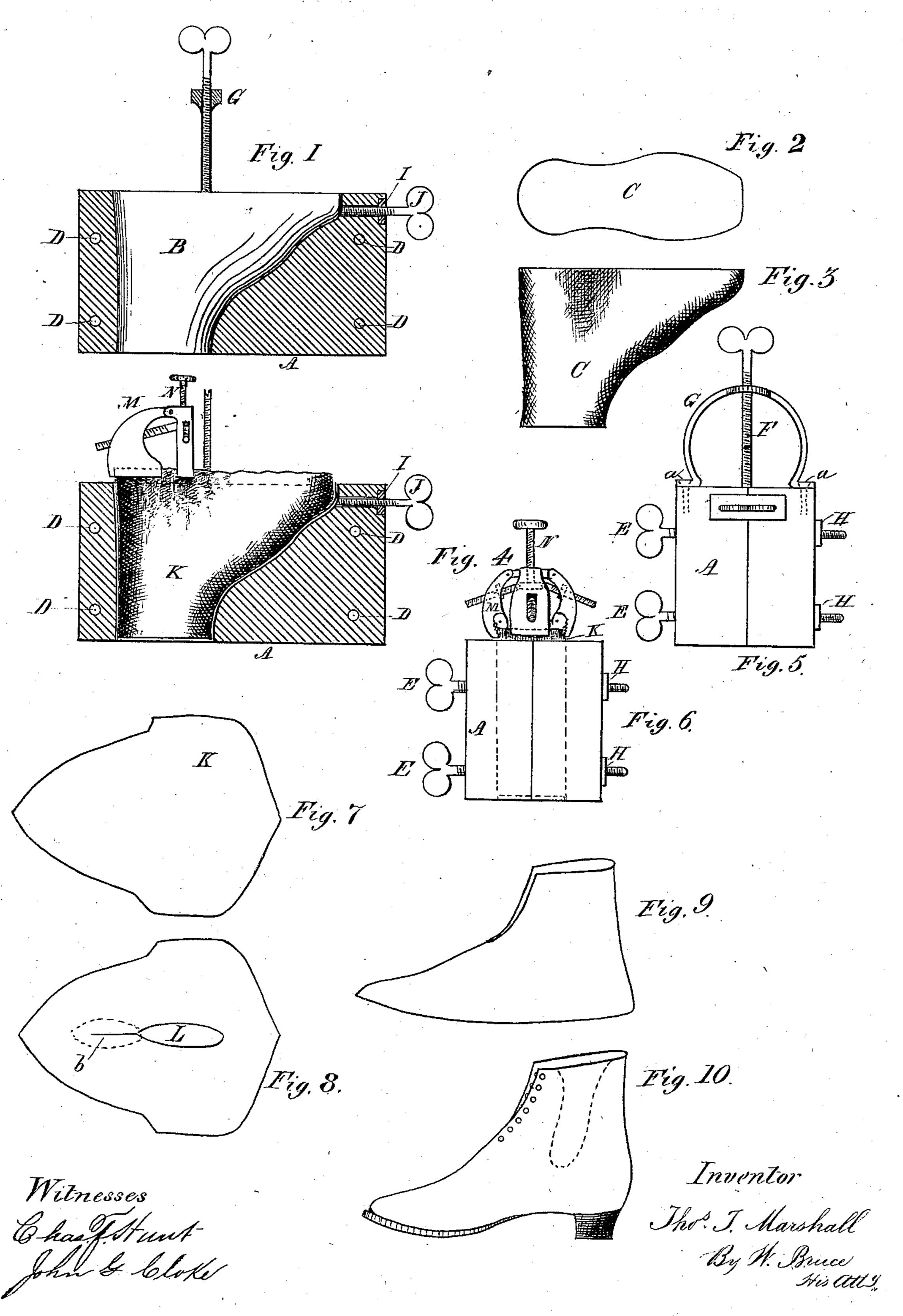
T. T. MARSHALL.

MACHINE FOR CRIMPING SEAMLESS BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 255,178.

Patented Mar. 21, 1882.



United States Patent Office.

THOMAS T. MARSHALL, OF JARVIS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

MACHINE FOR CRIMPING SEAMLESS BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 255,178, dated March 21, 1882.

Application filed November 10, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Thomas Tinnock Marshall, of Jarvis, in the county of Haldimand, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Cansada, boot and shoe maker, have invented a new and useful Machine for Crimping Seamless Boots; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same.

of this specification it will be seen that Figure 1 represents one-half of the crimping-machine in section. Figs. 2 and 3 are bottom and side views, respectively, of the last-block. Fig. 4 is another longitudinal section of the machine. Figs. 5 and 6 are end views. Figs. 7 and 8 show the leather blank before crimping. Fig. 9 is the leather after being crimped. Fig. 10 is the finished boot.

A, Fig. 1, represents one half of a metal machine, which is constructed in two equal halves, with a foot-shaped recess, B, made therein, as shown, for the purpose hereinafter described.

C is a last-block, cut to correspond and fit in the recess B. Fig. 2 shows the shape of it on the top, and Fig. 3 the side.

DD are holes through both halves of the said block A for screw-bolts E E to pass through 30 to secure both sides firmly together.

F is a press-screw, adjusted in an upright position by its frame G, through which it passes, and which is secured to outer edges of the block by two screws, a a. The object of the said screw F is to press the block C down in the mold on the leather when in the act of crimping.

H H are nuts on the screws E E, for tightening the two halves of the crimping-machine together.

I is a screw-plate, set into one end of the device, through which a screw, J, passes, and which is made to impinge on the leather when

placed in the mold and hold it against the lastblock C in the operation of crimping.

To prepare the work for the machine I cut a piece of leather for a seamless boot of one entire piece, about the form and manner shown at K, Fig. 7. I then cut out a small opening about its center, as shown at L, Fig. 8, and 50 make a slit, b, a little way down from the said opening L. I then place the piece of leather as cut from the side in one entire piece in the hollow recess B of the machine, then insert the last-block C into the recess. A downward 55 pressure is then brought to bear on the said last-block by turning the press-screw F, which impinges on the said block and pushes it downward to crimp the leather to the same shape as the mold. At the same time a triple-jawed 60 heel-laster, M, is affixed to the heel portion of the leather and operated by screw N. One jaw gripes each side of and one around the heel, and are made to clamp on the edge of the leather simultaneously, and in consequence of 65 which the leather around the heel is crimped without creases.

The machine for crimping is so simple in construction that no skilled labor is required to crimp, and it cannot easily get out of order, 70 on account of its strength and simplicity.

What I claim as my invention is—
In a crimping-machine for crimping the uppers of boots or shoes wherein the upper consists of a single piece, the halved block A, 75 having recess B, in combination with last-block C, press-screw F, frame G, screw-bolts E E, and screw J, substantially as described.

Dated at Port Rowan, Canada, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1881.

THOMAS TINNOCK MARSHALL.

In presence of—
THOMAS TURNER,
CECIL DEAN.