

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. C. LOCKETT.
CRIMPING MACHINE.

No. 485,204.

Patented Nov. 1, 1892.

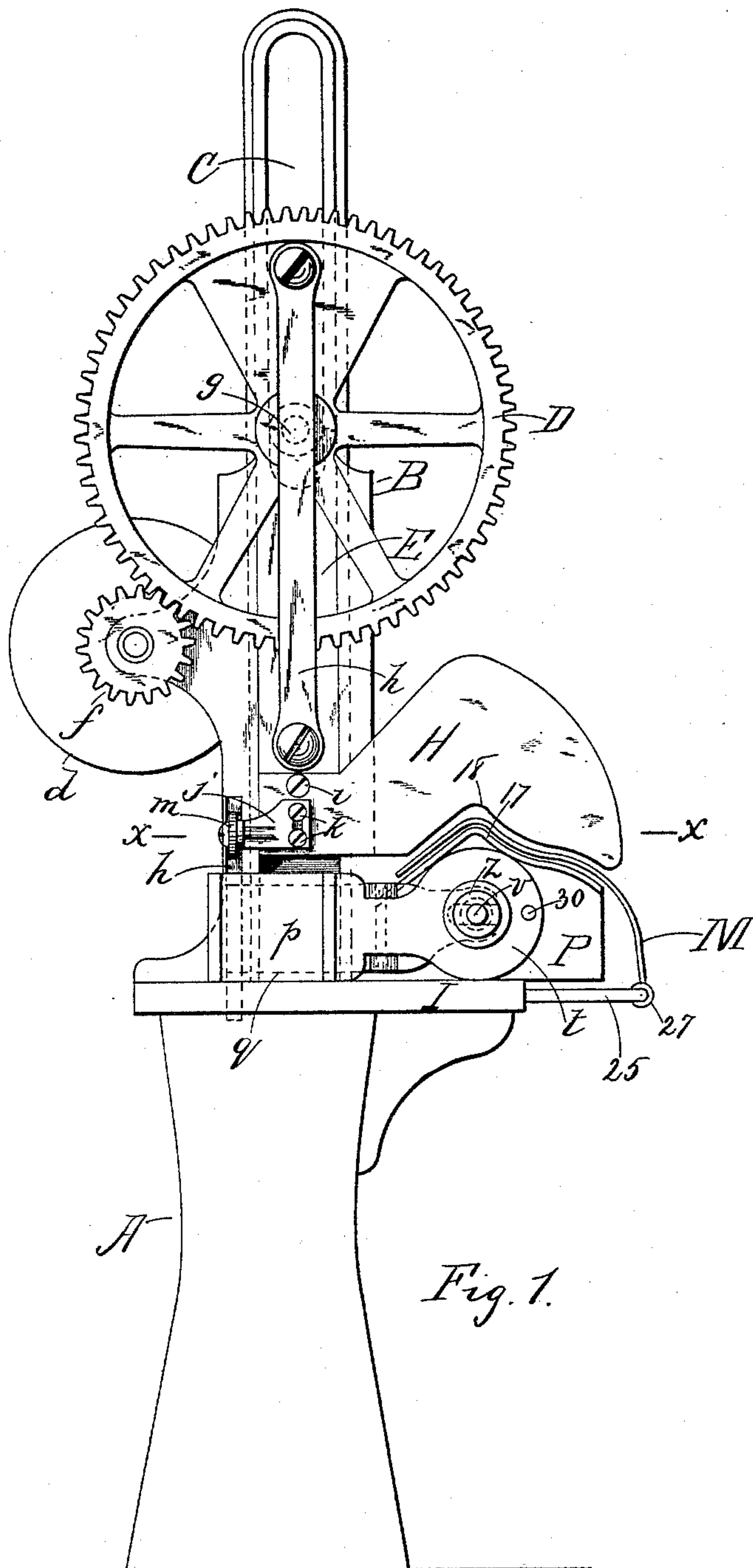


