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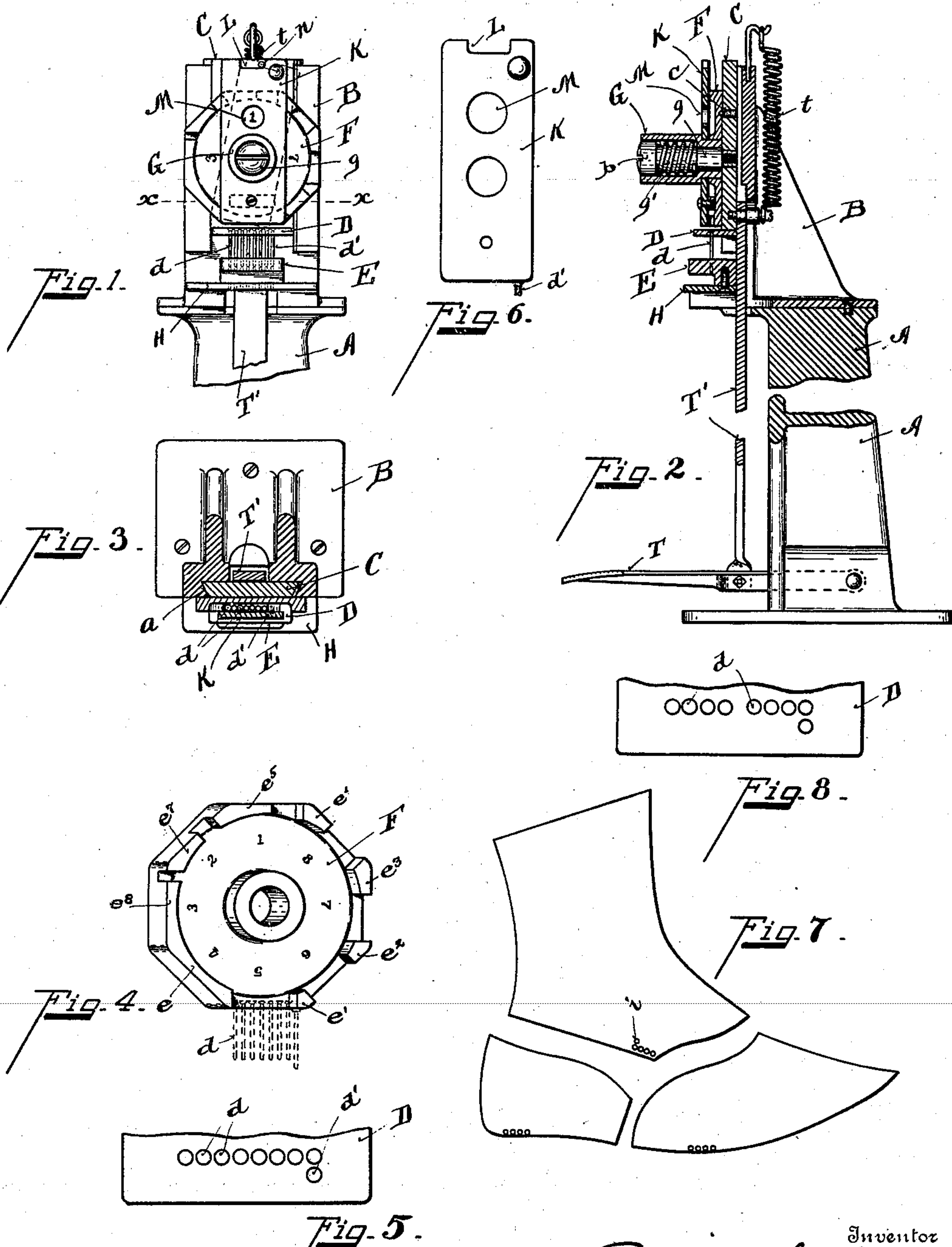
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P. E. SELBY.

MACHINE FOR MARKING SHOE UPPERS.

