

(No. Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. F. SPINNEY.

MOLD FOR FORMING HEEL STIFFENERS.

No. 304,144.

Patented Aug. 26, 1884.

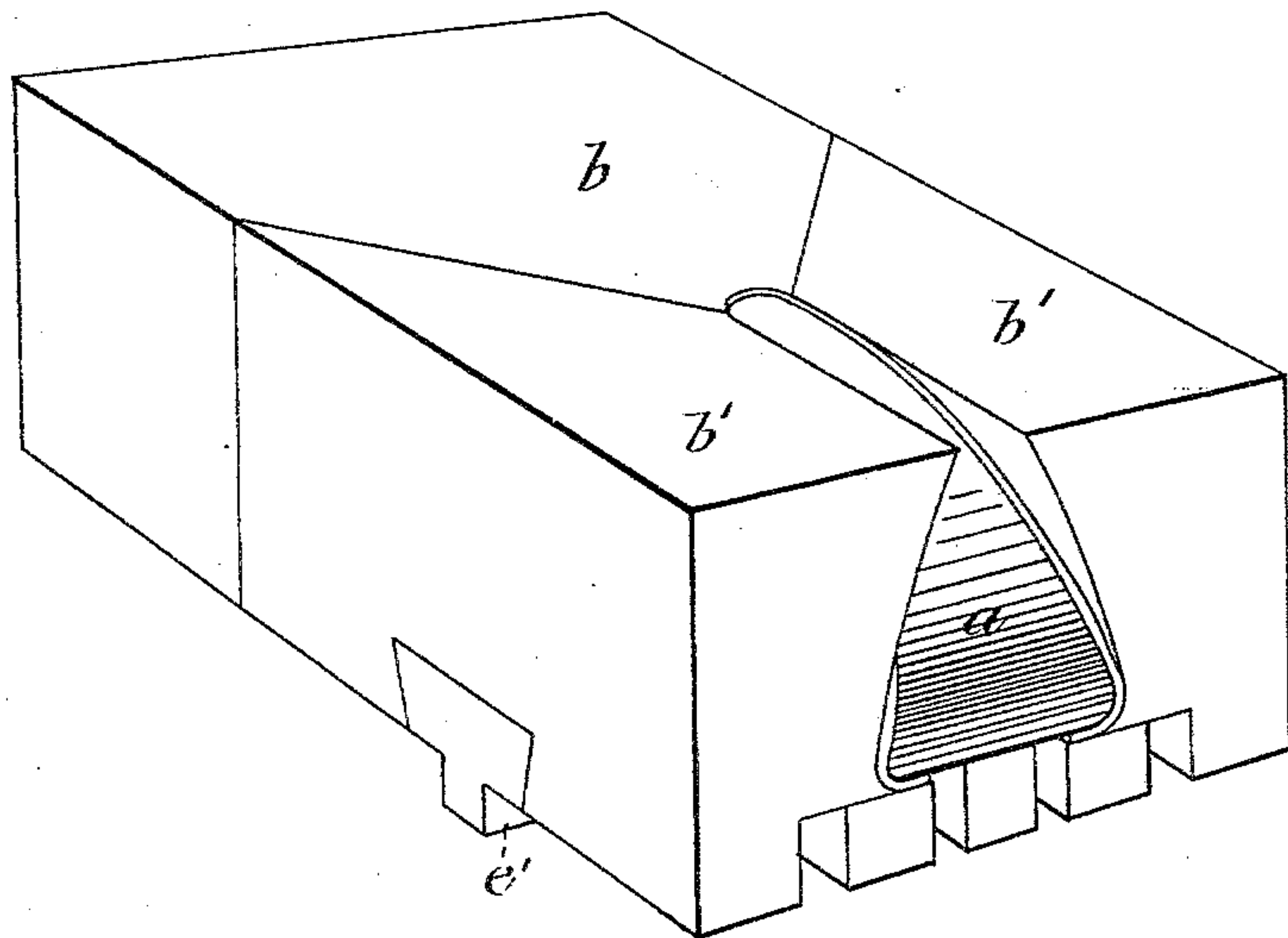


Fig. 1.