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES

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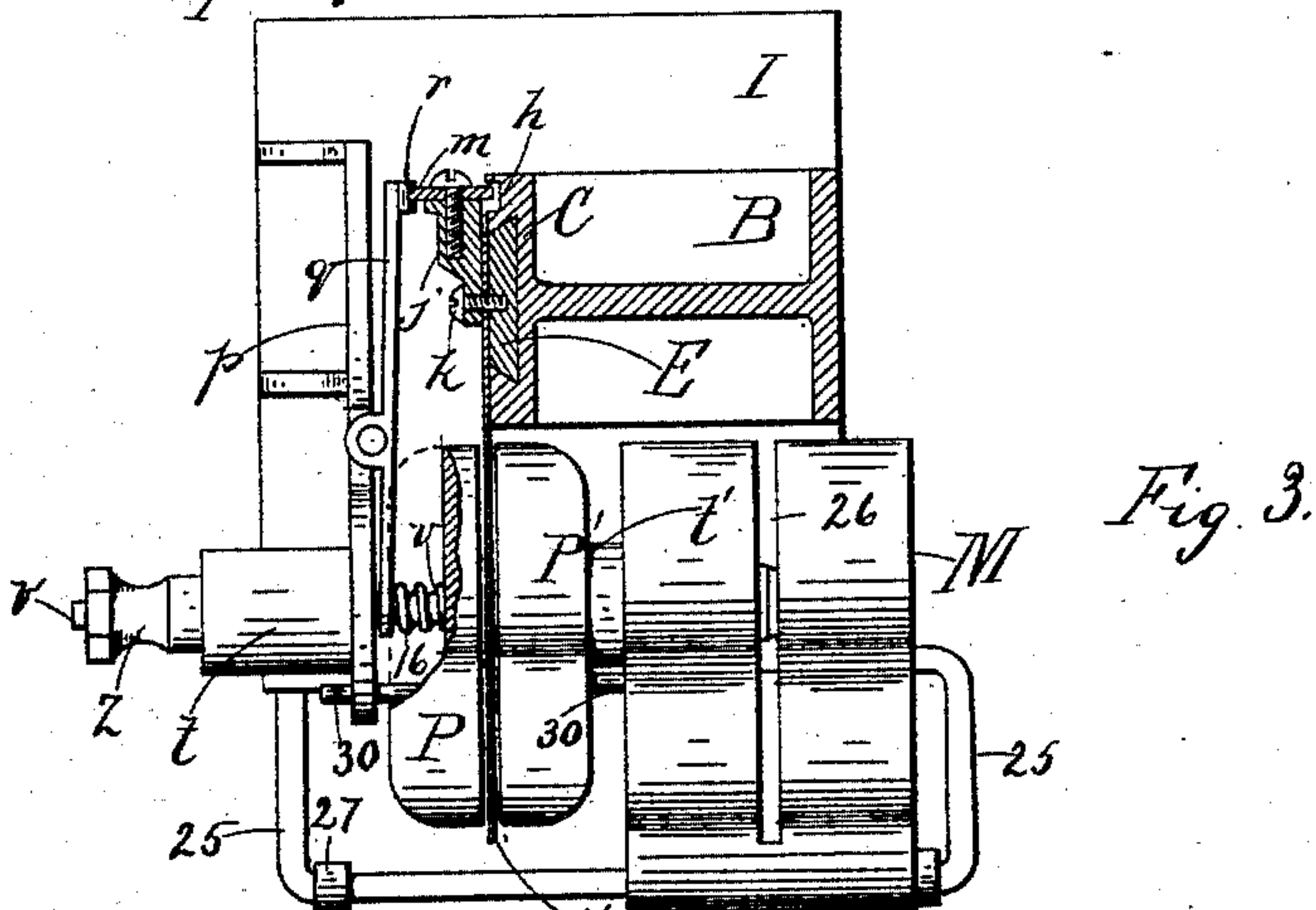
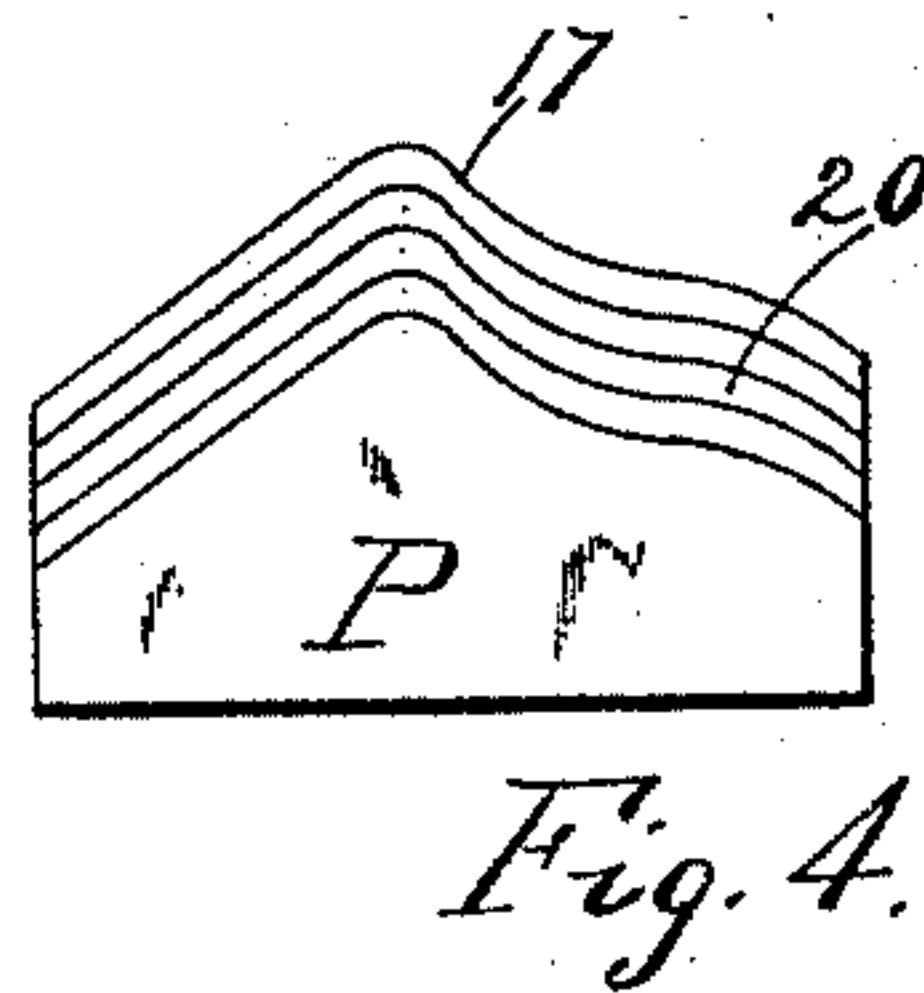
