

Feb. 16, 1937.

H. A. SCHOLZ

2,071,003

MARKING DEVICE

Filed Feb. 27, 1935

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

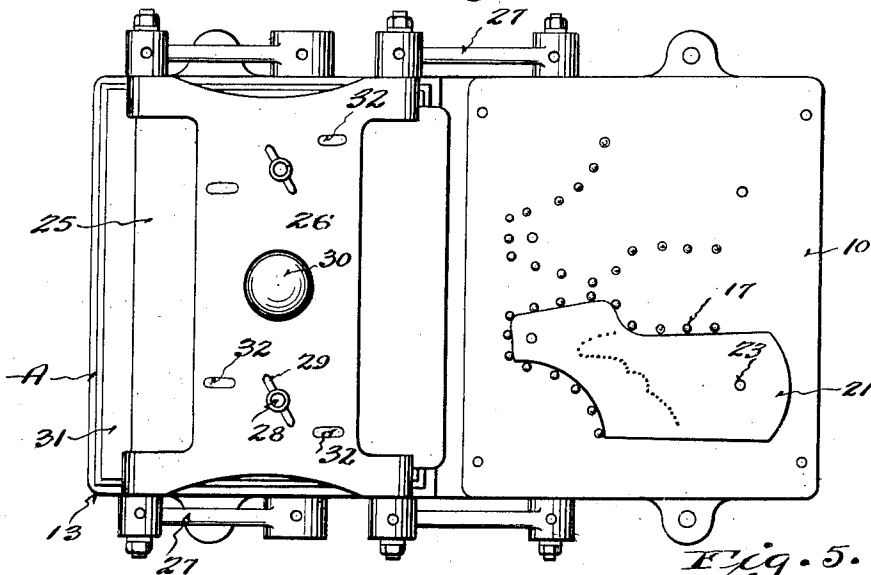


Fig. 5.

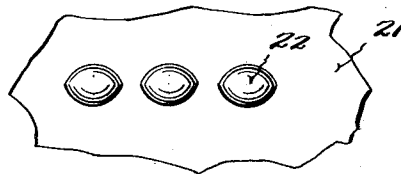


Fig. 2.

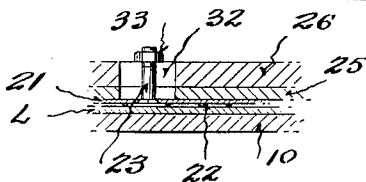
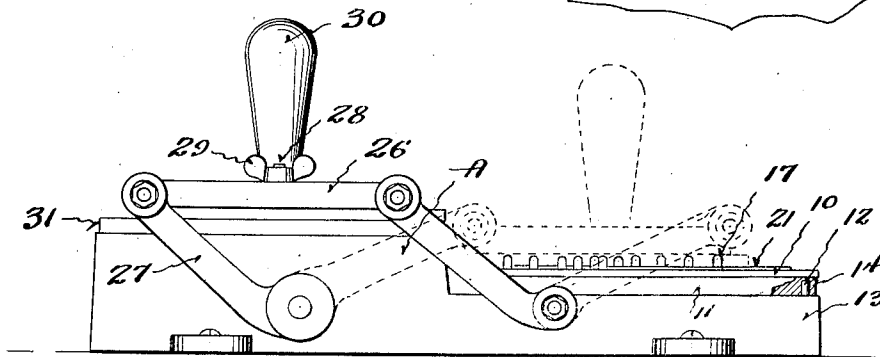


Fig. 6.

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2,671,003

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Fig. 3.

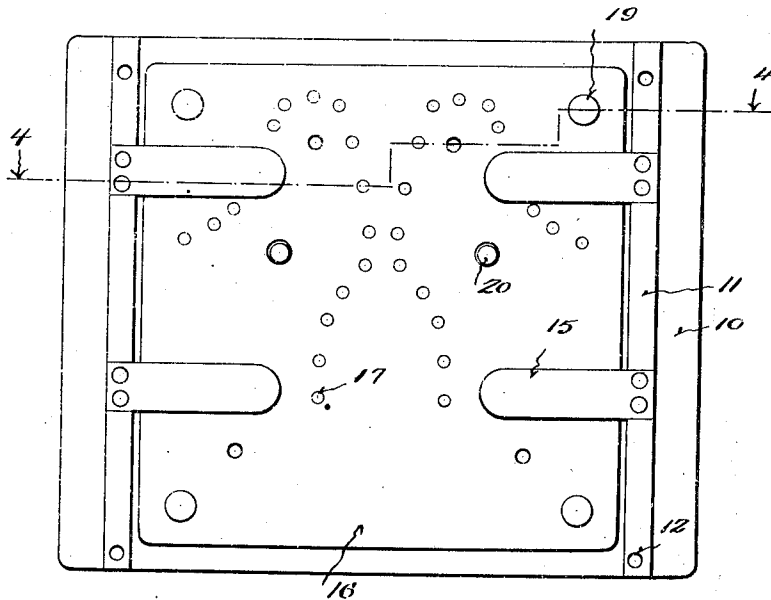


Fig. 4.

