

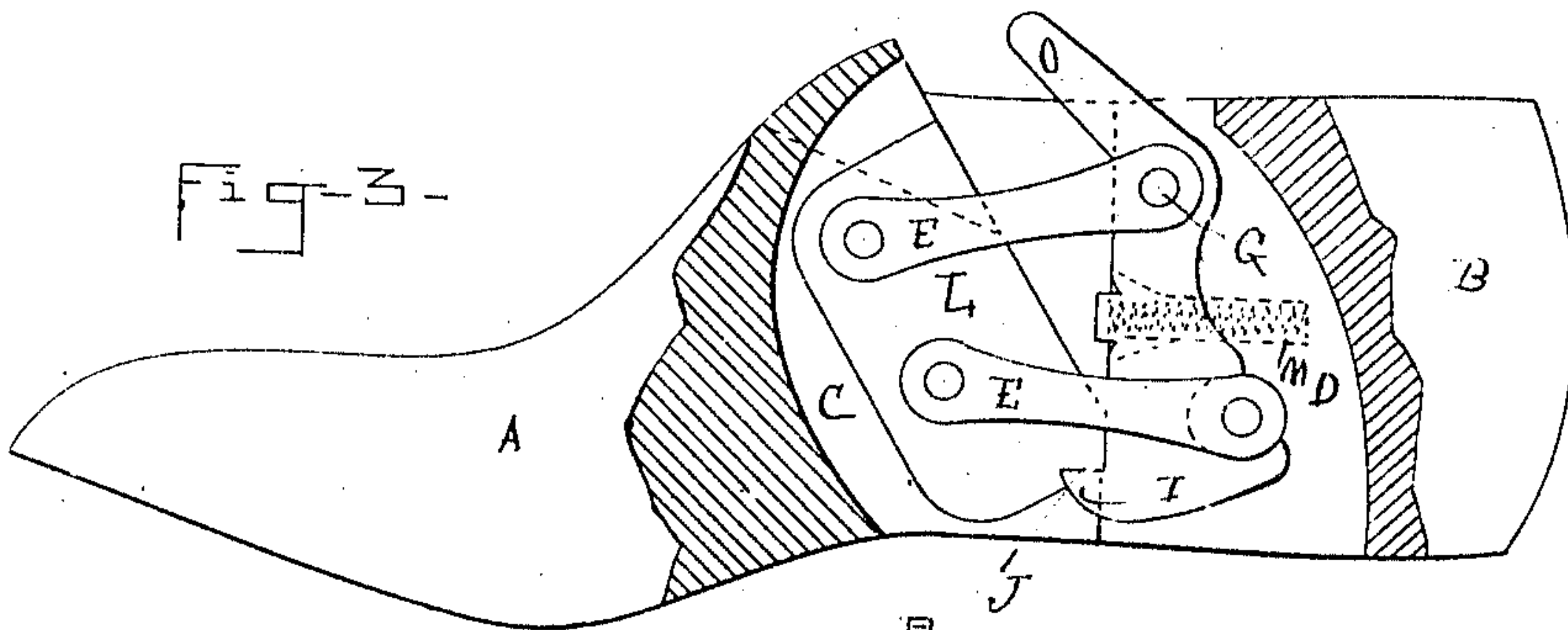
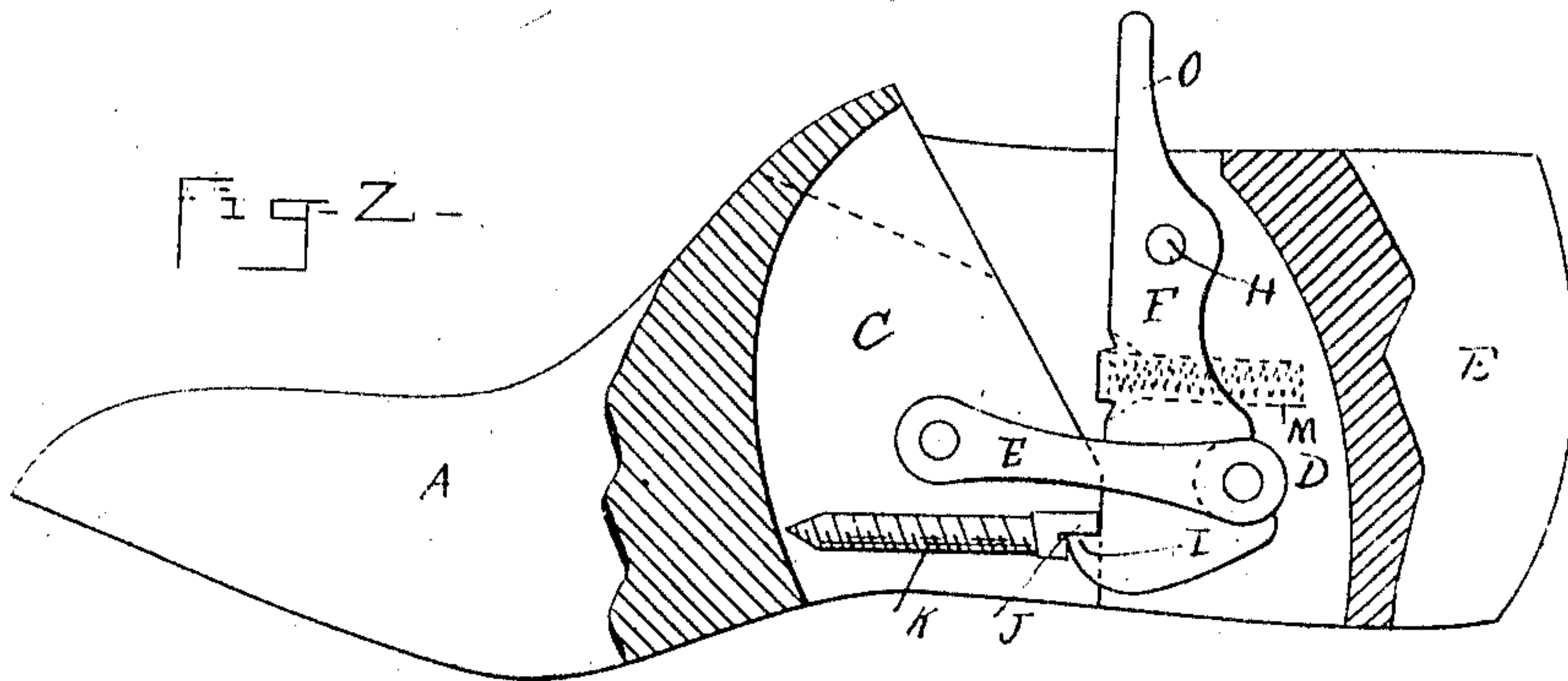