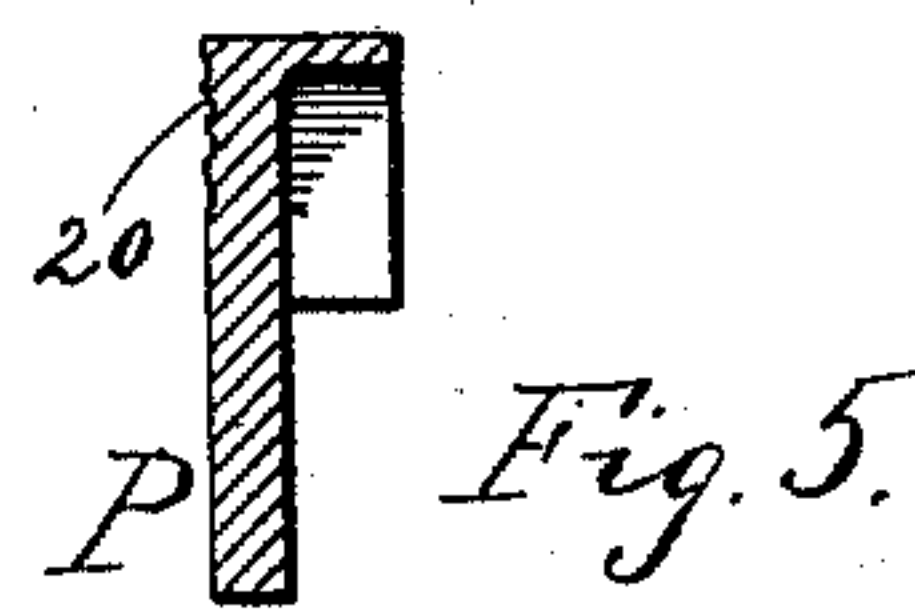
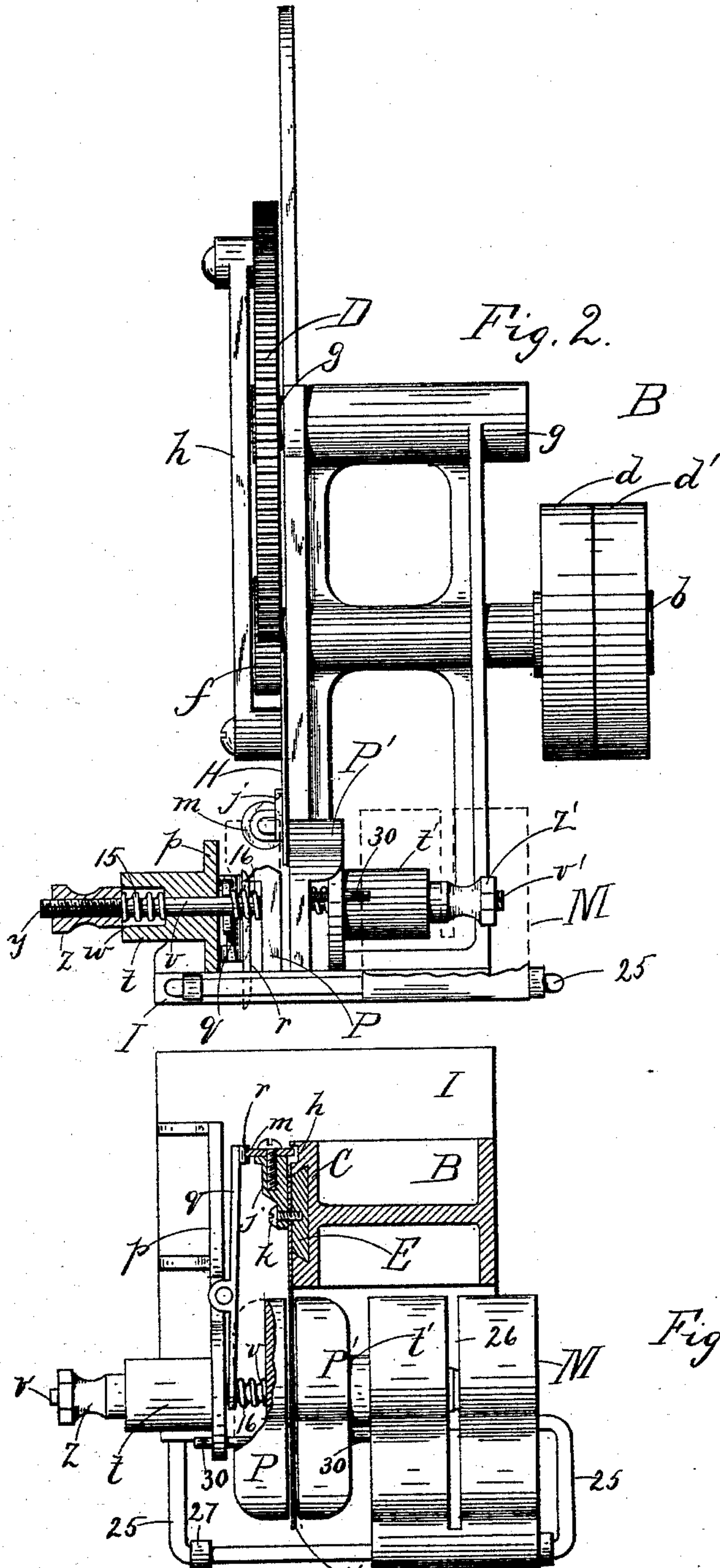
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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CRIMPING MACHINE.

