No. 891,490. PATENTED JUNE 23, 1908.

J. W. LIPPOLD.

TEMPORARY BINDER FOR SHOE UPPERS.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 20, 1908.

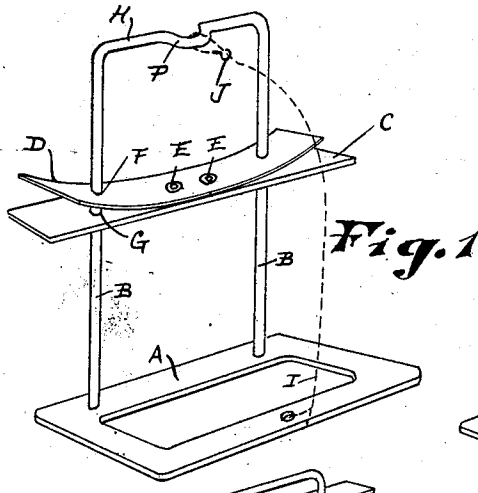



Fig. 1.

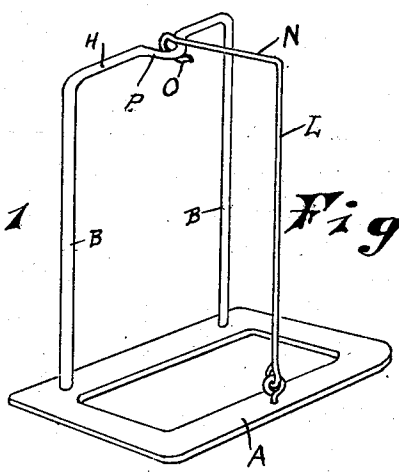



Fig. 2.

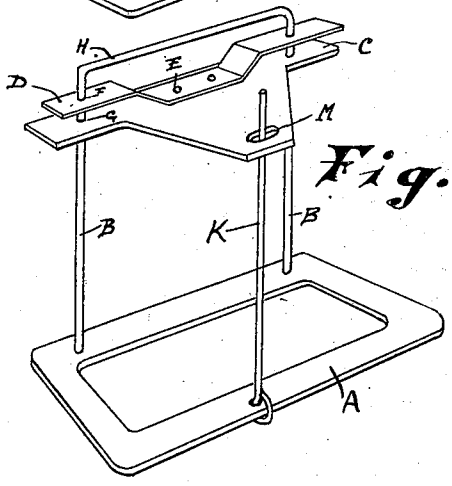



Fig. 3.

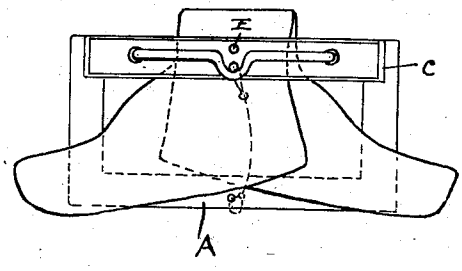



Fig. 4.

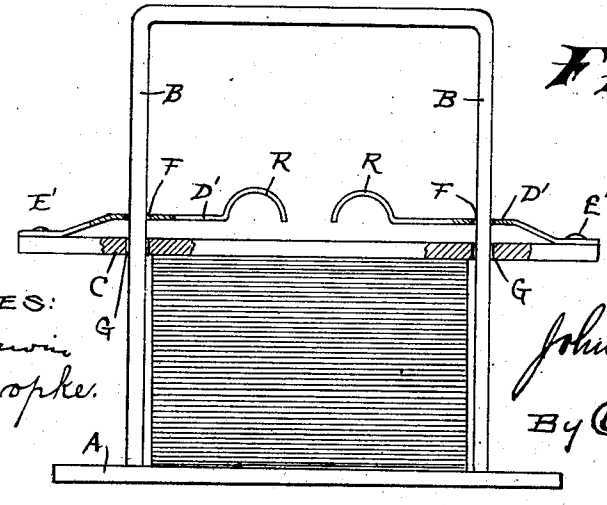



Fig. 5.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## TEMPORARY BINDER FOR SHOE-UPPERS.

No. 891,490. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 23, 1908

Application filed January 20, 1908. Serial No. 411,565.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN W. LIPPOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Milwaukee, county of Milwaukee, and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Temporary Binders for Shoe-Uppers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an efficient and inexpensive clamping device for holding a plurality of shoe uppers in a compact bundle, and which device may be readily and quickly opened when desirous to remove such uppers.

The construction of my invention is explained by reference to the accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view thereof. Figs. 2 and 3 represent modified forms in which a rod is substituted for the chain shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of my device in connection with a bundle of shoe uppers, and Fig. 5 is a front view with modified form of locking device.

