

No. 684,103.

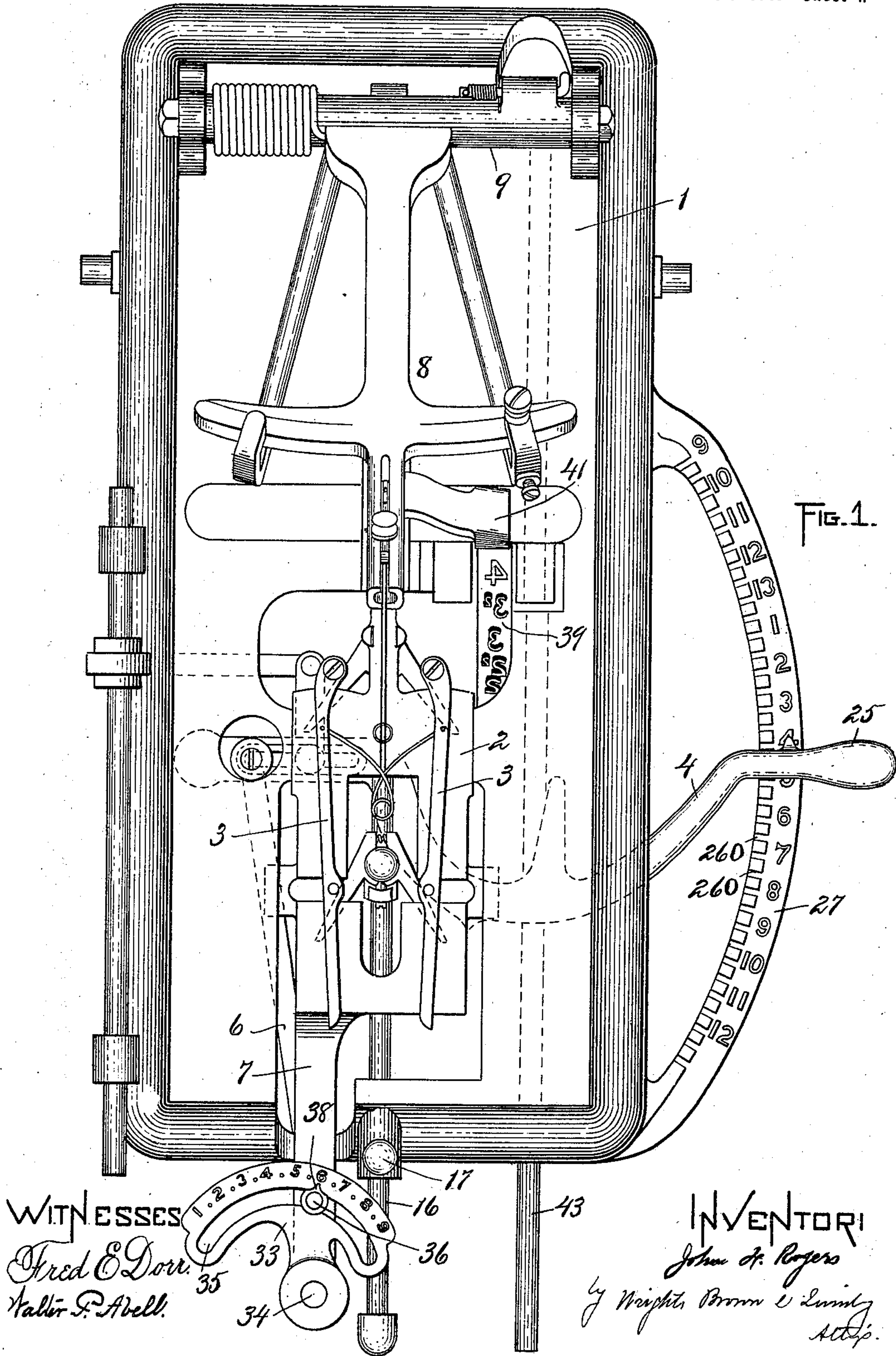
Patented Oct. 8, 1901.

J. F. ROGERS.
VAMP MARKING MACHINE.

(Application filed Dec. 11, 1900.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.