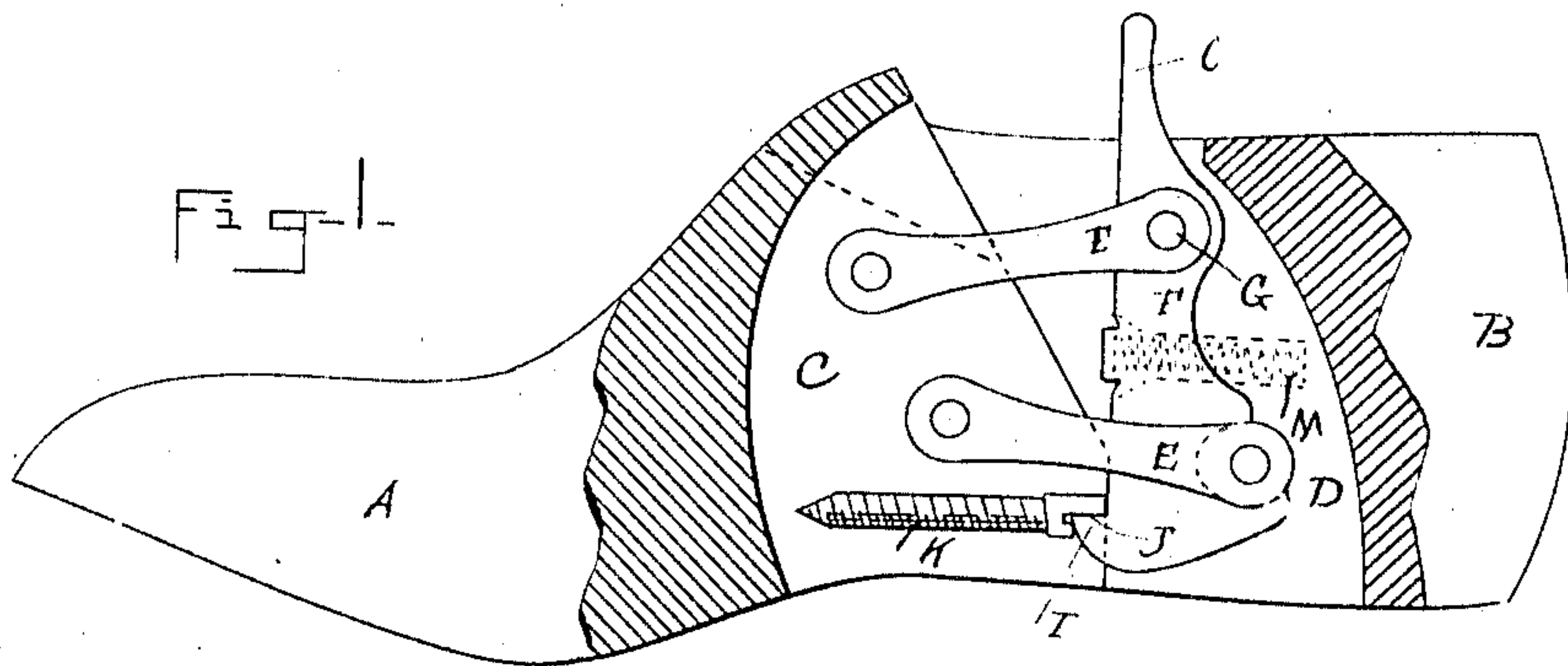
C. F. PARTRIDGE.

