J. A. VANDENBERG.

SHOE PATTERN FOR UPPER LEATHERS.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1908.

1,066,866. Patented July 8, 1913.

Fig. 2.

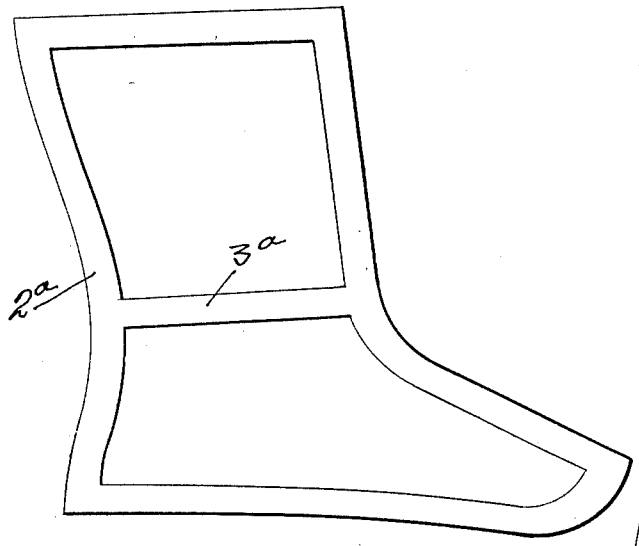
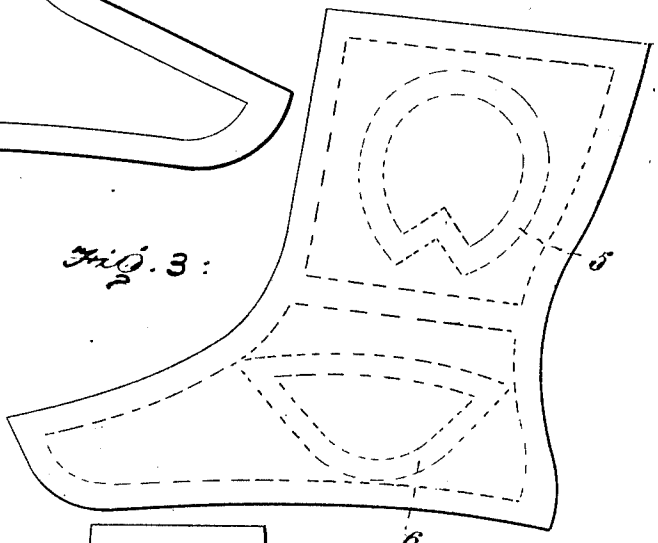


Fig. 3.



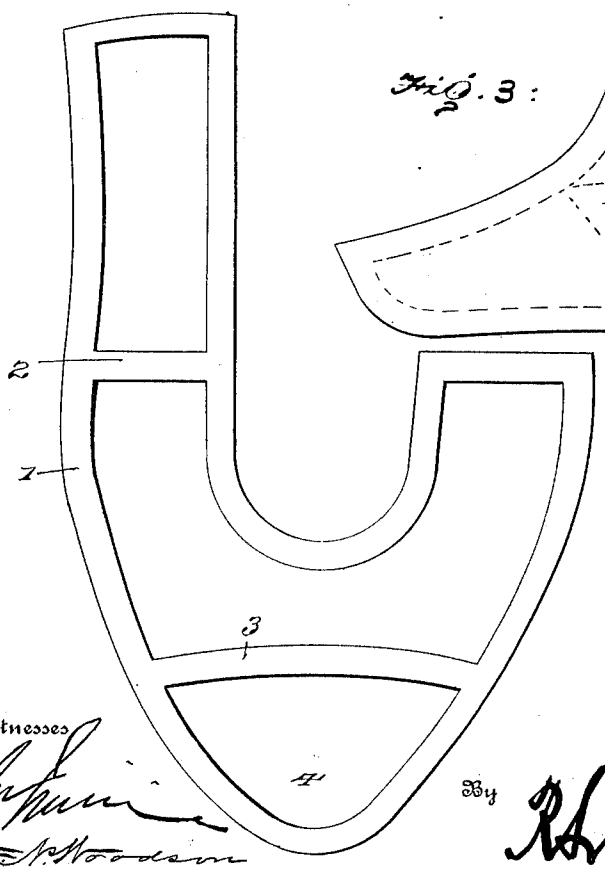


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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JOHN A. VANDENBERG, OF EAST LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOE-PATTERN FOR UPPER-LEATHERS.

1,066,866. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 8, 1913.

Application filed March 18, 1908. Serial No. 421,857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. VANDENBERG, citizen of the United States, residing at East Lynn, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoe-Patterns for Upper-Leathers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in the art of cutting upper leather in the manufacture of shoes, and the invention has for its object an improved construction of shoe pattern designed to effect certain economies in the cutting room, both as regards the time of the workman, the leather worked upon and in the stock itself from which the patterns are formed.

With this and other objects in view as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions and arrangements of the parts that I shall hereinafter fully describe and claim.

For a full understanding of the invention, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a portion of a vamp pattern, constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention; Fig. 2 is a similar view of a pattern for a quarter; and, Fig. 3 is a view of the stock out of which a quarter pattern may be formed, illustrating how a saving of the stock is effected by my invention.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

It has heretofore been customary, in the cutting rooms of shoe factories, for the cutters to employ solid and opaque patterns, constructed of junk-board, with a metal marginal binding. As heretofore practised, the operator lays his patterns upon the leather to be cut and in so doing, covers up all of the leather lying within the margins of the several patterns, and then cuts around the margins, the work being done in an entirely blind manner so far as any inspection of the leather is concerned that lies within the border of the pattern. After a part has been cut, the operator picks it up and examines it carefully to ascertain whether any imperfections exist and if they do appear, the part containing them must be either cut up for smaller parts, or discarded, thereby entailing a waste which amounts to a considerable item, owing to the comparatively high cost of upper leather.

