

(No Model.)

H. M. GOODHUE.

LAST.

No. 388,554.

Patented Aug. 28, 1888.

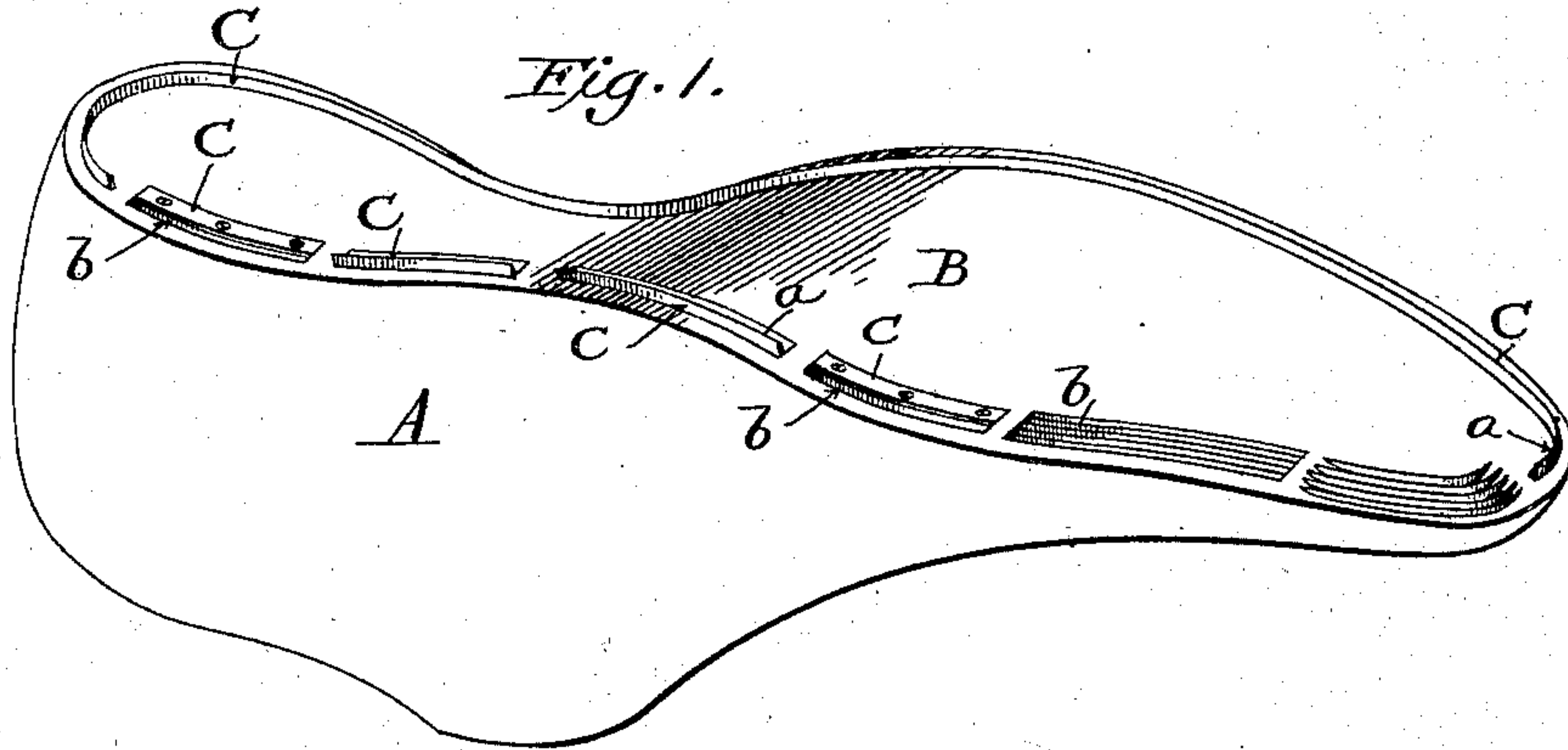


Fig. 2.

