

No. 744,260.

PATENTED NOV. 17, 1903.

S. S. THOMPSON.  
BOOTJACK.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 4, 1903.

NO MODEL.

FIG. 1.

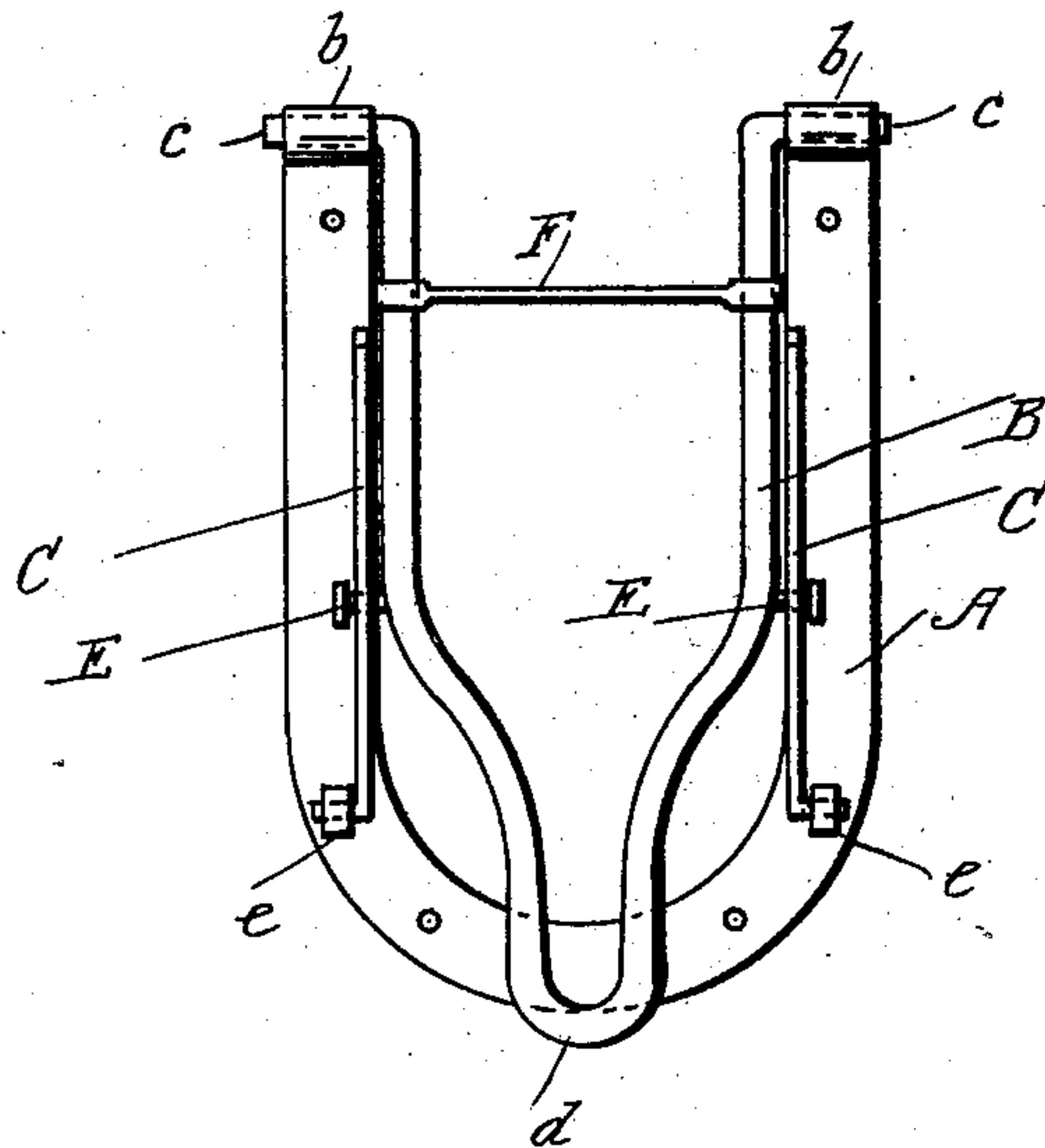


FIG. 2.

