No. 726,745. PATENTED APR. 28, 1903.

H. PERRY.

BOOT OR SHOE JACK.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1901.

NO MODEL.

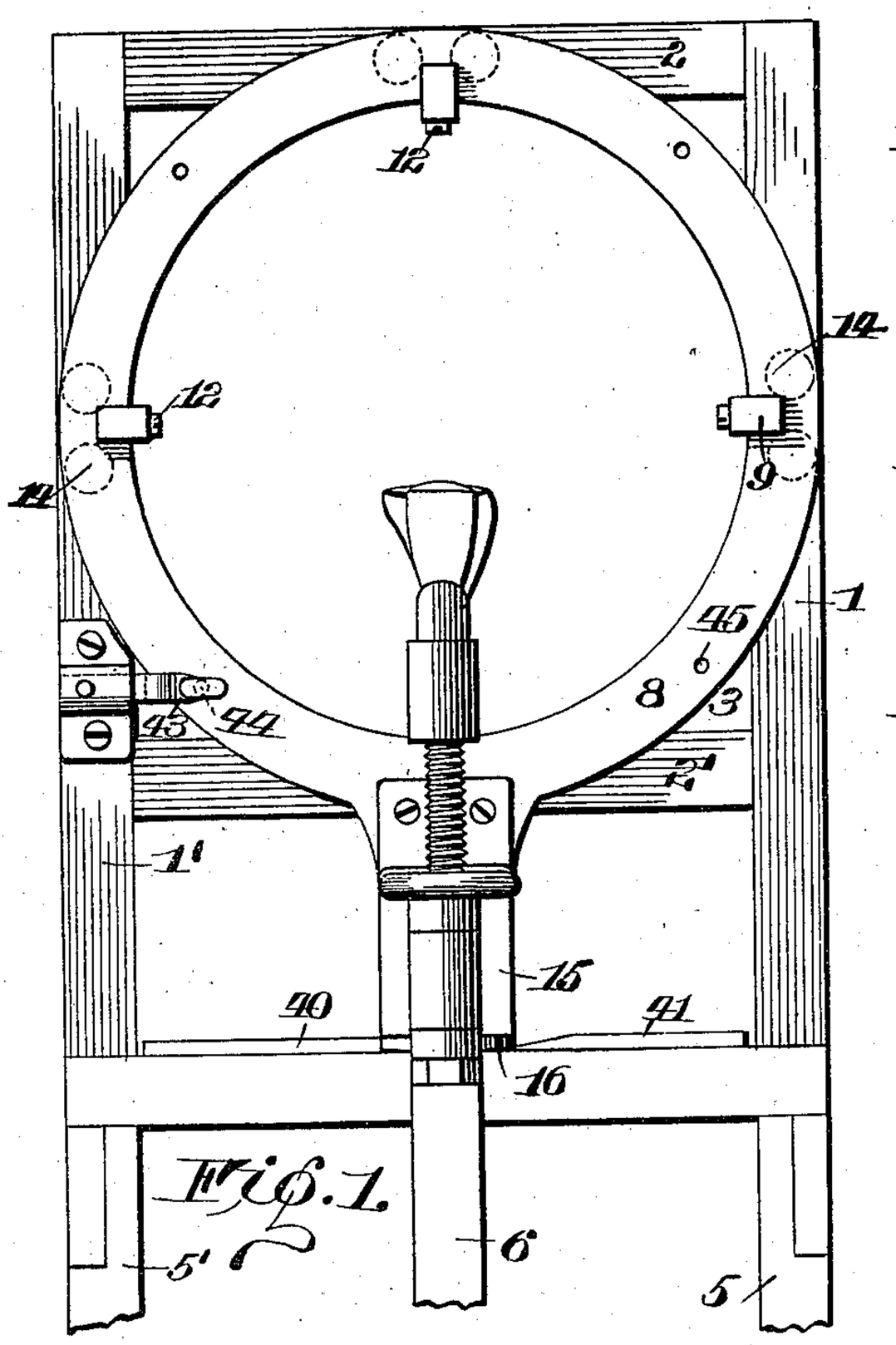

Fig. 1.

