

No. 626,920.

Patented June 13, 1899.

N. MIKKELSEN.
COBBLING APPARATUS.

(Application filed Mar. 4, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

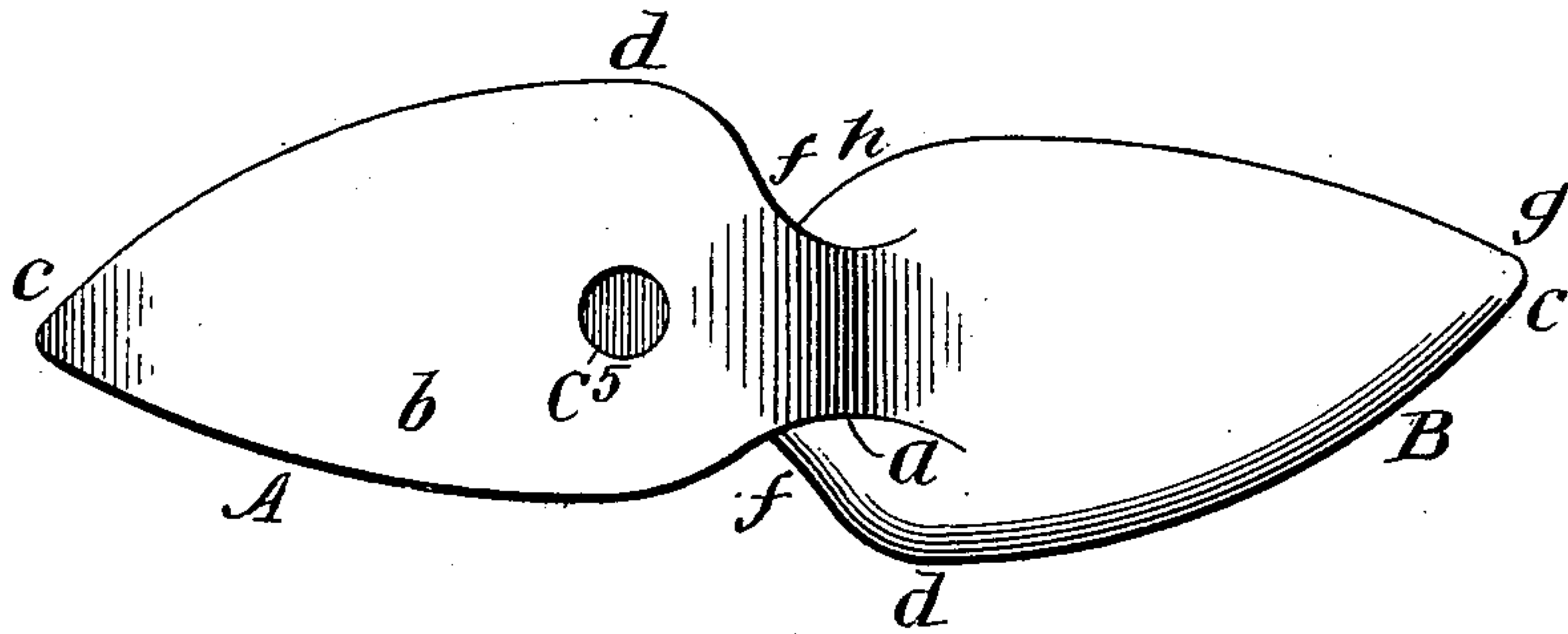


Fig. 2.

