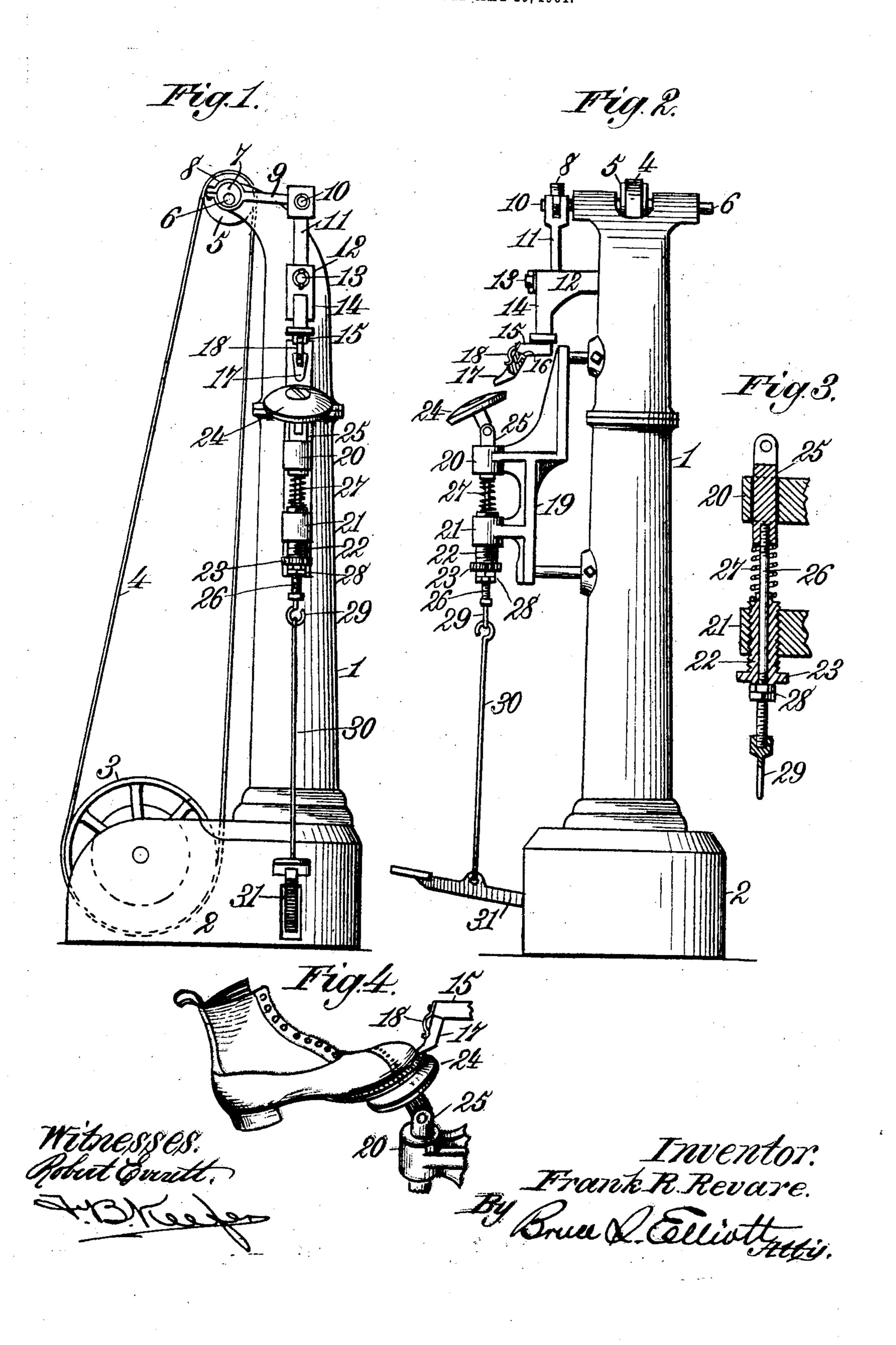
F. R. REVARE. STITCH AND WELT RUBBING MACHINE. APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1904.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK R. REVARE, OF PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

STITCH AND WELT RUBBING MACHINE.

No. 803,507.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 31, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Frank R. Revare, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portsmouth, in the county of Scioto and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stitch and Welt Rubbing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in stitch and welt rubbing machines, and has for its object to provide a novel machine of this character which will permit the welt and stitch to be rubbed rapidly and with great ease in manipulation, while at the same time finishing off this portion of the shoe in a highly-satisfactory manner.