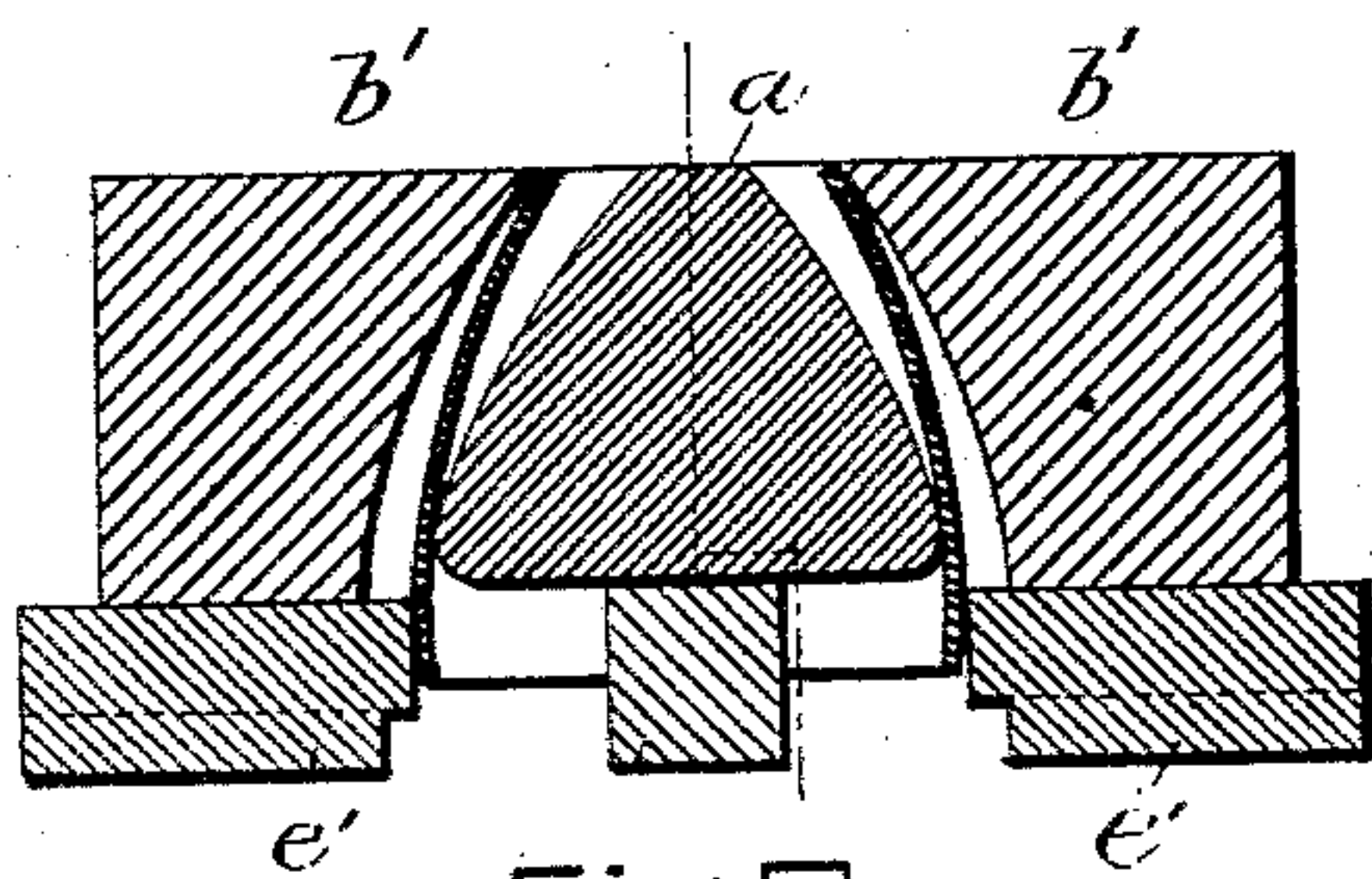


Fig. 2.