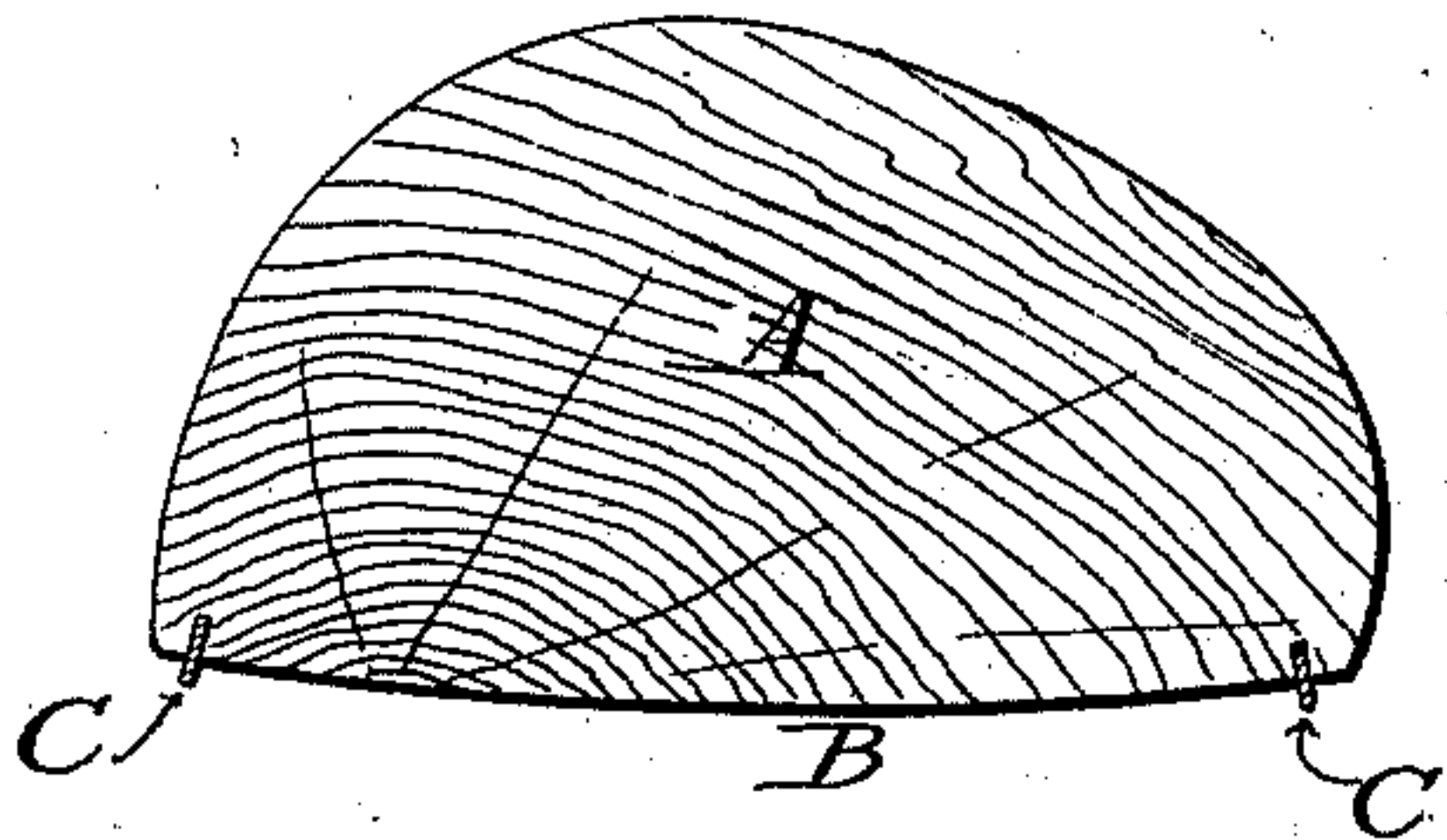


Fig. 3.

