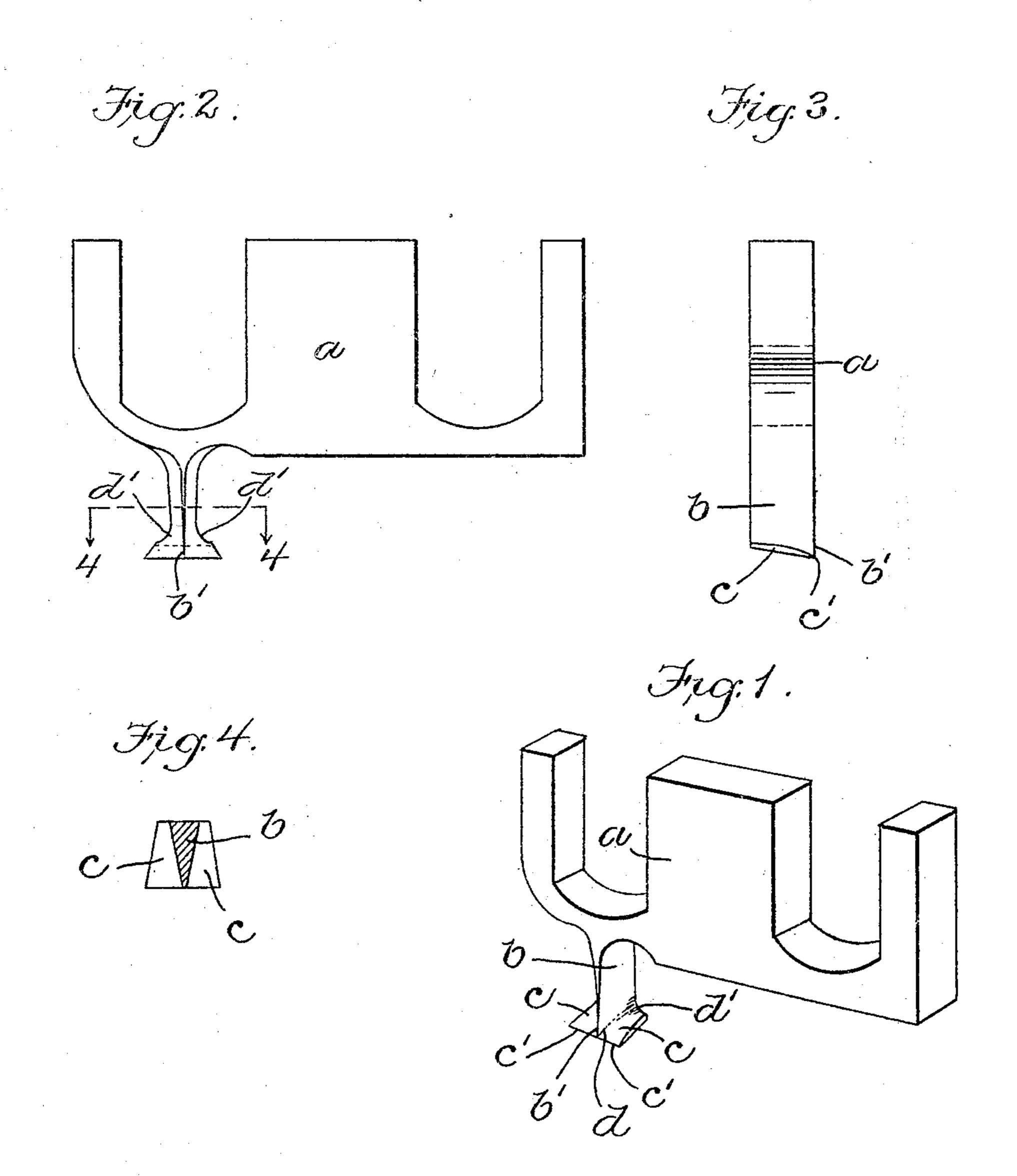
H. L. RICE.

CHANNELING TOOL.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 20, 1906.



Witnesses: PA Pazetti EBatchelder Invertor:
Harry I. Rice
Letryhe Brum Dunly May,
Attys.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY L. RICE, OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO RICE & HUTCHINS, INCORPORATED, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

## CHANNELING-TOOL.

No. 884,043.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 7, 1908.

Application filed July 20, 1906. Serial No. 327,075.

To\_all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Harry L. Rice, of Quincy, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Channeling-Tools, of which the following is a specification.

In making McKay-sewed shoes, it is customary to form a channel in the soles prior to their attachment to the upper, for the reception of the stitches, and then to crowd the leather back to close the chanels.

This invention has for its object to provide a channeling tool which will form an open channel for the purpose stated, and leave the leather forming the sides of the channel in condition to be easily crowded or forced back to close the channel and cover the stitches.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents in perspective one form of the invention. Fig. 2 represents the same in front elevation. Fig. 3 represents the same in side elevation. Fig. 4 represents a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

The tool is formed with any suitable body as at a, which may be clamped or otherwise secured to a holder or carrier (not shown). From the body depends or projects a straight cutter b, which in cross section is triangular or wedge shaped with its front edge sharp as at b'. Extending laterally from the end of the cutter b are two wings or lateral cutters cc, each having a sharp front cutting edge c', the edges b' c' c' lying in substantially the same plane, and the edges c' c' being at right

angles to the edge b' and all meeting at a common point.

The sides of the lateral cutters converge rearwardly for clearance as shown in Fig. 4, and each of said cutters increases in thickness towards its rear end. Although the edges of the cutters c' c' are at an angle of 90° to the cutter b', yet the angles d d merge

rearwardly into concave surfaces d'.
In operation the cutting edge b' cuts a slit

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in the sole at a right angle to the plane of the sole, and the edges c' c' undercut the leather in slits substantially parallel with said plane. As the tool and the sole are moved one with relation to the other, the leather lips on the 50 sides of the upright cutter thus formed are thrown upwardly and outwardly by the curved surfaces d' to leave the channel open. Thereafter, the stitching being completed, the lips may be replaced by any suitable 55 tool.

Having thus explained the nature of the invention, and described a way of constructing and using the same, although without attempting to set forth all of the forms in 60 which it may be made, or all of the modes of its use, I declare that what I claim is:

1. A channeling tool comprising a body, a straight projecting cutter, and two lateral cutters at the lower end of the straight cut- 65 ter, said cutters having cutting edges meeting at a common point, said lateral cutters decreasing in width rearwardly.

2. A channeling tool comprising a body having at its front edge a straight projecting 70 cutter, and two lateral cutters at the lower end of the straight cutter, said cutters all having sharp edges which form two right angles.

3. A channeling tool comprising a body, a 75 straight projecting cutter, and two cutters at the lower end of the straight cutter projecting laterally and at right angles thereto, said cutters having sharp edges meeting at a common point, the angles formed by the lateral 80 cutters with the straight cutter merging rearwardly into concave surfaces substantially as set forth.

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

HARRY L. RICE.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. RICHARDSON, FRANK D. ELLISON.