

(No Model.)

W. ROGERS.

DEVICE FOR LASTING BOOTS AND SHOES.

No. 294,276.

Patented Feb. 26, 1884.

Fig. 1.

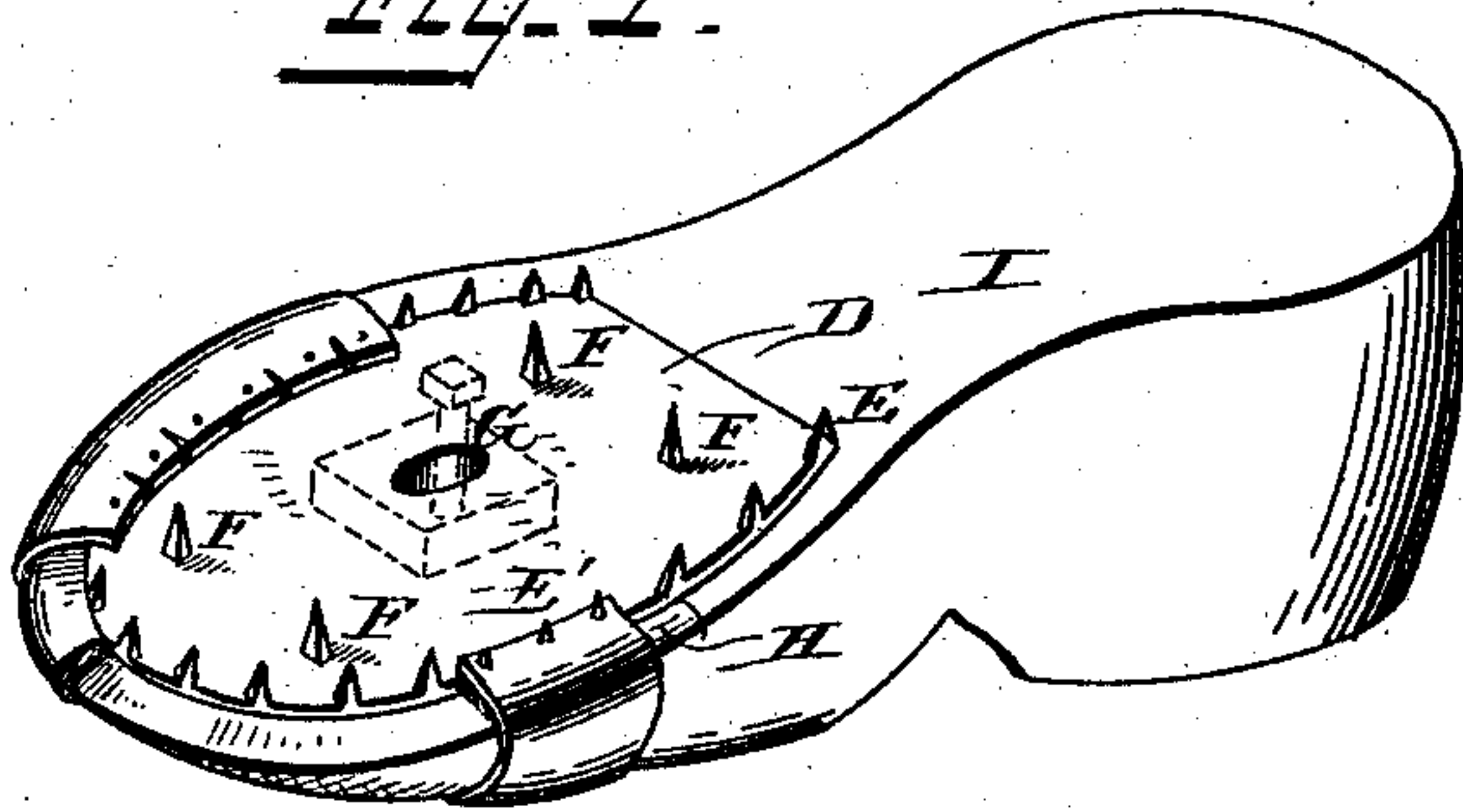


Fig. 2.