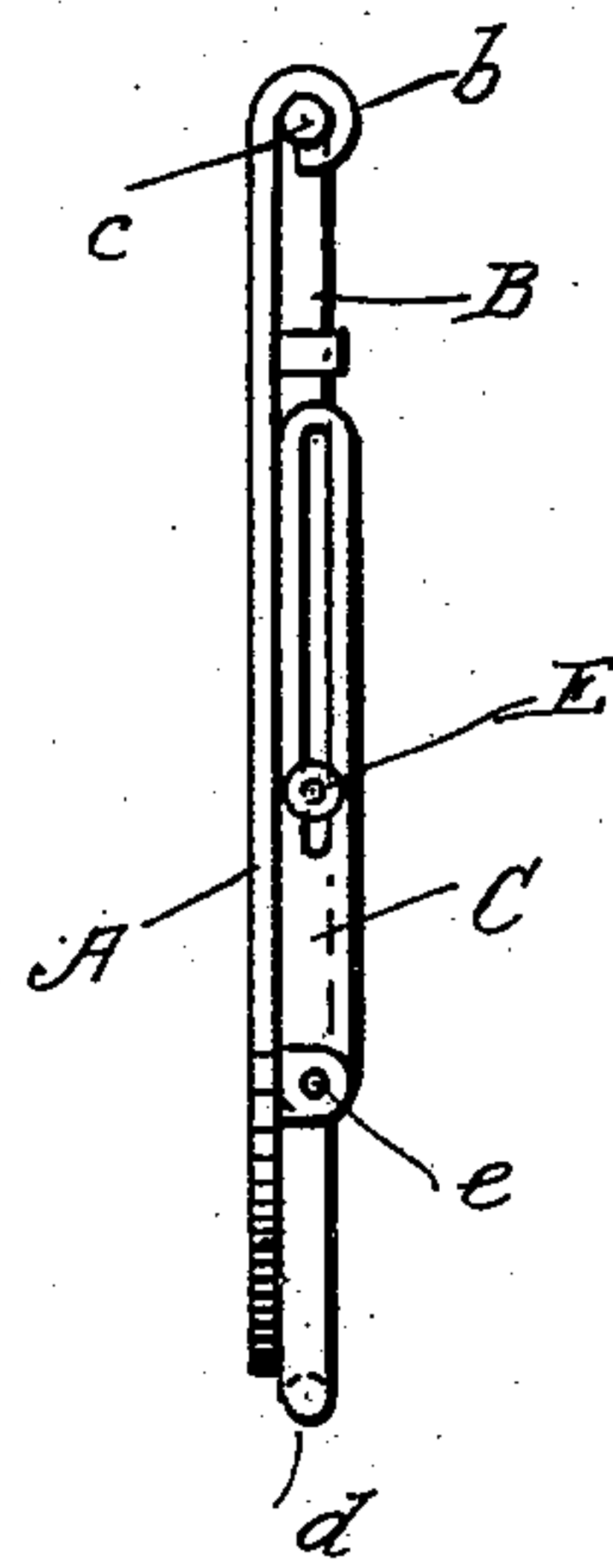
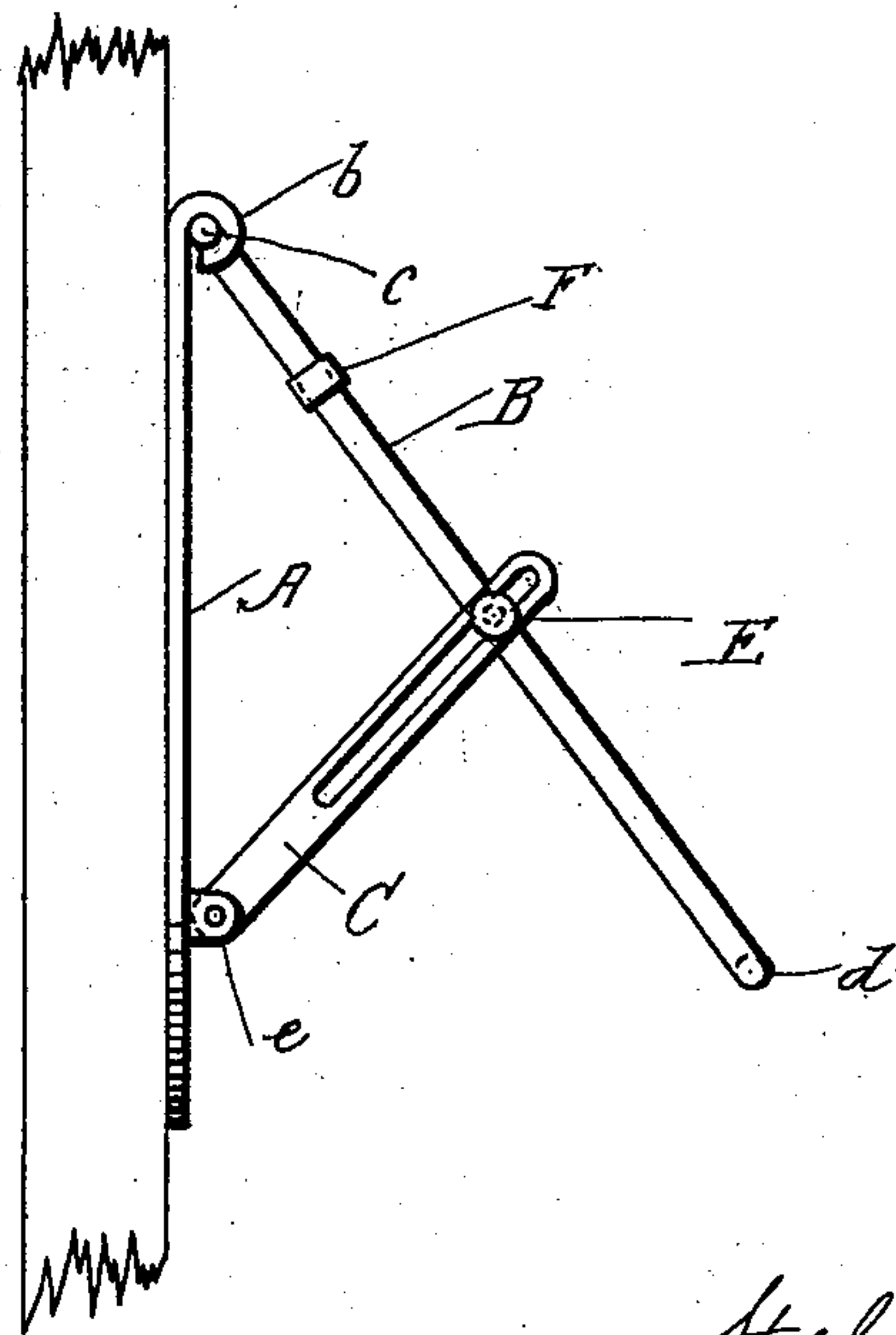


