

(No Model.)

G. E. SHAW.  
CRIMPING BOARD.

No. 447,119.

Patented Feb. 24, 1891.

Fig. 1.

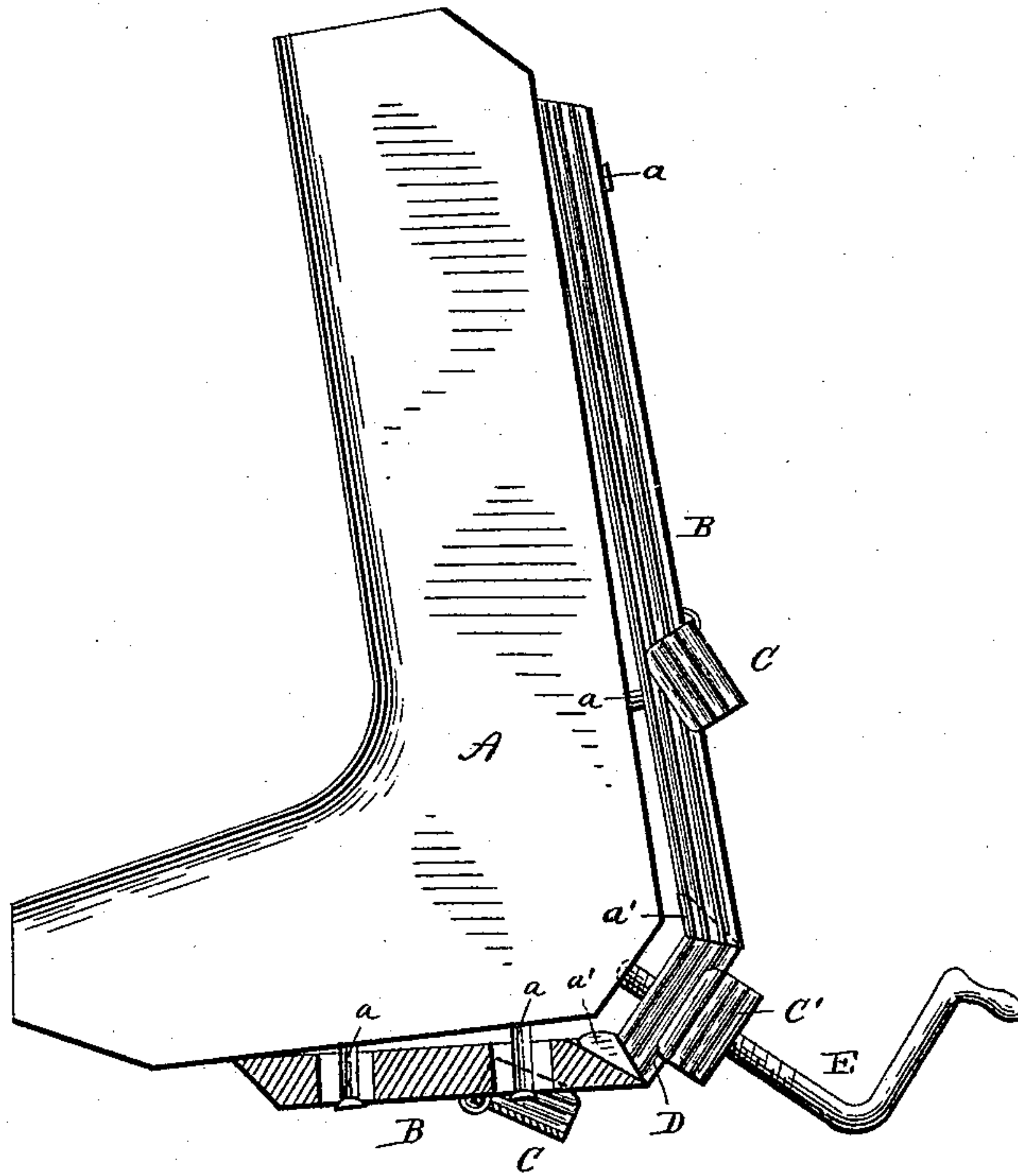
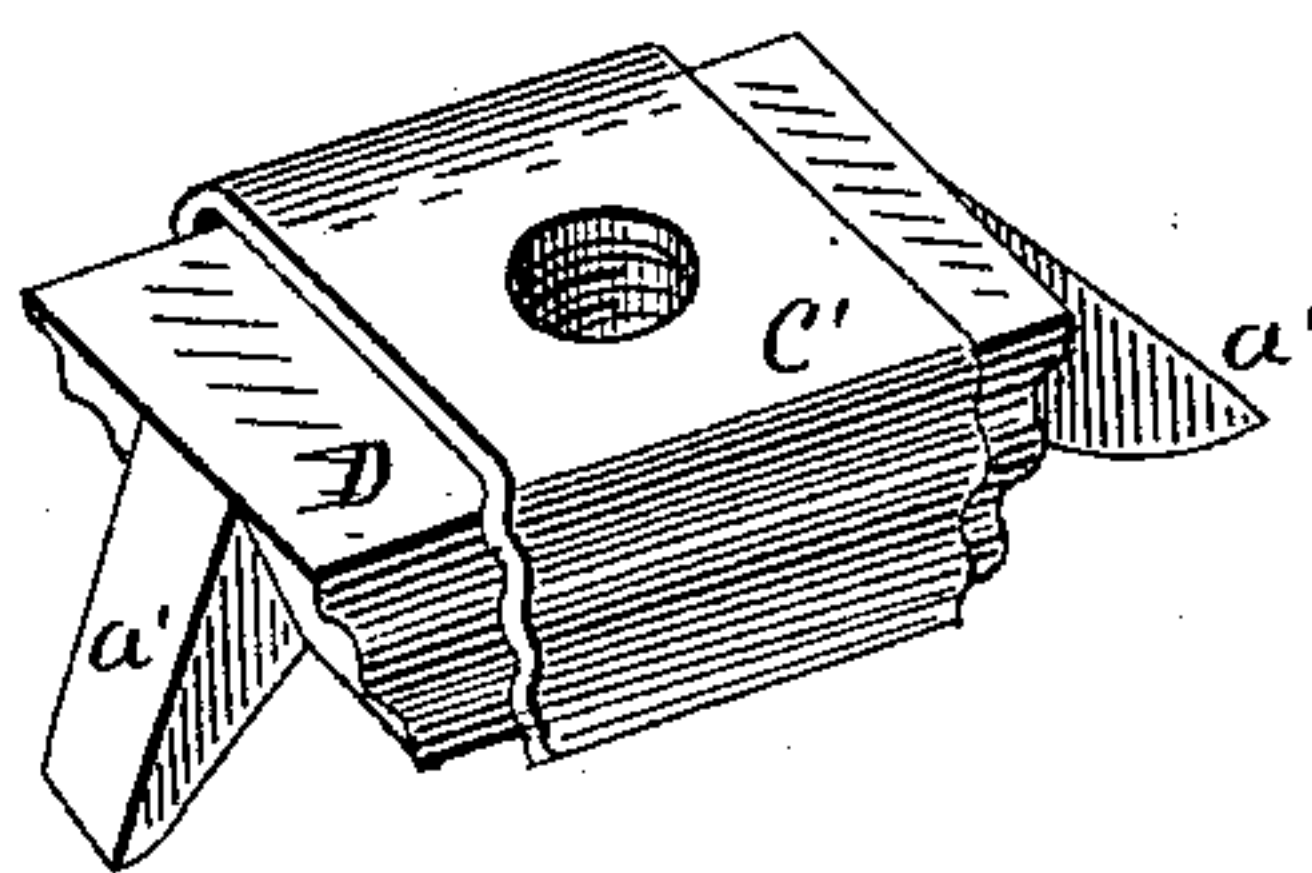


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

F. C. Gibson

C. D. Davis

Inventor:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE EMERSON SHAW, OF BERLIN, WISCONSIN.