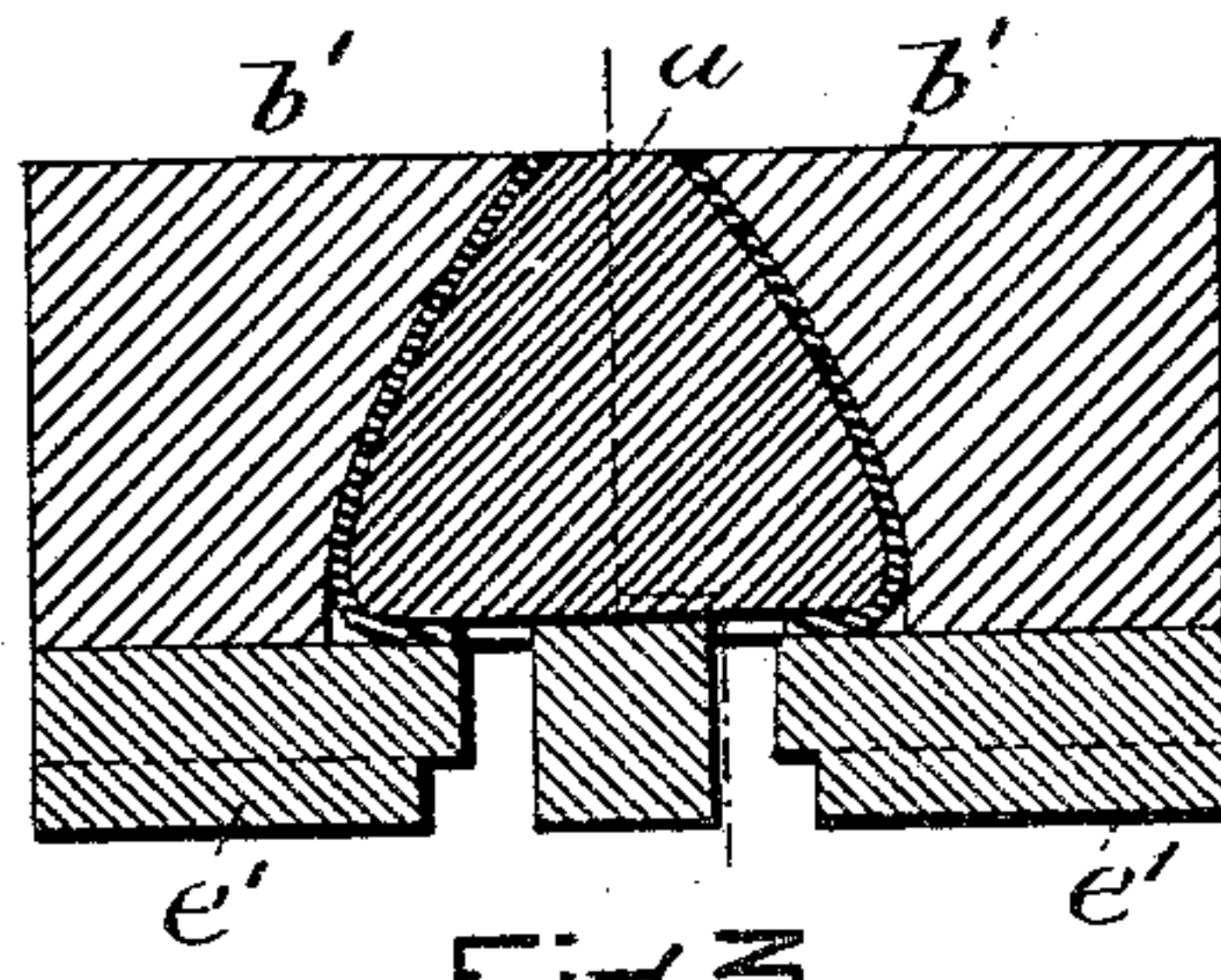


Fig. 3.