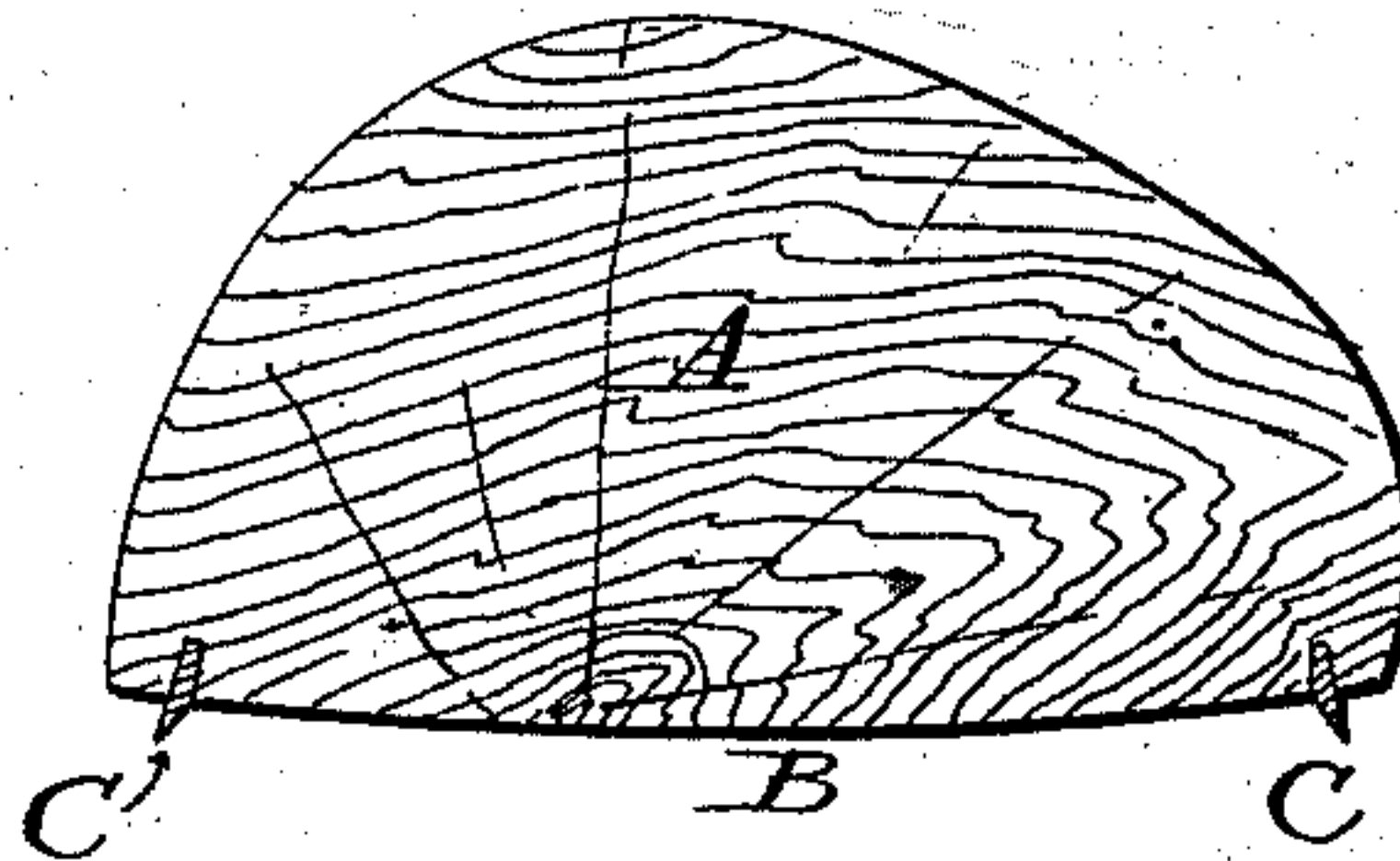


Fig. 4.

