

(No Model.)

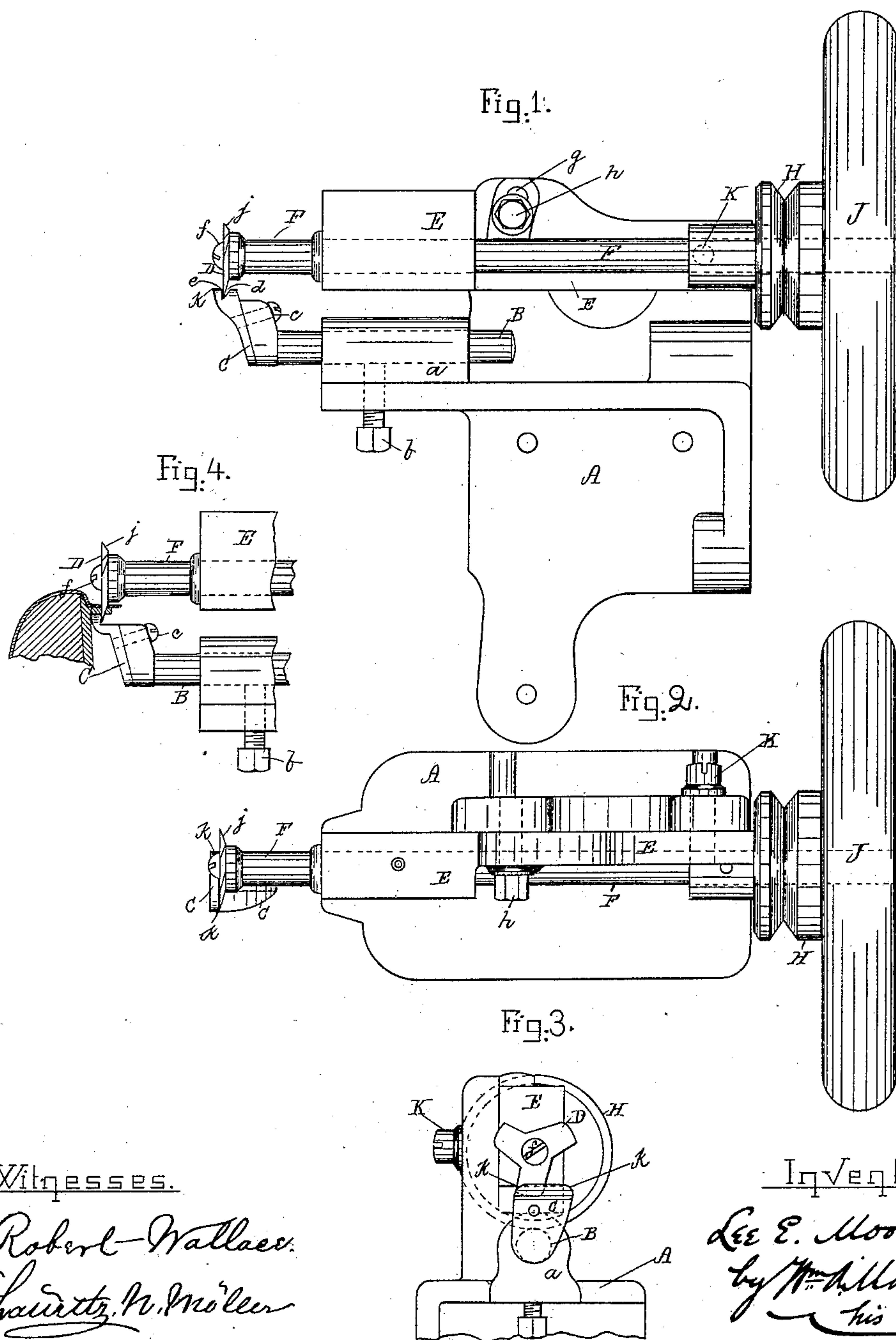
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TRIMMING MACHINE FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

No. 360,720.

Patented Apr. 5, 1887.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TRIMMING-MACHINE FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 360,720, dated April 5, 1887.