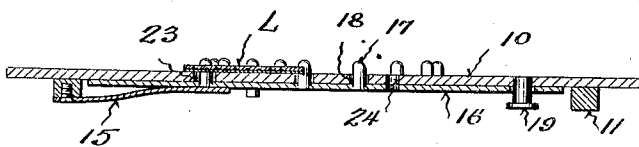
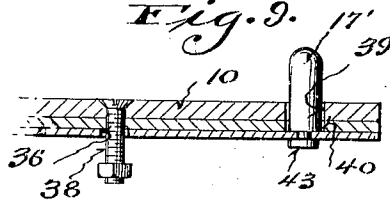


Fig. 9.



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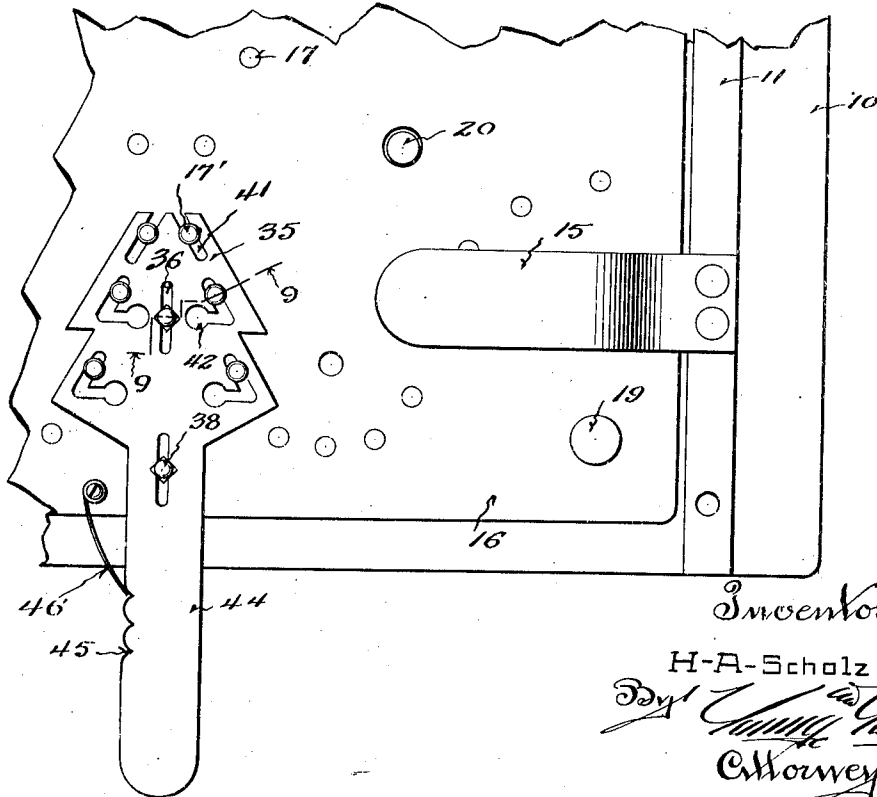
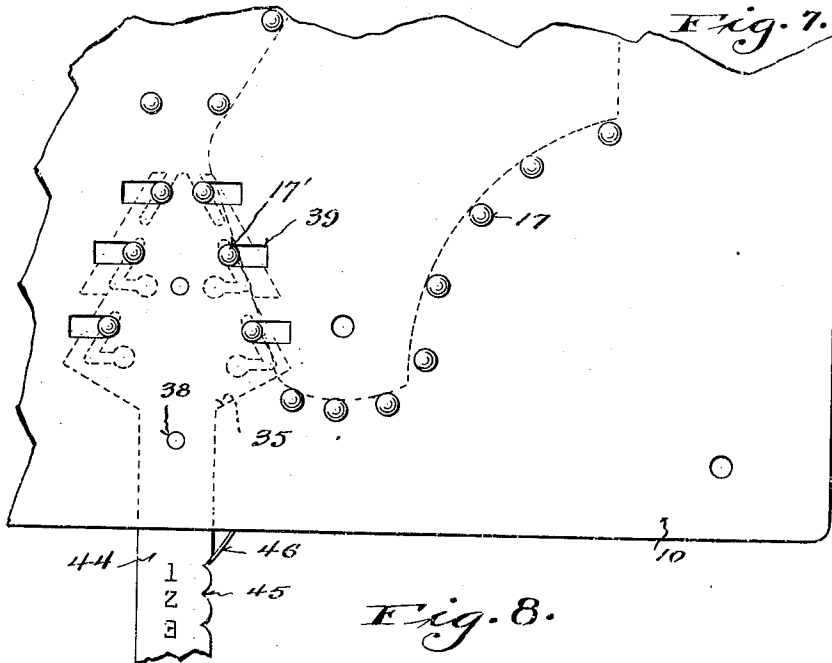
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2,071,003