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

*J. Spragg Bole*

L. B. Middleton

INVENTOR

*Stephen S. Thompson*

BY

*Herbert W. Jenner*

Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. THOMPSON, OF WHERRY, KANSAS.

## BOOTJACK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 744,260, dated November 17, 1903.

Application filed September 4, 1903. Serial No. 171,959. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, STEPHEN S. THOMPSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wherry, in the county of Rice and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bootjacks; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to bootjacks for removing boots and shoes from the feet; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of the parts hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of the bootjack. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side view showing the bootjack ready for use.

A is a U-shaped base-plate which is rigidly secured to any fixed object, such as the wall of a room, by any approved fastening devices. This base-plate has eyes *b* at its upper ends.

B is the jack for engaging with the heel of the boot or shoe. This jack consists of a bent frame having pivots *c* at its upper ends which are pivoted in the eyes *b*. The lower bent part of the jack is curved, so as to engage with all sizes of boot or shoe heels, and it has a loop *d*, by means of which it is raised and lowered.

C represents two slotted links, the lower ends of which are pivoted to eyes *e*, which project from the base-plate.

E represents pins which project from the

lower side portions of the jack and which are slidable in the slots of the said links. When the jack is raised, as shown in Fig. 3, it is supported by the frictional contact between the said links and pins. When the jack is folded up, as shown in Fig. 2, the links lie close to the side portions of the jack, and the whole device takes up very little space.

F is a stretcher-bar between the upper side portions of the jack, which keeps its pivots in place.

What I claim is—

1. In a bootjack, the combination, with a U-shaped base-plate, of a jack pivoted to the upper end portions of the said base-plate and having laterally-projecting pins at its sides, and supporting-links having their lower ends pivoted to the lower side portions of the said base-plate and having longitudinal slots in which the said pins are slidable.

2. In a bootjack, the combination, with a base-plate, of a jack having its upper end portions pivoted to the said base-plate and provided with pins which project from its side portions, and two slotted links pivoted to the lower part of the said base-plate and engaging with the said pins and supporting the said jack when placed in an inclined position.

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

STEPHEN S. THOMPSON.

Witnesses:

T. J. MICHAELIS,  
ANTON WOENITZ.