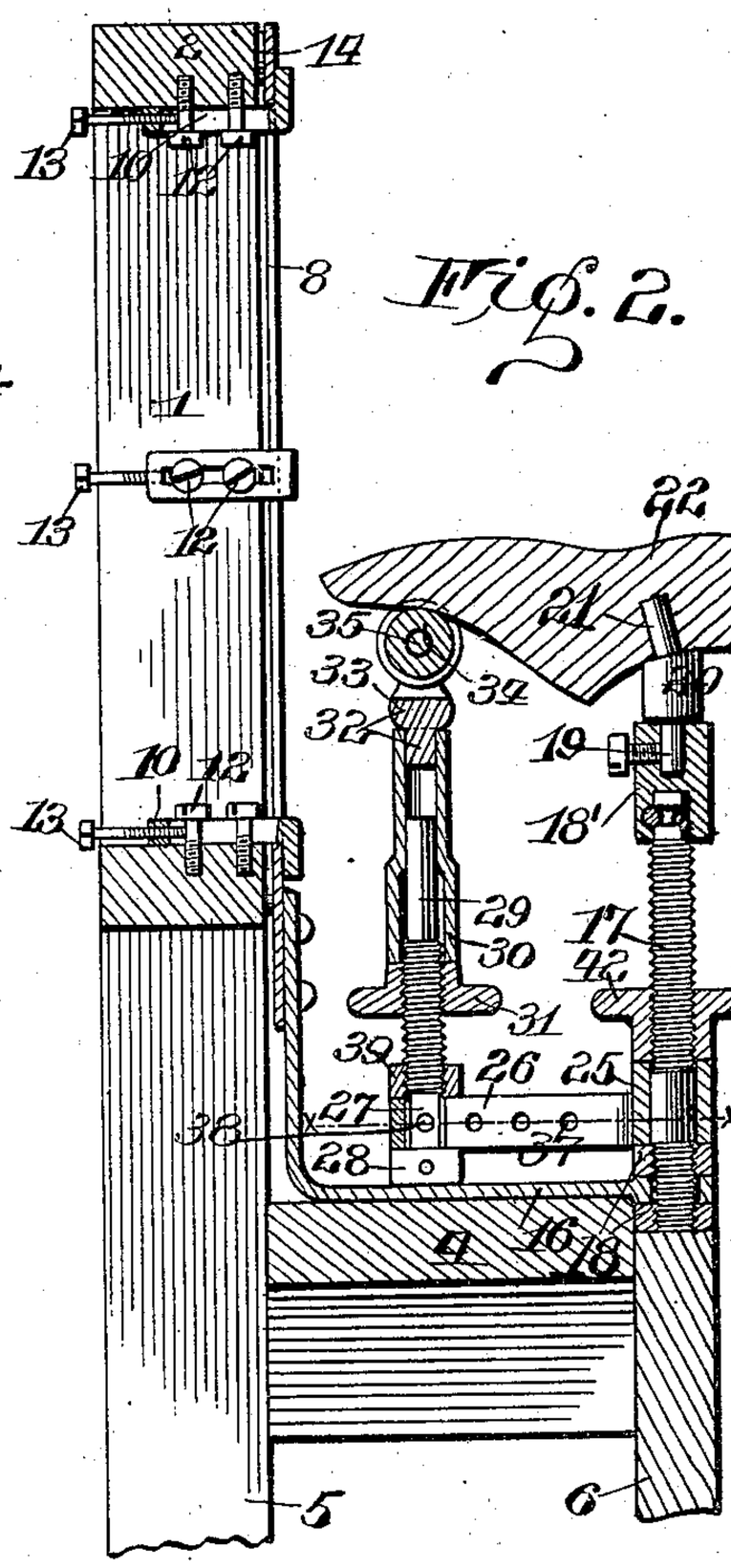

Fig. 2.

