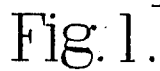


1,004,070.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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SHOE FILLING MACHINE.  
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 21, 1909.

1,004,070.

Patented Sept. 26, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

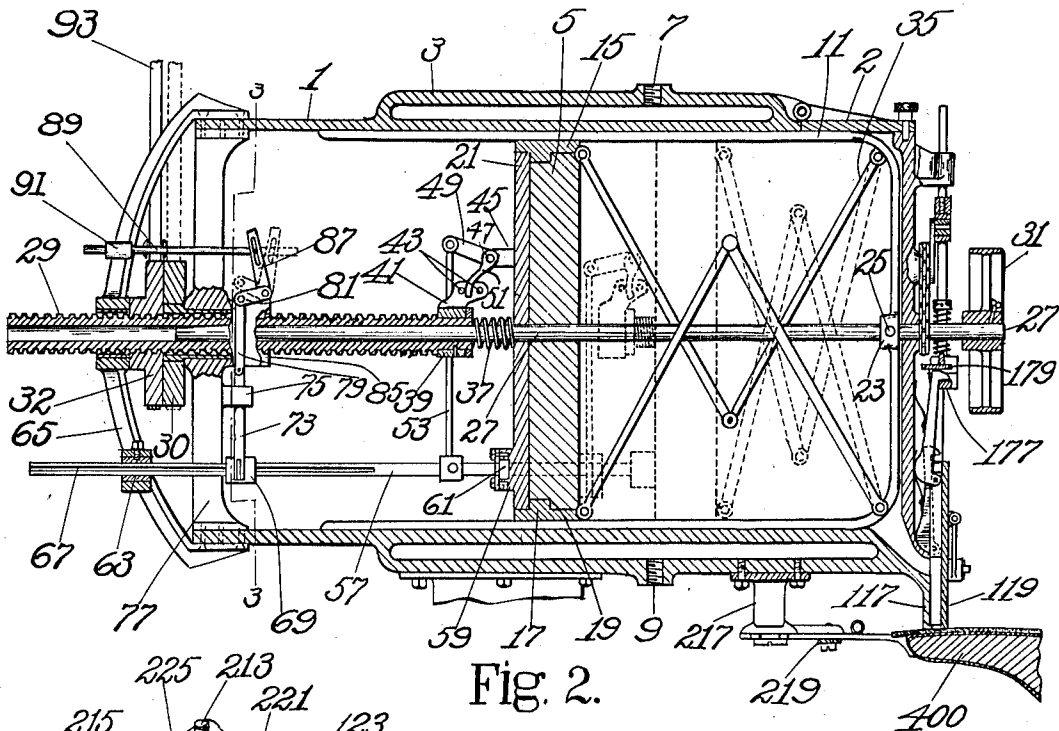


Fig. 2.