I am aware that prior to my invention glass shoe patterns have been used, but the same have been obviously unsatisfactory, owing to their fragile nature, and in order to overcome blind cutting, so to speak, while at the same time to produce patterns that will effect the saving in the stock out of which the patterns are formed, as well as in the leather operated upon, I have produced the patterns as illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

In carrying out my invention, I form the patterns out of some durable and sufficiently stiff relatively thin material or metal and one that will not warp, using, for instance, zinc, galvanized iron, common sheet iron, copper, brass, or the like. Each pattern embodies an open framework defined by a rim 1 of any desired width, said rim being preferably comparatively narrow, but not so narrow as to sacrifice strength, and said rim being of uniform width throughout. Take, for instance, the vamp pattern illustrated in Fig. 1; it will be seen that this pattern in addition to its rim 1 embodies cross-bars, which in the present instance are two in number, designated 2 and 3, and it is to be particularly noted that the brace 3 near the tip end of the vamp pattern is curved and is at a distance from the extreme forward end of the pattern equal to the length of the tip which corresponds to the size of said vamp pattern, the said brace 3 defining one side of the open space 4. By the use of a vamp pattern of this character, it will be seen that the operator can move the vamp pattern over faces of leather in such a manner that any imperfection in the leather may be included in the said space 4. The vamp may then be cut, and it is clear that its value will not be detracted from for the reason that when the imperfections occur, the tip cut around the tip pattern illustrated in Fig. 3 will cover up the imperfections when the tip is stretched over and sewed to the vamp. Obviously, without the open work pattern, this operation could not be performed readily, because a solid and opaque vamp pattern would not render the imperfection as readily discernible before the vamp has been cut. Hence, it will be seen

that the brace 3 subserves a double function, that is, it serves as a distinguishing mark where the vamp pattern may be put to cut out the vamp portion as well as a brace for the open frame-like vamp pattern.

It will be seen that the same construction previously described is present in the form shown in Fig. 2. In this construction there is a piece of sheet material so cut as to define an outline of a shoe part of a certain size, the interior of the sheet being cut away so as to leave a framelike structure 2^a of uniform width, the inner edge of which defines a like pattern to the outer edge thereof but of a smaller size, the material inclosed by said pattern being capable of being inspected. In Fig. 2 the frame is crossed by a brace 3^a and one edge of this brace 3^a and that portion of the outer edge of the frame disposed below said brace defines the outline of a certain relatively small part of a shoe, as for instance a quarter for a low shoe, this quarter corresponding in size to the size of the pattern defined by the outer edge of the frame.

In addition to effecting a saving in the material, as well as in the workman's time, it is obvious that my improved construction of pattern will effect economies in the pattern stock itself, for instance, by reference to Fig. 3, it will be seen that after a quarter pattern has been cut out, the two parts 5 and 6 cut therefrom to form the frame-like pattern may be utilized as other smaller parts. As for example, the tip pattern 6 and the tongue pattern 5. The same remarks apply to the stock out of which the vamp pattern is cut, as the interior parts of the metal or other material to form the frame-like pattern may be used in making patterns for tongues, or back stays.

From the foregoing description in connection with the accompanying drawing, it will be seen that I have provided a very durable, simple, and efficient construction of shoe pattern that will withstand long continued use, be easy to handle, owing to its lightness and strength, and, which is more important, will effect a considerable saving in the workman's time and in the manufacturer's material as well as in the stock itself from which the patterns are formed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. As an article of manufacture, the herein described pattern for the parts of shoes consisting of a piece of stiff sheet material the outline of which exactly defines one of said parts to be cut, the interior of the sheet being cut-away to leave a frame-like structure having a transversely extending cross brace, the openings defined by said brace and the frame permitting the material inclosed by the frame to be examined, the inner edge of the frame defining a like pattern to the outer edge but of a smaller size, one edge of the cross brace and a portion of the outer edge of the frame to one side of the cross brace defining the outline of a certain relatively small part of a shoe corresponding in size to the size of the pattern defined by the outer edge of the frame.

2. As a new article of manufacture, the herein described pattern for the parts of shoes consisting of a piece of stiff sheet material the outline of which exactly defines one of said parts to be cut, the interior of the sheet being cut-away to leave a frame-like structure having a transversely extending cross brace, the openings defined by said brace and the frame permitting the material inclosed by the frame to be examined, one edge of said cross brace and a portion of the outer edge of the frame defining the outline of a certain relatively small part of the shoe adapted to be used with the part, the outline of which is defined by the outer edge of the pattern.

3. As a new article of manufacture, the herein described pattern for the vamp of a shoe comprising a piece of sheet material the outline of which exactly defines the exterior edge of the vamp to be cut, the interior of the sheet material being cut-out to leave a frame-like structure of uniform width, that portion of the vamp pattern which defines the toe of the vamp having a transversely extending brace, the space inclosed between one edge of the brace and the outer edge of the toe portion of the frame being equal in area to and having the shape of the tip of a shoe corresponding in size to the size of the vamp.

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

JOHN A. VANDENBERG. [L.S.]

Witnesses:
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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."