J. Sanderson,

Crimping Leather,

No. 1,167. Patented June 7, 1839.

Fig. 2.

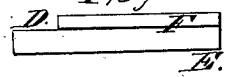


Fig. 3

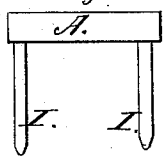


Fig. 4

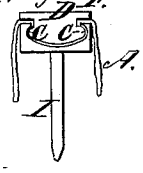


Fig. 5.

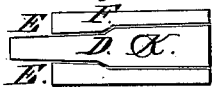


Fig. 6

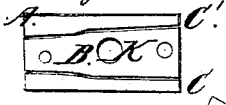


Fig. 7

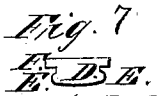


Fig. 8.

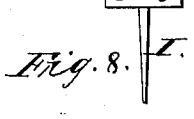
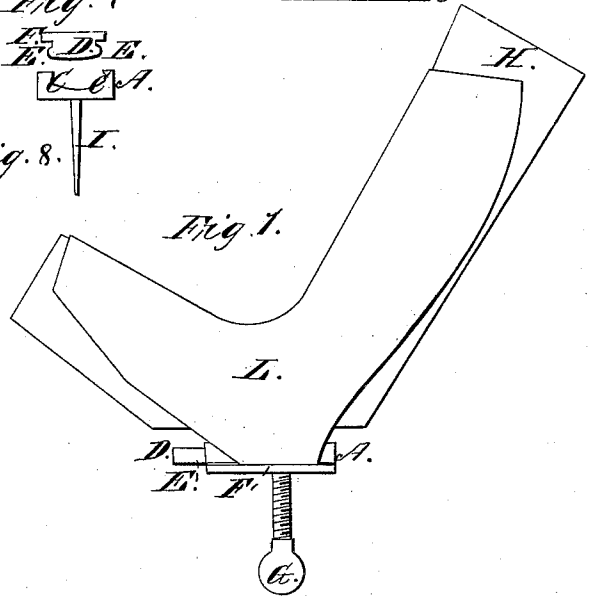


Fig. 1.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH SANDERSON, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BOOT-CRIMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 1,167, dated June 7, 1839.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH SANDERSON, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Apparatus for Crimping Boots, which is described as follows, reference being had to the annexed drawings of the same, making a part of this specification.

Figure 1 represents a side view of a boot crimp, upper, and the crimping apparatus. Fig. 2 represents a side view of the key. Fig. 3 represents a side view of the mortise casting. Fig. 4 represents an end view of the apparatus put together. Fig. 5 represents horizontal view of the key. Fig. 6 represents horizontal view of the mortise. Fig. 7 represents section of the key. Fig. 8 represents section of the mortise.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several figures.

This apparatus consists of a rectangular casting A, Figs. 1, 3, 6, and 8, in which there is made a mortise B, Fig. 6, of a wedge shape, whose sides are grooved lengthwise, as at C, C Figs. 4, 6, 8, which mortise receives a wedge shaped key D, Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 having tongues or projecting edges E, E, Figs. 1, 2, 5, 7, at the sides thereof to enter the before described grooves in the sides of the mortise. This key, which is longer than the mortise, is cast with, or fastened to a plate F, Figs. 1, 2, 4, the same length and breadth of the casting. Through the plate, key, and mortise casting is drilled a circular aperture K, Figs. 5, 6. The aperture in the key is formed into a female screw into which there is screwed a thumb screw G, Fig. 1, passing through the key, and aperture in the mortise piece and turns with its point against the heel of the boot crimp H, Fig. 1. From the plane side of the casting A, Figs. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8 there projects two guide pins I, I Figs. 3, 4, 8 which enter apertures in the heel of the boot crimp by which the apparatus is kept in a proper position. The sides of the mortise approach each other about two thirds its length at an angle of about 2 degrees—then are suddenly contracted about the 16th of an inch forming shoulders which are rounded to prevent cutting the leather during the operation of crimping, and then the edges continue at an angle of about 3 degrees to the small end of the mortise.

The sides of the key approaches each other at an angle of 2 degrees, during half its length—then contracts suddenly and forms shoulders which are also rounded—the sides then continue at an angle of 3 degrees to the small end of the key. The object of these offsets in the mortise and key is to admit the leather or upper more easily into the crimping apparatus, and when the key is driven forward to prevent the upper from moving with the key, or slipping out of its proper position.

In straining the upper the key will be prevented from separating from the mortise, by the screw passing through these two parts.

The crimping of an upper by the use of the before described apparatus, will occupy about five minutes—whereas by the old mode of pincers and tacks—ten minutes are usually required to perform the same work, and in an imperfect state and injuring the leather.

To crimp an upper for a boot the two guide pins are inserted in the apertures in the heel of the crimp, and the mortise casting brought to its proper position,—the upper L Fig. 1 is drawn over the front of the crimp, and its edges placed in the grooves of the mortise plate, and the key inserted which holds them fast. The thumb screw is then inserted in the female screw and turned against the heel of the crimp to the right which causes the key and mortise thus to recede from the crimp drawing with them the sides of the upper and thus stretching or crimping it over the front of the crimping board, while the screw turns in the same position.

In placing the upper into the mortise the small end of the key serves as a guide to place the leather and the large end as a handle to lay hold of, and when the edges of the upper are properly placed, the key is pushed forward until the female screw in it and the hole in the mortise plate coincide. The screw need not be separated from the key during the operation of moving the apparatus from the crimping board.

The invention claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent consists in—

The construction of the wedge shaped mortise and key with grooves, tongues and offsets for the insertion of and holding the edges of the upper or leather while crimping it.

JOSEPH SANDERSON.

Witnesses:
N. BENEDICT,
WM. BISHOP.