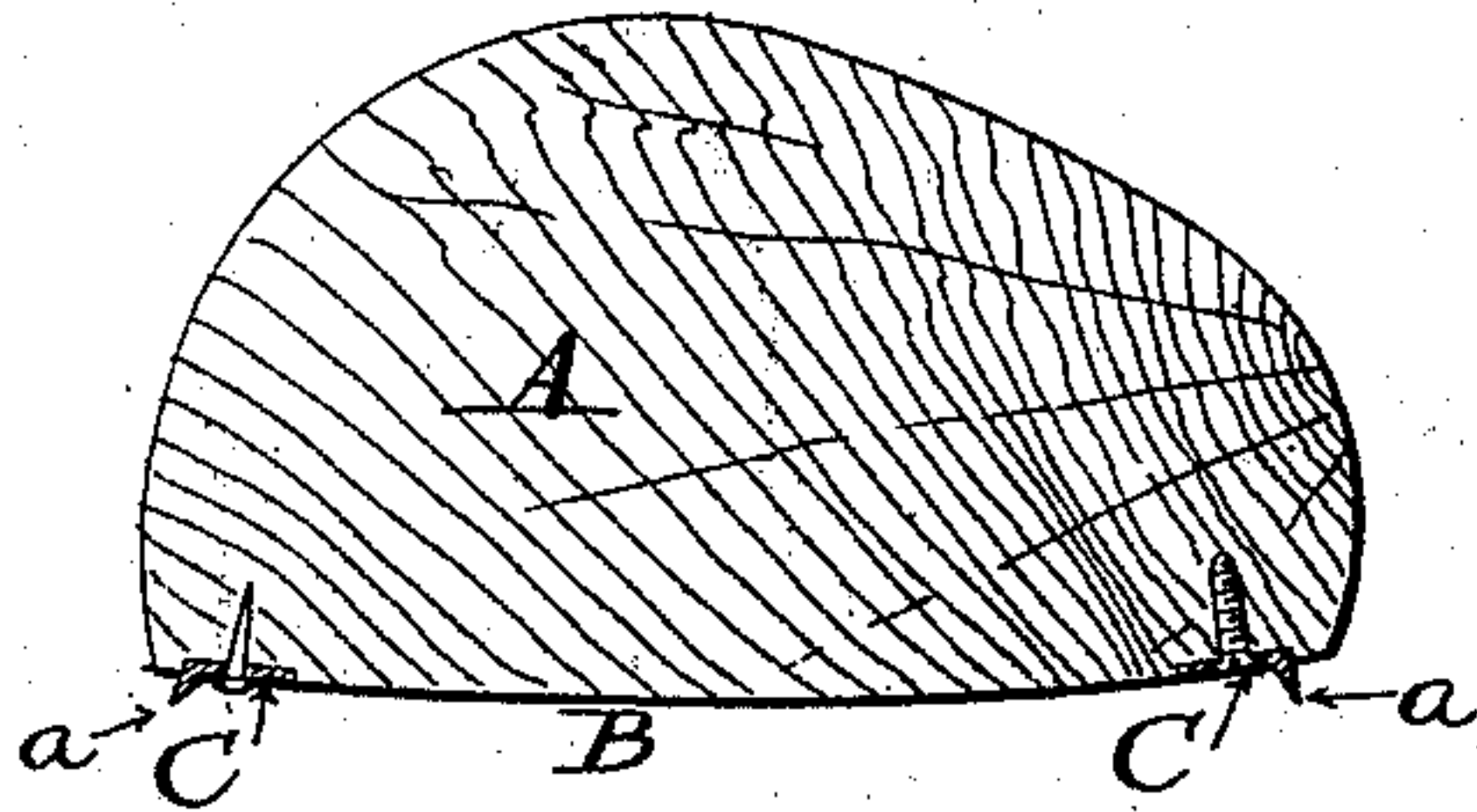


Fig. 5.