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WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CRIMPING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 485,204, dated November 1, 1892.

Application filed September 18, 1891. Serial No. 406,094. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. LOCKETT, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Crimping-Machines, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which
10 the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved crimping-machine; Fig. 2, a front elevation of
15 the same, partly in section, the standard of body being removed; Fig. 3, a horizontal section taken on line *x x* in Fig. 1; Fig. 4, a face view of one of the jaws, and Fig. 5 a transverse section of the same.

20 Like letters and figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates especially to machines for crimping the uppers of boots and shoes; and it consists in certain novel features, hereinafter fully set forth and claimed, the object
25 being to produce a simpler, cheaper, and more effective device of this character than is now in ordinary use.

30 The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the base or standard of the machine, on which an upright B is disposed. A shaft *b*, provided with fast and loose pulleys *d d'*, is journaled in said upright. The opposite end of said shaft bears a pinion *f*. A vertical track or way C is
35 formed on one side of the upright B, and a shaft *g* is journaled in the top of said upright and projects through said ways. On the shaft *g* a crank-gear D is mounted, said gear meshing with the driving-pinion *f*. A block E is
40 fitted to slide in the ways C, and a rod *h*, pivoted eccentrically on the gear *d*, connects it with said block, said gear driving the block in its ways C in the ordinary manner of crank mechanisms. At the rear of the way C and
45 parallel therewith there is a vertically-ar-