LAKE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 17, 1909.

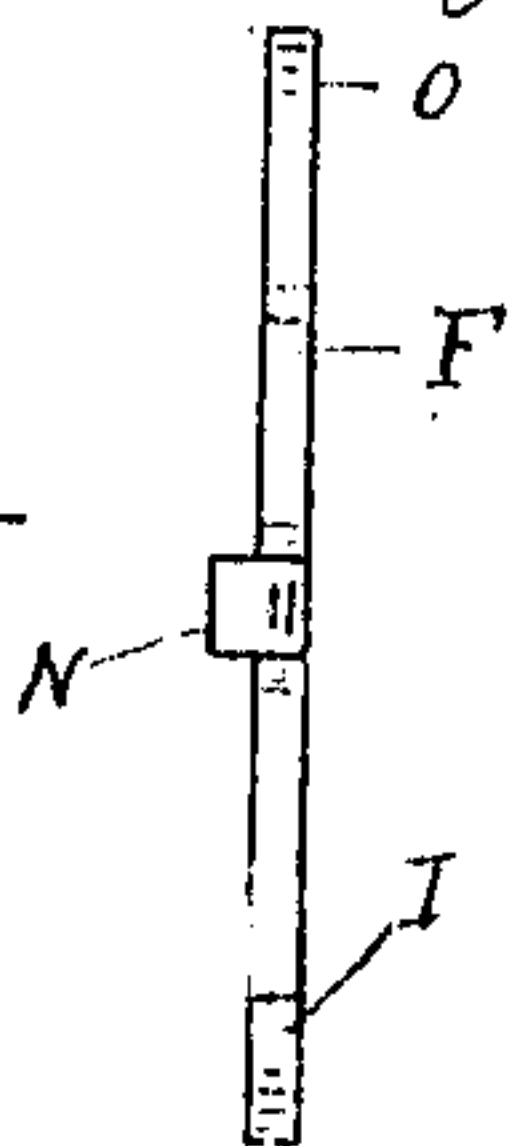
992,045.

Patented May 9, 1911.



WITNESSES -
Charles L. Foster.
Marion Richards.

Fig-4-



INVENTOR -
Charles F. Partridge.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. PARTRIDGE, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO EMPIRE LAST WORKS, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

LAST.

992,045

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed March 17, 1909. Serial No. 483,961.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. PARTRIDGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, county of Monroe, and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lasts, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in lasts which are divided transversely and are bonded together by means of links, hinges or other bonding devices and more particularly relates to means for locking lasts so divided rigidly in lengthened position and the present invention is a specific form of the invention set out and claimed broadly in Letters Patent of the United States Number 909,388, issued to Amos G. Fitz, January 12th, 1909. In said patent to Fitz the locking lever is pivoted near the bottom of the last in the heel part and has locking engagement with the top of the fore part of the last. In this construction the strain comes against the very top of the fore part where there is so little material that it is frequently unable to withstand the strain, the strain tending to push the top off of the last.

The object of the present invention is to so arrange the locking lever that the strain on both anchoring points shall be exerted toward the center of the last and so rendering it better able to withstand the great strain to which lasts are subjected in the processes of shoe making.

In the drawings herewith accompanying and making part of this application, Figure 1 is an elevation partly in section of a two link last with my invention applied thereto; Fig. 2 is an elevation partly in section of a single link last showing my invention applied thereto; Fig. 3 is an elevation partly in section showing a different means of anchoring the locking bar in the fore part and Fig. 4 is an edge view of the locking bar showing the spring engaging offset.