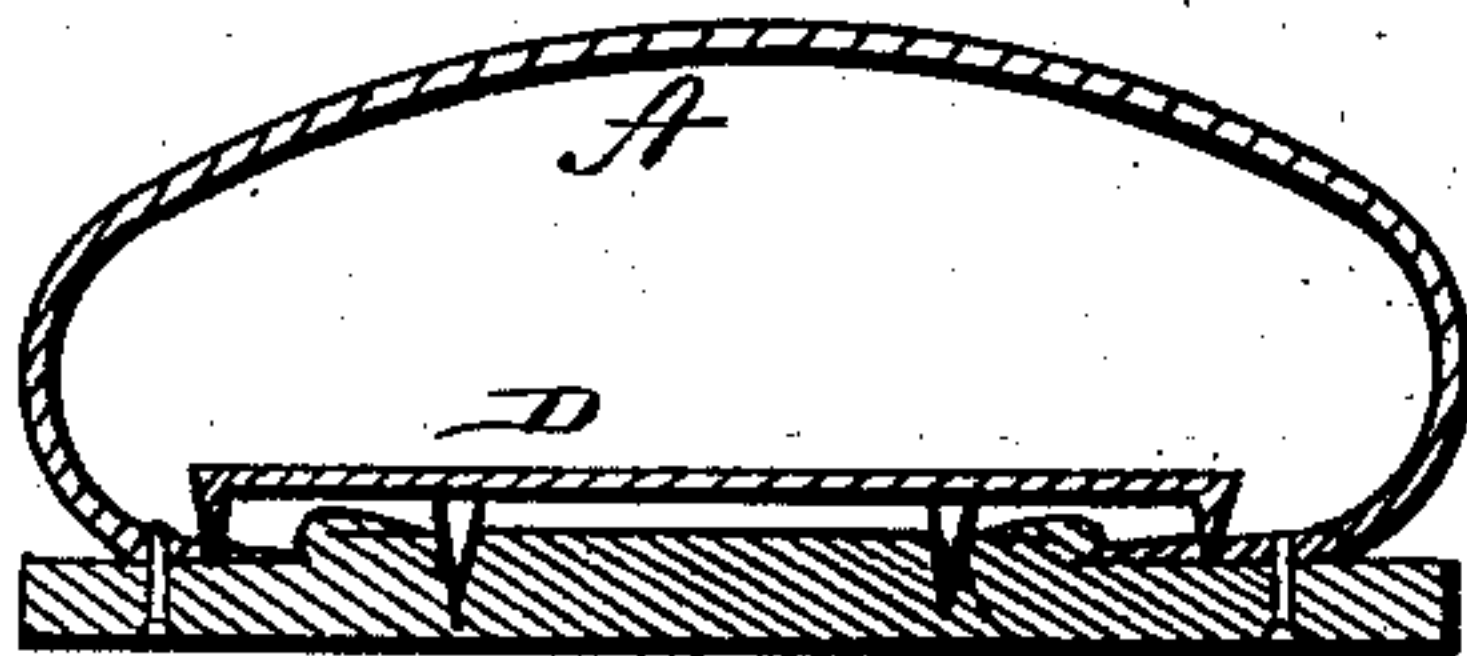


Fig. 3.