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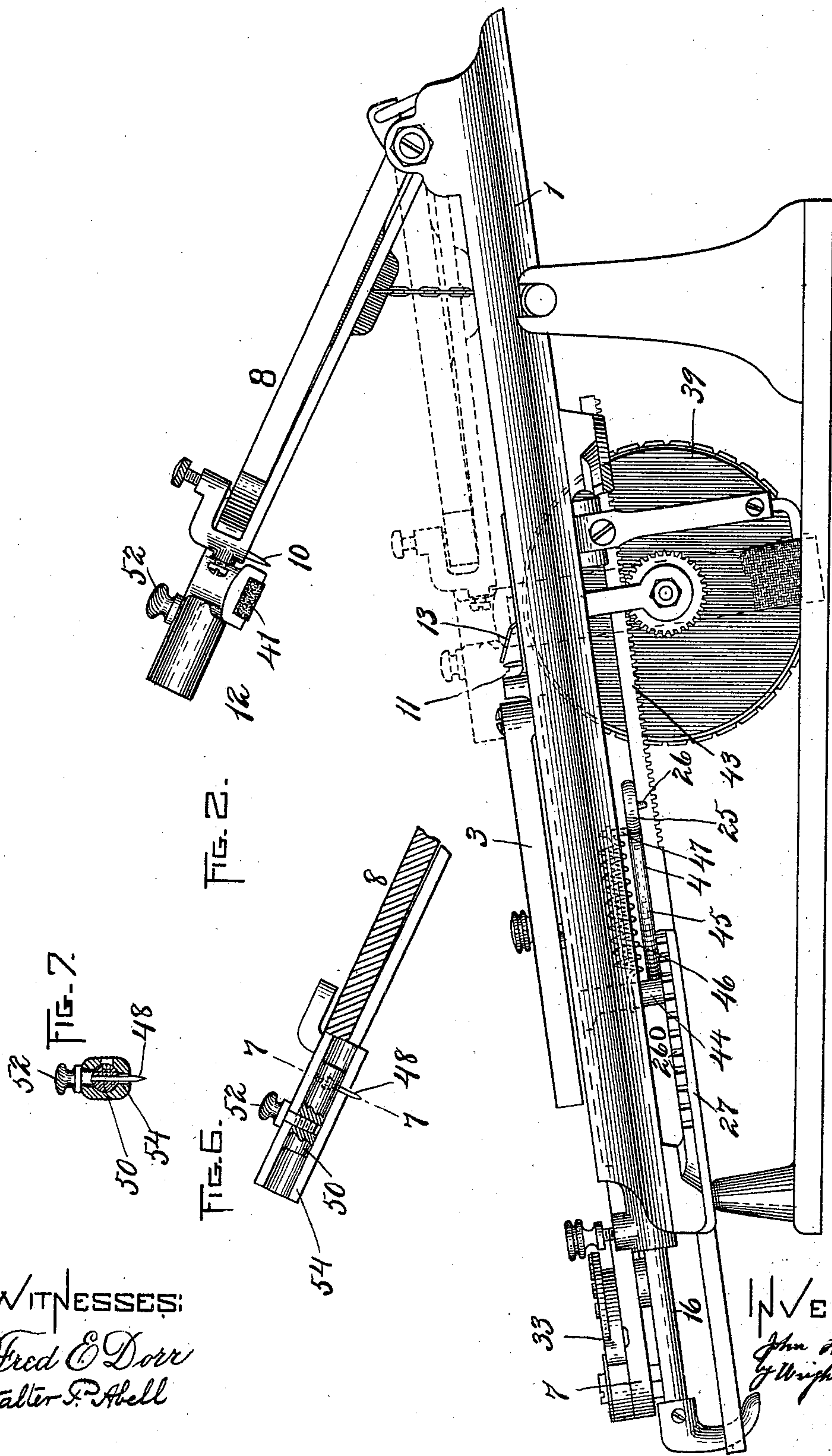
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4 Sheets—Sheet 2.



