

B. & L. Stevens,

Boot Crimper,

No. 22,205,

Patented Nov. 30, 1858.

Fig: 1

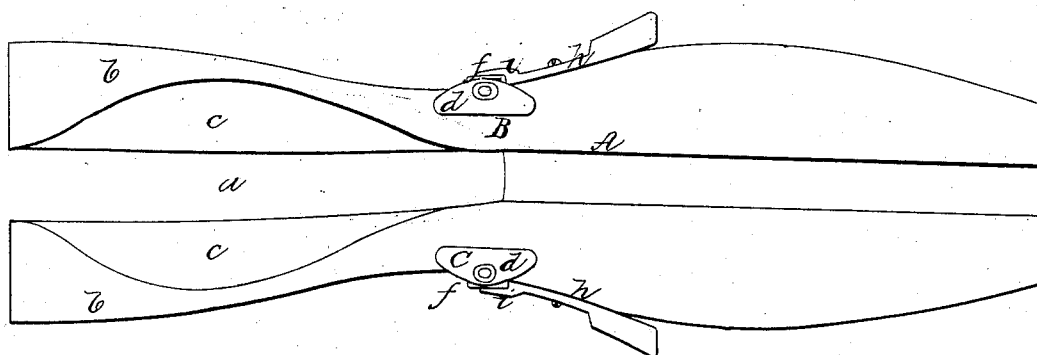


Fig: 2

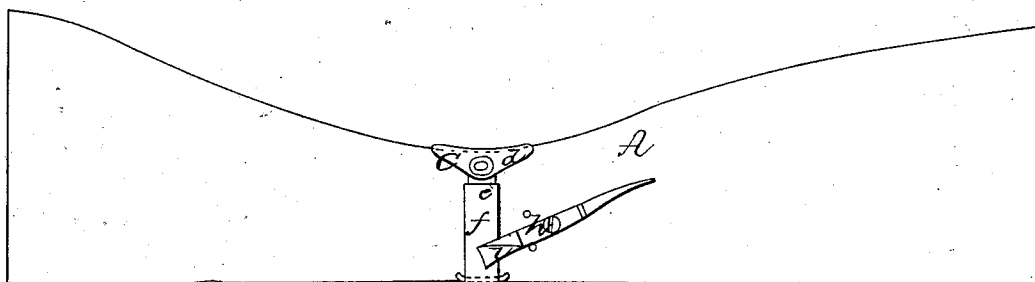
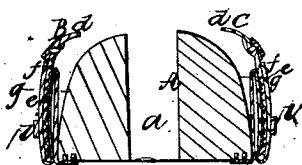


Fig: 3



Witnesses:

David Deal

Hiram Capen

Inventor:
Bradford Stevens

Lorenzo Stevens

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BRADFORD STEVENS AND LORENZO STEVENS, OF STOUGHTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CRIMPING BOOT-SOLES.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 22,205, dated November 30, 1858.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BRADFORD STEVENS and LORENZO STEVENS, of Stoughton, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Machine to be Used for Crimping or Bending Boot-Soles in the Process of Finishing the Same; and we do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1, is a top view; Fig. 2, a side elevation Fig. 3, a transverse section of the same, such section being taken through the holders or clamps to be hereinafter described.

In the said drawings, A, represents a bifurcated block having its top surface formed or curved to the form to which a boot sole is to be bent. That part of the block which is beyond the opening of the fork has a groove, *a*, plowed or cut in it, the same being for reception of the surplus leather of that part of the foot of the boot, which projects forward of the instep. The prongs, *b*, *b*, of the fork are hollowed out as shown at *c*, *c* to constitute a seat for the heel part of the sole and the upper leather of the boot, when the boot is applied to the block.

In the application of a boot to the block, the leg part of the boot is passed downward through the opening of the fork so as to cause the foot part to rest on the top surface of the block. This having been done, the sole is next to be pressed downward at the shank so as to bend it closely to the block. Finally, holders or clamps placed on opposite sides of the block and in position as shown in the drawings are to be inserted between the sole and the upper leather and forced up toward the block so as to hold and confine the sole in its best position on the

block and during the operation of rubbing down and finishing the external surface of the sole.

Each of the holders consists of a jaw, *d*, furnished with a notched shank, *e*, which enters and slides longitudinally on a tubular supporter, *f*, which at its lower end is hinged to the block.

A spring catch, *g*, fastened to the block is arranged between each of the supporters, *f*, and the block, and not only performs the function of, pressing the holder away from the block but that of maintaining the jaw at its proper elevation. This latter it does by entering some one of the notches of the shank, *e*.

A lever, *h*, furnished with a cam or inclined surface, *i*, is arranged on each side of the block A, and so that by being turned one way on its fulcrum, *l*, it may so act on the tubular part, *f*, as to force the holder or jaw toward the block, and on being turned in the opposite direction on its fulcrum, it may permit the holder to be forced away from the block by its spring catch.

The machine as above described we have found to be of great value and utility in crimping soles of boots. It may also be used as well for bending the soles of shoes.

What we claim is—

The said article or boot sole crimper made of the bifurcated and grooved block or its equivalent, and the holders applied thereto substantially in manner and to operate as specified.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our signatures.

BRADFORD STEVENS.
LORENZO STEVENS.

Witnesses:

ALBERT DICKERMAN,
EZRA T. UPHAM.