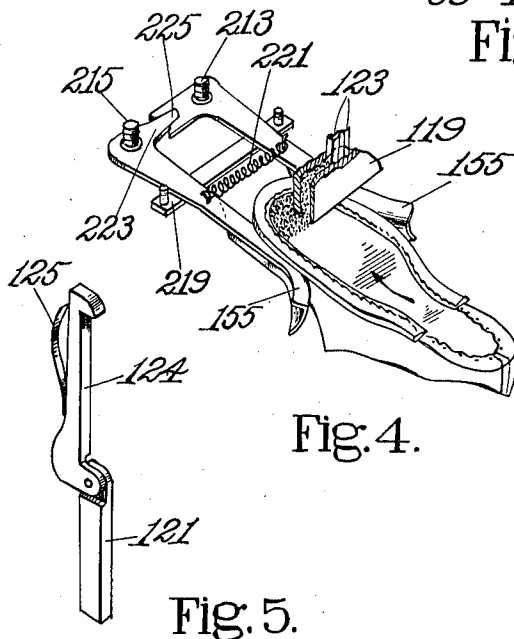


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

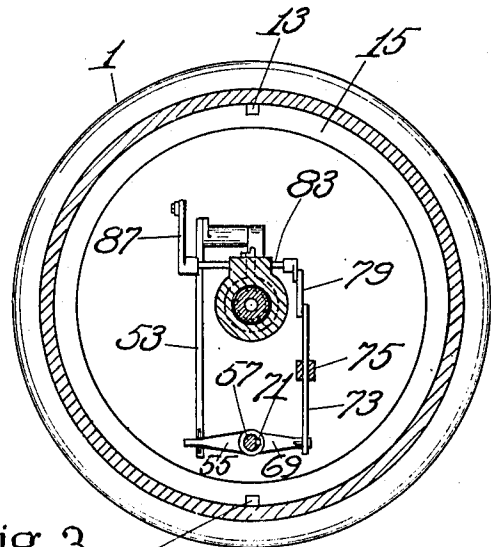


Fig. 3.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANGELO PERRI, OF HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

SHOE-FILLING MACHINE.

1,004,070.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 26, 1911.

Application filed October 21, 1909. Serial No. 523,860.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ANGELO PERRI, a citizen of the United States, residing at Haverhill, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Shoe-Filling Machines, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like reference characters on the drawings indicating like parts in the several figures.

This invention relates to machines for filling shoes and more particularly to a device for insuring that the filler shall be properly delivered to a shoe bottom and thoroughly packed into the cavity therein.

In filling the insoles of shoes preparatory to laying the outsole it has been customary to mix ground cork; leather trimmings or the like with cement to form a paste and to apply this mixture to the insole between the in seams. The cement, which is of a viscous nature, usually has the property of setting when cold, and the ground cork or other base which is mixed in tends to the production of lumps, the resulting mixture consequently being so thick and sluggish and so liable to unevenness as to present considerable difficulty to proper delivery by a machine. And owing to these same characteristics it frequently happens that this mixture or filler is not thoroughly packed into the cavity between the in seams of the shoe.

Accordingly one object of this invention consists in the provision with a receptacle for filler of means located in the outlet thereof to force the filler from the receptacle. Conveniently this means may take the form of a valve member or rod or a plurality of such members or rods together with means for reciprocating them as desired; and preferably as in the illustrated embodiment a means responsive to the presentation of the shoe to be filled is provided for actuating said member or members.

Another object of this invention consists in the provision of reciprocating means for packing the filler into the cavity in the shoe bottom. In the illustrated embodiment this means is identical with the valve member or members referred to above, but it should be understood that separate results are accomplished and that separate means may be employed if desired.

Inasmuch as the dimensions of the cavi-

ties vary with the contours and sizes of shoes it is desirable that provision be made whereby the extent to which the outlet is opened and the area operated upon by the packing rods may be varied.

Another object of the invention, then, consists in the provision with a plurality of valve members or packing rods of means capable of actuating said members and means for selectively determining the number which shall be actuated. In the illustrated embodiment a plurality of combined valve members and packing rods are arranged normally to close the outlet to the receptacle, each member or rod being constantly urged into the path of an actuating member by a spring but being normally held in retracted position by a pair of governors which are so arranged that the number of members or rods engaged by the actuating member depends upon the position of the governors.

It is desirable in machines of this class that the filling material should be delivered upon presentation of the shoe to be filled, and accordingly a further object of this invention consists in the provision with a plurality of valve members or packing rods of automatic means dependent upon the contour of the shoe presented to be filled for selectively actuating said rods. This result may be accomplished in any convenient manner, and in the illustrated embodiment a pair of guides which are spread apart by engaging portions of the shoe as it is presented to be filled, are connected by suitable levers with the governors so that the distance between the guides determines the number of valve members or rods which are actuated and hence the amount of filler being delivered at any given instant.

