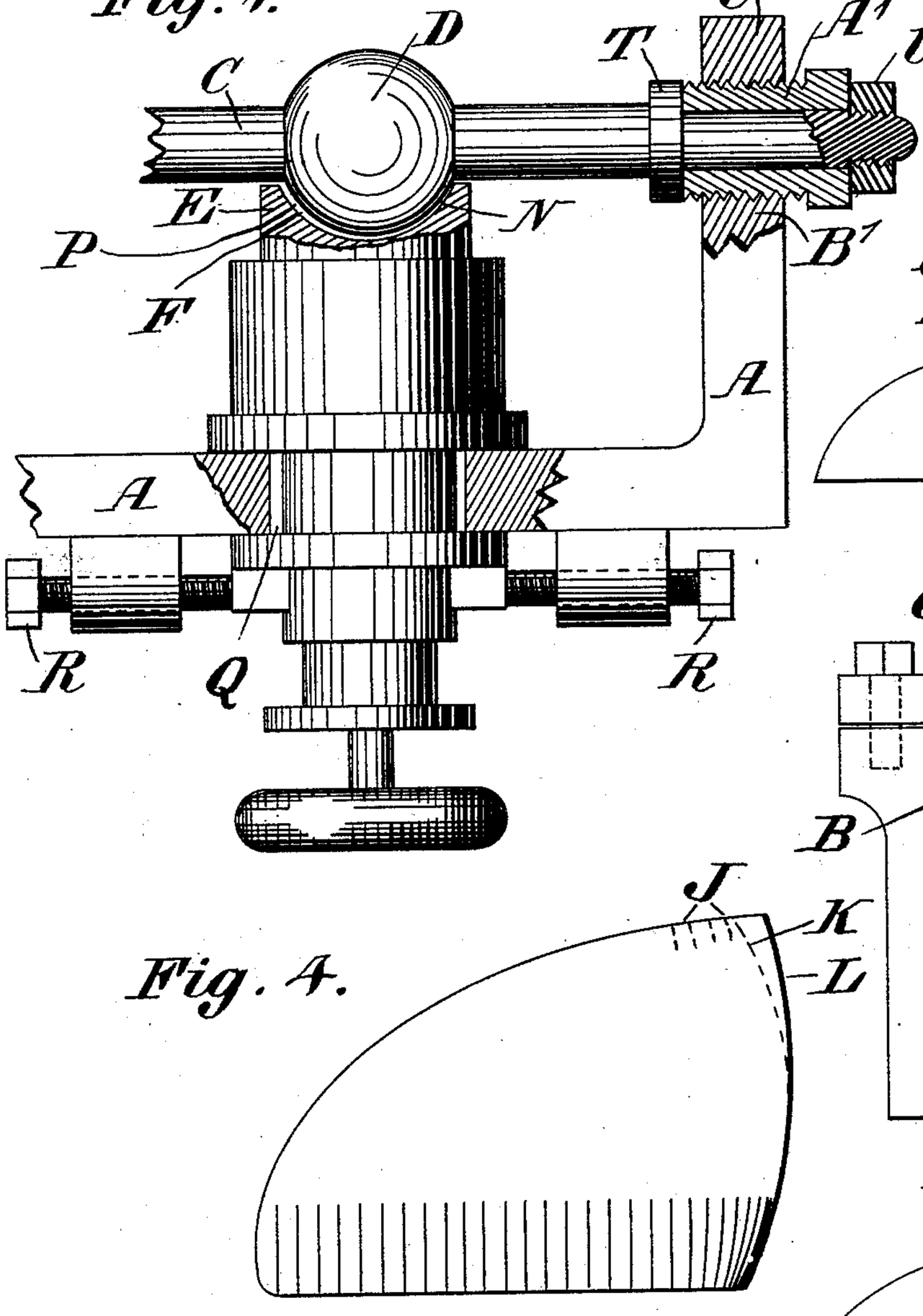
(No Model.)

L. COTÉ.

HEEL COUNTER MACHINE.

No. 341,459. Patented May 11, 1886.

Fig. 1.



