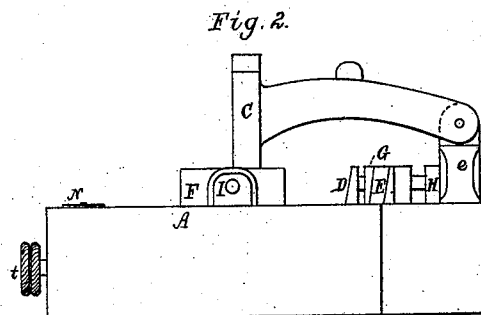
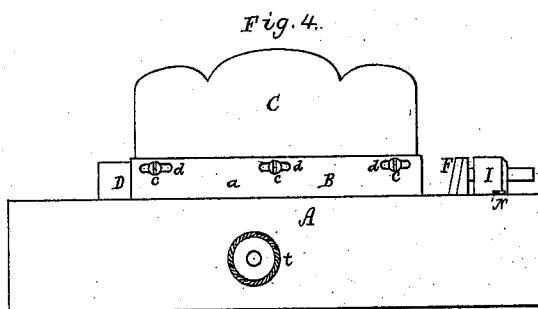
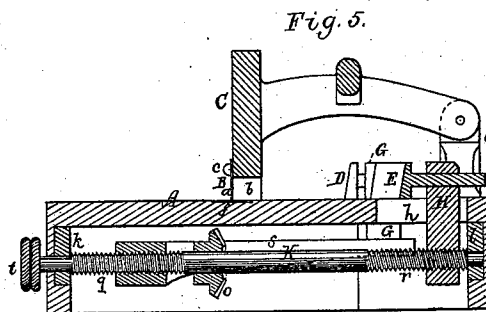
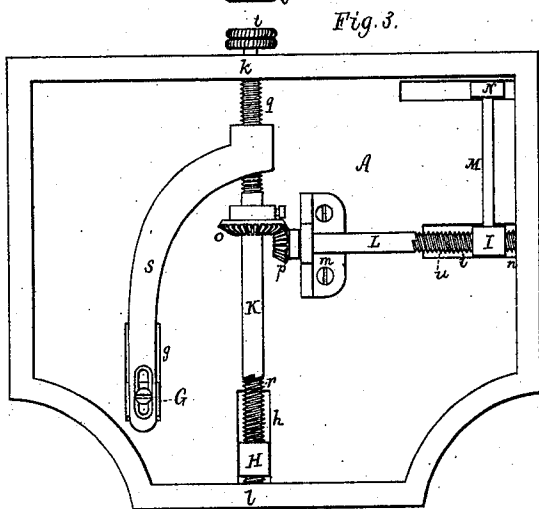
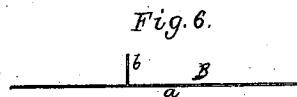
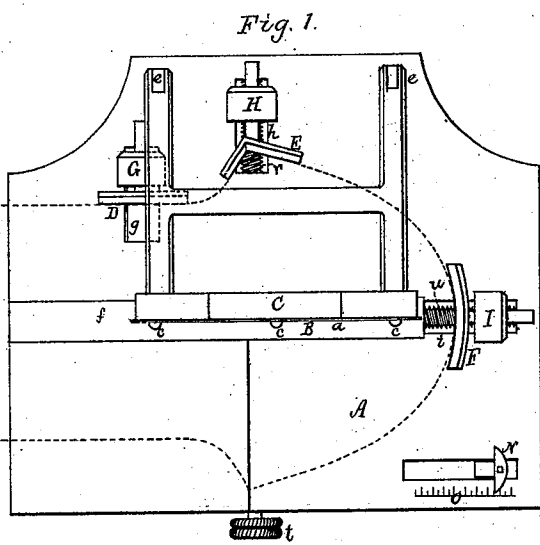


G. C. WILSON.  
Machine for Marking Boot and Shoe Fronts.  
No. 209,741.                      Patented Nov. 5, 1878.



Witnesses.  
*L. M. Piper*  
*W. H. Jackson*

Inventor.  
*George C. Wilson*  
by attorney.  
*R. M. Ledy*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE C. WILSON, OF FARMINGTON, ASSIGNOR TO RILEY H. PARKER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR MARKING BOOT AND SHOE FRONTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,741**, dated November 5, 1878; application filed October 7, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. WILSON, of Farmington, of the county of Strafford, of the State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Machine for Marking Boot or Shoe Fronts; and do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 denotes a top view, Fig. 2 an end elevation, Fig. 3 an under-side view, Fig. 4 a front elevation, and Fig. 5 a transverse section, of it.

