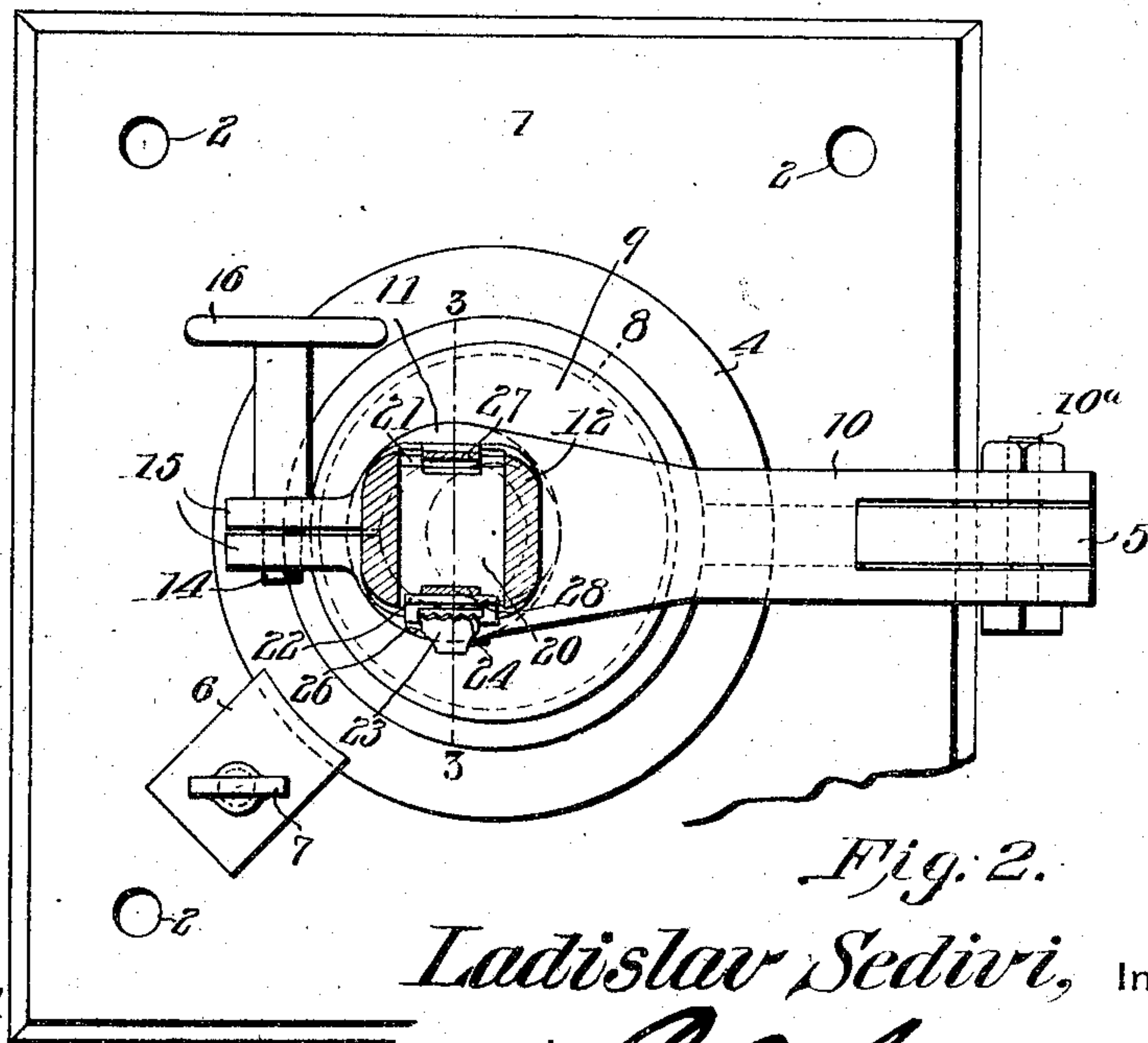
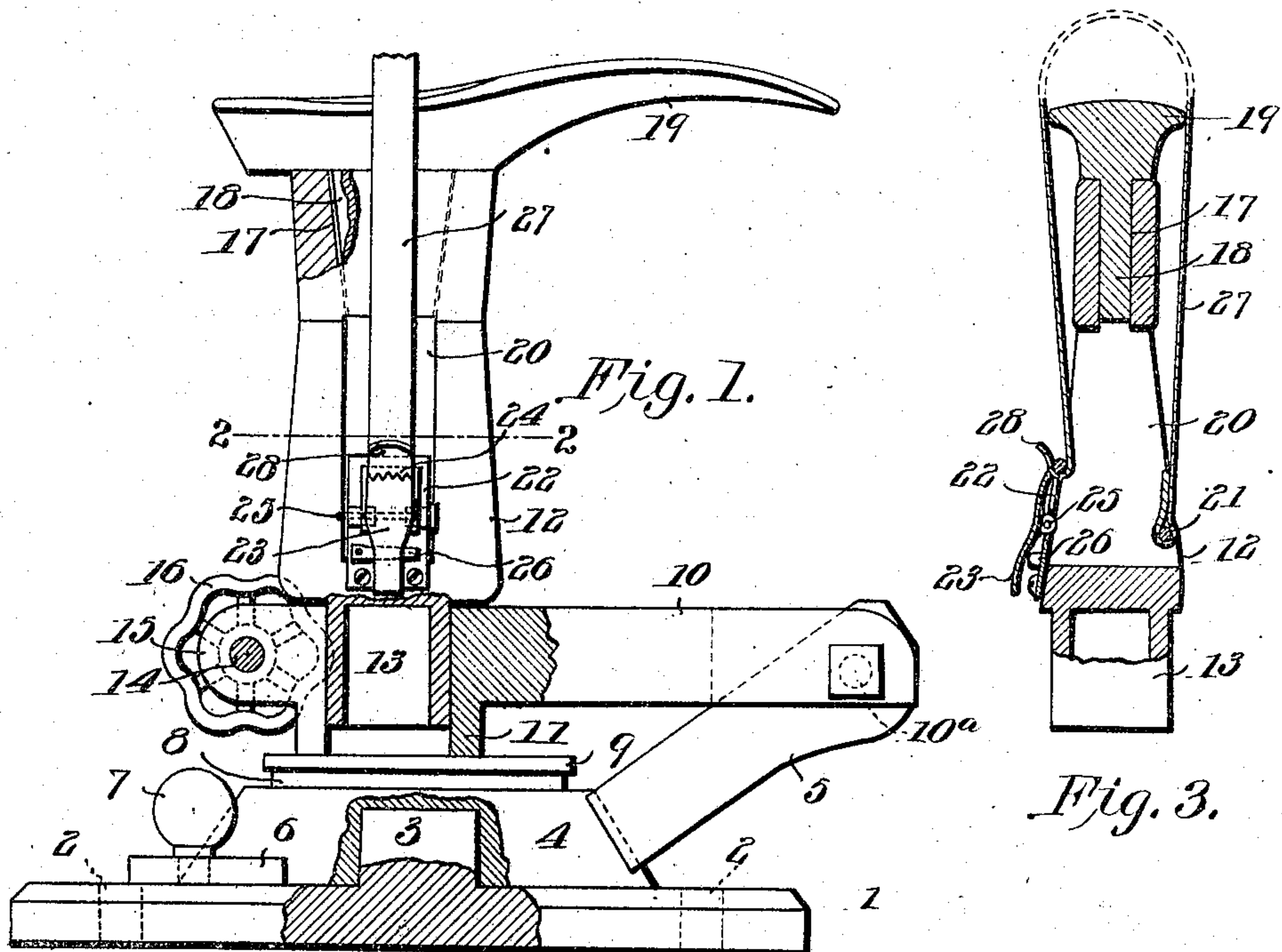