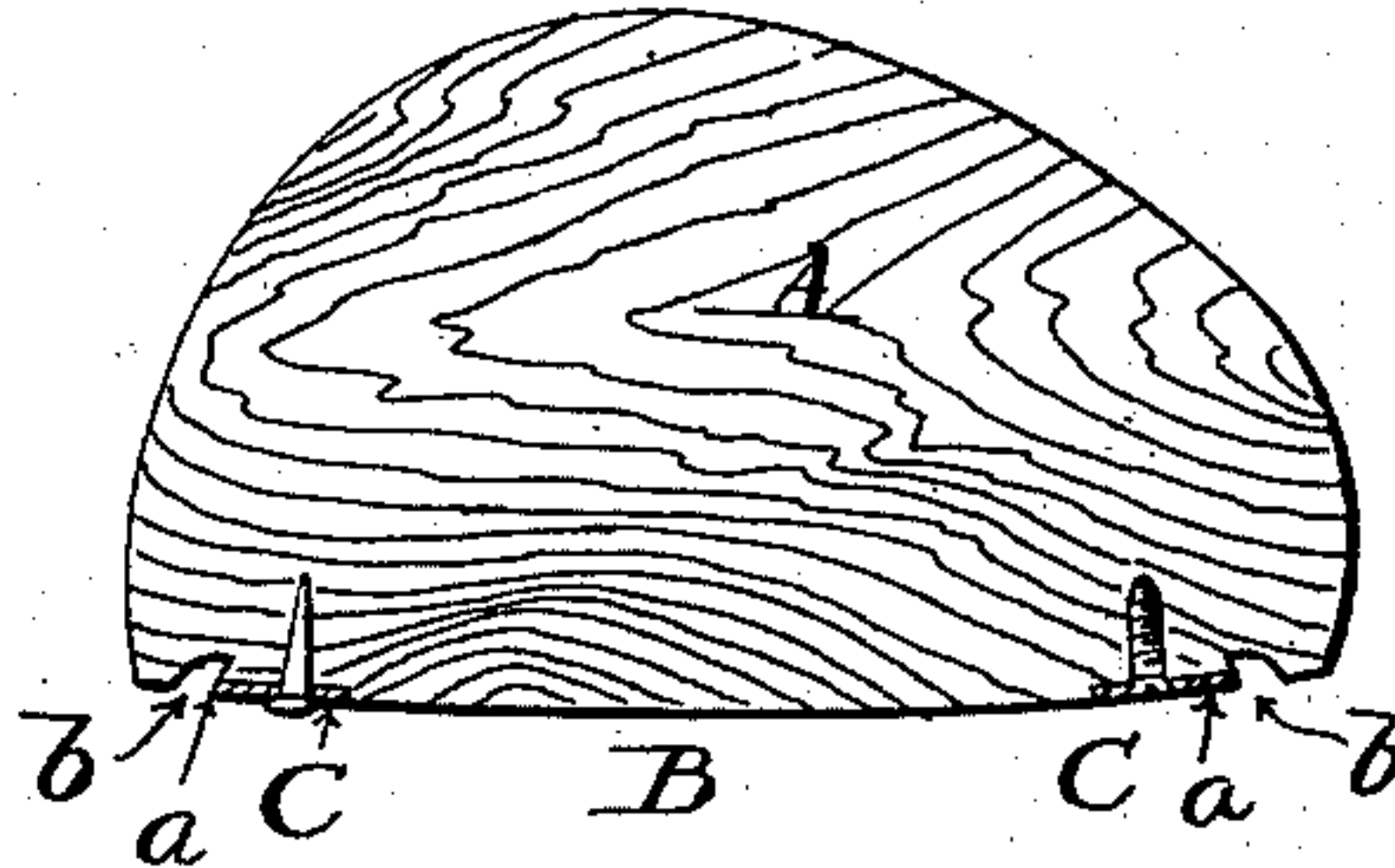


Fig. 6.