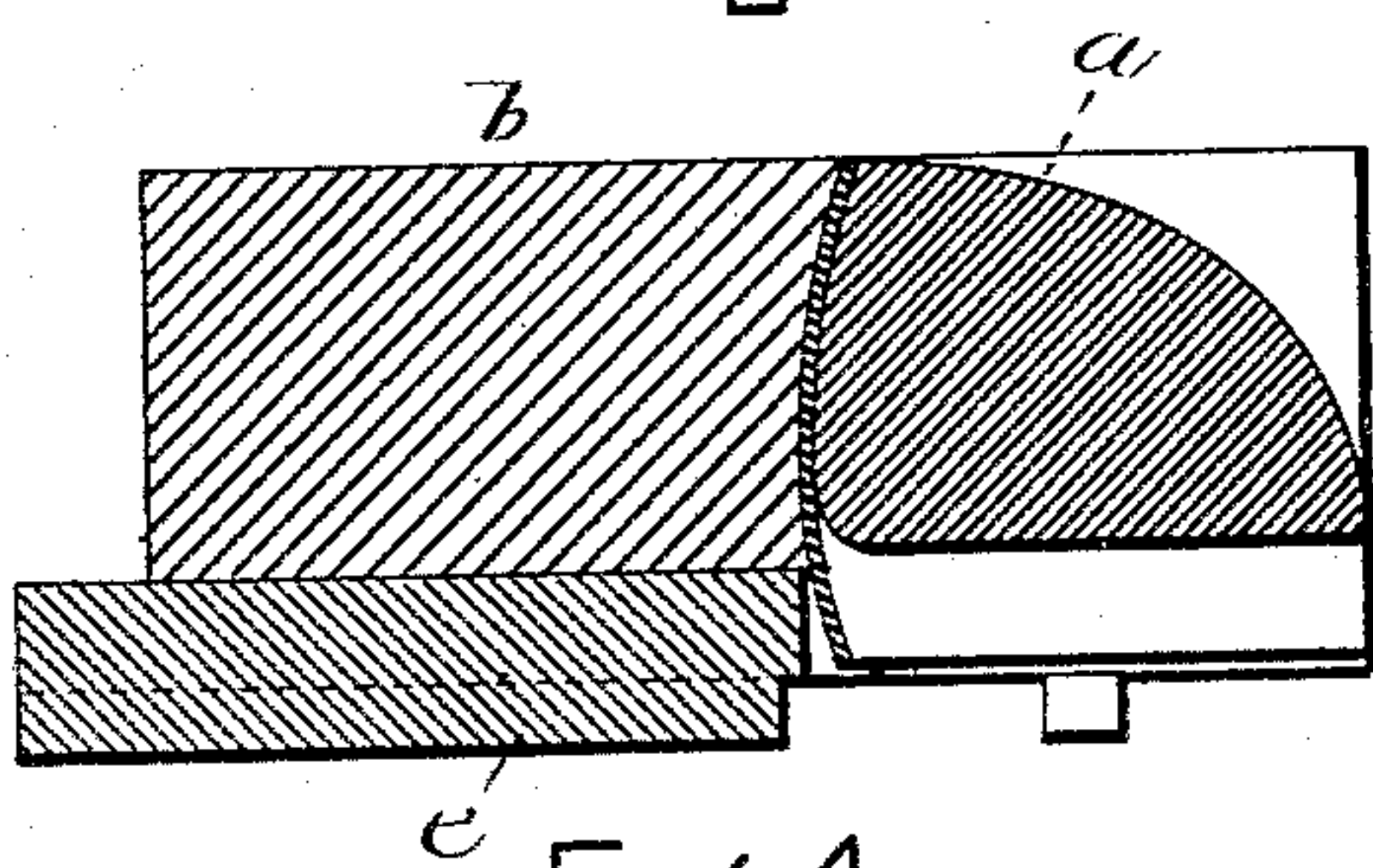


Fig. 4.

