(No Model.)

J. R. SCOTT.

SOLE TRIMMING MACHINE.

No. 483,393. Patented Sept. 27, 1892.

Fig. 2.

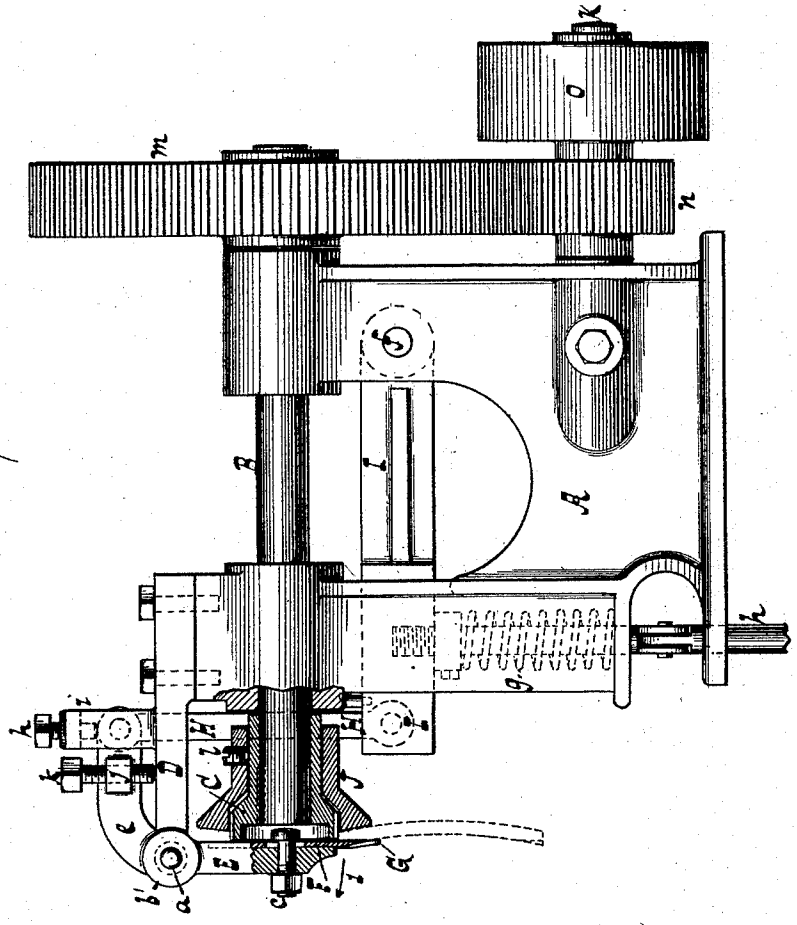
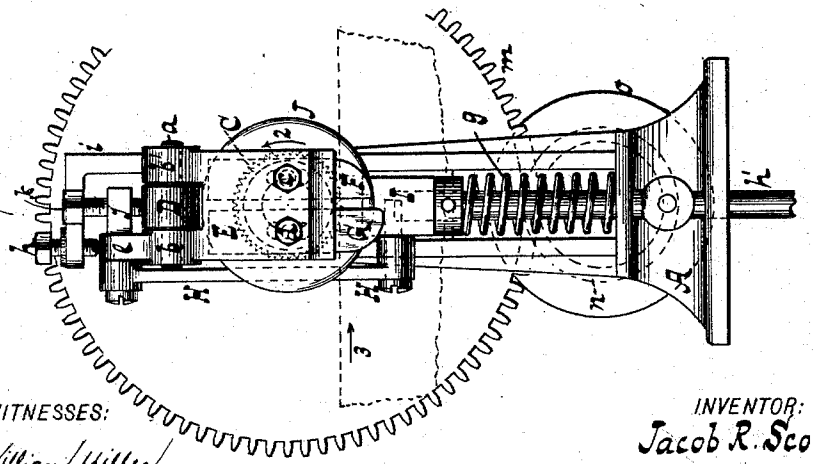


Fig. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SOLE-TRIMMING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,393, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed February 18, 1892. Serial No. 422,016. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB R. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sole-Trimming Machines, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a machine for reducing the thickness of the edge of a sole for boots or shoes or of any other article of a similar nature.

The peculiar and novel construction of my machine is pointed out in the following specification and claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a face view. Fig. 2 is a side elevation partly in section.