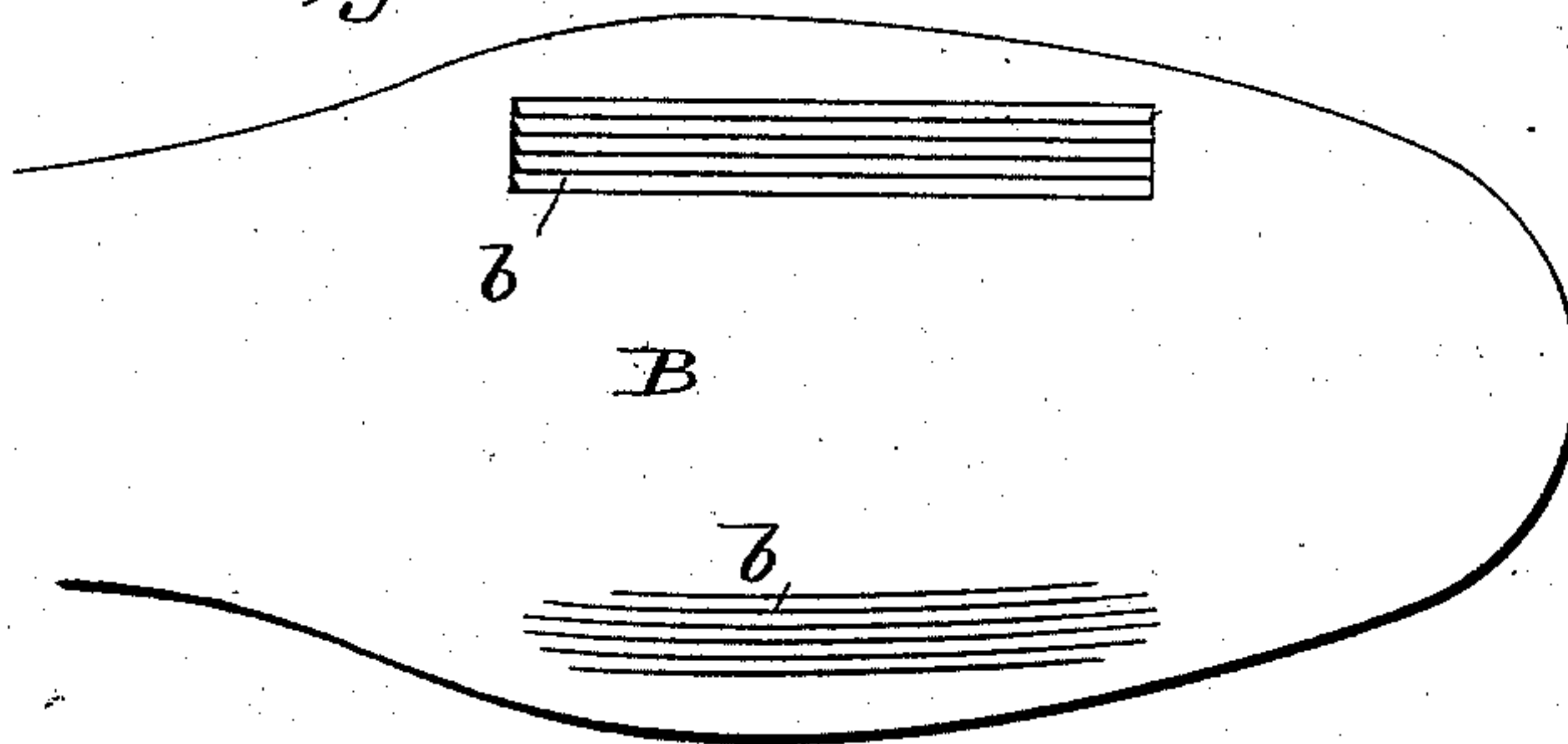