Same letters of reference refer to like parts.

In said drawings A represents the fore part and B the heel part of a transversely divided last. The adjacent ends of the last are provided with link-receiving kerfs C and D respectively in which the bonds E are mounted. Vertically positioned in said

kerfs is a locking bar F and this bar may be pivotally mounted on one of the pivots G on which the bonding device is mounted or it may be mounted on an independent pivot H as seen in Fig. 2. The locking lever at the lower end is provided with a tongue I adapted to engage a shoulder J in the fore part preferably formed in a strengthening device K inserted in the fore part. In Figs. 1 and 2 the locking shoulder is shown formed on a screw K adapted to be inserted longitudinally in the last. In Fig. 3 a different form is shown consisting of a plate L inserted in the kerf in the fore part and in the path of the tongue I. The locking bar is held normally in locking engagement preferably by a spring M inserted in the heel part behind said bar below the pivot and tending constantly to force the locking end of the locking bar into engagement with the fore part. For convenience the said spring may be positioned to one side of the locking bar proper and in the path of a spring engaging offset N formed on the bar.

It will be apparent that my invention may be applied to any form of transversely divided last whether bonded by link or hinge. It will also be understood that the form of the locking bar and the manner of its locking engagement with the fore part may be modified without changing the spirit and scope of my invention.

The operation of my improved device is as follows. When the parts of the last are moved to lengthened position the locking bar impelled by the spring locks automatically. To unlock the last it is only necessary to push forwardly against the upper end O of the bar, the locking end of the locking bar is thus caused to be moved backwardly out of engagement with the fore part. By this arrangement the strain put upon the parts of the last tending to cause the last to collapse upwardly is exerted on a line passing through the pivot in the heel part and the point of locking engagement in the fore part downwardly from the pivot and upwardly from the point of locking engagement, the reverse of the tendency in the Fitz last hereinbefore referred to.

The advantages of my improved last are that it affords a simple, convenient means of

locking the parts together and lessens the danger of fracture of the last when subjected to pressure tending to collapse it.

Having thus described my invention and its use I claim:—

1. A transversely divided last having vertical registering reëntrant kerfs in the adjacent ends thereof, bonding links pivotally mounted in said kerfs, a keeper in the kerf in the fore part and a locking bar pivotally mounted in the kerf in the heel part and having its lower end spaced apart from and forwardly of the pivot of the lower bonding link adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said keeper.

2. A transversely divided last having vertical registering reëntrant kerfs in the adjacent ends thereof, bonding links pivotally mounted in said kerfs, a keeper in the kerf in the fore part and a locking bar pivotally mounted in the kerf in the heel part and having its lower end spaced apart from and forwardly of the pivot of the lower bonding link adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said keeper, the pivot point of said locking bar being positioned above said keeper.

3. A transversely divided last having vertical registering reëntrant kerfs in the adjacent ends thereof, bonding links pivotally mounted in said kerfs, a keeper in the kerf in the fore part, a locking bar pivotally mounted in the kerf in the heel part and having its lower end spaced apart from and forwardly of the pivot of the lower bonding link adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said keeper and means for holding the locking bar yieldingly in engagement with said keeper.

4. A transversely divided last having vertical registering reëntrant kerfs in the adja-

cent ends thereof, bonding links pivotally mounted in said kerfs, a keeper in the kerf in the fore part and a locking bar pivotally mounted in the kerf in the heel part and having its lower end spaced apart from and forwardly of the pivot of the lower bonding link adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said keeper and its upper end projecting above the crown of the last.

5. A transversely divided last having vertical registering reëntrant kerfs in the adjacent ends thereof, bonding links pivotally mounted in said kerfs, a keeper positioned in the kerf in the fore part, a locking bar pivotally mounted in the kerf in the heel part and having its lower end spaced apart from and forwardly of the pivot of the lower bonding link adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said keeper, a lateral offset formed on said locking bar below the pivot point and a spring adapted to engage said offset and hold said locking bar yieldingly in operative position.

6. A transversely divided last having vertical registering reëntrant kerfs in the adjacent ends thereof, a bonding link pivotally mounted in said kerfs, a keeper in the kerf in the fore part, and a locking bar pivotally mounted in the kerf in the heel part and having its lower end spaced apart from and forwardly of the pivot of the bonding link and adapted to be moved into and out of engagement with said keeper.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in presence of two subscribing witnesses this 6th day of March, 1909.

CHARLES F. PARTRIDGE.

Witnesses:

SARAH W. NEUMAN,
C. C. WERNER.