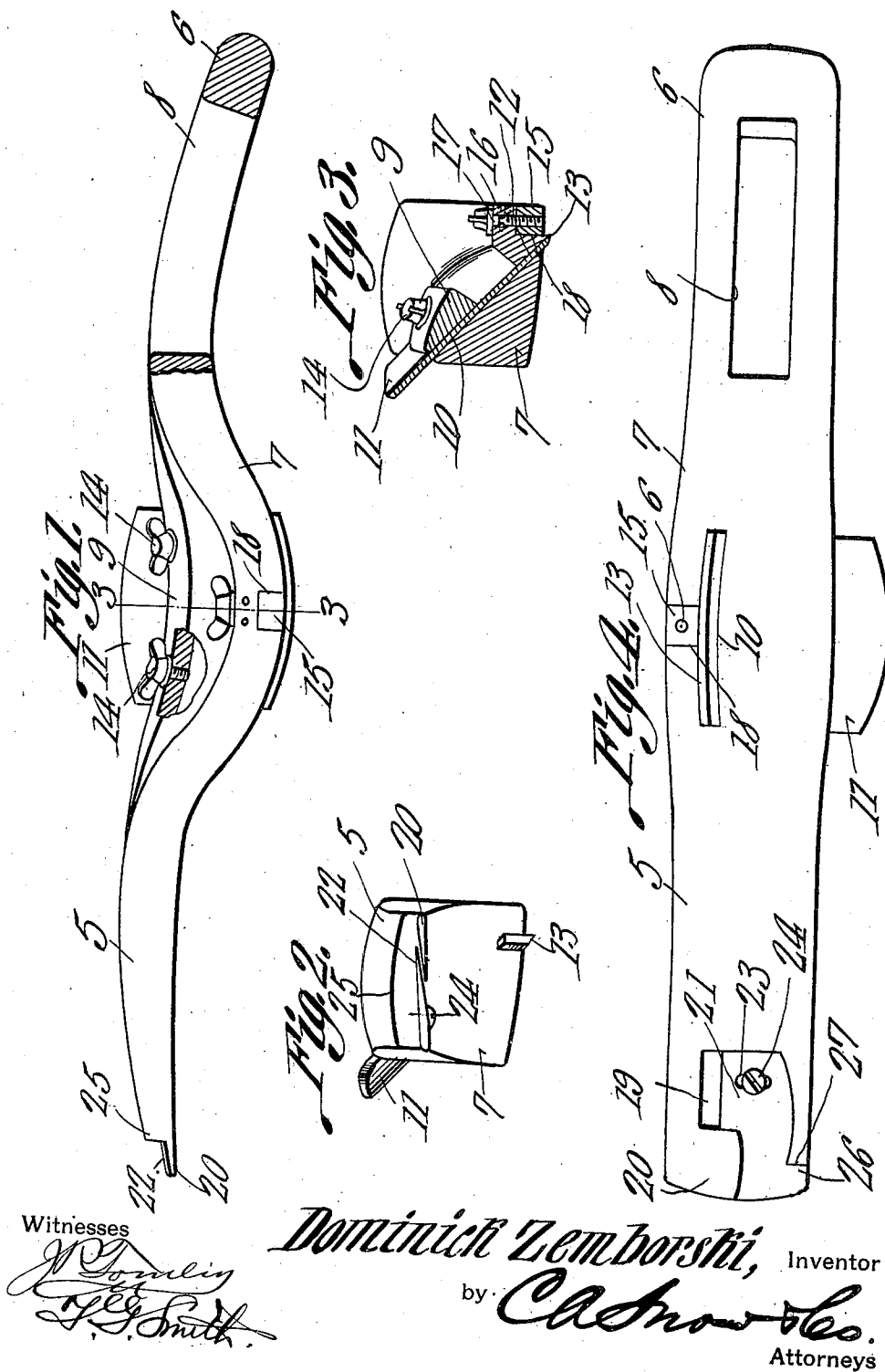


995,755.

Patented June 20, 1911.



Witnesses

J. J. Smith
J. J. Smith

Dominick Zemborski, Inventor
by *Cash & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DOMINICK ZEMBORSKI, OF CARTHAGE, ILLINOIS.

SHOEMAKER'S TOOL.

995,755.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1911.

Application filed July 21, 1910. Serial No. 573,063.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DOMINICK ZEMBORSKI, a citizen of Poland, residing at Carthage, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Shoemaker's Tool, of which the following is a specification.

It is the object of the present invention to provide an improved shoemaker's tool particularly designed for use in skiving the heels, soles, and welts of shoes.

Particularly does the invention contemplate the provision of a tool for this purpose which will be handy to use, simple in construction, and capable of all desired adjustment.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the general construction and arrangement of parts shown in the accompanying drawings, of which:

Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of a tool embodying the present invention. Fig. 2 is an end view thereof. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view from front to rear on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the tool.