WITNESSES:
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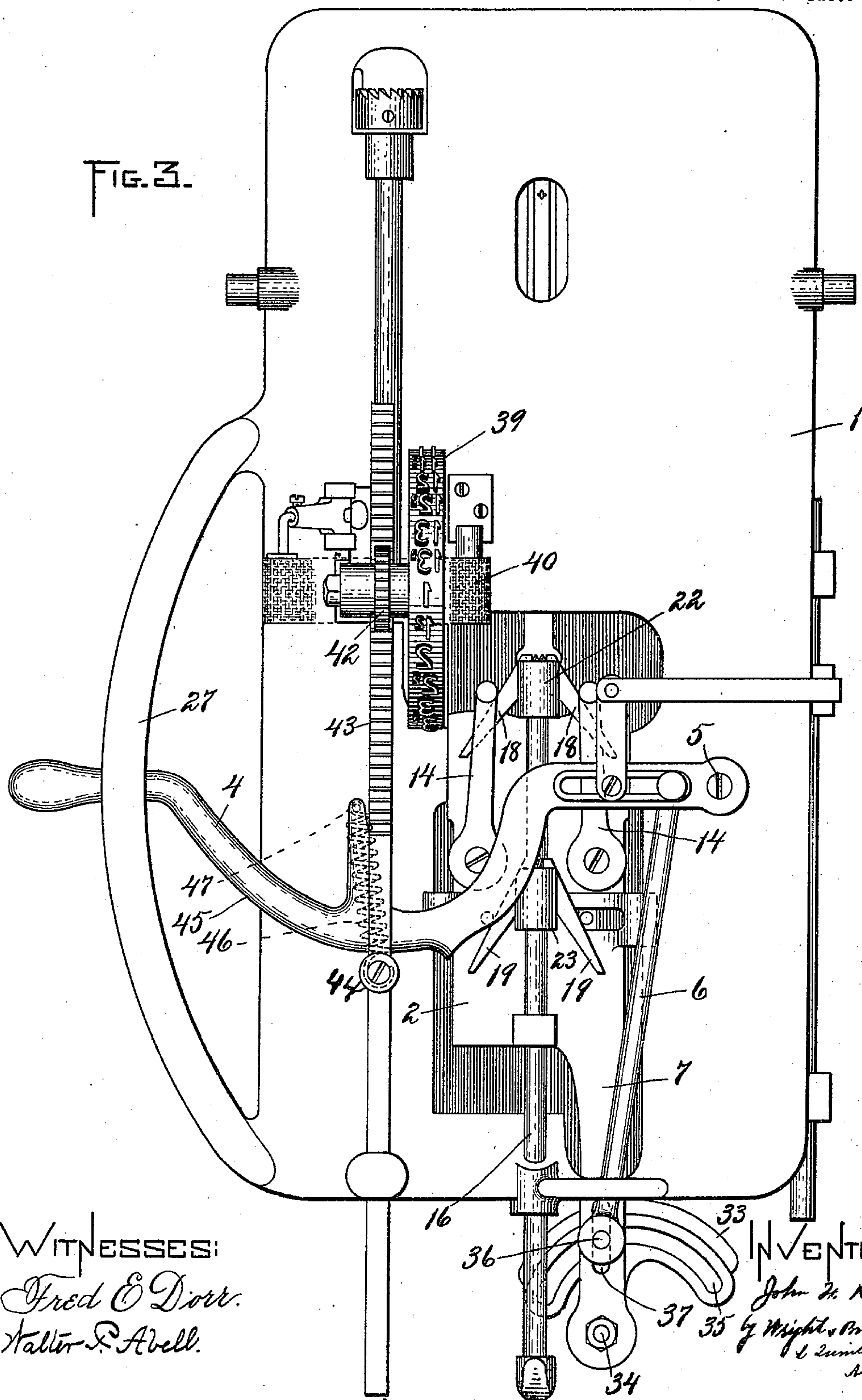
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4 Sheets—Sheet 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN F. ROGERS, OF BELFAST, MAINE.

VAMP-MARKING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,103, dated October 8, 1901.

Application filed December 11, 1900. Serial No. 39,464. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN F. ROGERS, of Belfast, in the State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vamp-Marking Machines, of which the following is a specification:

This invention is an improvement in vamp-marking machines of the type shown in Patent No. 560,865, granted to me May 26, 1896, and in other patents granted to me, such machine being adapted to place suitable marks on a vamp to indicate the position of the toe-cap and the middle of the vamp and also having provisions for stamping the vamps to indicate the size thereof.

My present invention includes improvements in the cam devices for varying the spread of the gage-arms used in such machines, in the means for connecting the type-carrier with the lever or device which operates the gage-carriage, and in the means for adjusting the relative position of the gage-carriage with respect to its operating means.

It further includes improvements in the devices which mark the vamp.

The invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement, which I shall now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a plan view of a vamp-marking machine constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 represents a side elevation thereof. Fig. 3 represents a reverse plan view. Fig. 4 represents a partial longitudinal section on an enlarged scale. Fig. 5 represents a detail perspective view of the gage and its mountings on an enlarged scale. Fig. 6 represents a detail longitudinal section of the marker. Fig. 7 represents a section on the line 7 7 of Fig. 6. Fig. 8 represents a section on the line 8 8 of Fig. 4.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

Referring to the drawings, 1 represents a base or frame. 2 represents a gage-carrier adapted to slide longitudinally on suitable guides on said frame and carrying the arms 3 3, which constitute the gage adapted to fit thereënterant curve or inner outline of a vamp, and 4 represents an operating-lever pivoted

at 5 on the under side of the bed 1 and connected by a link 6 with an extension or arm 7 on the rear end of the carriage 2.