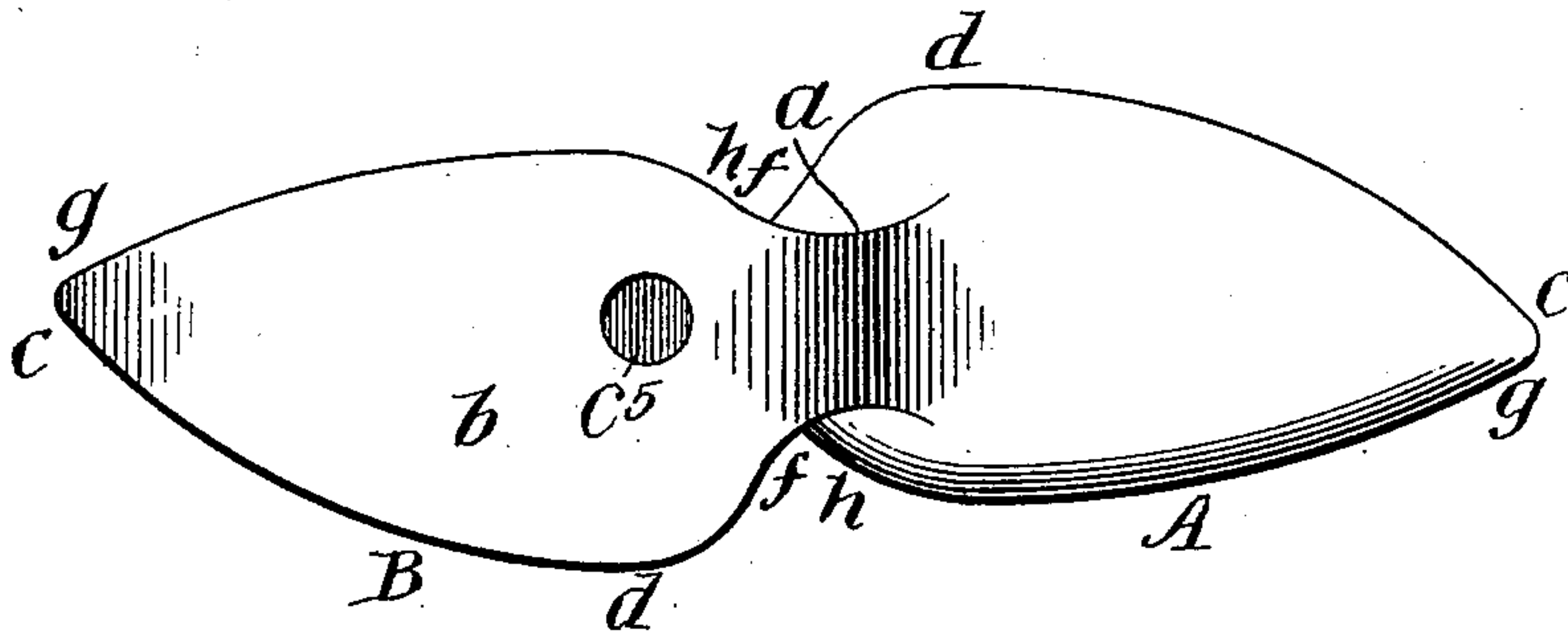
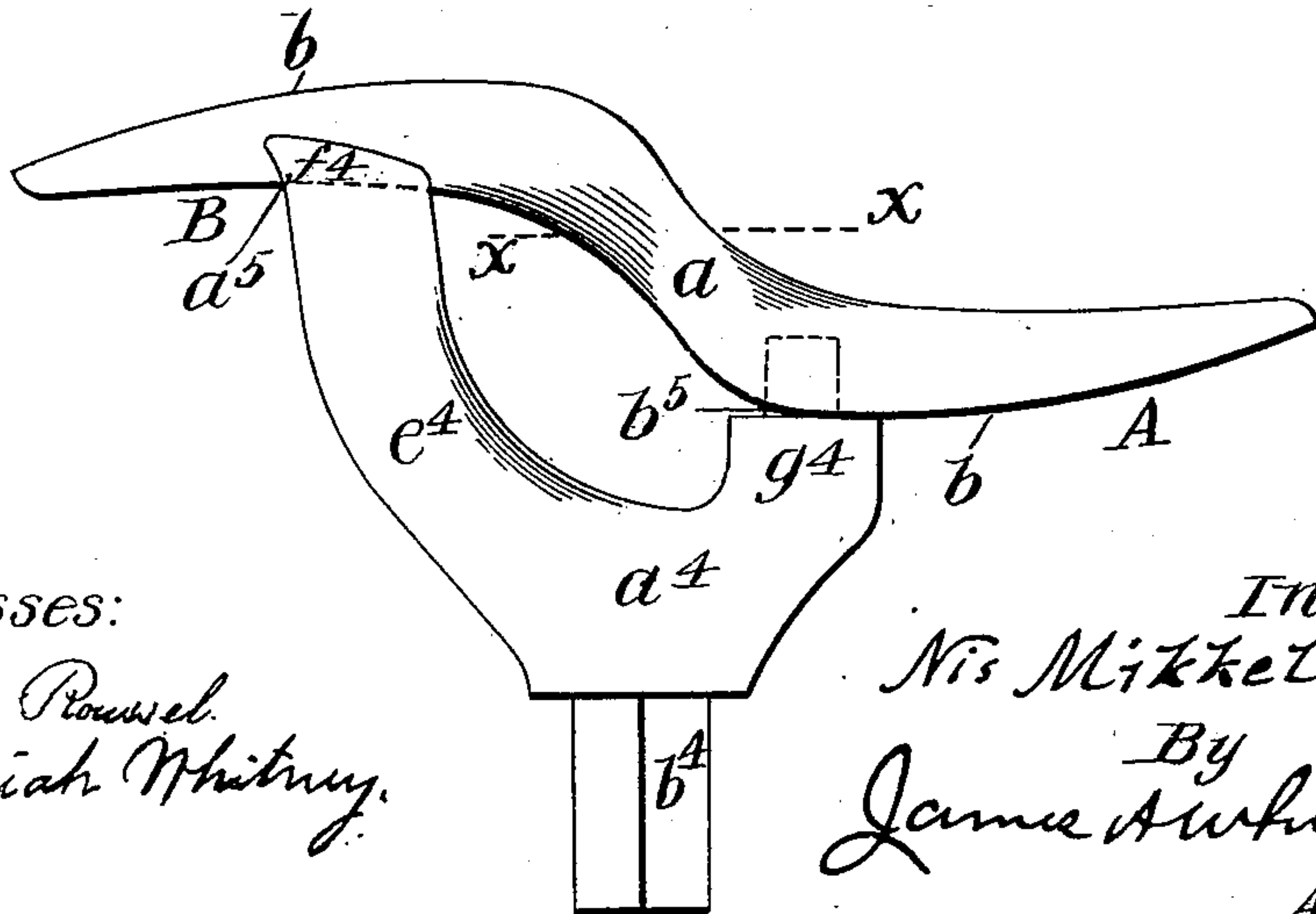


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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COBBLING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 626,920, dated June 13, 1899.