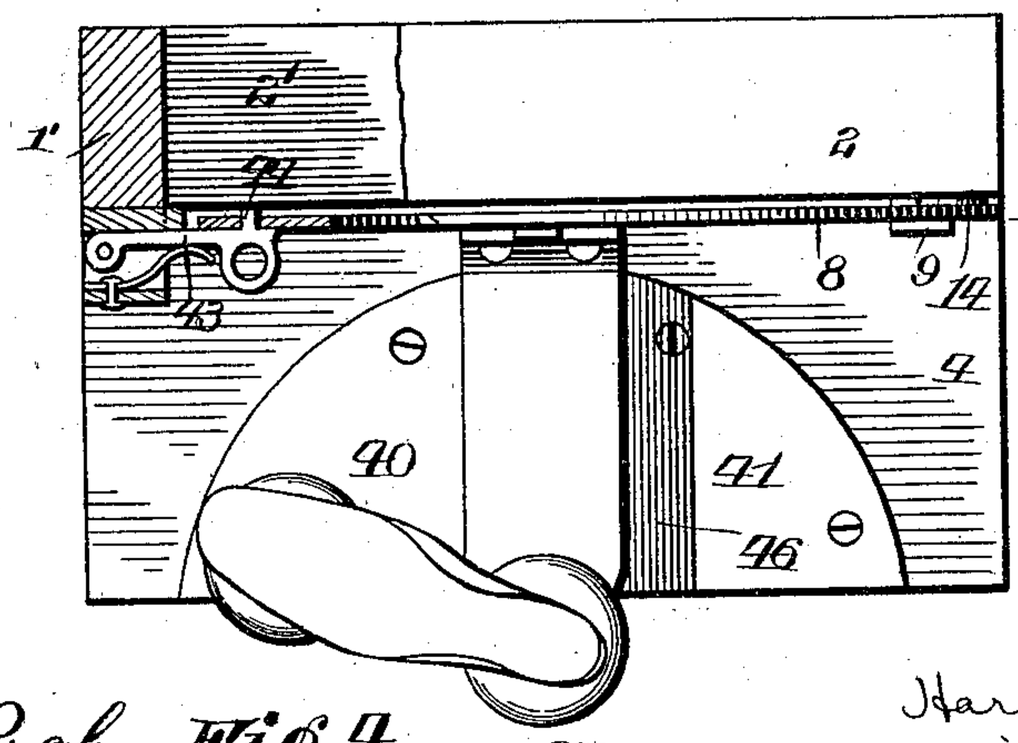

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
Willard Rich.
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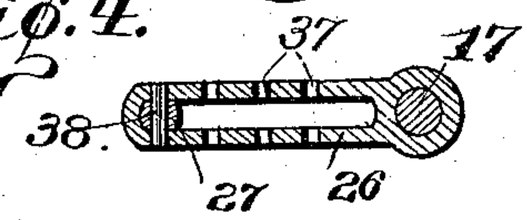

Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARVEY PERRY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

BOOT OR SHOE JACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 726,745, dated April 28, 1903.

Application filed September 16, 1901. Serial No. 75,471. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARVEY PERRY, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boot or Shoe Jacks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the reference-numerals marked thereon.

My present invention has for its object to provide an improved jack for holding shoe-lasts, used either in process of manufacture of or in the repairing of boots and shoes, so constructed that the operator may readily adjust the last and shoe to any desired position to facilitate his labor and which shall be strong and rigid and the parts thereof so arranged that the light upon the work shall not be obstructed.

To these and other ends the invention consists in certain improvements in construction and combination of parts, all as will be hereinafter fully explained, the novel features being pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a boot or shoe jack constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a top plan view, partly in section; and Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line $x\ x$ of Fig. 2.

Similar reference-numerals in the several figures indicate similar parts.