Since, however, shoes of the same size vary in contour it is desirable that an adjusting means be provided for varying the relation between the number of valve members or packing rods actuated and the distance apart or relative position of the guides; and another object of this invention consists in the provision of such means. In the illustrated embodiment of the invention each guide, as it is moved by the presented shoe, operates a bell crank lever which in turn through a pin and slot connection operates a second bell crank lever, said second lever engaging a collar on the governor;

and in order to effect the adjustment referred to above an adjusting rod is provided for varying the relative position of the pin with respect to the slot so that a given movement of the first bell crank lever may be caused to produce a greater or less movement of the second lever and hence of the governor.

On account of the viscous nature of the filler used in machines of this class it is desirable that pressure be applied to said filler in order that there may always be sufficient present in the outlet to be operated upon by the valve members or packing rods. Accordingly a further object of this invention consists in the provision with a receptacle for filler of means for maintaining pressure upon said filler together with means for forcing said filler from the outlet and packing it into the cavity in a shoe bottom. In the illustrated embodiment a particular mechanism is shown whereby an approximately uniform pressure is maintained upon the filler in the receptacle, but it should be understood that any suitable pressure producing mechanism may be employed.

These and other features of the invention will be described in connection with the accompanying drawings and will be pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective of a shoe filling machine embodying the present invention; Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the machine; Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a perspective showing the guides or controlling levers as they appear during the presentation of a shoe, and Fig. 5 is a perspective showing one of the valve members or packing rods.

Turning first to Figs. 2 and 3, a receptacle 1 provided with a filling opening closed by a cover 2 contains a piston which is adapted to be moved by mechanism presently to be described to exert pressure upon the filling material. Surrounding the receptacle is a jacket 3 having an inlet 7 and an outlet 9 for the ingress and egress of a heating fluid. Inasmuch as the filling material is liable to become burned or caked on the walls of the receptacle by reason of this heat, a scraper 11 is provided, the arms of said scraper being mounted in slots 13 formed in a ring 15 which is rotatable on the piston 5. To prevent relative longitudinal movement between said ring and piston, these members are formed respectively with an interengaging rib 17 and shoulder 19, and a plate 21 is fastened to said piston to hold said rib against said shoulder. With this construction the scraper may be rotated without affecting the movement of the piston. At its forward central portion this scraper is formed with a collar 23 which is fastened by a

pin 25 to a shaft, said shaft having one end sustained in a bearing in the forward end of the receptacle and the other in a hollow rod 29 the function of which will presently be described. This shaft extends through the piston 5 and is rotated by means of a pulley 31.

In order that the ingredients of the filling material may be kept thoroughly mixed an extensible stirrer is provided. In the illustrated embodiment this stirrer comprises a plurality of series of links 35 pivoted together, the ends of each series being also pivoted respectively to the ring 15 and to the forward end of the scraper 11, so that as the space occupied by the filling material decreases the stirrer will gradually fold up, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2.

Turning now to the mechanism for producing an approximately constant pressure upon the filling material, the piston 5 is urged forward by a spring 37 which encircles the shaft 27 and is located between the rear wall of the piston and the forward end of the rod 29. In the operation of the device this spring is alternately compressed and allowed to expand so that by making the periodic compressions sufficiently frequent the pressure exerted by the spring can be made approximately constant. The mechanism for accomplishing this periodic compression comprises a plurality of parts which will now be described. The screw threaded rod 29 is slidable in aligned bearings in spider frames 65 and 77. Upon an extension of the hub of the spider frame 77 is mounted a loose pulley 30; and between said loose pulley and the spider frame 65 is mounted a driving pulley 32 which has a screw threaded bore to correspond with the screw threads on the rod 29, said second pulley being held from axial movement as shown. A belt 93 connected with any suitable source of power is adapted to run on either pulley. It is clear then that by shifting the belt to the driving pulley the rod 29 will be advanced and the spring 37 compressed. If now the belt be shifted from the driving pulley to the loose pulley the spring will be allowed to expand and force the piston forward; and thus by shifting the belt 93 back and forth from loose pulley to driving pulley the spring will be periodically compressed and allowed to expand.