L. SEDIVI.
LAST SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 6, 1906.

900,314.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.



Witnesses
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LAST-SUPPORT.

No. 900,314.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LADISLAV SEDIVI, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Last-Support, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cobblers' or shoemakers' jacks of that type in which the last-carrying standard is mounted upon a pivoted arm so arranged that the last can be held in upright position for tacking on the soles and heels, or in approximately horizontal position to permit the soles and heels to be readily trimmed and burnished.

The invention has for one of its objects to improve and simplify the construction of devices of this character so as to be comparatively easy and inexpensive to manufacture, composed of comparatively few parts, and so designed that the various adjustments of the machine can be effected with facility.

A further object of the invention is the provision of means for so mounting the jack on a base-plate that the jack can be freely turned when desired, removed from the base-plate, clamped to prevent turning, and to securely hold the jack in position when the last-carrying standard is disposed in a horizontal position.

With these objects in view and others, as will appear as the description proceeds, the invention comprises the various novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be more fully described hereinafter and set forth with particularity in the claim appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates one of the embodiments of the invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the device with the parts in section. Fig. 2 is a plan view with the last-carrying standard in section on line 2—2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the standard on line 3—3, Fig. 2. Similar reference characters are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates a metal base-plate which is adapted to be secured to a bench or other suitable support by means of fastenings passing through the apertures 2 and fastened to the bench. The top surface of the base-plate 1 is perfectly flat, and rising from the center thereof is a boss or pivot 3 preferably of cylindrical form

and of smooth exterior. The base of the jack consists of a disk 4 that has a central opening in the bottom face which has a smooth internal surface that snugly fits the pivot 3 so as to freely turn thereon and permit the jack to be lifted bodily off the base-plate, as when it is desired to substitute a different jack.