MARKING DEVICE

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,071,003

MARKING DEVICE

Harvey A. Scholz, Milwaukee, Wis.

Application February 27, 1935, Serial No. 8,491

5 Claims. (Cl. 101—28)

This invention appertains to marking devices for sheet material, and more particularly to a novel device for marking a desired pattern on a shoe upper section.

In many shoes, it is customary to stitch or punch an ornamental pattern on the shoe upper. To facilitate the making of this pattern by the shoemaker, the desired upper part or parts are marked with the preferred design. Then, too, the shoe upper parts are often marked to indicate the points of sewing of the parts together. It has been proposed to stamp or mark the pattern in ink, or the like, on the upper parts. However, this marking is objectionable, as the same can often be detected after the shoe is completed, and cannot be removed without marring the upper.

Therefore, one of the salient objects of my invention is the provision of novel means for employing a template having the desired design struck out therefrom, whereby the said design can be impressed in the shoe upper part so that the design can be readily seen without the necessity of employing marking matter.

Another important object of my invention is the provision of a bed plate for receiving the templates with the struck up design, and the shoe upper parts, having novel means for holding the upper parts in place on the templates against movement, with means for striking the upper parts so as to cause the struck up design on the templates to be impressed in the upper parts, the upper holding means being movable under the influence of the strike plate, whereby said holding means will not interfere with the proper operation of the strike plate.

A further object of my invention is the provision of struck up teats of novel form on the template, whereby the design will be effectively impressed in the shoe upper part, the formation of the teats being such as to form a broken dash line on the upper part, which can be readily followed by the shoemaker.

A further object of my invention is the provision of a novel guide for holding the shoe upper parts in proper position on the bed plate, said means embodying spring-pressed pins depressible under influence of the strike-plate.

A further object of my invention is the provision of novel means for adjustably mounting certain of the guide pins on the bed plate, whereby different sizes of shoe upper parts can be received and properly held.

A still further object of my invention is the provision of a marking machine, whereby the

template can be used for marking the desired design on the shoe upper parts with marking material, where such marking material is necessary, such as in the working on leathers of an embossed character.

A still further object of my invention is to provide an improved marking device of the above character, which will be durable and efficient in use, one that will be simple and easy to manufacture, and one which can be placed upon the market at a reasonable cost.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement, and formation of parts, as will be hereinafter more specifically described, claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which drawings:—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved marking device, with one of my novel templates disposed on the bed plate of the machine.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the same.

Figure 3 is a bottom plan view of the bed plate.

Figure 4 is a transverse section through the bed plate taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 3, looking in the direction of the arrows, and showing a template, and an upper part positioned thereon.

Figure 5 is an enlarged detail fragmentary top plan view illustrating the novel form of the struck up teats on the template.

Figure 6 is an enlarged fragmentary detail sectional view showing the template carried by the strike plate for marking a shoe upper with marking matter.

Figure 7 is an enlarged fragmentary top plan view of the bed plate, illustrating a slightly modified form thereof.

Figure 8 is an enlarged fragmentary bottom plan view of the modified form of the template.

Figure 9 is a detail sectional view taken substantially on the line 9—9 of Figure 8, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring to the drawings in detail, wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the letter A generally indicates my improved marking machine. One of the essential features of the machine is the bed plate 10, which is preferably formed from polished steel. This bed plate has its lower surface provided with spaced, longitudinally extending ribs 11, having openings 12 formed therein adjacent to its opposite ends. The ribs 11 are adapted to rest on a suitable base 13, which can be in the nature of a casting. This base 13 can carry upstanding pins 14 for reception

in the openings 12. This prevents movement of the bed plate 10 on the casting.