Application filed September 6, 1886. Serial No. 212,816. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEE E. MOORE, of Boston, county of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trimming-Machines for Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification, taken in connection with the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a plan view. Fig. 3 is a front view of the working parts. Fig. 4 is a modification.

The object of my invention is the construction of a simple device for trimming the surplus margin of the upper and sole-lip from boots or shoes constructed as shown and described in Letters Patent No. 275,248, dated April 3, 1883, granted to me. In constructing a shoe as therein shown the upper is carried over the edge of the sole and against a downwardly-projecting flange or lip thereof, and is secured to this flange or lip of the sole by a line of stitches passing through the upper and through the base of said flange or lip. After this sewing has been done it is necessary to trim the projecting parts of the flange and upper by cutting them off near to the line of stitches, but at a sufficient distance from the stitches to avoid injury thereto. To do this speedily and effectively is the object of my present invention, which consists of a suitable guide-support for the work and a revolving knife acting in conjunction with said support, as shown and hereinafter described.

My invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art from the following description and accompanying drawings.

A represents the frame of the machine, which may be mounted on a table or standard of the height desired by the workman. In this frame is secured the rod B, which is set in a projection, *a*, in the frame and secured therein by the set-screw *b*. The outer end of the rod B is bent upwardly and fitted to receive the guide support or rest C, which is secured thereto by the screw *c*. The guide-support C is made to slant upwardly away from the rod B, to which it is secured, in order that it may not be in the way of the shoe when the operator is in the act of trimming the same. If the

support or rest C were set vertically, it would not be as convenient to put the shoe on the support to trim it or to hold the shoe there while it was being trimmed. The top of the guide-support C is notched, as shown at *d*, to accommodate the edge of the trimming-knife, which projects downwardly into the slot. The upper portion of the support C, outside the knife-slot *d*, acts as a support or rest for the parts which are to be trimmed, and the width of this portion—that is, the distance from the edge of the notch *d* to the front of the support—governs the width of the sole-flange and upper after they are trimmed. This part of the support should be wide enough, therefore, to protect the seam of the shoe and prevent it from being injured by the trimming-knife.

The knife D revolves in the notch *d* and close to the perpendicular edge *e* of the notch, so that a drawing cut is made between the knife and support. It will be obvious that the portion of the support inside the knife may be cut away, forming, instead of the notch *d*, an open recess or notch, as shown, Fig. 4, and the result will, for most kinds of stock, be nearly or quite as satisfactory.

To the upper part of the frame A is pivoted, at K, an arm, E, in which is journaled the shaft F, which carries the knife or cutter. This shaft is provided with a band-pulley, H, preferably grooved, as shown, as also a balance-wheel, J. At the other end of the shaft the rotating knife D is secured by a screw, *f*. The arm E is provided with a curved slot, *g*, through which a screw-bolt, *h*, passes into the frame. By loosening this bolt the arm E may be swung up or down on its pivot, and thus the knife D adjusted relatively to the support C.

The knife consists of a center and three radial arms or blades, (see Fig. 3,) each of which is provided with a cutting-edge, the edge or outer end of the arm having a rounded and a square corner. The bevel of the edge of the knife is on one side only, as shown at *j*, Fig. 2, leaving the other side which comes next the support flat.

The corners of the support are rounded, as shown at *k*, Fig. 3, to enable the work to pass over it easily, especially at the round of the toe. The length of the support—that is, from

k to *k*, Fig. 3—must be no greater than to allow of placing the toe of a sharp-pointed shoe thereon. In the operation of trimming, the shoe is placed on the support in the position shown, Fig. 1, with the parts to be trimmed projecting under the knife, and as the knife rotates the shoe is passed over the support, presenting all portions of the flange to the knife.

What I claim is—

- 10 1. In a trimming-machine, the combination, with a rotary trimming-knife, of a stationary guide-support provided with a notch, *d*, through which the knife passes as it rotates, the flat side of the knife passing close to the

flat side of the notch *d*, substantially as shown 15 and described.

2. In a trimming-machine, the combination, with a rotary knife, of a stationary support or work-rest having the portion thereof in front of the knife with which the work comes in 20 contact raised above the knife-edge and rounded, as at *k k*, and provided with a square inner edge, past which the knife passes in its revolution, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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