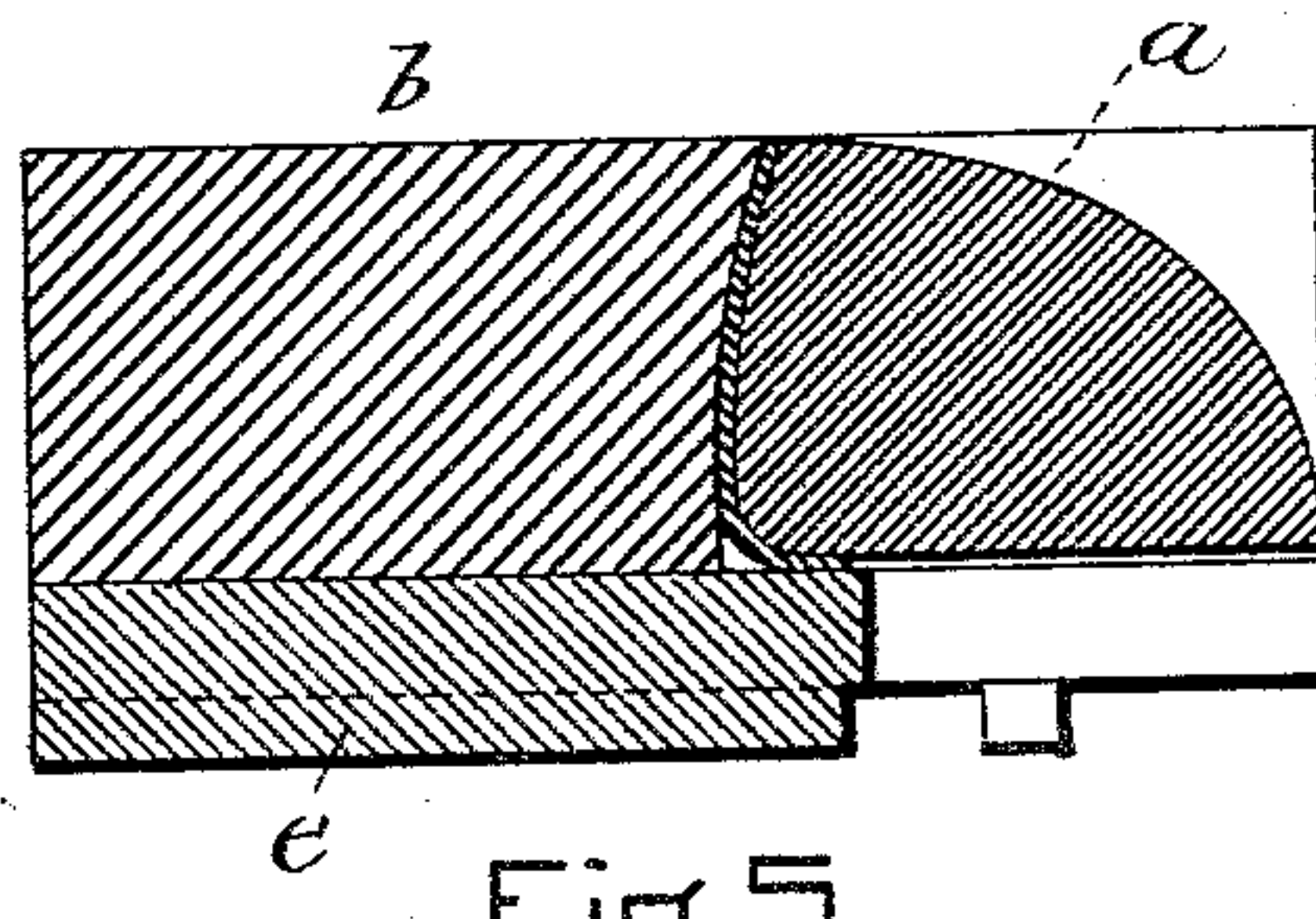


Fig. 5.

WITNESSES

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Patented Aug. 26, 1884.