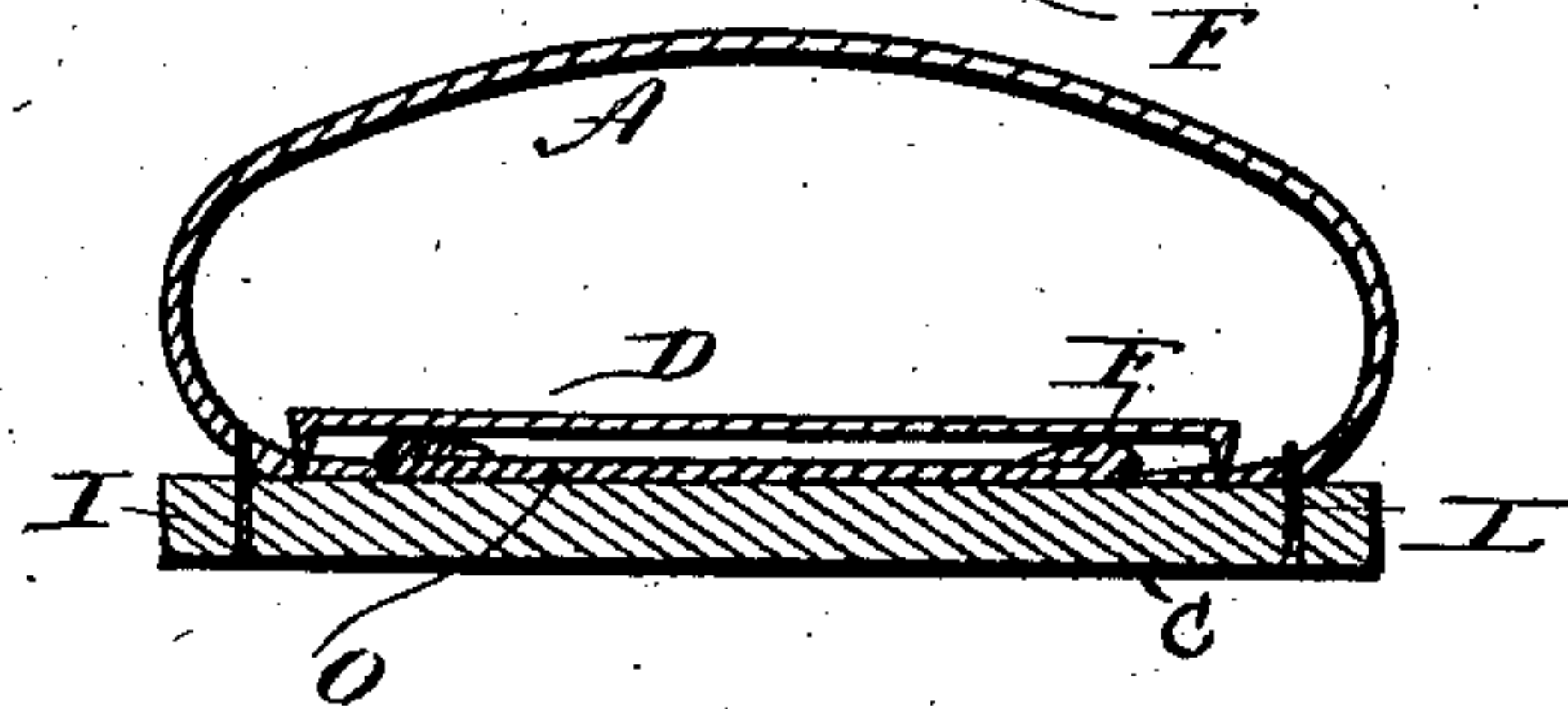
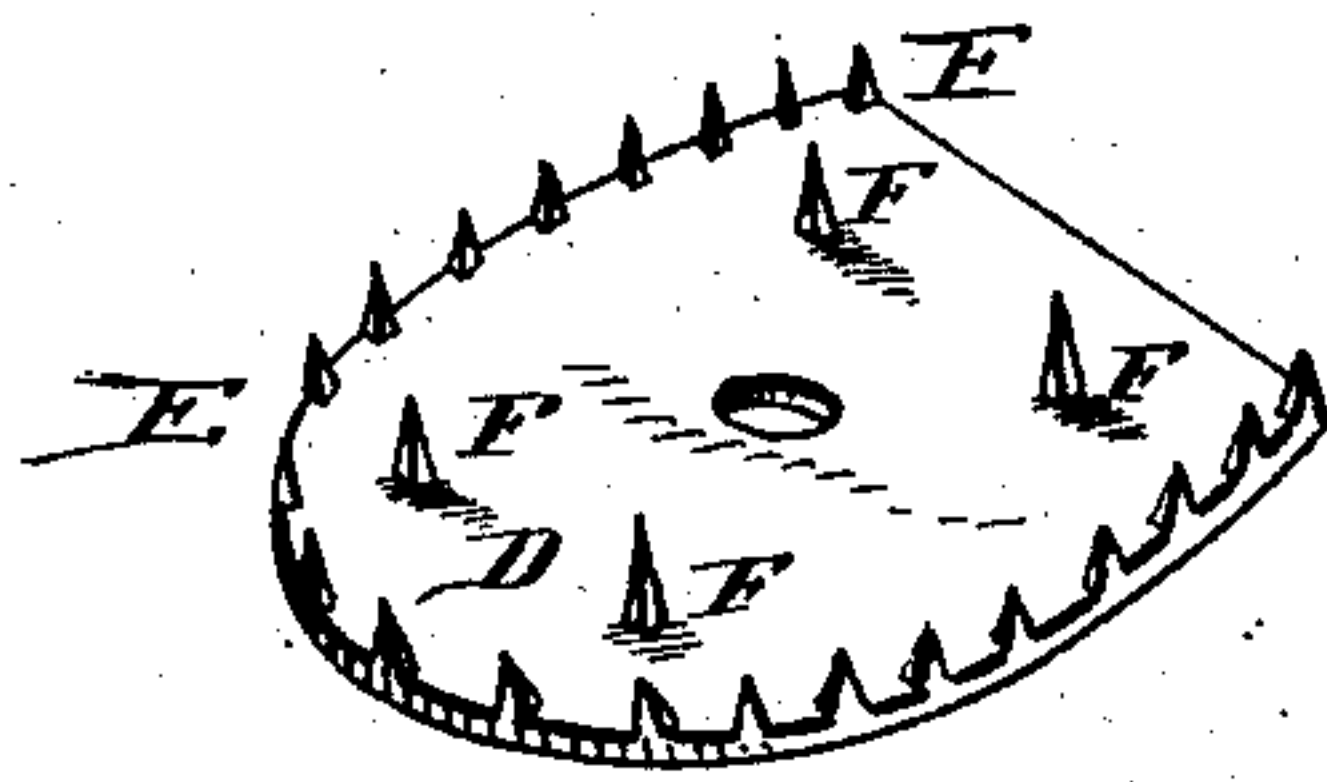