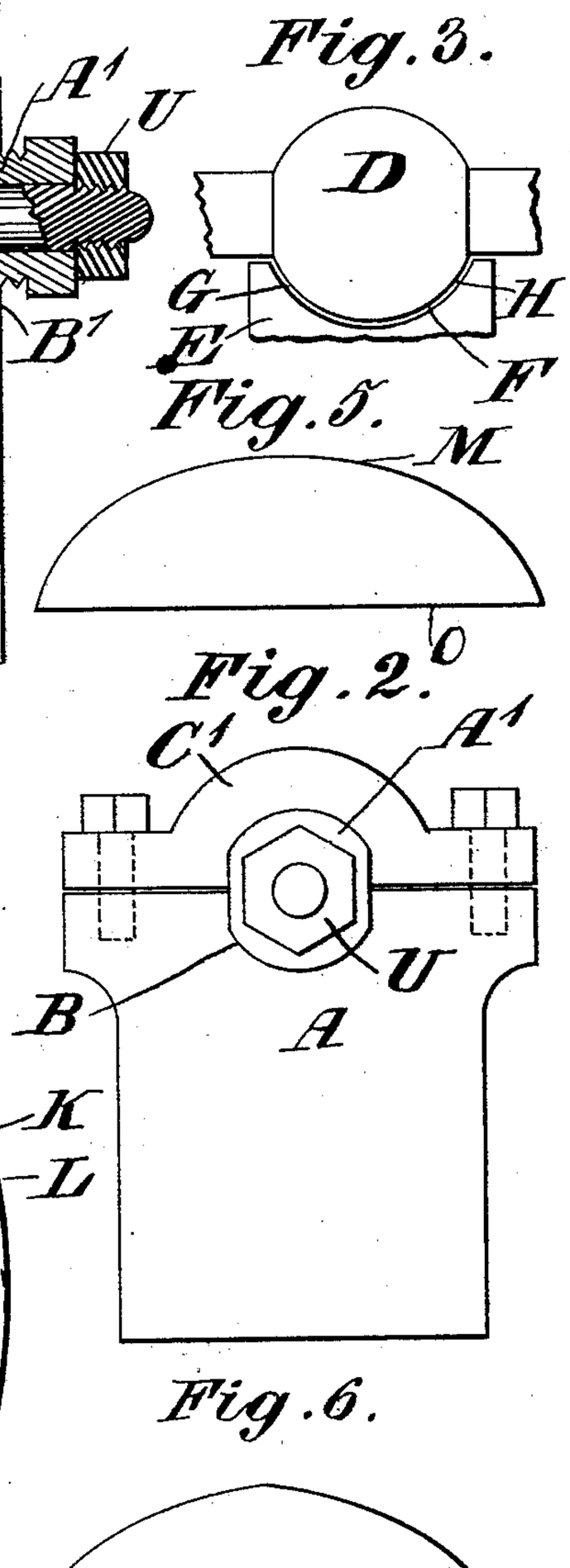


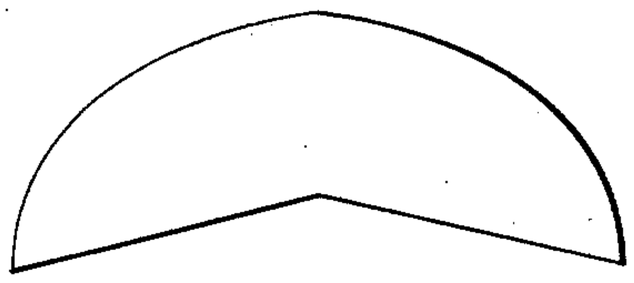
Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

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LOUIS COTÉ, OF ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC, CANADA.

HEEL-COUNTER MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,459, dated May 11, 1886.

Application filed June 29, 1885. Serial No. 170,125. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS COTÉ, of the city and county of St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Heel-Counter Machines; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention has reference to a further improvement in the invention for which two Letters Patent of the United States were granted to me, one dated June 19, 1883, numbered 279,717, and the other dated September 23, 1884, numbered 305,427.

