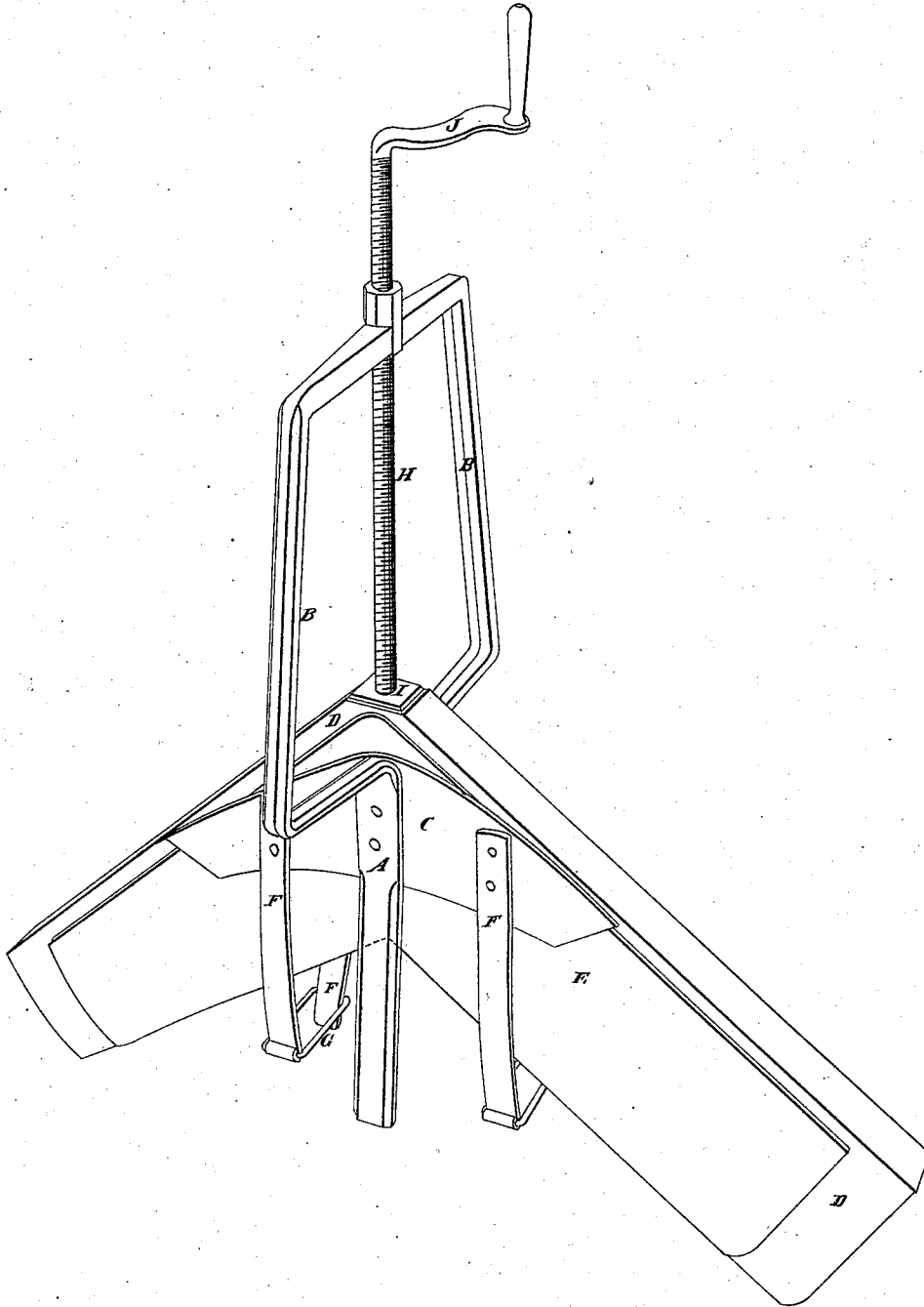


Darres & Harrison,

Crimping Machine,

No 8,127,

Patented Jan. 31, 1851.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN DAWES AND H. HARRISON, OF LITTLE YORK, NEW JERSEY.

BOOT-CRIMP.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,127, dated May 27, 1851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, NATHAN DAWES and HIGGINS HARRISON, of Little York, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Boot-Crimps; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of the same, and which represents a perspective view of the entire machine.

The nature of our invention consists in so constructing and arranging the crimping plates upon a spring frame, as that they will adjust themselves to any thickness of leather, and be capable of receiving any desired pressure that may be put upon them in the direction in which the creases are driven, as the tree which contains the leather is forced through said crimping plates.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawing.

To the jaws A, of a spring metallic frame B, is firmly riveted the crimping plates C, said crimping plates corresponding in shape, nearly, with the shank of the tree D, over which the leather or boot front, is being crimped. As the points of the crimping plates are in advance, and the sides sloping off, the creases in the leather are forced from the center of said crimping plates toward the ends, where they are caught and forced down by the two sets of steel springs, which are opposite each other on each side of the spring frame B. These springs F, F, are firmly riveted to the crimping plates on each side of the machine. On one of said springs F, in each set, is a clasp or link G, which is made to catch and hold the opposite spring, and by forcing said clasp up or down on its corresponding or opposite spring, it will increase or diminish the pressure upon the leather as may be desired or as the leather may be hard or easy to be crimped. If the creases in the leather tend toward one side of the jaws more than the other, which often happens, the springs F, F, on that side may be tightened by sliding up the clasp or link G, while the springs on the opposite side may be slackened so as to adjust the pressure to the desired point, without having the whole crimping plate bear so hard as to tear the leather, or stop the operation of the machine, thus making the pressure adjustable to the particular

point where the creases have a tendency to run.

Through the head of the spring frame B, passes the rod H, which rod has a screw thread cut upon its whole length, and fitting a female screw in said head. The point of said screw rod H, rests and turns in a step I, in the angle of the tree D, and on the other end of said rod, and above the head of the spring frame, is a crank J, which being turned, forces the said tree, with the leather upon it to be crimped, through between the crimping plates, and draws the leather down to the shape of the tree, and there holds it without the use of jaws or nippers of any kind which strain the leather too much at particular points and often tear it. The creases are caught and forced out by the springs F, F, which are adjustable by means of the links G as heretofore described.

The operation is as follows, the leather is placed across the edge of the tree, and slightly bent or pressed with the fingers along the edge of said tree. The said tree is then placed between the crimping plates, and the clasps which hold the springs together put in place. The point of the screw rod is then placed in the step in the angle of the tree, and by means of the crank on the upper end of said rod the tree with the leather upon it is forced between the crimping plates, which brings the leather to the exact shape of the tree. By this arrangement we avoid the necessity of a frame to place the tree in, we also avoid the use of jaws or nippers, which often tears and destroys the leather.

Having thus fully described our invention what we claim therein as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the spring frame B, crimping plates C, and boot tree D, with the adjustable side springs F, F, for the purpose of crimping boot fronts and adjusting the pressure of the crimping plates to the particular point in which the creases have a tendency to run, the whole being arranged in the manner herein described and represented, or in any other manner essentially the same.

NATHAN DAWES.
HIGGINS HARRISON.

Witnesses:

B. K. MORSELL,
A. B. STOUGHTON.