The under face of the disk 4 is flat so as to bear substantially throughout its entire area on the top surface of the base-plate. The disk is preferably of frusto-conical form as shown in Fig. 1, so that it can be secured to the base-plate by a clamping device of simple construction. This clamping device consists of a metal piece or clamp 6 that is adapted to rest on the top surface of the plate 1 and is secured to the latter by a thumb screw 7 that extends through the clamp and screws into a threaded aperture in the base-plate. One end of the clamp has an arcuate face to correspond with the curvature of the periphery of the disk and the said face is beveled to correspond to the slant of the exterior surface of the disk so that the said end of the clamp will overlap the disk and engage its conical surface. This clamp forms the sole means for securing the jack from being lifted bodily off the base-plate, and by tightening the screw 7, the clamp will bind the disk into frictional contact with the base-plate and prevent the jack from turning. To permit the jack to turn, it is merely necessary to loosen the screw a partial turn so that the disk will not be clamped against the base-plate, but it will be observed that the beveled end of the clamp will still overlap the disk and prevent the latter from being lifted off the pivot 3. This is an important advantage, for the reason that the disk can be securely held in position when the last-carrying standard is in horizontal position, as in trimming the soles and heels of the shoes, as in this position, the major part of the weight of the jack is entirely at one side of the base-plate and thereby tends to lift the jack off its pivot. It will also be seen that the jack can be quickly and easily clamped or unclamped when it is desired to hold the jack or permit the same to turn on the pivot. It is to be noted that the screw passes through the clamp 6 at a point eccentric to the center of the latter, or in other words, nearer to the outer end than to the beveled end. The purpose of this is to permit the clamp to be

turned half way around so as to be clear of the disk 4 when it is desired to remove the jack, it being necessary to unloosen the screw a few turns so that the clamp can be raised sufficiently to be turned without the corners at the beveled end striking the disk.

Formed integral with the disk 4 and extending at an angle to the horizontal is a bracket 5 which is bifurcated, and disposed between the bifurcations is a standard-supporting arm 10 which is mounted to swing on a bolt 10^a that serves as a pivot and at the same time for securing the arm in any desired position. The bracket 5 rises from the conical surface of the disk and the under side of the bracket is spaced from the bottom of the disk a distance sufficient to permit the bracket to pass over the clamp 6 during the turning of the jack, so that the clamp will not interfere. The upper surface of the disk is flat, and arranged thereon is a wooden block 8 that has superimposed thereon a leather pad or cushion 9, the upper surface of the disk being solid, since the opening for receiving the pivot 3 does not extend entirely through the disk. The outer end of the arm 10 is formed into a split sleeve 11, the lower end of which projects downwardly from the arm and is adapted to rest on the pad 9. Mounted on the arm is a last-carrying standard 12 that has its lower end formed into a cylindrical portion which is disposed in the split sleeve that clamps the standard in position by a clamp screw 14 which passes through apertured lugs 15 connected with the sleeve, one of which lugs is threaded for receiving the screw, and on the outer end of the latter is a hand-wheel 16 for conveniently turning the screw. The upper end of the standard is provided with a socket 17 for receiving the shank 18 of the last 19, it being understood that lasts of different sizes and forms can be used interchangeably. The weight of the arm 10, standard 12, and last 19 serves to hold the parts in the position shown in Fig. 1, as for instance when it is desired to tack on the sole and heel of a shoe. When it is desired to trim the sole and heel, the arm 10 can be raised to an approximately vertical position and clamped by the bolt 10^a, so that the shoe will be in a convenient position for the trimming operation.

For convenience, the standard is provided with a longitudinal opening 20, in one side of which is secured a cross-bar 21. Opposite the cross-bar is secured a yoke 22 forming a part of a buckle, and cooperating with this cross-bar is a buckle member 23 having at

one end teeth 24. The member is mounted on a pivot 25 and acted on by a spring 26 in such a manner that the teeth will grip the strap and prevent slipping thereon. To the cross-bar 21 is secured one end of the strap 27, the strap being of such length as to pass over a shoe and on the last, and thence to the buckle where its free end is gripped against the yoke by the teeth 24.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the apparatus which I now consider to be the best embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the apparatus shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as are within the scope of the claims.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is:—

In a cobbler's last, the combination of a base plate having a pivot rising therefrom, a frusto-conical disk bearing on the top surface of the base plate and having a central opening extending vertically from the bottom thereof and terminating short of the top of the disk to provide a solid top face and into which the pivot snugly fits, said pivot having a smooth external surface for permitting the disk to be freely lifted off the base plate and to rotate on the pivot, said disk being held from lateral movement on the base plate by the pivot, a clamping block disposed at one side of the disk and having a beveled end face concaved on the same radius as the disk, said beveled surface being arranged to overlap the said disk to clamp the latter in frictional engagement with the base plate, said block having an opening adjacent its outer end, and a clamping screw passing through the opening for securing the block to the base plate and serving as a pivot on which the block can be turned, and a last-supporting device mounted on and rotatable with the disk and removable with the latter from the base plate.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LADISLAV SEDIVI.

Witnesses:

JAY NEWSON,
H. BASHAW.