My machine, in the main, is a combination consisting of a base-plate, a marker and its operative carrier, and a series of gages, and mechanism for simultaneously moving or adjusting such gages, there being also to the machine an index or pointer to indicate on a scale the extent of movements of the gages for different sizes of boot-fronts to be marked or stamped, as hereinafter explained.

Previous to crimping the front of a boot-upper it has been customary to fold it on its medial longitudinal line, so as to crease or mark it in a manner to enable it to be properly adjusted in the crimping-machine. My present machine is to mark or indent the boot-front along its middle lengthwise, and also transversely directly between its opposite heel-points, its gages being provided with mechanism for accurately adjusting them for the different sizes of boot-fronts. Each of such sizes usually varies from the next size to it, as follows—that is to say, in length one-quarter of an inch, in extreme width one-eighth of an inch, and in width of leg one-sixteenth of an inch. Therefore I have in my machine mechanism for correspondingly moving its gages the requisite distances for each size of boot-front, and I also have the sizes indicated by a scale and index-pointer, which and the gages are operated or moved simultaneously, as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, A denotes the bed-plate or base of the machine, it being hollow or recessed and slotted to receive the gages and their operative mechanism. To operate with this bed is a marker, B, which is composed of a long

blade, *a*, and of a shorter blade, *b*, the latter being arranged at right angles to the former.

Fig. 6 is a top view of the marker. It is secured to its carrier C by clamp-screws *c c*, going through slots *d d* in the blade *a*, such serving to admit of the marker being moved or adjusted lengthwise of it, as circumstances may require, to bring the blade *b* into its proper position for marking as a size may require.

The marker-carrier C, formed as shown, is pivoted to short standards *e e*, erected on the base-plate. When the said base-plate is made of wood there may be fixed to it, along its middle, a strip of metal, *f*, to support the boot-front under a blow of the marker. Furthermore, there is combined with the base-plate a series of gages, D E F, which, formed as represented, have their shanks extending through and fixed in carriers G H I, that extend up through slots *g h i* in the plate, all being arranged as shown.

Transversely under the middle of the base-plate are two screw-shafts, K L, which are supported in suitable bearings, as shown at *k l m n*, the shorter of such shafts—viz., L—being disposed at right angles with the longer of them, there being fixed on the latter shaft a bevel-gear, *o*, to engage with a smaller bevel-gear, *p*, fixed on the shorter shaft. The pitch-radius of the larger gear is double that of the smaller one. Furthermore, the longer shaft is provided with two screws, *q r*, the first being “single-threaded” and the second “double-threaded,” in order that during each revolution of the shaft the carrier H may be moved twice the distance of the carrier G, which is connected to a curved arm, *s*, that screws on the screw *q*. There is fixed on the outer end of the shaft K a milled head, *t*, to enable it to be turned by hand.

The shaft L has a double-threaded screw, *u*, made upon it to work in or screw through the gage-carrier I, and there extends from such carrier an arm, M, supporting an index, N, to slide or move simultaneously with the gages, and to denote on a scale, O, of sizes the proper movements of the index, to set the gages for different sizes of boot-fronts to be marked.

In Fig. 1 a boot-front is represented in dot-

ted lines as applied to the gages. After it may have been suitably arranged against them the marker-carrier should be turned down smartly, so as to carry and force the lower edge of the marker into contact with the boot-front in a manner to mark or indent it along its middle and otherwise, as hereinbefore explained.

I claim—

1. The combination of the base-plate and the marker and its operative carrier with the series of gages provided with mechanism for adjusting them for different sizes of boot-fronts to be marked, all being arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the base-plate and

the marker and its operative carrier with the series of gages and the scale-index provided with mechanism for adjusting them, substantially as described.

3. In a machine for marking the uppers of boots or shoes, the combination of the arm *s*, shafts *K L*, bevel-gears *o p*, and the screws *q r u*, for operating the adjustable gages or their carrier, all being substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE C. WILSON.

Witnesses:

WM. F. HARMON,  
LORENZO D. GRAY.