ranged groove *h'*, formed in the upright B. The crimping-blade H is secured by screws *i* to the lower end of the sliding block E and projects outwardly at the front of the machine. A vertically-adjustable arm *j* projects
50 rearwardly from the blade H, and is provided at its outer end with a roll or wheel *m*, which works in the vertical groove *h'* of the upright B. Said arm is adjustable on the blade by means of screws *k*, which pass through the
55 slot in said arm into said blade. The table I is mounted horizontally on the top of the body J, and on a standard *p* at one end of said table a horizontally-swinging lever *q* is pivoted. Said lever is provided at its outer
60 end with a vertically-arranged block *r*, which registers with the upright groove *h'*, and which is normally disposed in the path of the wheel *m*. On the forward end of the standard *p* a hub *t* is formed, through which the
65 rod *v* is fitted to slide longitudinally. Said hub is chambered at *w* (see Fig. 2) around said rod. The other end of the rod is secured thereto at *y*, and a nut *z* is turned thereon, said nut being of a size suitable to slide in
70 said chamber. Between the nut and bottom of said chamber a push-spring 15 is disposed around said rod. To the inner end of the rod *v* a crimping-jaw P is secured. The forward
75 end of the lever *q* plays loosely on the rod *v*, as best shown in Fig. 3, and between said lever and the jaw P a push-spring 16 is interposed. Registering with the jaw P there is a companion crimping-jaw P', which is mounted in
80 in the same manner in the hub *t'*, its sliding rod *v'* being spring-pushed and provided with a nut *z'*. The jaws P P' have their upper edges formed on a curve at 17, conforming to the shape of the curve 18 of the crimping-blade H. On the inner or working faces
85 of the jaws P P' there is formed a series of corrugations 20, which follow the line of curve of the edge of said jaws. An angular rod 25 projects horizontally from the front of the table I, and fitted to slide on said rod
90 there is a curved plate M, said plate being slotted at 26, and having its curve following the outline of the tops of the jaws P P'. A stop 27 on the rod 25 limits the movement of said plate laterally, and when in engagement with
95 100

said stop its slot 26 will register with the opening between the jaws P P'. The plate M is designed to feed the upper leather onto the jaws and avoid the danger of injury to the hands of the operator from the crimping-blade.

In use the leather to be crimped is disposed on the feed plate or carriage M, which is moved from right to left by the operator, as viewed in Fig. 3. Power being applied to the shaft *b*, the sliding crank-actuated block E is set in motion, forcing the blade H through the carriage-slot 26 and between the jaws P P'. As the block E descends, the wheel *m* engages the block *r* on the lever *q*, throwing that end of the lever outward. The opposite end of said lever, encircling the rod *v*, drives the spring 16 against the jaw P, jamming said jaw tightly against the blade H. The tension of the companion jaw P' may be regulated at will by the force of its spring 15. Guide-rods 30 on the hubs *t t'* slide in the jaws and serve to prevent lateral movement thereof. Corrugated inner faces of the jaws engaging the leather retard the downward motion thereof and cause it to be formed or crimped into a shape corresponding to the curve of the crimping-blade in a manner which will be understood by all conversant with such matters without a more explicit description.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. In a crimping-machine, a body, two spring-tensioned crimping-jaws mounted on rods in alignment on said body, a spring-pushed horizontal lever playing loosely on one of said rods, a vertically-moving crimping-blade adapted to work between said jaws, and

a wheel on said blade in position to engage the free rear end of said lever and automatically increase the tension on the corresponding crimping-jaw, substantially as specified.

2. In a crimping-machine, the combination of a table, a vertically-arranged way, a crank-actuated block mounted to slide therein, a vertically-arranged crimping-blade secured to said block, two spring-pushed rods mounted in alignment on said table and respectively bearing crimping-jaws, a roll mounted on said blade, a horizontal lever pivoted on said table and having its forward end loose on one of the jaw-rods and its rear end normally disposed in the path of said roll, and a push-spring interposed between said jaw and the adjacent end of said lever, substantially as described.

3. In a crimping-machine, the body and table, in combination with a crank-actuated slide E, the crimping-blade H, and roller *m*, mounted thereon, the spring-tensioned crimping-jaws P P', fitted to slide on said table, and a spring-pushed lever *q*, pivoted on said table and adapted to actuate said jaw P, the free end of said lever being normally disposed in the path of said wheel *m*, substantially as described.

4. In a crimping-machine, the spring-pushed crimping-jaws P P', in combination with the table, the rod 25, and the curve-slotted carriage fitted to slide on said rod and registering with said jaws, substantially as described.

JOSEPH C. LOCKETT.

Witnesses:

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KATHARINE DUFEE.