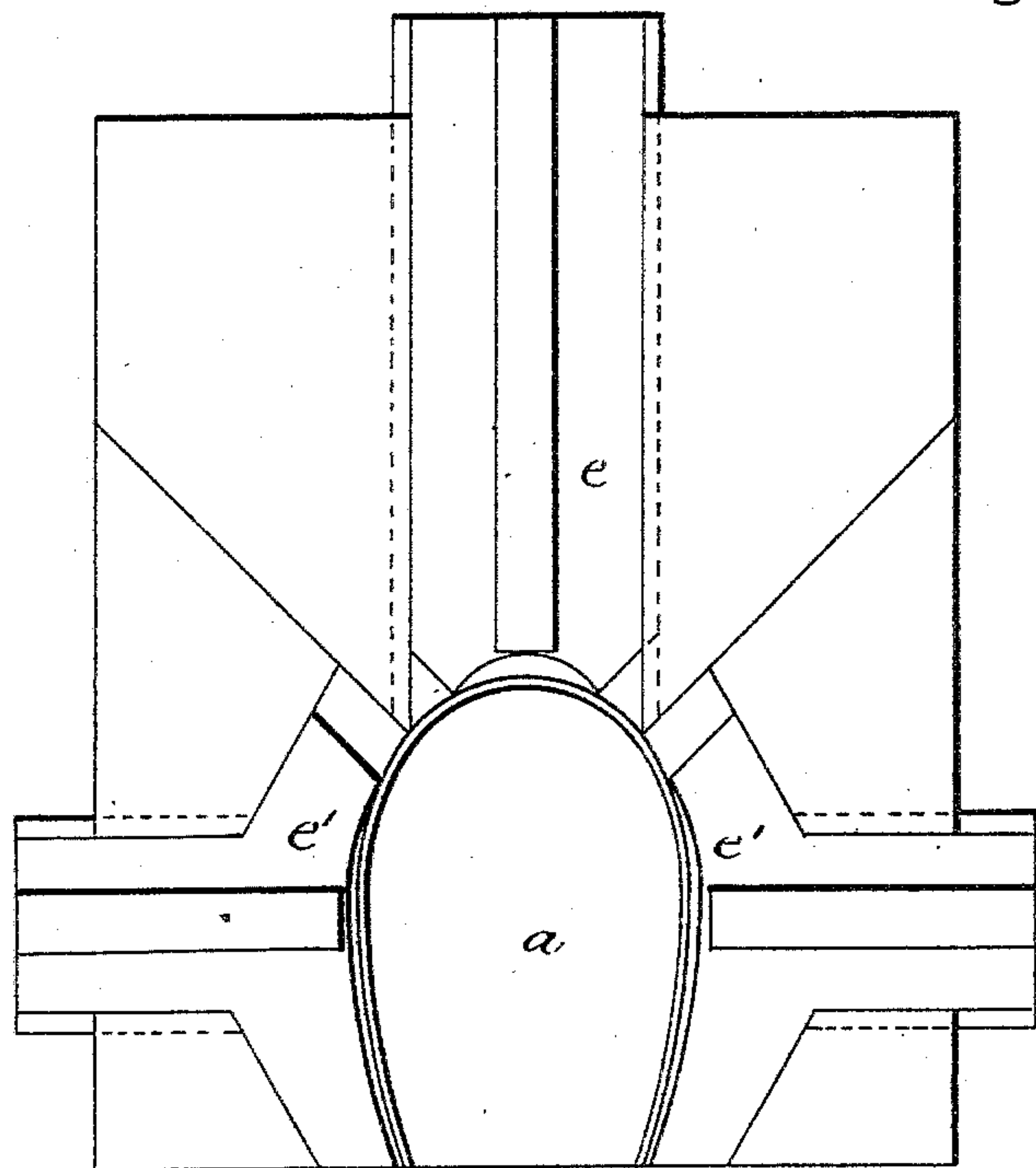


Fig. 6.