Application filed March 4, 1899. Serial No. 707,714. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NIS MIKKELSEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, in the city and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cobbling Apparatus; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are face views from opposite sides of a compound last embraced in my invention, and Fig. 3 is a side view of further mechanism also included in my invention.

This invention is designed to provide convenient apparatus for cobblers' use, whereby the necessity of using two distinct and separate devices for lasting those varieties of boots and shoes known as "rights" and "lefts" in repairing them is entirely obviated. It contains as a new article of manufacture a compound implement of new and useful character and construction, whereby the above-indicated object is effectively secured.

A and B are two lasts, one or the other of which is to be used as required in the exigencies of work in cobbling—as, for example, in placing tops upon a boot or shoe or in other operations of repair which require that the foot-gear shall be supported from within during such operation.

As shown in Fig. 1, B indicates, as if seen from the top in its position when in use, a last which may be used in a "left" boot or shoe, while that which similarly may be used in a "right" boot or shoe is shown inverted. In a corresponding manner Fig. 2 shows the apparatus in its position for use in a right boot or shoe, the last A being as if seen from the top when in use, while the last B is inverted. These two lasts, it will be observed, have their faces or soles *b* outward—that is to say, the more remote from a line drawn longitudinally through the middle *xx* as the neck *a*, which connects them. This neck *a* is narrow or comparatively slender, as shown by comparison of Figs. 1 and 2 with Fig. 3 of the drawings. This neck instead of being longitudinal with the lasts is at an angle to the direction of their length, thereby offsetting each last from the other, as shown more clearly in Fig. 3. The lateral edges of each last differ

from each other in the regard following—viz, that whereas one of said edges, as *c d f*, flares laterally to a considerable degree and is acutely rounded, as from *d* to *f*, the other, *g h*, has a comparatively slight curvature, which merges at a low curve or approximate angle with the neck *a*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The edges *c d f* of the two lasts are at opposite edges of the implement, and, conversely, the edges *g h*, of slight curvature, are also at opposite sides of the edge, *g h* of one last being at the same edge of the apparatus as the edge *c d f* of the other last, as illustrated more fully in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the use and operation of the compound last constructed as described the one or the other of the two lasts is thrust into the boot or shoe to be repaired, according as the work to be done is upon a "right" or "left," the last thus inserted being made capable of easy manipulation because of the fact that the offset neck *a*, rigidly connecting it to the other last, enables the latter to be used as a handle, through which a considerable leverage may be exerted upon the last which is inserted or to be inserted in the boot or shoe for use, as explained. This same combination of parts also enables the inserted last to be removed when the work is completed with much less exertion than if a hook were employed, as is usual with an ordinary single last, the lasts A B being offset or placed out of true with each other by reason of the inclination of the offset neck *a* that one of the lasts not in use within the boot or shoe is enabled to extend back over the rear part of the boot or shoe not only without interference therefrom, but also in a position which enables the shoe itself to be more conveniently manipulated than when a single last is employed.

As the two lasts are permanently and rigidly connected with each other, it is impossible for one to be misplaced or lost from the other, and the implement is always ready for use in repairing either one or both of a pair of boots or shoes.

The two lasts A B and their inclosed connecting-neck *a* are preferably made integral, and although they may be of any suitable material cast-iron is, in general, to be preferred for their manufacture.

In Fig. 3 is shown a rest or supporting de-

vice whereby the apparatus hereinbefore described may be most conveniently used. This apparatus comprises a base a^4 , from which extends downward a tenon b^4 , adapted to fit
 5 into a vertical mortise or socket in any suitable support. From one side of this base rises an outwardly-curved arm e^4 , upon the top of which is an inverted stirrup f^4 , arranged transversely and hollowed at its central portion, as at a^5 . Opposite this arm e^4
 10 is a shorter arm g^4 , from which projects upward a tenon b^5 , which is preferably of circular form. When a last is to be used in connection with this implement, each of its opposing parts has in its flatter surface a hole
 15 c^5 , as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The last to be used is placed with the tenon b^5 in the hole c^5 of one of the flattened parts of the last,

while the rounded surface of the other part of the last lies in the inverted stirrup of the other arm. 20

What I claim as my invention is—

The new article of manufacture a cobbler's compound last composed of two opposing lasts, of substantially the same size, united
 25 at their inner and obtuse ends by an inclined neck, a , each acutely rounded at one of its edges, c, d, f , and of slighter curvature at its other edge, g, h , the acutely-rounded edge of the one last being at the same edge of the
 30 implement as the edge of lesser curvature of the other last, substantially as herein set forth.

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Witnesses:

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