A device constructed in accordance with my invention embodies a frame of wood or other suitable material, consisting of the uprights 1 1′, connected by cross-pieces 2 2′, which are separated, as shown, leaving an aperture 3, and below the latter is a forwardly-projecting supplemental frame or base 4, supported on the legs 5 5′, between which is located a central leg 6, adapted particularly to receive the jar or strain during a nailing or pegging operation, as will be further described. Mounted upon the face of the upright portion of the frame and preferably having a diameter equal to that of the aperture 3 is an annular plate or ring 8, secured to the frame by a series of hooks 9, which engage over the inner edge of the ring, the hooks being provided with the shanks 10, having the elongated slots through which pass the securing-bolts 12, and to provide for an adjustment of the hooks relative the face of the frame adjusting-screws 13 are arranged in the ends of the shanks and adapted to bear against one of the bolts or screws 12, as shown. Arranged at opposite sides of each of the hooks 9 are bearing-points 14, preferably formed by screws having broad flattened heads which may be easily applied to the wooden upright portion of the frame and against which the ring 8 is revolubly held. Extending radially from the ring is an arm 15, having the portion 16 extending forwardly and normally resting upon the base 4, with its outer end provided with an aperture adapted to receive a column or pillar 17, threaded, as shown, and secured by the nuts 18 and extending vertically above the leg 6, forming the heel-standard. The top of the column or pillar is provided with a revoluble cap or head 18′, having in its upper side an aperture adapted to receive a stud 19 on a block 20, the latter being provided on its opposite side with a pin 21, adapted to receive the last 22, said pin being formed either straight upon the block 20 or at an angle, as shown, to accommodate the particular style of last employed.

Surrounding the lower end of the pillar 17 is a sleeve 25, having the parallel arms 26 thereon, between which is confined a stud 27, having a head 28 on its lower end adapted to normally rest upon the portion 16 of the arm 15, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4. The end of the stud is threaded for a portion of its length and at its upper end is provided with a guide 29, on which is movably mounted a sleeve 30, the latter being vertically adjustable by means of a hand-nut 31. The upper end of the sleeve is open or provided with an aperture in which a stud 32 on a yoke 33 is inserted, and between the arms of the yoke is supported a roller 34, journaled on the pin 35, as will be understood, the stud, adjustable sleeve, and roller forming a support for the toe portion of the last-block. The surface of the roller is preferably concaved slightly and by means of the vertically-movable sleeve may be readily adjusted beneath the toe portion of the last to relieve the strain upon the heel-standard and to rigidly support the forward end of the last. The rotary

movement permitted the roller allows the latter to give slightly in case of any springing of the parts during operation, preventing abrading the surface of that portion of the shoe. The arms 26 are provided with a series of apertures 37, in one of which the stud 27 may be secured by means of a cotter, key, or pin 38, said adjustment of the toe-standard relative the heel-standard being permitted to accommodate lasts of various sizes. The stud may be further secured to the arms 26 by means of a nut 39.

Arranged upon the base 4 and at either side of the extension 16 are plates 40 and 41, equal in thickness to said extension and permitting the last to be revolved horizontally upon the head 18 and affording a solid base for the toe-standard during the nailing operation in any position, as shown particularly in Fig. 3, where it may be secured against accidental movement by means of a hand screw or nut 42, threaded upon the pillar 17. This arrangement permits the last to be revolved upon the standard in a horizontal plane with the toe-support always in contact with the base or table, and as far as this feature of my invention is concerned it will be readily seen that the extension 16 of the arm 15 might be stationary or the standard rigidly mounted on the base.

The ring 8 heretofore mentioned is revolubly mounted on the upright portion of the frame, permitting the last to be turned into any convenient position, in which it may be locked by a spring-operated latch 43, having a pin 44, adapted to engage in one of a series of apertures 45 in the ring to lock the latter in adjusted position. By this arrangement the shoe being operated upon may be adjusted to present its edge at any desired angle, or it may be turned completely over to present it right side up, and the last-block being supported opposite the coincident apertures in the frame and ring permits the operator to work through the latter when necessary in such operations as sewing or trimming the edges of a shoe-sole. The plate 41 is beveled slightly, as shown at 46, to permit the extension 16 to pass outwardly as the ring is revolved, and the edge of the plate 40 forms a stop against which the extension abuts when in its normal position, limiting the movement of the ring 8 in one direction.