8 is a marker mounted upon a rock-shaft 9 and having two adjustable spurs 10, adapted to prick small holes near the edge of the vamp supported on the bed 1 to indicate the proper position of the toe-cap on the vamp. 11 is a spur mounted on the bed 1 and adapted to cooperate with a slotted abutment 12 on the marker 8 to make a mark on the middle line of the vamp.

13 is a spring-arm which guides the vamp up over the spur 11 and holds it clear thereof while the vamp is being positioned and which yields beneath the vamp when the marker is depressed thereon. This arm, as shown, is in front of the spur and normally inclines rearwardly and upwardly, so that its tendency is to elevate a vamp placed on the bed and then moved rearwardly toward the gage, which is the usual way of adjusting the vamps to the gage. The upper end of the spring-arm should be normally slightly higher than the point of the spur, so as to keep the vamp from contact with said point during its adjustment to the gage. The spur 11 makes a minute hole in the vamp near the inner edge thereof to guide the vamer, who afterward stitches the top of the upper to the vamp. On the marker 8 is a fourth spur 48, which is positioned on the middle line of the marker and is designed to make a minute hole in the vamp forward of the inner edge thereof to mark the location of the point of a pointed toe-cap on the vamp and guide the stitcher in affixing said pointed cap. The two holes made by the spurs 11 and 48, respectively, mark the center line of the vamp. The spurs 11 and 48 are affixed to adjustable slides 49 50 on the gage-carriage and marker, respectively, and are locked by screws 51 52. Said gage-carriage and slide also have each an elongated narrow slot 53 and 54 on its median line, into which the point of the opposed spur 48 or 11 is adapted to enter when the marker is depressed, whereby the points of the spurs are protected and the desired penetration secured.

The gage-arms 3 3 are pivoted at their forward ends to two arms 14 14, which are piv-

oted on the under side of the carriage 2, and said gage-arms are normally drawn together by means of a spring 15.

16 is a rod adjustable longitudinally in bearings on the bed 1, but normally held stationary by a set-screw 17. On this rod are mounted two sets of arms 18 19, having cam-faces which operate against studs 20 21, located at the front and rear ends of the gage-arms, respectively. The longitudinal movement imparted to the carriage 2 while the cam-arms 18 and 19 are held stationary causes the spread of the gage-arms to be varied to correspond with the width of the recess in different sizes of vamps. The arms 18 19 are mounted upon blocks or holders 22 23, and the holder 23 is adapted to be adjusted along the rod 16 and fixed in position by means of a set-screw 24, whereby the angular relation of the gage-arms 3 3 may be varied to suit the angles of the sides of the recess in different styles of vamps. At the outer end of the lever 4 is a handle 25, which may be grasped to oscillate said lever and move the carriage 3, and a projection 26, Fig. 2, adapted to fit into a series of notches 260 260 in the segment 27, the notches being numbered to correspond with the different sizes of vamps. Adjustment for different widths of vamps is effected by moving the rod 16 to attain the desired spread of the gage-arms 3 3. Having fixed this properly for one length or size of vamp, the spread of the gage-arms will be correct for the same width in all other sizes of the same style, as more fully explained in my prior patent hereinbefore referred to. In the said patent the cam-surfaces corresponding to those on the arms 18 19 in the present drawings were fixed at a given angle and could not be changed to vary that angle. Such a change may often be desirable, as when it is desired that the rate of variation in the spread of the gage-arms shall be greater or less with respect to the rate of longitudinal travel of the carriage 2 or when it is desired that the rate of variation of the spread of said arms shall be different as between the front and rear ends of said arms. In the present instance I therefore provide for changing the angular relation between the cam-arms of each pair 18 19, such provisions, as here shown, consisting in pivoting the arms 18 18 and 19 19 on studs 28 29 on their respective holders 22 23 and interposing between the two ends of the arms, forward of their pivots, springs 30, adapted to oscillate the arms in one direction, while between the arms back of their pivots are introduced wedging-screws 31, mounted in the holders 22 23 and having tapered forward ends 32, which act as wedging members. These tapered ends abut the arms 18 19, and when screwed forward they oscillate the two arms of each pair equally against the tension of the springs 30, so as to vary the angular relation of the arms.