In the drawings, the body of the tool is illustrated as so formed as to afford two handle portions, one of which is indicated by the numeral 5 and the other by the numeral 6, and a depressed intermediate portion 7, which constitutes the true body of the tool. The handle portion 5 of the body is plane and of such contour as to be comfortably gripped by the hand of the workman, and while the portion 6 of the body is also of such contour, it is further preferably formed with a slot indicated by the numeral 8, through which slot the fingers of one hand may be inserted, whereby a firmer grip may be had upon the tool.

It will be observed that the intermediate portion 7 of the body of the tool is depressed to a greater degree at its front than at its rear and that it is of greater thickness at its rear than at its front so that the upper face of this portion of the body is inclined downwardly and forwardly. Extending above the rear of this portion of the body is a bridge indicated by the numeral 9 and this bridge affords, in conjunction with the upper face or the said portion 7 of the body at the rear thereof, a blade receiving slot indicated by the numeral 10. A skiving blade 11 is fitted through the slot 10 and at its forward por-

tion through a similar slot 12 formed through the intermediate portion 7 adjacent the front thereof. This skiving blade 11 is preferably transversely curved so as to conform to the usual concavity of a heel side. It will be observed at this point that the lower forward edge of the intermediate portion 7 of the tool body has a line of curvature coincident with the curvature of the cutting or skiving edge of the blade 11, this edge being indicated in the drawings, by the numeral 13. Consequently, by disposing the said edge against the side of a heel with the skiving edge of the blade resting also against the said side of the heel, the tool may be drawn forwardly by grasping the handle portions 5 and 6 and the leather will be skived from the heel in a quantity depending upon the degree to which the cutting edge of the blade projects beyond the under side of the intermediate portion of the tool body.

In order that the blade may be adjusted to make a deep or shallow cut, set screws indicated by the numeral 14 are threaded through the bridge 9 and bear against the upper face of the said blade 11 and these set screws may be loosened, the blade then adjusted to the proper position, and the set screws then tightened to hold the blade firmly at adjustment.

The convexity of the skiving edge of the blade 11 fitting in the concavity of the heel side will act as an efficient guide for the tool when put to this use. However, when it is desired to skive or trim the edges of the shoe soles, the fact that the soles are thin as compared with the heels, necessitates the provision of some means for positively guiding the tool while being used for this purpose. The means provided for this purpose embodies a block 15 into which is threaded an adjusting screw 16, this screw being swiveled as at 17 through the front part of the intermediate portion 7 of the tool body. The block 15 is confined in a recess 18 which is formed in the front and under sides of the said intermediate portion of the body, and it will be readily understood that by rotating the screw 16 in one direction, the block will be fed downwardly so as to project below the surface of the under side of the said portion 7. By disposing the tool with this block resting against either the under or the upper face of the sole, the tool may be drawn along the

edge of the sole so that the blade 11 will skive the said edge.

As heretofore stated, the tool is adapted for use in cutting welts, and the construction adapting the tool for this use will now be described. The upper side of the extremity of the handle portion 5 of the tool body is formed with a recess indicated by the numeral 19. A lip 20 underlies the bottom wall of the said recess and has its upper side beveled as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawing. A flat blade 21 is disposed in the recess 19 and has its cutting edge portion 22 confined or received between the bottom wall of the recess 19 and the underlying lip 20, the blade being formed with a slot 23 and a set screw 24 being inserted through this slot and threaded into the handle portion 5 at its said extremity. When the set screw is tightened, the blade will be held firmly against the bottom wall of the recess 19 so as to be slightly spaced from the lip 20, and consequently skivings may pass readily between the blade and the said lip. The handle portion 5 is formed with a front to rear shoulder indicated by the numeral 25 and this shoulder affords a guide in skiving or trimming welts, as will be readily understood.

In order to hold the blade 21 against rocking when the tool is in use, it is formed with a lug 26 which fits against a shoulder 27 at the extremity of the handle portion 5.

From the foregoing description of the in-

vention it will be readily understood that there is provided a simple tool for the purpose of skiving the soles, heels and welts of shoes at the time of manufacture thereof, and that all of the skiving elements of the tool may be so adjusted as to work upon different grades of leather and to suit the tastes of the workman.

What is claimed is:—

In a tool of the class described, a body having a depressed intermediate portion, a blade fitted through the portion and having its cutting edge presented at the under side thereof, the said intermediate portion of the body being formed in its forward edge with a recess located at a point midway between the ends of the cutting edge of the blade, a guide block slidably fitted in the recess, and an adjusting screw fitted through the said intermediate portion of the body and threaded into the said block, the block being of considerably less width than the blade at its cutting edge whereby to constitute a guide for cooperation with the cutting edge of the blade to either side of its middle.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DOMINICK ZEMBORSKI.

Witnesses:

EDWARD KELLY,
H. GREEN.