(Application filed Apr. 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

Oliver B. Kaiser
Viola T. Georgi

Inventor

Paul E. Selby
By Wm. Boylston Wood
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PEARL E. SELBY, OF PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

MACHINE FOR MARKING SHOE-UPPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 655,023, dated July 31, 1900.

Application filed April 28, 1900. Serial No. 14,678. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PEARL E. SELBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portsmouth, in the county of Scioto and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Machines for Marking Shoe-Uppers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a machine for marking the uppers of shoes by punching or perforating the margins of the different pieces. This marking is done after the uppers are cut out and before any other work is done.

One object of my invention is to provide quick and rapid means for making perforated marks, which indicate any desired number of the shoe or boot.

Another object of the invention is to obviate the necessity of marking by hand with pen or pencil. This latter method of marking not only takes more time, but the marking is not plain. They are liable to become effaced. Perforations or indentations can be read at a glance.

The features of my invention are more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the head of the machine. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the machine. Fig. 3 is a section on line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the marking-disk. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the perforator guide-plate. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the independent driver. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the shoe-upper section, illustrating the manner in which they are marked. Fig. 8 is a modification of Fig. 5, showing a different form of arranging perforations.

A represents the base-plane of the machine.

B represents the head-stock mounted upon the base of the pedestal and carrying the operative parts of the marker.

a represents guides in the head-stock.

C represents a slide which reciprocates in the guideways of the head-stock. This slide at its lower end is provided with a horizontal flange D, which carries a series of markers *d*, being the preferred form of perforations and which register in corresponding perforations in the guide-plate E, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

F represents a dial which is journaled upon the sleeve G, which in turn journals upon a stud-shaft *g*, which is rigidly affixed to the slide C, preferably by being screwed therein.

g' represents a spring coiled around the stud-shaft *g*, the inner end seating against a shoulder in the sleeve G and the outer end seating against an adjusting-screw *b*. The sleeve which carries the dial-disk F is adapted to be pulled outwardly to release its engagement with the lock-pin *c*, affixed to the slide C. There is a series of locking-orifices in the back of the disk to be engaged with the lock-pin to afford a various range of adjustments of the dial-disk, as will be hereinafter explained. The coil-spring *g'* normally holds the dial-disk F in engagement with the lock-pin.

The dial-disk controls the operation of the markers. It is made rotary adjustable in order to vary the number of marks, so as to indicate the desired shoe-number. The disk is mounted upon the slide, which is operated by a treadle T and the connecting-rod T'.

t represents a coil-spring attached at one end with the connecting rod or slide and at the other end to the head-stock, so as to bring the markers back to the elevated position after they have been depressed by the treadle.

The dial-disk is provided with a series of horizontal projections *e e' e² e³ e⁴ e⁵ e⁷ e⁸*, &c. I have shown eight of these projecting lugs; but their number may vary. Between these projecting lugs, the faces of which increase progressively, there is a corresponding series of spaces arranged as follows: Between the lugs *e* and *e²* the space is of sufficient width to span seven markers, the lug *e* engaging only one perforator and depressing it to make a mark in the upper, as shown in Fig. 4 in dotted lines. Between the lugs *e'* and *e²* the space is sufficient to span six markers, and the width of the lug *e²* will engage and depress two markers. The space is progressively decreased and the width of the lugs correspondingly increasing through the series. The dial-plate is marked with a corresponding series of numerals. When the numeral "1" is vertically above the axis of the disk, it is in position to the dial to make one mark for the main series, and so the appropriate position of the disk for each number of perforations

or marks is indicated by the vertical position of the given dial-numeral. The disk is adjusted by taking hold of the sleeve G, pulling the dial-disk forward until the lock-pin *c* is released, when the disk may be turned to the right or left until the desired dial-numeral is brought into position, when the operator releases the sleeve and the spring *g'* brings the dial-disk back into engagement with the lock-pin, when the treadle is operated to make perforations in the upper, which is inserted in the opening between the plate H and the guide-plate E. It is likewise desirable to mark for half-sizes. For this purpose a half-number marker *d'*, which stands in front of a series of perforators *d* and passes through an orifice in the guide-plate E, is shown in Fig. 1. This marker is controlled by an independent driver K (shown in plan view, Fig. 6) and is mounted on the sleeve G between the shoulder and the dial and is adapted to rock thereon a sufficient distance to throw it out of engagement with the marker *d'*, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1.

