Aug. 12, 1924. 1,504,975

E. E. RING

PATTERN FOR HALF SOLE BLANKS

Filed April 17, 1922

Fig. 1.

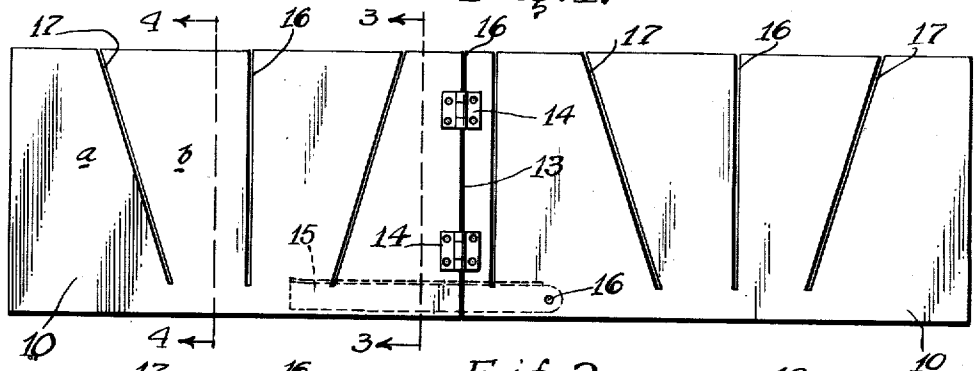


Fig. 2.

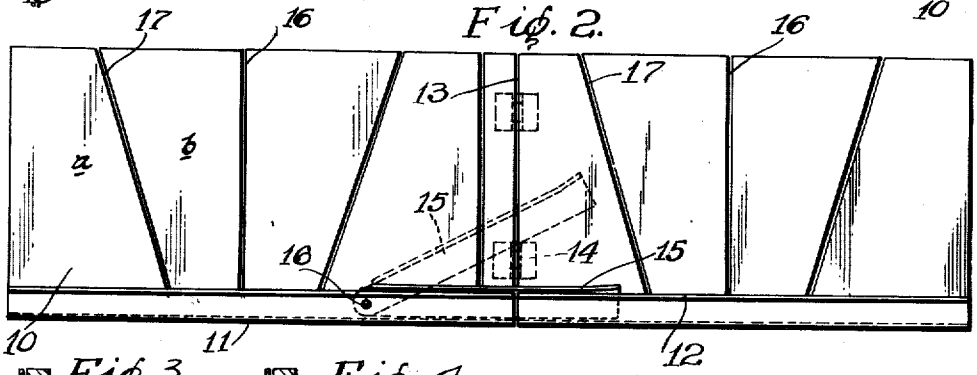


Fig. 3.

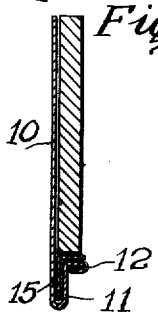


Fig. 4.

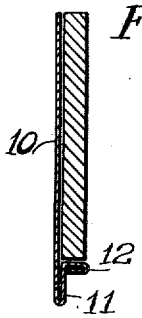


Fig. 5.

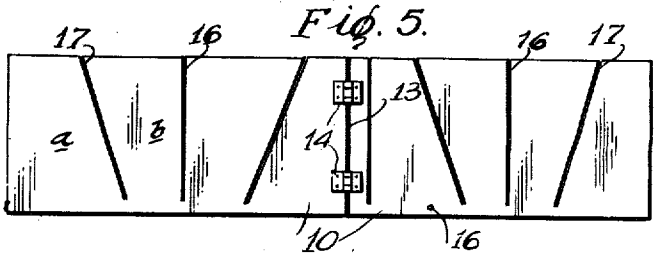
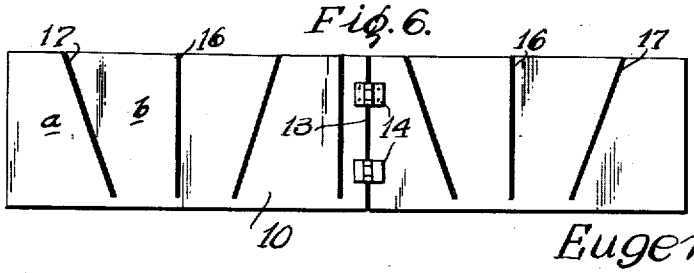


Fig. 6.



Inventor

Eugene E. Ring

By Watson E. Coleman

Attorney

Patented Aug. 12, 1924. 1,504,975

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE E. RING, OF MINOT, NORTH DAKOTA.

PATTERN FOR HALF-SOLE BLANKS.

Application filed April 17, 1922. Serial No. 553,547.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EUGENE E. RING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minot, in the county of Ward and State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Patterns for Half-Sole Blanks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to patterns for laying out work, and particularly patterns for laying out and cutting blanks for half soles.

The general object of the invention is to provide a very convenient, simple, and easily applied pattern adapted to be used upon a strip of leather and having slots in the pattern whereby the lines dividing the half sole blanks may be readily marked or the leather initially cut to form half sole blanks.

A further object is to provide a device of this character in the form of a sheet metal plate preferably constructed in two sections foldable upon each other and having a flange along the lower edge of the sheet metal plate, against which the edge of the leather strip on which the blanks are to be cut may be placed.