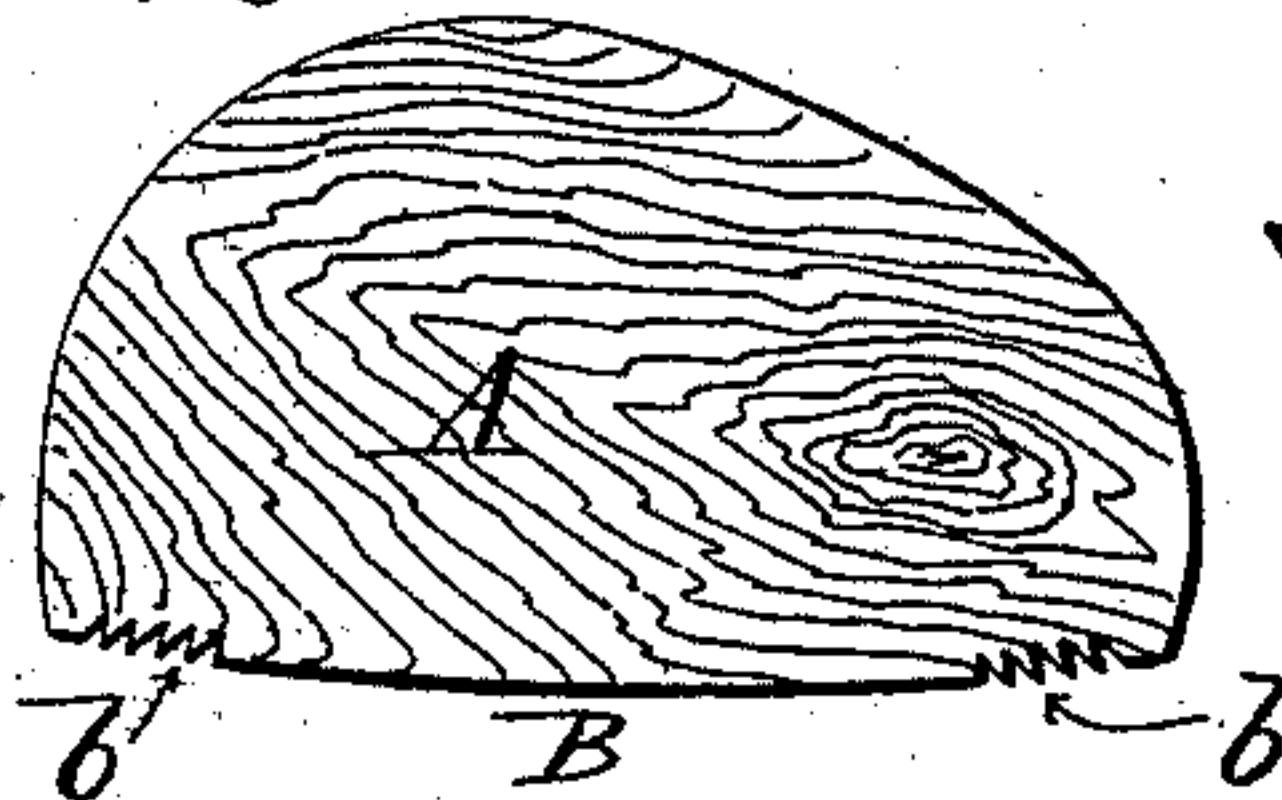