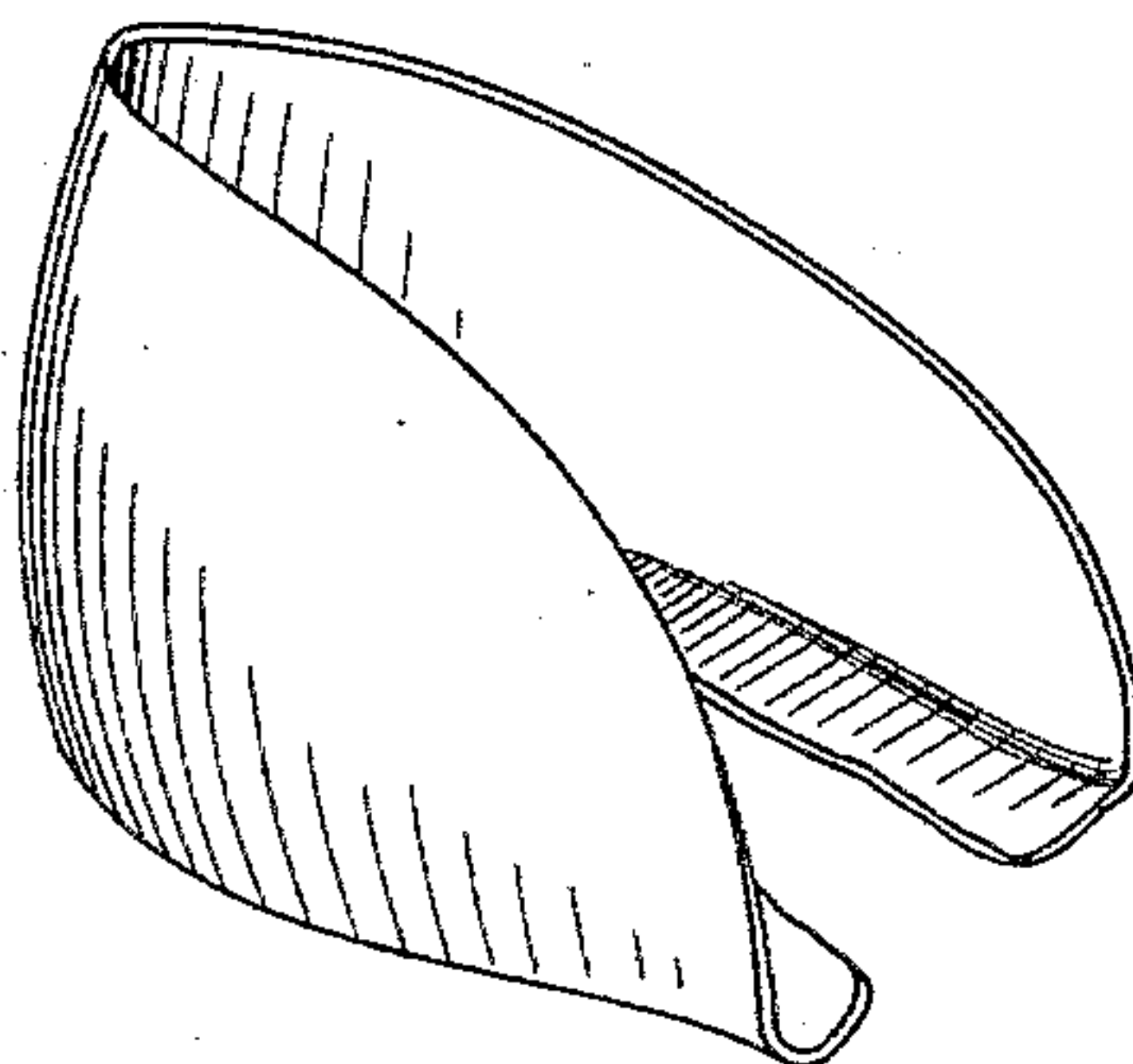


Fig. 7.

WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. SPINNEY, OF READING, MASSACHUSETTS.