Another object is to provide a pattern of this character which may be used for cutting half soles for men's shoes and half soles for women's shoes.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of one of my improved patterns looking at one face thereof;

Figure 2 is a like view to Figure 1, but looking at the other side of the pattern;

Figures 3 and 4 are sections on the lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Figure 1 respectively;

Figure 5 is a top plan view of a combination pattern;

Figure 6 is a top plan view of a pattern for making half soles for women's shoes.

Referring to these drawings, in Figures 1 to 4, I have illustrated in detail one of the patterns, and in Figures 5 and 6, I illustrate other patterns having the same principle as the one shown in Figure 1 but slightly differently arranged.

Referring to Figures 1 to 4, it will be seen that this pattern consists of a strip of sheet metal, designated 10, having any desired length and a width somewhat greater than six and one-half inches, six and one-half inches being presumed to be the length of a half sole blank. The strip of metal 10 is bent over upon itself, as at 11, and then outwardly bent, as at 12, to form a flange, which flange extends along the entire length of the strip on one face thereof. Preferably the strip of metal is divided into two parts along the line 13, which is the middle of the strip, so as to form two sections, these sections being hinged to each other by hinges 14 so that the sections may be folded over onto each other for storage and to make them convenient to handle. The two sections are locked in their expanded position by means of a locking bar 15 which has one end disposed between the fold 11 and the body of the sheet and pivoted thereto by a rivet 16. This locking strip 15 is angular in cross section and when in its locking position is turned so as to extend parallel to the flange 12 and have one margin inserted below the fold 11, thus locking the two sections of the pattern 10 in aligned relation. When the locking member 15 is turned at right angles to the flange 12, the two sections may be folded over upon each other.

The distance between the inner face of the flange 12 and the opposite edge of the pattern 10 is presumed to be six and one-half inches which, as before remarked, is the width of the strip of leather from which the half sole blanks are formed. Therefore, it is obvious that when the pattern 12 is laid upon the leather with one edge of the leather disposed against the flange 12 that the pattern will entirely cover the strip of leather. The strip of metal from which the pattern body 10 is formed is slotted at intervals by slots 16 which extend at right angles to the flange 12 and extend from the flange 12 to the opposite edge of the strip. Between these slots 16 and between the end slots 16 and the ends of the pattern there are disposed diagonal slots 17. These diagonal slots may extend all in the same direction, that is be parallel to each other along the entire length of the strip or may extend alternately in opposite directions.

Thus in Figure 1 the slots 17 are disposed alternately with slots 16. A pattern having the slots 16 and 17 arranged as in Figure 1 may have the slots 17 so disposed with relation to the slots 16 that the two sections *a* and *b* formed on each side of the slots are of the same size or of different sizes. Where, for instance, the section *a* is larger than the section *b*, as in Figure 5 the section *a* would form a blank for a man's shoe and the sec-

tion *b* a blank for a woman's shoe, and so on so that the pattern is capable of use in cutting half soles for the shoes of both men and women. It will be obvious, of course, that the pattern might be made to cut the half sole blanks entirely for men, as illustrated in Figure 1, or entirely for women, as illustrated in Figure 6. In the arrangement of the pattern shown in Figure 1, the pattern will cut eight half soles, four rights and four lefts. In the construction shown in Figure 1, the pattern is longer than it is in Figure 6, as it is designed for cutting out the blanks for men's half soles. In this case the blank will cut four rights and four lefts. In Figure 6 the pattern is designed for women's shoes, and here again will cut four rights and four lefts, the blanks being narrower than where men's shoes are to be cut. The blanks may also be arranged to cut all rights or all lefts, as the case may be.

It will be seen that these patterns are economical when time and material are taken into consideration. The pattern of each half sole is so formed that it is wide across center with width of toe and heel, which gives the repair man plenty of opportunity to apply the sole in exact position to suit his fancy. The pattern shown in Figure 1 for the half sole of men's shoes will outline from a commercial bend 27 to 30 pairs of average size soles. The pattern for women's half soles will outline from a commercial baby bend about the same number of half soles. These patterns can be traced by a hand wheel leather cutter and then one strip of leather laid upon another and both strips be cut at the same time by a power leather cutter, or the leather may be cut initially through the pattern. It will be seen that these patterns permit matched soles, right and left, to be cut from the same piece and the patterns are particularly useful in quick repair work. This pattern has been found very useful and effective in actual practice.

I do not wish to be limited to connecting the two sections of the pattern together by hinges 14, as other means of detachably connecting these sections might be used. Thus, for instance, the hinges 14 may be omitted and a bolt used, passing through the free end of the locking bar 15 and through the portion 11 of the two sections.

This also will hold the two sections in alignment, or by removing the bolt the two sections may be detached and laid flat upon each other.

I claim:—

1. A pattern of the character described formed in two sections, each section being formed of sheet metal, the sheet metal adjacent corresponding edges of each section being bent to form a flange, the sections being hinged to each other so that they may be turned over one upon the other, and means for locking the sections in aligned relation, said means being engageable with the flanges and extending across the joint between the sections.

2. A sheet metal pattern of the character described consisting of two sheet metal sections, the sheet metal at one margin of each section being bent over flat upon the body of the section and being then bent outward to form a flange, the sections being hinged to each other, and a latching device consisting of a strip of metal having one end inserted between the bent over portion of one section and pivoted thereto, the free end of the latching device being adapted to be inserted into the bent over portion of the other section to thereby lock the sections in aligned relation.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

EUGENE E. RING.