In order to cause the belt to be shifted automatically the following mechanism is provided. Rigidly fixed to the screw-threaded rod 29 is a collar 39, said collar having an upwardly extending bracket 41 provided with a pair of rolls 43 on each side thereof. The piston 5 carries a bracket 45 in which is rotatably mounted a small shaft to which are fixed two arms 49 and 51 at approximately right angles to each other. The arm 51 is forked and straddles

the bracket 41, its forks extending between the rolls 43 on either side of said bracket. Pivoted to the arm 49 is a link 53 which is loosely pivoted at its opposite end to a crank arm 55 which is fast to a shaft 57. This shaft is attached at one end to a bracket 59 on the piston by means of a swivel connection 61 while the opposite end is slidably and rotatably mounted in a bearing block 63 which in turn is mounted in the spider frame 65. This shaft 57 carries a groove 67 which extends nearly its entire length as shown. A second crank arm 69 carries in its hub a spline 71 which fits in the groove 67, so that the shaft 57 may be free to move with the piston 5. The outer end of the crank arm 69 is loosely pivoted to a link 73 which slides through a bracket 75 fast to the second spider frame 77; and this link 73 is pivoted at its upper end to another link 79 which in turn is pivoted to the end of a crank arm 81. This crank arm is fast to a small shaft 83 rotatably mounted in a bracket 85 which is integral with the spider frame 77; and fast to the opposite end of this shaft is another crank arm 87 to the outer end of which is loosely pivoted a belt shifter rod 89. This rod is slidable in a bearing 91, which is integral with the spider frame 65, and is adapted to shift the belt 93 from the loose pulley 30 to the driving pulley 32 and vice versa.

The operation of the pressure device is as follows:—As the rod 29 moves forward the rollers 43 will press against the end of the forked arm 51, thereby rotating the shaft 47 and depressing the link 53. This in turn depresses the end of the crank arm 55 and rotates the shaft 57. The crank arm 69 is thus rotated, and, through the links 73 and 79 the crank arm 81, the shaft 83 and the arm 87, moves the belt shifter 89 to the position shown in dotted lines with the belt shifted to the loose pulley. At this moment the spring and the parts adjacent to it will occupy the relative positions shown in dotted lines at the right of the figure. The mechanism will now remain in approximately this position until sufficient material has been removed by the presentation of shoes to the outlet to allow the spring 37 to expand to the position shown in full lines. During this expansion the movements of the link mechanism by which the belt 93 was shifted will be reversed, and the belt will be shifted from the loose to the driving pulley whereby the spring will be compressed once more.

The particular mechanism for producing pressure upon the contents of the receptacle, which has been described above, will not be claimed *per se*, since it forms the subject matter of applicant's co-pending application, Ser. No. 505,604.

Referring now more particularly to Figs.

1, 4 and 5, upon the shaft 27 is fastened a sprocket 101 which drives a second sprocket 103 by means of a chain 105; and rotatably mounted in this second sprocket is a crank pin 107 carrying a crank 109 one end of which is pivoted to a cross-head 111, said cross-head being guided partly by a rod 113 passing through a bracket 115 fast to the receptacle 1. From this it will be clear that as long as the shaft 27 is rotated the cross-head 111 will be continuously reciprocated; and it is from this cross-head that power is taken to actuate the mechanism which is about to be described. The outlet to the receptacle terminates in a nozzle of substantially rectangular cross section formed between an extension 117 on the receptacle and a plate 119, said nozzle being designed to permit a shoe 400 to be presented to it as shown best in Figs. 1 and 2. For reasons which will presently appear it is desirable that this outlet should be of as little width as possible; and it is evident that an outlet of this form for a mixture such as that used for filling shoes might easily become clogged. In order therefore to insure that no such clogging shall occur as well as to pack the filler into the cavity in the shoe bottom a plurality of valve members or packing rods 123 are placed in this nozzle or outlet. Fig. 5 shows one of these members which consists of an operative part 121 to which is pivoted a hook 124 carrying a spring 125, the function of the spring being to tend continually to press the hook outward into engagement with an actuating member as shown in Fig. 2. These valve members or rods are normally held in inoperative position by means of two governors 127 and 129 each governor comprising a cylindrical portion and a portion rectangular in cross section said last named portion being provided with a beveled end to ride over the valve members and force them back out of operative position. The cylindrical portions are slidably mounted in brackets 131, and between said brackets and collars 133 fast to said round portions are coiled springs 135 which latter tend to bring the beveled ends of the governors together and thus to hold the valve members in inoperative position. In order to permit said valve members to be thrown forward by the springs 125 when desired, forks 137 carried by bell crank levers pivoted at 139 and 141 engage collars 133 so that when these bell crank levers are actuated the governors are separated against the force of the springs 135. These bell crank levers have lower slotted arms 143 which are engaged by pins 145 of a second pair of bell crank levers 147 pivoted at 149 and 151 respectively; and the lower arms of these second bell crank levers are pivoted to rods 153 which are connected with the guides or controlling levers 155. With this