The particular feature or features which form the present invention will be hereinafter fully set forth and claimed.

In the drawings hereunto annexed, similar letters of reference indicate like parts, and Figure 1 represents a portion of a mechanism embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the mechanism shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a diagram of the old method of arranging the mechanism heretofore in use. Fig. 4 is a diagram of a heel-stiffener, in which the results produced by the present invention as compared with those of the old are shown. Figs. 5 and 6 are diagrams which illustrate the endeavors made to overcome the difficulty which my present invention is arranged to surmount.

Letter A represents the frame-work, C the shaft, D the former, E the mold, all constructed, arranged, and operating as referred to in my said previous patents, and for further clearness of understanding are referred to by the same letters of reference.

Heretofore the former D and mold E have been set in relation to each other concentric with the center upon which the former D revolves, as shown in Fig. 3—that is to say, with the space F parallel or with the recess in the mold E concentric with the outer surface or periphery of the former D, as shown, or by raising or lowering the said mold, as explained in the said patents, to agree with what is required for the variations of thickness of material out of which the heel-stiffener is formed, which adjustment being made in a vertical direction would still leave the space F on the side G equal to that on the side H. Many of the heel-stiffeners produced by this arrangement of the mechanism are wrinkled or creased on their upper edge, as indicated by the dotted lines J in Fig. 4. They also have the objection that they are over duly contracted upon the upper edge, as indicated by the dotted line K in Fig. 4, instead of the configuration shown by the solid line L, which approximately fits the last of an ordinary-formed boot or shoe. To obviate this objection a long time and many expedients have been devised, the most suitable of which has been to cut the stock out of which the counter or stiffener is to be formed to the configuration shown in Fig. 6, instead of cutting it to the configuration shown in Fig. 5, by which it will readily be understood that a larger amount of stock is consumed in the construction of a given number of heel-stiffeners, and that the difficulty of having the wrinkles or creases J is not overcome thereby.

I find that by setting the former D, as shown in Fig. 1, eccentric to the mold E, and by passing the pieces of stock cut to the configuration shown in Fig. 5 in such a manner that the curved upper edge, M, will be acted upon by the narrower or closer part N of the space F, while the straight side O passes through the wider part of the space F, perfectly-formed counters or heel-stiffeners are obtained thereby, having the configuration shown by the line L instead of that shown by the dotted line K, and free from the objectionable wrinkles or creases J, as indicated in Fig. 4. This relative situating of the former and mold may be obtained by an adjustment of the mold or an adjustment of the former in a longitudinal direction of the axis upon which the former D revolves. Either or both of these methods of adjustment may be employed, and both of them are delineated in Fig. 1.

By placing the seat of the mold E in a slotted hole, Q, and providing adjusting-screws R, this adjustment may be obtained; or by providing the shaft C with a collar, T, and outer collar, U, and providing the axis with a journal revolving in a screwed bush A′, which screwed bush is fitted to a corresponding screwed bearing, B′, by screwing the bush A′ to the position required the requisite adjustment of the former and mold will be obtained, and after the bush A′ has been adjusted to the required position the cap C′ of the bearing may be tightened down to secure the position of the bush A′.

I here wish to explain that with regard to the slotted hole Q and adjusting-screws R for obtaining an adjustment of the relative position of the former D with that of the mold E on the other means above described for this purpose, consisting of the screwed bush A′ and corresponding screwed bearing B′, such or any other means of adjustment are not necessary when the machine is used for forming material of uniform thickness—such as leather-board—into counters, in which case the position of the mold E on the bed A may be an unchangeable one, and the former D being fixed in position on the shaft C no longitudinal movement of the shaft C need be provided for; but when the machine described is to be used indiscriminately on material of varying thicknesses—such as cuttings of leather, or first on one thickness of leather-board and then on another—such said means of adjustment become both useful and necessary.

What I claim, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

In a machine for shaping material into heel-counters, the combination of the frame A, shaft C, former D, and mold E, the former D and mold E being set eccentrically the one to the other, as described, so as to have the space F between the said former and mold narrower at one side than the other, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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