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY M. GOODHUE, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM S. KING, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

LAST.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,554, dated August 28, 1888.

Application filed April 19, 1888. Serial No. 271,144. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY M. GOODHUE, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in Lasts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to lasts for use in last-
ing-machines; and it consists in providing the
same with grooves or recesses having sharp
10 angular edges formed integral with the last, or
by metallic plates or strips applied thereto,
turned toward the edges of the last, and serving
to prevent the slipping or "creeping" of the
insole under the action of the lasting jaws or
15 wipers.

Referring to the accompanying drawings,
Figure 1 is a perspective view of a last, show-
ing the plates or strips applied in a variety of
forms; Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 cross sections of
20 lasts, illustrating various forms of the plates or
strips and different modes of applying them.
Fig. 6 is a face view of a portion of the last-
sole, grooved as in Fig. 7.

It is proper to say at the outset that I am
25 aware that a patent has been granted for a
last having a corrugated metallic sole-plate de-
signed to turn the points of nails and effect a
clinching thereof, and that a pegging-last has
been provided with a roughened metallic sole-
30 plate having grooves or recesses where the
pegs are to be driven.

I make no claim to such constructions.

Referring now to the accompanying draw-
ings, A indicates the body of a last; B, the sole
35 thereof; and C, the metal plates or strips which
I employ to prevent the slipping of the insole,
which is likely to occur with a smooth last,
owing to the pressure and the inward move-
ment of the folding-blades or wipers of the
40 lasting-machine. These plates C are of metal,
preferably steel, and in every case have one or
more sharp angular edges, shoulders, or teeth,
a, turned toward the edge of the sole to resist
or prevent an inward sliding of the insole.

45 In Fig. 1 I have represented one strip ex-
tending around the heel along one side and
partially across the toe of the last, the strip
in this case being driven or pressed edgewise
into the last and allowed to project sufficiently
50 to present its sharp outer edge, a, to the in-
sole, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3. In the

same figure (1) I have shown shorter sections
similarly applied and others secured by screws
or tacks passing through the plate and into
the last in the manner illustrated in Fig. 4. 55

In Fig. 5 the last is represented as formed
with a groove or channel, b, in its sole-face,
the plate or plates C being placed at the inner
side of such groove or channel with their sharp
edges forming a portion of the inner wall 60
thereof.

In some cases a series of grooves or chan-
nels, b, may be formed parallel with the edges
of the sole of the last, these grooves having
one inclined and one upright or undercut wall, 65
the latter turned toward the edge of the sole,
as illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7. The edges,
ribs, or teeth which cross the grain need not
be faced with metal, nor is it absolutely nec-
essary that others should if hard close-grained 70
wood be used; but it is deemed advisable to
employ the metal for those running parallel
with the grain of the wood.

The gist of the invention consists in produc-
ing either a continuous wall or a series of sec- 75
tional walls or teeth with a sharp angular
edge turned toward the outer edge of the last,
and this without cutting away the last at the
edge of the sole-face.

It is important to preserve the outline of 80
the last-sole, and hence the formation of a
sharp edge by cutting inward from the bound-
aries of the sole-plate, as has been proposed, is
objectionable, or at least is not so satisfactory
as the plan herein proposed. 85

The last being constructed as above ex-
plained, the insole is laid upon it and is held
by the angular edges of the plates, grooves,
or teeth from being crowded inward under the
action of the lasting jaws, blades, or wipers. 90

In practice, especially when the sole-face is
grooved, I find it advisable to first moisten or
soak the insole and to press or mold it upon
the last until it becomes embedded into the
grooves or against the upright faces of the 95
ribs, plates, or teeth; but this is a matter that
may be left to the judgment of the operator.

Having thus described my invention, what I
claim is—

1. A last having its sole-face provided with 100
metallic plates formed with sharp edges or
teeth facing toward the outer edges of the last.

2. In combination with a last having a groove or grooves in its sole-face near its edges, a metallic plate or plates secured to the sole of the last within the line of said groove or grooves and presenting angular edges toward the edges of the last.
3. A last having its sole-face provided with a groove or grooves formed with sharp angular edges to their inner walls, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY M. GOODHUE.

Witnesses:

W. MARTIN JONES,

F. D. H. COBB.