With these ends in view the invention resides in the features of construction and combinations and operations of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood, I have illustrated the same in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of a machine constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail view of a portion of the operating mechanism, and Fig. 4 is a detail view illustrating a shoe in position to have its welt 3° rubbed.

the pin 13 as a center, as will be clearly understood. To place a shoe in position, the 8° operator depresses the treadle 31, pulling the table 24 downward, and then places the shoe upon said table and allows the treadle to rise. This brings the extension or welt of the shoe in a position to be engaged by the rapidly-85.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 indicates a standard in the base 2 of which is mounted a belt-driven pulley 3, imparting motion by a band 4 to a smaller pulley 5, mounted in the 35 upper part of the standard 1 on a shaft 6, which it rotates. Secured on the shaft 6 is an eccentric 7, surrounded by a strap 8, which carries an arm 9. Said arm is pivotally secured at 10 in the upper bifurcated end of a 40 crank-arm 11, formed integral with a sleeve 12, which is journaled on a pin 13. The sleeve 12 has an integral depending portion 14, from which projects outward a foot - piece 15. Mounted on a pin 16, carried by this foot-piece, 45 is the rubbing-tool 17, the tool being held on the pin by means of a leaf-spring 18. The working face of said tool may be either smooth or corrugated, as preferred or as the nature of the work to be performed may render de-50 sirable. Suitably supported on the front of the standard 1 is a casting or support 19, affording two bearings—a smooth bearing 20 and a screw-threaded bearing 21. Engaging in the screw-threaded bearing 21 is a hollow

55 screw 22, having on its lower end a non-cir-

cular head 23, by means of which it may be turned.

24 indicates the shoe-support or table, which is pivotally mounted on the upper end of a plunger 25, so as to be capable of adjustment. 50

26 indicates a plunger-rod the upper end of which is screwed into the lower end of the plunger 25. Surrounding the rod 26 and confined between the lower end of the plunger 25 and the upper end of the adjusting-screw 65 22 is a coiled spring 27. The plunger-rod 26 passes through the hollow screw 22 and has its lower end portion screw-threaded to receive lock-nuts 28. Secured to the lower end of the plunger-rod 26 in any suitable manner, as 70 by means of a staple 29, screwed on the lower end of said rod, is a pull-rod 30, connected to a treadle 31, mounted in the base 2.

The operation is as follows: The pulley 3 revolving, the eccentric 7 will impart a re- 75 ciprocating motion to the arm 9, which will in turn impart an oscillating movement to the depending portion or tool-holder 14 about the pin 13 as a center, as will be clearly unoperator depresses the treadle 31, pulling the table 24 downward, and then places the shoe upon said table and allows the treadle to rise. This brings the extension or welt of the shoe in a position to be engaged by the rapidly- 85 oscillating rubber 17, as indicated by Fig. 4, and by suitably manipulating or turning the shoe the entire stitched portion of the sole may be rapidly rubbed and a high finish imparted thereto. By turning the screw 22 to 90 raise or lower it the tension of the spring 27 may be regulated, which in turn regulates the pressure at which the shoe is held against the rubbing-tool. By adjusting the lock-nuts 28 the distance between the table 24 and the 95 rubbing-tool may be regulated according to

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new is—

the thickness of sole to be rubbed.

1. In a machine of the character described, in combination with a shoe-support, a non-rotatable rubbing-tool associated therewith having a working end portion projecting outwardly at an angle to the body of the tool and adapted, when a shoe is placed with its sole 105 upon said support, to extend between the upper and the sole, means for causing the said shoe-support to be pressed upwardly toward said rubbing-tool, and means for oscillating said rubbing-tool in a direction longitudinally 110

of the stitches to cause the same to rub down the stitches on the sole.

2. In a machine of the character described, in combination with a pivotally-mounted spring5 pressed depressible shoe-support, a pivotallymounted tool-holder associated therewith, a
non-rotatable rubbing-tool mounted in said
tool-holder and having a working end projecting outwardly at an angle to the body of
the tool and adapted, when a shoe is placed
with its sole upon said support, to extend between the upper and the sole, and means for

continuously oscillating said tool-holder in a direction longitudinally of the stitches to cause the rubbing-tool to rub down the stitches on 15 the sole.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK R. REVARE.

Witnesses:

C. E. RICKEY, Edgar G. Millar.