A boot or shoe jack such as I have shown and described is equally adapted for use either upon new or repair work, and by its use the operator is enabled to improve the quality of his work and also increase the quantity thereof.

I claim as my invention—

1. In a boot or shoe jack, the combination with a frame, a standard thereon having a shoe-last mounted at its upper end and an arm on the standard, of a threaded stud attached to the arm and resting upon the frame and provided with the guide, a device mounted upon the guide and adapted to engage the toe portion of the last and a nut on the stud coöperating with said device to adjust it vertically.

2. In a boot or shoe jack, the combination with a frame, a standard thereon having a shoe-last revolubly mounted at its upper end, an arm journaled on the standard, and a stud resting upon the frame, of adjustable connections between the arm and stud whereby the latter may be moved relatively to the standard, a guide on the upper end of the stud, a device adapted to engage the toe portion of the last embodying a sleeve movable on the guide and means on the stud for securing the sleeve in adjusted position.

3. The combination with a frame having an aperture therein, of a plate having an aperture arranged over that of the frame, and bearing devices for revolubly supporting the plate on the frame without restricting the apertures in said parts, an arm on the plate, and a last-support thereon.

4. The combination with a frame having an aperture, of a plate having an aperture coinciding with that of the frame, and bearing devices for revolubly supporting the plate on the frame without restricting the apertures in said parts, and a last supported opposite the said aperture.

5. The combination with a frame having an aperture, and a supplemental frame arranged in front of the aperture, of a plate having an aperture journaled over the aperture in the frame, an arm on the plate normally resting upon the supplemental frame, and a last-support on the arm.

6. The combination with a frame having an aperture, and a supplemental frame arranged below the aperture, of a plate having an aperture, an arm on the plate normally resting on the supplemental frame, a last-support on the arm, and journal connections between the plate and frame whereby the last may be adjusted at an angle to the supplemental frame, and a latch for retaining the plate in adjusted position.

7. The combination with a frame, a supplemental frame arranged in front thereof, a plate pivoted to the frame having an arm normally resting upon the supplemental frame, and plates on said frame having their surfaces level with the top of the arm, of a standard carried by the arm and having the movable last thereon, and the support for the forward end of the last revoluble about the standard and having its lower end normally engaging the arm.

8. The combination with a frame having uprights at the rear thereof, an arm normally lying upon the frame, a standard having a movable last at its upper end, and a support revoluble about the standard having one end normally resting on the arm and its opposite extremity engaging beneath the last, of a plate on the frame forming a stop and limiting the movement of the arm in one direction, and a similar plate on the frame at the oppo-

site side of the arm, the surfaces of said plates being substantially level with the upper side of the arm, pivotal connections between said arm and the uprights, and means for locking the arm when the latter is adjusted on its pivot at an angle to the table.

9. The combination with a frame having uprights at the rear, an arm normally lying upon the frame and a standard on the arm having a movable last, and a support revoluble about the standard having one end normally resting upon the arm and its opposite extremity engaging below the toe portion of the last, of a leg on the frame extending below the standard, a plate on the frame at one side of the arm, and a similar plate arranged on the frame at the opposite side of the arm, the surfaces of said plates being substantially level with the upper surface of the arm, pivotal connections between the arm and the uprights, and means for locking the arm when the latter is adjusted at an angle to the frame.

10. The combination with uprights, a frame extending forward of said uprights, a ring journaled on the latter, and means for locking the ring in adjusted position, of an arm on the ring normally resting upon the frame carrying a standard having a last, a leg on the frame arranged beneath the standard, and a last-toe support movable about the standard and having its lower end normally lying upon the arm, a plate at one side of the latter limiting the movement of the ring in one direction, and a plate at the opposite side of the arm, said plates having their surfaces arranged substantially level with the surface of the arm.

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