construction it will be clear that as the distance between the guides or controlling levers is increased, as for example, by the presentation of a shoe, the governors will be separated and a certain number of hooks 124 will be thrown forward by their respective springs 125.

In order that the number of valve members or rods pressed forward which correspond to any given distance apart of the controlling levers or guides may be varied the pivots 149, 151 are carried by bell crank levers which are pivoted at 157 and 159 respectively, said pivots being fixed to the plate 119. The upper arms of these bell crank levers carry pivoted thereto threaded members 161 which coöperate with a rod 163 provided with threads of opposite pitch and held from longitudinal movement by a collar 165 fast to said rod and located between two bosses 167 upon plate 119. In order to strengthen the adjusting mechanism and relieve the strain on rods 153, each bell crank lever is provided with a third arm 169 provided at its end with an eye through each of which one of the rods 153 passes. By turning the hand wheel 171 the members 161 are brought together or separated and the pivots 149, 151 thereby raised or lowered, this movement of the pivots producing a corresponding movement of the pins 145 and consequently varying the distance to which the governors are moved. It will be noticed that when the hand wheel 171 is manipulated to make the adjustment described above the rods 153 will be given an angular movement, but in practical use these movements are small and do not interfere with the operation of the machine.

The means for actuating the valve members 123 comprises two rods 173 slidable in bearings 175 and connected by a lifting bar 177 fast to said rods together with a depressing bar 179 slidably mounted on said rods and yieldingly held in lowermost position by coiled springs 181 bearing against collars 183 fast to said rods, the function of said springs being to permit said bar to yield if on the down stroke the valve members or packing rods 123 encounter any unyielding obstructions. In order that the rods 173 may always stand in their uppermost position when no shoe is being presented to the machine coiled springs 185 are placed between the fixed bearings 175 and collars 187 fast to said rods.

Actuation of the rods 173 is accomplished by connecting them with the continuously reciprocating cross-head 111 as follows:— These rods are slidable in tubular bosses 189 on the cross-head, and pivoted to these bosses are two latches 191 said latches being connected by a rod 193 which is pivoted to the lower arm of the right hand latch and to the upper arm of the left hand one, a

spring 195 tending normally to hold the latches in engagement with notches 197 (one only being shown) formed in the rods 173. In order to throw the latches out of engagement with the notches in the rods the left hand latch carries at its upper end a roller 199 which engages a groove 201 formed in a member 203, said member being pivoted to a pair of links 205 at 207, said links in turn being pivoted to the receptacle 1. If now the pivots 207 are raised the upper arm of the left hand latch will be forced toward the right thereby disengaging said latch and, through rod 193 the right hand latch also, from the rods 173, while as soon as the pivots 207 are lowered, as shown in Fig. 1, the spring 195 throws the latches into operative relation with the rods 173 once more.

In order to make the action of the latches responsive to the presentation of the shoe a two-part rod 209 adjustable as to length by a turnbuckle 211 is connected at its upper end with the lower pivot 207 and at its lower end is pivoted to an arm on one of the bell crank levers which actuate the governors.