The connection between the link 6 and arm 7 on the carriage 2, whereby the carriage is moved longitudinally when the lever 4 is os-

cillated, is made adjustable, so that the longitudinal relation of said link and carriage may be changed. Such adjustment is made when different styles of vamps are operated on, the toe-cap in some styles coming farther back than in others. I have shown an improved adjustment at this point, which comprises a cam member 33, pivoted at 34 to the end of the arm 7 on the carriage 2 and having a cam-slot 35, occupied by a stud or abutment 36, which is attached to the end of the link 6 and projects through a longitudinal slot 37, Fig. 3, in the arm 7. When the cam member is oscillated on its pivot, the effect will be to displace the stud 36 longitudinally of the arm 7. The parts are made to move with considerable friction, so as not to move out of season. On the upper end of stud 36 is a pointer 38, and on the upper face of the cam member 33 along its edge is a numeral-index, as shown in Fig. 1, which coöperates with said pointer to indicate different positions of the cam. The numerals of this index do not represent different sizes of vamps, but merely indicate different longitudinal positions of the carriage, which correspond to different styles of vamps. The adjustment required of the carriage longitudinally for a certain style may be very slight, and by means of the described adjusting mechanism it may be properly effected, the oscillatory movement of the cam being fairly large with respect to the longitudinal movement of the stud 36.

39 is a type-wheel whose periphery is exposed at the level of the top of the bed 1, said type-wheel having figures corresponding to the different sizes of vamps, whereby the size of a vamp which is being subjected to the action of a machine may be stamped upon the under surface of the vamp. An inked ribbon 40, Fig. 3, passes across the upper surface of the type-wheel, and a presser 41, carried by the marker 8, is adapted to press the vamp down upon the inked ribbon and type-wheel when the marker is depressed, thereby causing the vamp to be stamped. The type-wheel 39 is mounted in suitable bearings and is provided with a pinion 42, meshing with the teeth on a rack-rod 43, adapted to slide longitudinally underneath the bed 1. Said rack-rod is provided with a roller stud or abutment 44, Fig. 2, and lever 4 is formed with a coacting curved cam edge 45, against which the stud 44 is held by the tension of a spring 46, connected at one end with said stud and at the opposite end with a pin 47 on a spur of the lever 4. Inasmuch as it is desirable to distribute the characters on the type-wheel uniformly around its periphery and as a link or pin-and-slot connection of the rack-rod 43 with the operating-lever 4 would not produce a uniform rotation of the type-wheel at the extremes of movement of the operating-lever, the described form of connection is provided and the cam edge 45 is properly shaped so as to render the rotary movement of the type-

wheel uniform with the angular movement of the operating-lever.

I claim—

1. In a vamp-marking machine the combination of the vamp-gage carriage, the lever for operating said carriage, a type-carrier, and an operating connection between said type-carrier and lever comprising a cam on the lever and an abutment connected with the type-carrier and coacting with said cam, the cam being shaped to give a movement to the type-carrier uniform with the angular movement of the lever.

2. In a vamp-marking machine the combination of the vamp-gage carriage, the lever for operating said carriage, a type-carrier, and an operating connection between said type-carrier and lever comprising a cam on the lever, an operating-rod connecting with the type-carrier and having an abutment, and a spring interposed between the lever and said rod and serving to hold the abutment against the cam.

3. In a vamp-marking machine the combination of the two gage members, a pair of cam-surfaces set at an angle and adapted to vary the spread of said gage members, and means to vary the angular relation of said cam-surfaces.

4. In a vamp-marking machine the combination of the two gage members, a pair of pivoted cam-arms set at an angle and adapted to vary the spread of the gage members, a holder for the arms, a spring interposed between said arms and tending to oscillate them in one direction to vary their angle, and an adjustable wedging member interposed between said arms and adapted to oscillate them in the opposite direction.

5. In a vamp-marking machine the combination of two gage members, two pairs of cam-surfaces set at an angle and adapted to vary the spread of said gage members at both ends, and means to vary the angular relation of each pair of said cam-surfaces.

6. In a vamp-marking machine the combination of the vamp-gage carriage, an operating member for said carriage, and a connection between said carriage and operating member comprising relatively movable parts connected with the carriage and operating member respectively, a cam pivoted to one of said parts, and an abutment on the other part coacting with said cam, whereby the carriage may be adjusted relatively to its operating member.

7. In a vamp-marking machine, the combination of a vamp-supporting bed having a gage, a spur located in front thereof on the median line, and a yielding arm located in front of said spur and normally inclined rearwardly and upwardly to guide a rearwardly-drawn vamp clear of the spur, and a coacting marker movable toward and from the bed.

8. In a vamp-marking machine, the combination of a vamp-supporting bed, a gage, two pointed spurs located at different distances in front of said gage, and coacting to mark the median line of the vamp, the spur farthest from the gage being longitudinally adjustable and adapted to mark the position for the middle of a toe-cap, and a marker movable toward and from said bed and adapted to cause the operation of said spurs.

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

JOHN F. ROGERS.

Witnesses:

ROBERT F. DUNTON,
EDITH F. DUNTON.