L represents a recess in the top of the driver, which engages a stop-pin *n*, affixed in the slide, which serves as stops at either side. The coil-spring *g'* exerts sufficient force to hold this driver in either of its adjusted positions. As this driver is placed in front of the dial-disk it is provided with an orifice M opposite to the dial-numerals, so that they may be readily seen when they are respectively brought to their various positions.

Mode of operation: When it is desired to mark, say, size 3, the disk is adjusted so that the numeral "3" is vertically over the axis. The driver K is moved to the right, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, when the upper is placed under the plate H and three marks are made in the margin thereof by depressing the treadle. If now it is desired to mark the size $3\frac{1}{2}$, the driver K is brought into vertical position, as shown in full lines, Fig. 1, in which position it will engage with the markers *d'* and make an outside mark indicating the half size, as shown in Fig. 7.

I have shown the perforator-controlling dial-disk as revolving in vertical planes; but I do not wish to limit myself to journaling the dial-disk in this manner, the principal feature being to have a series of driving-lugs of different widths separated from each other by openings, which allow the requisite number of perforators to be engaged and the remaining ones to be idle, according to the revoluble adjustment of said dial-disk.

I have shown the perforator construction to mark a hole in the shoe-upper; but the configuration of the perforation may be variously changed. Character-forms of perforations may be employed to indicate letters as well as half sizes, the principal mode of operation on the invention being the same whatever character of marks are employed. So, also, perforations all through the upper

are shown as the preferred method of making the marks; but indentations would serve the same general purpose, although not as convenient as perforations.

In the modification shown in Fig. 8 there is a space between the perforations 4 and 5, this for the purpose simply of quick reading of the marks. The operator will more quickly compute the number of marks if so divided.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A machine for marking shoe-uppers consisting essentially of a reciprocating slide, an adjustable controlling-disk mounted thereon, having a series of engaging lugs of different widths, a series of openings between the same, a series of markers underneath said slide and adapted to be driven thereby, means for adjusting said disk and means for reciprocating the slide and disk, substantially as specified.

2. In a shoe-upper-marking machine, in combination with a reciprocating slide, a revoluble disk journaled upon a longitudinal and rotary adjustable axis affixed to said slide and provided with a series of driving-lugs, of progressively-increasing engaging faces with a series of spaces interposed between said driving-faces and decreasing in size, the same being adapted to engage and to span any desired number of markers in the series, substantially as specified.

3. In a shoe-upper-marking machine, in combination with a slide carrying a series of marking members, a revoluble disk journaled upon a rotary axis affixed to said slide means for locking said disk in various positions, a series of driving-lugs, a series of spanning-faces interposed between the same, means for locking said disk in various adjusted positions, whereby a different number of markers may be operated by the disk in each of its adjusted positions, substantially as specified.

4. In a marking-machine employing a slide carrying a series of marking members in one series, an outside marking member, a disk rotary adjustable upon said slide and having a series of driving-lugs of different dimensions, a single-marker driver also mounted upon said slide and means for adjusting said slide into and out of engagement with said individual driver, substantially as specified.

5. In a marking-machine employing a reciprocating slide carrying a series of marking members, a dial-disk journaled on an axis fixed to said slide and provided with a series of progressively-increasing driving-lugs and a series of progressively-decreasing spanning-spaces interposed consecutively between said driving-lugs, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

PEARL E. SELBY.

Witnesses:

CHARLES R. MAXWELL.
W. C. EDWARDS.