In Fig. 4 the mounting of the controlling levers or guides 155 and their relation to each other are shown more in detail. These levers are pivoted at 213 and 215 respectively to a bracket 217 fast to the bottom of the receptacle and are supported upon a flat bar 219 fast to an extension on said bracket. The outer ends of said levers are curved divergently and provided with shoe-engaging faces, while a spring 221 normally tends to draw said levers toward each other. In order that movement of one lever or guide may cause simultaneous opposite movement of the other, the levers are formed at their inner ends with an interengaging tongue 223 and socket 225 respectively.

In operation, the turnbuckle 211 and the hand wheel 171 having been manipulated to properly adjust the parts, power is applied to the pulley 31 whereby the cross-head 111 is caused to reciprocate through the medium of the sprocket wheels 101, 103, the chain 105 and the crank 109. A shoe is then presented in position to be filled. The separation of the controlling levers or guides 155 causes the two-part rod 209 to lower the pivots 207 thereby permitting the spring 195 to throw the latches 191 into engagement with the rods 173 thus causing the lifting and depressing bars 177 and 179 to be reciprocated. As the shoe is advanced the governors 127 and 129 are moved toward and from each other according to the contour of the portions of the shoe engaged by the guides thereby permitting a varying number of the valve members or packing rods 123 to be pressed forward by their respective springs 125 into engagement with the bars 177 and 179. Meantime the piston 5, as has

been explained, is exerting a pressure upon the filler, and as this filler reaches the outlet it is forced from the receptacle and packed into the cavity in the shoe bottom by the rapidly reciprocating members 123. During the withdrawal of the shoe a similar action takes place until as the shoe is removed from between the controlling levers or guides 155 the springs 135 bring the adjacent ends of the governors together thereby retracting all the valve members 123. At the same time the two-part rod 209 is forced upwardly thereby moving the roller 199 to the right and disconnecting the rods 173 from the cross-head 111. If now the rods 173 are not in their uppermost position they are immediately raised to that position by the springs 185.

From the operation of the machine the desirability of using a nozzle of small width is readily seen since with the effective extent of said nozzle being continually varied in accordance with the position of the guides, the thinner the sheet of material delivered the more perfectly will the contour of the cavity be followed.

The invention has been set forth in connection with a specific machine, but it should be understood that the machine described is only illustrative that various features may be made use of without making use of others and that nothing herein contained is to be construed as limiting the invention to the particular machine shown and described.

The invention having been set forth what is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:—

1. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, a member for forcing the filler from said receptacle and for packing it into the cavity in a shoe bottom, and means for actuating said member.

2. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, a member for forcing filler from said receptacle and for packing it into the cavity in a shoe bottom, and means for reciprocating said member.

3. A machine for applying a granular mixture to the cavity in a shoe bottom having in combination a receptacle, said receptacle being provided with an outlet and means located in said outlet constructed and arranged to force said mixture from said receptacle.

4. A machine of the class described, having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, and means for placing a filler in the cavity in a shoe bottom, said means comprising a plurality of reciprocating packing members.

5. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, a member for forcing the filler from said re-

ceptacle and for packing it into the cavity in a shoe bottom, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe to be filled for actuating said member.

6. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, a member for forcing the filler from said receptacle and for packing it into the cavity in a shoe bottom, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe to be filled for reciprocating said member.

7. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, a plurality of members for forcing the filler from said receptacle and for packing it into the cavity in a shoe bottom, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe to be filled for actuating said members.

8. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a member located in said outlet, said member being adapted to force the filler from said receptacle and pack it into the cavity in a shoe bottom, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe to be filled for actuating said member.

9. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a plurality of members governing said outlet and means for actuating a selected number of said members.

10. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, a plurality of members for forcing filler from said receptacle and packing it into the cavity in a shoe bottom, means capable of actuating said member, and means for selectively determining the members which shall be actuated.

11. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, a plurality of valve members or packing rods, and automatic means dependent upon the contour of the shoe presented to be filled for selectively actuating said rods.

12. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a plurality of members for governing said outlet, means capable of actuating said members and means dependent upon the contour of the work as it is presented for automatically varying the number of members actuated.

13. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a plurality of members normally closing said outlet, actuating means for said members, and means responsive to the contour of the work presented to be filled for determining which of said members shall be actuated.

14. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a plurality of valve members for governing said outlet, a member capable of actuating said valve members but normally disconnected therefrom and means for connecting said valve member with said actuating member.

15. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a plurality of members normally closing said outlet, actuating means for said members and means responsive to the presentation of the work for connecting said members with said actuating means.

16. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a plurality of members normally closing said outlet, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe to be filled for actuating said members and to the contour of said shoe for automatically determining the number of said members which are actuated.

17. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a plurality of members governing said outlet, actuating means for said members, guides for directing the presentation of the work, and means whereby the position of said guides determines which of said members shall be actuated.

18. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a plurality of valve members governing said outlet, means for actuating said members, guides for directing the presentation of the work, means whereby the relative position of said guides determines the number of valve members which shall be actuated, and adjusting means for varying the relation between said number and the relative position of said guides.

19. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a plurality of valve members normally closing said outlet, a member capable of actuating said valve members but normally disconnected therefrom, a constantly reciprocating member and means for connecting said reciprocating member with said actuating member and said actuating member with said valve members.

20. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, means for exerting pressure upon the filler, and means operating in the outlet for

feeding said filler and packing it into the cavity in a shoe bottom.

21. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, means for exerting pressure upon said filler, a member operating in said outlet for feeding said filler and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe to be filled for actuating said member.

22. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, means for exerting pressure upon the filler, a plurality of feeding and packing members operating in said outlet, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe to be filled for actuating said members, the number of members actuated being dependent upon the width of said shoe.

23. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, said receptacle being provided with an outlet, a feeding member arranged to operate in said outlet, means for operating said member and controlling means for said member, said last named means comprising a pair of interengaging levers so constructed and arranged that movement of one in a given direction causes simultaneous movement of the other in the opposite direction.

24. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a receptacle for filler, a feeding member and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe for reciprocating said member.

25. A machine of the class described comprising a receptacle for filler, a plurality of packing members, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe for reciprocating said members.

26. A machine of the class described comprising a receptacle for filler, a plurality of packing members, means for reciprocating said members, and means dependent upon the size of the shoe presented for governing the area operated upon by said members.

27. A machine of the class described comprising a member for packing filler into a shoe cavity, and means for reciprocating said member longitudinally in a direction approximately perpendicular to the bottom of said cavity.

28. A machine of the class described comprising a plurality of packing members, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe for reciprocating said members.

29. A machine of the class described comprising a plurality of packing members constructed and arranged to operate on a shoe bottom, and means dependent upon the contour of the shoe presented for governing the area operated upon by said members.

30. A machine of the class described com-

prising a receptacle for filler, an actuating member, a plurality of feeding members, springs constantly urging said feeding members into the path of said actuating member, 5 governors normally holding said feeding members out of said path, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe for actuating said governors.

31. A machine of the class described comprising a reciprocating member, a plurality of packing rods, springs constantly urging said rods into the path of said member, governors normally holding said rods out of said path, controlling levers adapted to receive between them a shoe and connecting 15 members between said levers and governors.

32. A machine of the class described comprising a receptacle for filler, a plurality of feeding and packing members, an actuating 20 member capable of reciprocation, means for connecting said feeding and packing members with said actuating member, a con-

stantly reciprocating cross-head, a latch carried by said cross-head and adapted to connect said actuating member with said cross-head, and means responsive to the presentation of a shoe for permitting said latch to be 25 operative.

33. A machine of the class described having, in combination, a plurality of members 30 for packing filler into the cavity in the bottom of a shoe, actuating means for said members, guides for engaging portions of the shoe as it is presented, and means responsive to the position of said guides for 35 controlling the area operated upon by said packing members.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANGELO PERRI.

Witnesses:

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J. F. DUNBORN.