Rigidly secured to the ribs 11 are inwardly extending, resilient, supporting fingers 15, which support the movable form plate 16. The spring fingers normally urge the form plate up to a raised position in contact with the lower face of the bed plate. Rigidly secured to the form plate are the guide pins 17. These guide pins are slidably mounted in openings 18 formed in the bed plate 10. By this arrangement the guide pins 17 can move in a vertical path relative to the bed plate, and when the pins are pressed downwardly, the same carry the form plate therewith. The guide pins 17 are arranged to conform to the outline of the upper part, which is to be marked, and in the drawings I have shown the pins arranged in such a manner as to receive a pair of companion side upper parts. Outward movement of the form plate 16 can be limited by headed studs 19, rigidly connected with the bed plate, and, as shown in Figure 4, the form plate 16 is slidably mounted on the headed studs. The studs also form an efficient means for guiding the form plate during its movement, and if desired additional guide studs 20 can be employed. In conjunction with my novel bed plate I employ novel templates 21. These templates 21 can be formed from sheet metal, and be shaped to conform to the upper part, which is to be marked. I strike out from the template a series of teats 22 disposed in the desired design. These teats 22 are of a novel configuration, and by referring to Figure 5 it can be seen that the same are of a substantially ellipsoidal shape. This provides means for making an indentation in a shoe upper, which can be easily seen, and a series of teats making a broken dash line on the shoe upper.

After the bed plate has been placed on the casting 13, the template 21 is positioned on the bed plate with its edges in contact with the guide pins 17. Each template is provided with studs 23, which can be inserted in openings 24 formed in the bed plate 10, and in the form plate 16. The upper part, with its upper face lowermost, is placed on the template in engagement with the guide pins 17. The upper part is now ready to be marked.

To bring about the desired marking of the upper part, I employ a strike plate 25, and this plate is also preferably formed from polished steel. The strike plate 25 can be of substantially the same size as the bed plate, and must be of sufficient size to completely cover the templates 21 and the shoe upper parts.

It is essential that means be provided for facilitating the manipulation of the strike plate so that the same can be quickly and forcibly brought into and out of striking contact with the templates and the bed plate.

In the drawings I have illustrated one means of carrying the strike plate, and this means may consist of a movable head 26, which can be in the nature of a casting. This head plate 26 is rockably mounted on a pair of parallel levers 27. The terminals of the parallel levers 27 are pivotally connected respectively to the side edges of the head 26, and to the sides of the casting 13, which extend laterally of the bed plate. The strike plate 25 carries threaded studs 28, which extend through the head 26, and thumb nuts 29 can be threaded on the studs for holding the strike plate in position. Any desired type of

handle 30 can be connected with the head 26 for facilitating the movement thereof.

In operation of the strike plate, the handle 30 is grasped, and the head with the strike plate is swung over and down to the bed plate. The guide pins 17 recede with the downward movement of the strike plate, and the strike plate forcibly engages the templates so that the design will be effectively impressed on the leather. The head 26 with the strike plate can now be returned to its normal position at one side of the bed plate, and the marked upper parts can be removed and new upper parts immediately placed in position, after which the head can again be operated.

As heretofore suggested, some leathers are of such a character that indentations cannot be readily seen therein. These leathers are of the crocodile and snake-skin type, and hence this type of leather must be marked with a marking material, such as ink. To facilitate the marking of embossed leathers an ink pad 31 can be associated with the casting 13 at one side of the bed plate when such leathers are to be marked. In this instance the templates 21 are removed from the bed plate, and the templates are connected with the head plate. If desired, the strike plate can be left on the head plate, and in this instance both the head plate and the strike plate are provided with short slots 32 for the reception of the studs 23 of the template. By providing the slots 32, the templates can be adjusted within certain limits relative to the upper parts to be marked. After the templates have been adjusted to the desired position, the same can be firmly held in place by means of nuts 33 threaded on the studs 23 into intimate contact with the head 26. The embossed leathers are placed on the top surface of the bed plate, in engagement with the guide pins 17, and the head 26 is swung back and forth. The teats 22 on the template will receive ink from the pad 31, and this ink will be carried on to the embossed leather parts.