Like parts are identified by the same reference letters throughout the several views.

A is a base plate.

B, B, are standards which are supported at their lower ends from the base A.

C is a clamping plate.

D is a locking plate. The plate D in the preferred form is rigidly secured at its center to the plate C by one or more rivets E, and said plates are respectively provided with apertures F and G for the reception of the vertical standards B. The standards B are preferably connected together at their upper ends by the horizontal member H. The apertures in the plates C and D are formed in such relative position to each other that when the locking plate is released from the hand of the user it will spring downwardly and the sides of the aperture be caused to bear firmly against the opposing side of said standards and thereby lock said plates in place so as to resist an upward pressure from beneath. When, however, it is desirous to release the locking plates, this object is accomplished by drawing upwardly upon the outer ends of the locking plate D, whereby the walls of the apertures in said locking plate are drawn out of binding contact with the standards and said clamping plates are readily raised. As soon, however, as the locking plate is released its respective ends are thrown outwardly and downwardly by its own resiliency as stated and thereby caused to again impinge the opposing sides of said standards. Thus it is obvious that while said clamping plate and locking plates are freely moved downwardly without raising the locking plate they will instantly resist any upward pressure and will remain located firmly against the goods until again released by an upward pull upon the outer ends of said locking plate.

In using my device the clamping and locking plates are first raised to the top of the standards when the shoe uppers are placed in alternate sets upon the base plate A as shown in Fig. 4, the clamping plate C is then forced downwardly upon the upper side of the shoe uppers, when such plate is locked in contact with such uppers by the recoil of the plate D which engages against the opposing sides of the standards B. This being done the retaining member K is carried upwardly in front of the bundle of shoe uppers and connected at its upper end to the horizontal members H, whereby the liability of said shoe uppers becoming loose or sliding from the base plate is prevented.

In the preferred form shown in Fig. 1, a chain is used for the retaining member which is provided at its upper end with a hook J. In the modified forms shown in Figs. 2 and 3 rigidly retaining members K and L are substituted for the chain for retaining the shoe uppers in place. Said members K and L being pivotally connected at their lower ends with the base plate and detachably connected at their upper ends, one with the horizontal member H and the other with the plate C. In the form shown in Fig. 3, the clamping member C extends forwardly and is provided with an aperture M for the reception of the upper end of the retaining member K.

It will be understood with the form shown in Fig. 3 when the shoe uppers are in place, the clamping member C is raised to the top of the standards when the retaining member K is inserted through the aperture M, this being done, the clamping and locking members are pressed downwardly in contact with the shoe uppers, when the member K will be retained in place by the forward projections of the clamping member C.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 2, the upper end of the retaining member L is provided with an angular bend N at the end of which is a hook O. It will be understood that with this form the retaining member is retained in place in front of the bundle of

shoe uppers by engaging the hook O in the central loop P of the horizontal member.

In the modified form shown in Fig. 5, I preferably employ two locking members D′, D′, instead of a single locking member D as shown in Fig. 1 for locking the clamping plate C in place. When two locking members D′ are used they are respectively connected at their outer ends to the clamping member C by rivets E′, when their opposite ends extend inwardly terminating centrally between the standards B, and such ends are respectively preferably provided with inverted U-shaped loops R, R, which serve as bearings for the fingers of the operator, whereby the operator may raise the locking plate with one hand while two hands were required by the other form.

It will of course be understood that the locking plates D′ are each provided with apertures F for the reception of the standards B, and that the tension of said clamping plates is such as to normally throw them downwardly so that they will impinge the standards and lock the clamping plates against upward pressure.

Having thus described my invention what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

1. In a device of the described class, the combination of a base plate, two standards connected together at their upper ends and affixed at their lower ends to said base plate, a clamping and a locking plate respectively provided with apertures for the reception of said standards, means for connecting said clamping and locking plates together, a flexible retaining member permanently connected at its lower end to the front edge of said base plate and means for temporarily connecting it at its upper end centrally to the upper connecting member of said standards.

2. In a device of the described class the combination of a base plate, two vertical standards connected together at their upper ends and rigidly affixed at their lower ends to said base plate, a clamping member provided with apertures for the reception of said standards, two separate locking plates respectively provided with lifting loops and with apertures for the reception of said standards, a chain connected at one end to the front edge of said base plate and adapted to be connected at its opposite ends to the horizontal connecting members of said standards, said locking plates being respectively affixed at one end to the respective end of said clamping plate while their opposite looped ends are centrally located between said standards, whereby both of said looped ends may be conveniently grasped with the fingers of one hand, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. LIPPOLD.

Witnesses:
JAS. B. ERWIN,
ADOLPH J. LIPPOLD.