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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per J. S. Zerbe
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARNER ROGERS, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE WARNER ROGERS FLEXIBLE SHOE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

DEVICE FOR LASTING BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,276, dated February 26, 1884.

Application filed May 14, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARNER ROGERS, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Devices for Manufacturing Shoes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the under
10 side of the last, showing manner of attaching the retaining-plate. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the forward part of the shoe, showing the retaining-plate. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view of shoe containing slip-sole
15 placed in the last during the process of manufacture. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the retaining-plate.

The present invention has reference to the means for constructing the new and improved
20 shoe without a permanent insole, as set forth in a separate application; and it consists in having a thin retaining-plate adapted to be placed on the forward half of the last, which plate is equipped with peripheral pins, hooks,
25 or points, so that when the edge of the upper is turned down and hooked onto the pins on the edge of this plate, and the sole also placed on and secured to the plate by the said pins, the last may be removed and the shoe stitched,
30 all of which will hereinafter be set forth in detail.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents the vamp; B, the quarters; C, the upper sole, and D the retaining-plate for holding the up-
35 per to the sole after the last is removed, during the process of manufacture and while the upper and sole are being stitched together. The retaining-plate D is constructed smaller than the forward sole portion of the last, so that its
40 edge will be inside of the line of stitching. The marginal edge of the plate, except at the rear portion, is equipped with pins or hooks E at proper intervals, as shown, and in the body of the plate are four or more pins, F, some-
45 what longer than the pins E. Centrally is an orifice, through which a nail, G, may be driven into the last for holding the plate firmly in position. The sole or under side of the last has

two opposite sides, as shown in Fig. 3, between
50 which the plate is placed. The object of these strips is to hold the plate in place. Preferably the strip H does not extend around the forward end of the last, so that when the upper is secured to the plate and the nail G with-
55 drawn the last may be drawn backward and out of the shoe without being obstructed by the strips H. The periphery pins or hooks E are short, so that they will barely go through the upper, as shown at E'. The inner pins, F, 6c
are sufficiently long to penetrate and hold the sole C when placed on the last. As shown in Fig. 3, the retaining-plate D is first secured to the last I between the strips H H. The upper is then placed on the last and the edge turned
65 over upon the plate D and secured to the pins E, as shown at J. The upper being turned down on the plate D, as at J, and secured to the pins E at the forward end of the shoe and lightly tacked or secured to the insole at the
70 rear end, the nail G is withdrawn, and the shoe is ready to receive the sole C. The sole being placed upon the bottom of the last in proper position, it is driven tightly to the plate, the pins F entering the sole and retaining the same, 75
after which the last I is withdrawn. The shoe is then in proper shape to be sewed. L represents the line of stitching, which stitching passes through the sole C and upper A at a point preferably near the outer edge of the
80 channel M. After the stitching is completed, the plate D is removed and the feather or leaf N of the channel turned down and pasted thereto.

As shown in Fig. 4, O represents an insole 85 having the edges turned over or folded, as shown at P. This is placed on the retaining-plate, so that the turned edge P lies on said plate inside of the peripheral line of pins E, which are of sufficient length to catch and hold
90 in the leather, but will not be so fixed therein as to prevent the easy removal of the plate when necessary. When, therefore, the shoe has been stitched, the plate D is withdrawn, and the insole remains in the shoe with the
95 edges turned up. These edges P are then turned down upon the upper and line of stitching and pasted thereto.

It is obvious that the strips H on the last are not necessary unless the manufacturer desires them for the purpose of holding the retaining-plate more readily in position.

5 What I claim as new is—

1. The retaining-plate D, having at the edge the series of pins or hooks E and in the body thereof the pins or points F, for holding the sole and upper, substantially as herein set forth.
- 10 2. The retaining-plate D, having at the edge the series of pins or hooks E and in the body

thereof the pins F, projecting upward, in combination with the sole and upper, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I 15 have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of April, 1883, in the presence of witnesses.

WARNER ROGERS.

Witnesses:

J. S. ZERBE,
L. E. BROWN.