MOLD FOR FORMING HEEL-STIFFENERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,144, dated August 26, 1884.

Application filed April 4, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. SPINNEY, of Reading, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain
5 Improvements in Means for Forming Heel-Stiffeners, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide improved means for forming flanged heel
10 counters or stiffeners; and it consists in an organized apparatus comprising a former or mold corresponding to the shape of the interior of the completed counter, sectional molds adapted to press the counter-blank first against
15 the rear and then against the sides of said former, and sectional flange-formers adapted to turn the bottom edge of the counter inwardly while the body of the counter is formed and held between the central former and the
20 sectional molds, as I will now proceed to describe.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a former embodying my
25 invention, the parts being in the position they occupy when the counter is completely formed. Figs. 3 and 5 represent, respectively, a transverse and a longitudinal section of the former, the parts being in the same position as in Fig.
30 1. Fig. 2 represents a transverse section showing the parts in the position they occupy before the sides of the counter are finished. Fig. 4 represents a longitudinal section showing the body of the blank formed, but not the
35 flange. Fig. 6 represents a plan view showing the flange-formers in the position they occupy before the flange is formed. Fig. 7 represents a perspective view of the completed counter.

40 The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents the central mold or former, the surface of which conforms perfectly to the internal surface of the completed counter. Said former is rigidly supported by any suitable means.

45 *b b'* represent sectional molds or formers, which are adapted to press the counter-blank closely against the central former, *a*. The
50 former *b* is adapted to move toward the cen-

tral former and press the heel or central portion of the blank against the corresponding portion of the central former, while the formers *b' b'* are adapted to move in opposite directions
55 against the sides of the central former and in directions substantially at right angles with the movement of the former *b*.

e e' represent crimpers or formers, which turn the lower edge of the counter inwardly and form the flange thereof. Said crimpers
60 are adapted to move independently of the formers *b b'*, the crimper *e* moving in the same direction as the former *b*, and turning the heel portion of the flange, as shown in Fig. 5, while the crimpers *e' e'* move in the same
65 direction as the formers *b' b'*, and form the side portions of the flange, as shown in Fig. 3. In the present instance the crimpers slide in guides in the lower portions of the sectional
70 formers *b b'*.

The operation is as follows: The counter-blank is first placed upon the central former and grasped between the same and the rear sectional former, *b*, as shown in Fig. 4. The side
75 sectional formers, *b' b'*, are then advanced and press the remaining portions of the body of the counter against the central former, the blank being of such size that the lower edge projects below the pressing-surfaces of the formers. The flange formers or crimpers are then ad-
80 vanced either singly or successively, and turn the flange in a manner readily understood.

The movable parts above described may be operated by any suitable means.

The described mode of operation gives the
85 counter a permanent form, the material of the counter being firmly set or fixed.

If desired, the projecting edge which forms the flange may be notched at one or more points to facilitate the formation of the flange.
90

It is obvious that the apparatus, when in operative position, may be inverted, so that the flange-formers will be at the top of the apparatus instead of at the bottom. The position
95 last indicated may be found preferable in some respects to that shown in the drawings.

I claim—

1. The improved means herein described for forming heel-stiffeners, the same consisting of a central form having an outer surface corre-
100

sponding in form to that of a counter-body
and adapted to receive a counter-blank, sec-
tional molds adapted to operate independently
of each other to press the blank against the
5 central portion and form the body portion of
the counter, and the independent sectional
crimpers or flange-formers adapted to operate
independently of each other and of the said
body-formers to turn the flange of the coun-
10 ter, substantially as set forth.

2. The improved means herein described for
forming heel-stiffeners, the same consisting of

a central form, *a*, sectional molds *b b' b'*, adapted
to press the body portion of the counter, and
the independent sectional crimpers or flange- 15
formers *e e' e'*, substantially as and for the pur-
pose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name
to this specification, in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses, this 29th day of March, 1884. 20
WILLIAM F. SPINNEY.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
A. L. WHITE.