## CRIMPING-BOARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 447,119, dated February 24, 1891.

Application filed July 3, 1890. Serial No. 357,682. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE EMERSON SHAW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Berlin, in the county of Green Lake and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Crimping-Boards; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The method now most generally employed for crimping the leather is to draw the leather over the board by means of pinchers until it is sufficiently stretched, when it is nailed to the rear edges of the board, (first on one side and then on the other,) when it is left to dry. This is obviously a crude and cumbersome way, and is not only objectionable, because of the length of time required to secure and remove the leather, but it is also disadvantageous, for the reason that it soon destroys the board and renders it unfit for use.

The present invention is designed to obviate the above-named difficulties and produce a crimping-board that will be effectual and efficient in operation and at the same time simple and durable in construction, as will be more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings is represented by Figure 1 a side elevation, partly in section, of my improved board complete, and Fig. 2 a detail view of the flanged nut employed for spreading the bars.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction that will be fully hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim appended.

In the drawings, the letter A designates the crimping-board, which is of any suitable shape and material, and which is beveled, as usual, on its front edge. Secured to the rear and bottom edges of the board are the stretching-strips B B, which are perfectly longitudinally ribbed or ground on their outer faces and provided with the pivoted U-shaped clamps C C to grasp the edges of the leather, these clamps being corrugated correspondingly to

the bars. These strips or bars are secured to the board by means of headed pins or screws *a*, which are passed through longitudinal slots in the bars and driven or screwed into the edges of the board. There are two of these pins to each of the bars, one being located at or near each end of each bar, as shown. The heads of the pins prevent the bars from becoming detached from the board, but at the same time permit of a free outward movement, and the slots through which the pins pass permit the bars a limited longitudinal movement. A nut D, tapped on a screw E, serves to spread the bars and stretch the leather, the inner end of the screw resting on the rear edge of the board. This nut works between the adjacent inclined ends of the two bars and is provided with two oppositely-inclined wings or flanges *a a*, which work in inclined grooves or notches formed in the adjacent ends of the bars B B. By turning the screw E the nut may be forced inward or outward, as is obvious. Fitting over the nut and correspondingly corrugated is a metallic clamp C', which is provided with an opening for the passage of the screw E, the object of this clamp being to clamp the edges of the leather securely to the nut when it is stretched.

Before stretching the bars and the nut rest against the rear edges of the board. The leather is wet and placed and smoothed over the board in the usual way, and its edges are clamped to the stretching-strips and nuts by the clamps C C', the clamps and nuts and strips being preferably corrugated for the purpose of better grasping the leather. The desired tension is then given the wet leather by screwing out the nut by means of its screw, which action draws the leather tightly across the instep portion of the former entirely free of all wrinkles and unevenness.

It has been found in practice advantageous to so secure the bars to the board that they may have a limited longitudinal movement thereon, in order that the bars may accommodate themselves more readily to the varying directions of the strains exerted upon the leather being crimped; hence the object of securing the strips to the board in the manner described and shown.

The advantage of the arrangement of clamps



shown is obvious, as the leather will be drawn and stretched evenly and simultaneously in three different directions.

Having thus fully described my invention,  
5 what I claim is—

The combination of the crimping-board, the strips B B, provided each with two longitudinal slots, pins passing through each of these slots into the rear and lower edges of the  
10 board, thereby attaching the said strips thereto, a beveled nut D, fitted between the adja-

cent ends of the said strips and provided with wings *a' a'*, that work in corresponding recesses in the ends of the strips, a screw for operating this nut, and clamps carried by the 15 said strips and nut, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE EMERSON SHAW.

Witnesses:

C. R. TAYLOR,

HENRY FADNER.