In the drawings the letter A designates a frame, which forms the bearings for the shaft B, and on which is firmly secured an arm D, the outer end of which forms the bearing for a pin *a*, which passes through eyes *b b'*, formed on the upper end of a plate E, which carries the knife F and the outside gage G, the knife being attached to said plate by a screw *c* and the outside gage by a screw *d*. From the top of the plate E extends a curved arm *e*, which connects by a rod H with the outer end of a lever I, the inner end of which is secured to the frame A by a pivot *f*, Fig. 2. This lever is exposed to the action of a spring *g*, and it connects by a rod *h'* with a treadle, (not shown,) so that when this rod is forced downward the spring *g* is compressed, the outer end of the lever I is moved downward, and the plate E, which carries the knife F and the outside gage G, is caused to swing on the pin *a* in the direction of arrow 1, marked near it, in Fig. 2. When the lever I is free to follow the action of the spring *g*, the plate E swings in the direction opposite to arrow until the inner end of the arm *e* strikes a set-screw *h*, which is tapped into a bracket *i*, secured to the arm D.

From the curved arm *e* of the plate E extends a lug *j*, which is tapped to receive a set-screw *k*. If this set-screw is made to bear upon the arm D, as shown in Fig. 2, the arm *e* is locked between it and the set-screw *h* and the plate E is held rigidly in position; but if the set-screw *k* is turned back the plate E is retained in position by the yielding pressure of the spring *g*. J is the inside gage, which can be adjusted in the required position by means of a set-screw *l*. In the example illustrated in the drawings this inside gage is made in the form of a disk bored out to fit the hub of the feed-wheel C; but it may be mounted directly on the shaft B, or it may be made in the form of a semi-disk and secured to the frame A. The distance between its inner or upper edge and the knife F is smaller than the distance between its outer or lower edge and the knife. The material to be trimmed is placed between the outside gage G and the inside gage J, the edge of said material being forced in contact with the toothed circumference of the feed-wheel C, and if the shaft B is turned in the direction of arrow 2, Fig. 1, the material to be trimmed is fed forward in the direction of arrow 3, Fig. 1, and a portion of said material is cut off, as indicated in Fig. 2, the thickness of the edge of the material being reduced to an amount corresponding to the bevel of the face of the inside gage. If the inside gage is mounted on the shaft B and caused to revolve with the same, it forms an auxiliary to the feed-wheel C. The shaft B is geared with the driving-shaft K by cog-wheels *m n*, and a belt-pulley *o*, mounted on the driving-shaft, serves to impart motion to the same.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of a rotary feed-wheel C, a bevel-faced gage J, extending round and rotating with the feed-wheel, and a knife F, supported independent of the feed-wheel and located in front of the latter for beveling the edge of a sole while such sole is advanced by the feed-wheel, said knife standing stationary, while the feed-wheel rotates, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a shaft B, a feed-wheel C, mounted on the shaft, a bevel-faced inside gage J, extending round and rotating with the feed-wheel, a knife F, supported independent of the feed-wheel and located in front of the latter for beveling the edge of a sole while the feed-wheel advances the sole, said knife standing stationary, while the feed-wheel rotates, and an outside gage G, carried by the knife-support and arranged in alignment with the knife in front of the feed-wheel, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the shaft B, the

feed-wheel C, mounted thereon, and the inside gage J, of the plate E, mounted on the pin *a*, the outside gage G, the knife F, secured to said plate, the arm *e*, the rod H, connecting said arm with the lever I, and the spring *g*, acting on this lever, substantially as described.

4. The combination, with the shaft B, the feed-wheel C, mounted thereon, and the inside gage J, of the plate E, mounted on the pin *a*, the outside gage G, the knife F, secured to said plate, the arm *e*, the rod H, connecting said arm with the lever I, the spring *g*, acting on this lever, and the adjusting-screw *h*, substantially as described.

5. The combination, with the shaft B, the feed-wheel C, mounted thereon, and the inside gage J, of the plate E, mounted on the pin *a*, the outside gage G, the knife F, secured to said plate, the arm *e*, the adjusting-screw *h*, and the locking-screw *k*, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JACOB R. SCOTT.

Witnesses:
WM. C. HAUPF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.