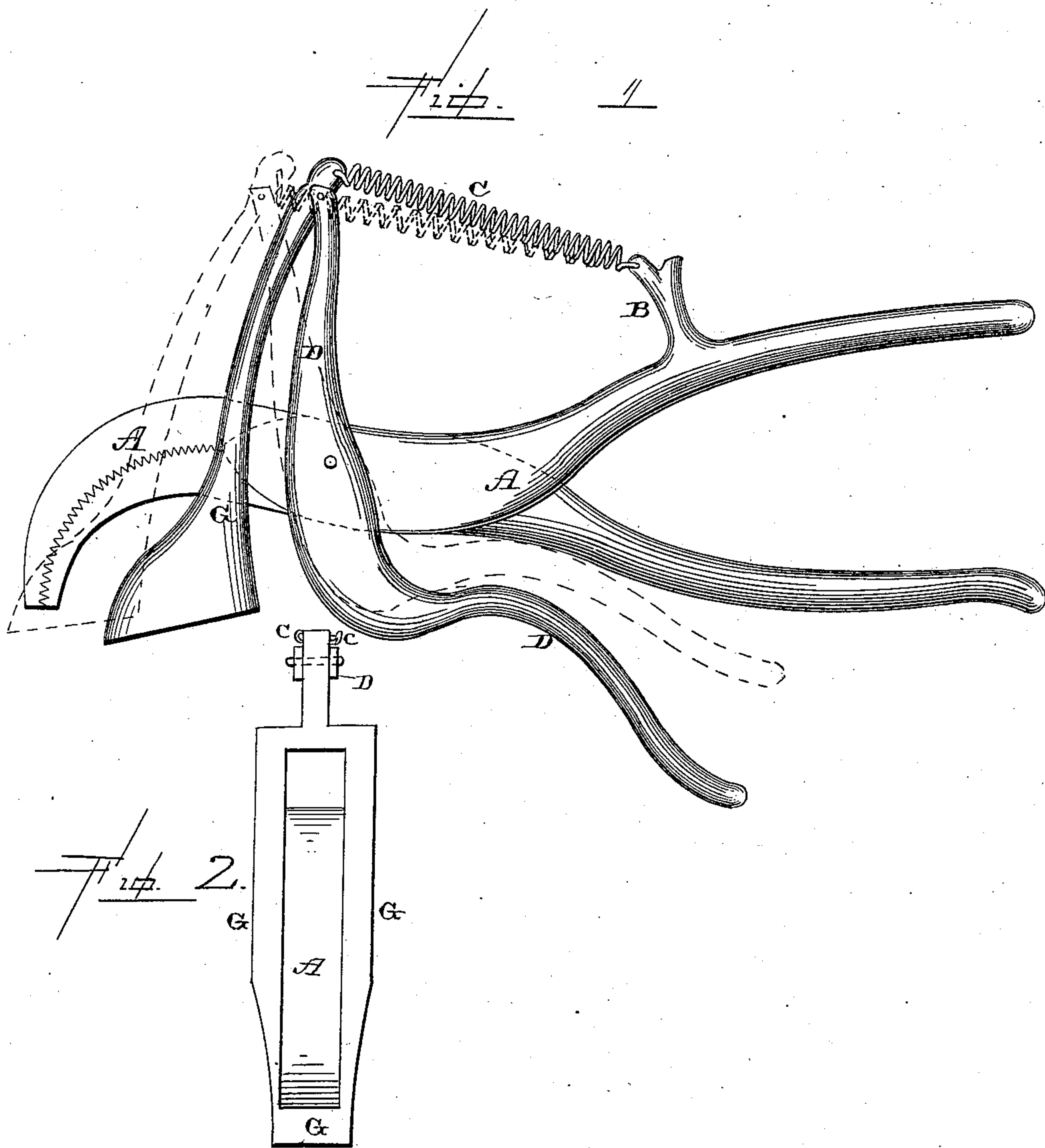


(No Model.)

J. I. VICK.
LASTING TOOL.

No. 364,064.

Patented May 31, 1887.



Witnesses:
M. A. Evans
R. F. Gardner

Inventor:
James I. Vick,
per
J. A. Lehmann,
att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES I. VICK, OF HORNSBOROUGH, SOUTH CAROLINA.

LASTING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 364,064, dated May 31, 1887.

Application filed October 11, 1886. Serial No. 215,949. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES I. VICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hornsborough, in the county of Chesterfield and State of South Carolina, have invented a new and useful Boot or Shoe Lasting Machine, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in lasting-machines; and it consists in the arrangement and combination of parts, which will be more fully described hereinafter, whereby a spring-actuated hammer is connected to the pinchers and operated by a lever which is pivoted directly to the pinchers.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of an implement embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same.

A represents the pinchers, having their jaws shaped, as shown, so as to catch hold of the upper which is to be drawn into position. Formed upon the upper handle is an arm or projection, B, to which one end of the spring C is fastened. Pivoted upon the pinchers is the operating-lever D, the lower end of which forms the handle, which is either grasped by fingers of the hand in which the pinchers are held, or which is operated by being pressed downward against the surface of the boot or shoe which is being operated upon. Through the upper end of this lever is formed an opening through which the pinchers pass. By having this opening through the lever it is held in position and braced by the sides of the pinchers, so as to always move in a line therewith, and thus never bring any undue strain to bear upon its pivot. The upper end of the lever projects any suitable distance above the pinchers, and is pivoted to the upper end of

the hammer G, to which the front end of the spring is fastened. This spring and lever support and hold the hammer in position, so that its lower end hangs downward below the jaws of the pinchers, as shown. In this hammer is also formed an opening for the jaws of the pinchers to pass through, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the hammer is guided back and forth in its movements by the jaws of the pinchers. When the end of the lever D is raised upward, as shown in dotted lines, the hammer G is moved forward just under the jaws of the pinchers, where it is in the most convenient position for driving tacks, hammering the leather, and other such purposes. While in this position the jaws are held closed; but when the handle of the lever is released the spring retracts the hammer into the position shown in solid lines in Fig. 1, where it is out of the way while the pinchers are being used. A hammer being combined with the pinchers, there is no necessity for having to lay aside the pinchers whenever it is necessary to drive tacks or pegs or to hammer the leather, and thus much time is saved to the workman.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

The combination of the pinchers, the lever pivoted thereon, the hammer pivoted to the upper end of the lever, and the spring connected to the upper end of the hammer and to the handle of the pinchers, substantially as shown and described.

JAMES I. VICK.

Witnesses:

J. A. EVANS,
W. A. EVANS.