I can provide means for adjusting certain of the guide pins 17, whereby different sizes of upper parts can be received without necessitating the changing of the entire bed plate. In Figures 7 and 8, I have illustrated one preferred way of adjusting the pins. This adjusting means may comprise an adjusting plate 35 slidably mounted on the lower face of the form plate 16. To slidably mount the adjusting plate 35 on the form plate, the same can be provided with guide slots 36, through which extend guide pins 38. These guide pins 38 can be in the nature of screws, and the screw heads can be countersunk in the top of the bed plate. The bed plate 10 above the adjusting plate 35 is provided with slots 39 for slidably receiving the inner adjustable guide pins, which are indicated by the reference characters 17'. The adjustable guide pins 17' are of a special form, and the same also slidably extend through the slots 40 in the form plate, which are of the same character as the slots 39 in the bed plate. The adjusting plate 35 adjacent to its side edges is provided with inclined guide slots 41, and certain of these guide slots 41 can be provided with laterally extending communicating keyhole slots 42. The lower ends of the adjustable guide pins 17' are reduced and provided with heads 43. The heads 43 are inserted through enlarged portions of the keyhole slots 42, and the reduced portions of the slidable guide pin 17' are then slid into the guide slots 41 in the adjusting plate. By this arrangement, the guide pins are prevented from being displaced from the ad-

justing plate. After the movable guide pins 17' are mounted on the adjusting plate, this plate is positioned on the form plate, and the guide pins are inserted through the slots 39 and 40. A manipulating handle 44 is formed on the adjusting plate 35, and the same extends outwardly to one side of the bed plate, and the handle can be marked to indicate the different sizes of shoe upper parts, so as to facilitate the moving back and forth of the adjusting plate. One edge of the handle can be provided with a plurality of notches 45, and a resilient tongue 46 can be carried by the form plate for engaging in said notches to hold the adjustable plate 35 in its desired position. When it is desired to change the position of the movable guide pins 17, the adjusting plate is slid in or out, as the case may be. The walls of the inclined slots 41 riding against the pins will force the pins inwardly or outwardly in their guide slots 41, and thus dispose the pins in their desired position.

Other changes in details may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of my invention, but what I claim as new is:—

1. In a shoe upper marking device, a gauge including a bed plate having a plurality of spaced slots therein, a form plate slidably supported beneath the bed plate and movable toward and away from the latter, said form plate having a series of slots alined with the first named slots, a vertically positioned pin slidably mounted in each of the slots formed in the form plate and projecting through and terminating a predetermined distance above the bed plate, and means carried by the form plate for engaging and moving said pins along the slots formed in said plates, whereby to obtain various adjustments of the pins with respect to said plates.

2. In a shoe upper marking device, a gauge including a bed plate having a plurality of spaced slots therein, a form plate resiliently supported with respect to the bed plate and movable toward and away from the latter, said form plate having a plurality of slots overlying the first named slots, a pin slidably mounted in each of the slots formed in the form plate and projecting through the bed plate, and means carried by the

form plate for engaging and adjusting the pins longitudinally and transversely with respect to the bed plate.

3. In a shoe upper marking device, a gauge including a bed plate having a plurality of spaced slots therein, a form plate resiliently supported with respect to the bed plate and movable toward and away from the latter, said form plate having a plurality of slots overlying the first named slots, a pin slidably mounted in each of the slots formed in the form plate and projecting through the bed plate, and means carried by the form plate for engaging and positioning said pins at predetermined points along the slots formed in the bed plate, said adjusting means having slots disposed at an angle to the slots in the bed plate and form plate whereby the walls defining each of said slots retain the pins in their adjusted positions.

4. In a shoe upper marking device, a gauge including a bed plate having a plurality of spaced slots therein, a form plate slidably supported with respect to the bed plate and movable toward and away from the latter, said form plate having a series of slots alined with the first named slots, a pin movably mounted in each of the slots formed in the form plate and projecting through and terminating above the bed plate, and means carried by the form plate for engaging and moving said pins along the slots formed in the said plates, whereby to obtain various adjustments of the pins with respect to said plates.

5. In a shoe upper marking device, a gauge including a bed plate having a plurality of spaced slots therein, a form plate movably supported with respect to said bed plate and having a series of slots alined with, but of smaller area than the first named slots, a pin slidably and detachably mounted in the slots formed in the form plate and projecting through and beyond the working face of the bed plate, and adjusting means carried by the form plate having slots formed at an angle to the slots in the bed and form plates, the walls defining the slots in said adjusting means engaging said pins for moving and retaining the latter in various positions with respect to the bed plate.

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