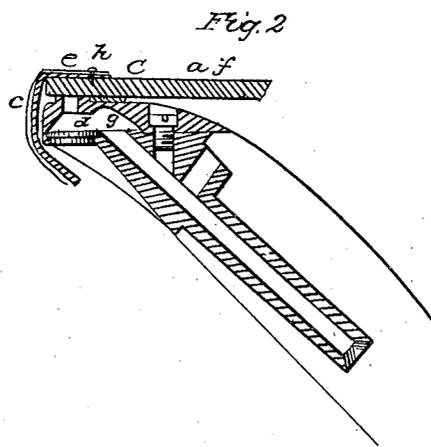
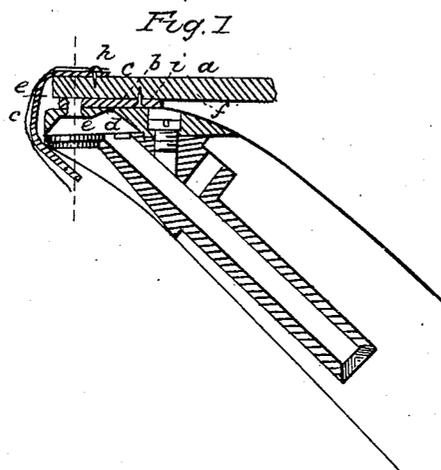


McKAY & BLAKE.

Sewing Turn.

No. 42,622.

Patented May 3, 1864.



Witnesses
A. Gould
S. B. Blidder

Inventors.
Gordon McKay
Lynne R. Blake

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GORDON MCKAY, OF BOSTON, AND LYMAN R. BLAKE, OF QUINCY, ASSIGNORS TO GORDON MCKAY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING TURNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 42,622, dated May 3, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GORDON MCKAY, of Boston, county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, and LYMAN R. BLAKE, of Quincy, Norfolk county, and State aforesaid, have invented an Improvement in Sewing "Turns" by Machinery; and we do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of our invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

In sewing turns—*i. e.*, boots and shoes put together wrong side out, and then turned so as to present the proper faces outermost—upon the Blake machine, patented July 6, 1858, or the McKay and Mathies modification of it, patented August 12, 1862, it is difficult to form the seam at an even distance from the edge of the sole, which is covered from sight by the material of the vamp, the edge of the sole being illy defined through the thickness of the vamp where it turns over the edge of the sole, and being also shown indefinitely by reason of the varying thickness of the vamp, by stiffening or counter-pieces and by seams in the vamps. To remedy this difficulty and to secure the formation of a seam through the sole parallel to its edge in machine-sewed turns which have their vamps and soles united by stitches passing through both sole and vamp, we have invented a new process or method of operation, which consists in the employment of a pattern upon or formed out of that surface of the sole which appears outermost in the finished article, so that by the impingement or contact of the edge of this pattern or guide against a rest or gage on a suitable bed of a sewing-machine the distance of the seam from the edge of the sole is regulated.

In the practice of our invention the procedure is as follows: Before the sole is secured to the last, with the surface ultimately to be outermost in the finished article placed next the surface of the last, we secure a thin pattern of metal, wood, leather, or other suitable material to the sole and upon its said surface. This pattern is of a thickness about uniform with the height of a ring-gage which surrounds the needle-hole in the arm or horn of the Blake or McKay and Mathies machine be-

fore mentioned; and where it is desired to have the seam formed parallel with the edge of the sole all around the pattern is made to fall short of the edge of the sole the distance desired of the seam from the edge plus the radius of the described ring or gage. When the seam is to be hidden on the finished surface of the sole the guide, operating as described, is formed as follows: A cut is made in and around the edge of the sole of any desired thickness from the surface to be finished, not exceeding the height of the ring-gage on the arm or horn, and to a depth from the edge equal to the distance of the seam therefrom plus the radius of the said ring-gage. This flap thus formed is turned upward and back upon the surface of the sole to be finished, and, being rubbed or pressed down while damp, forms the pattern described, or a substitute therefor, which, when the sewing is performed, hides it from sight on the finished surface of the sole, the flap being replaced and cemented in the position which it naturally occupies.

The pattern formed of the flap as described may be combined with the separate pattern of suitable material before mentioned, the pattern being secured to the sole and upon the top of the flap and increasing the thickness of the guiding-edge. This modification may be employed to advantage where the flap is made quite thin.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 shows in section enough of the end of the horn and parts of a shoe to illustrate our invention. *a* is the sole, *b* the pattern, *c* the vamp, and *d* the horn. *e* is the ring-gage on or forming a part of the horn and surrounding the hole into which the needle passes at each stitch to receive the thread. The line marked *f* on the sole denotes that surface of the sole which, when the shoe is turned and finished, comes outermost.

Fig. 2 is the same as Fig. 1, except that a flap, *g*, is cut and turned over, as described before, so as to serve the purpose of the pattern *b*. One of the nails temporarily used to tack the vamp and sole together is shown at *h*, and another used to confine the pattern to the sole is shown at *i*. Nails *h* are withdrawn before the shoe is turned, and nails *i* are withdrawn afterward. The red line shown upon the vamp represents the lining, which, after

the turning operation is accomplished, comes within the shoe.

We claim—

In sewing turns, the process herein described, the same consisting in the employment of a pattern in connection with a ring gage or guide, operating substantially as and for the purpose described.

Executed by us this 26th day of January,
A. D. 1864.

GORDON MCKAY.
LYMAM R. BLAKE.

Witnesses:

F. GOULD,
S. B. KIDDER.