

L. COTE.
Machines for Forming or Shaping Heel-Counters or
Stiffeners.

No. 150,400.

Patented May 5, 1874.

Fig. 1.

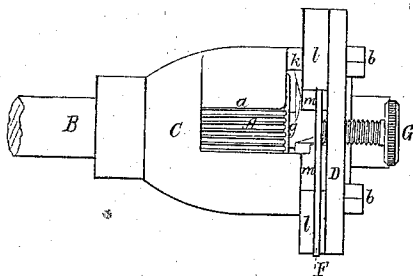


Fig. 4.

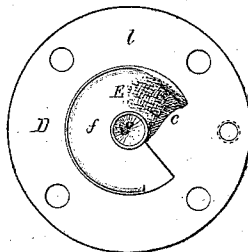


Fig. 2.

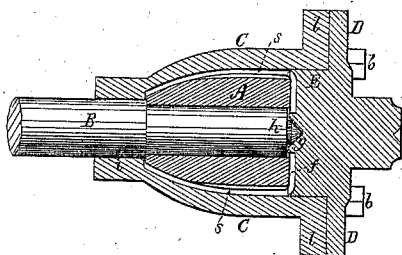


Fig. 3.

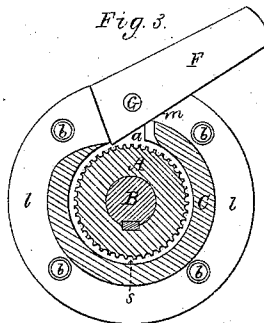


Fig. 8.

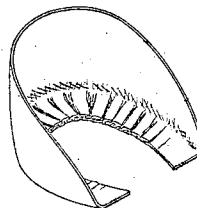


Fig. 5.

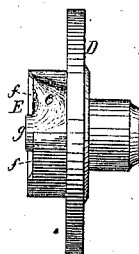


Fig. 6.

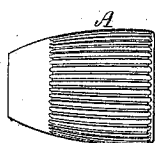
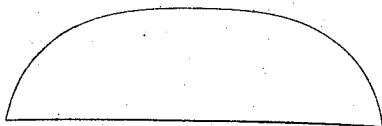


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS COTÉ, OF ST. HYACINTHE, CANADA.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR FORMING OR SHAPING HEEL COUNTERS OR STIFFENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **150,400**, dated May 5, 1874; application filed March 11, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS COTÉ, of the town of St. Hyacinthe, of the Province of Quebec, of the Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Machine for Forming or Shaping Heel Counters or Stiffeners; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a top view, Fig. 2 a longitudinal section, and Fig. 3 a transverse section, of it. Fig. 4 is an inner-side view, and Fig. 5 an edge view, of the movable head of the case, with its counter-lip turner. Fig. 6 is a side view of the counter turner as separate from its arbor.

The invention consists, mainly, in a rotary counter-body turner, or approximately so, conoidal in shape, and a case extending entirely around it, and provided with a receiving and discharging mouth, and a counter-lip turner, all being arranged, constructed, and combined substantially in manner as hereinafter explained; also, in the case provided with counter body and lip receiving mouths, arranged with the counter body and lip turners, substantially as hereinafter specified; also, in the combination of an adjustable gage or plate and adjusting-screw with the case and the counter and lip turners, all being arranged essentially as described and shown.

In the drawings, A denotes the counter-body turner, it being a conoidal frustum, notched, grooved, or toothed on its outer surface. It is fitted concentrically upon a rotary arbor, B, and with such arranged concentrically within a case, C, which extends entirely around the said part A, transversely, except at the mouth *a*, and is provided with a cap or circular head, D, all being as represented. The cap is a disk, fastened to the case-body by screws *b b*, there being projected from the inner surface of the cap the counter-lip turner E, which is cylindrical in form, and constructed with a cam-shaped notch or recess, *c*, which opens out of it at its periphery and into a concavity, *f*, extending around in the inner face of such part E. At the center of the

part E is a conical bearing, *g*, to receive a pivot, *h*, projecting from the inner end of the arbor B, which also takes a bearing in the case, as shown at *i*. The counter-turner A, keyed to the arbor, revolves with and is revolved by it while being turned. Between the inner curved surface of the case C and the outer curved surface of the part A is a space, *s*, for the counter-blank to pass through and be bent in going through the machine. The mouth *a*, shaped as shown, opens into an auxiliary mouth, notch, or lip receiving mouth, *k*, formed as represented in the case. The flange *l* of the case is also notched, as seen at *m*, to receive the gage F, which is a long plate of metal arranged in the notch *m*, and supported by a screw, G, which screws through the head D, and is fitted to the gage so as to revolve therein. By turning the screw, the gage may be adjusted to cause the lip of the counter to have the requisite width. While the machine is in use, the case C is to be duly held stationary, and the arbor is to be revolved by any suitable means or devices.

In using the machine, the counter-blank, usually semi-elliptical in shape, or approximately so, as shown in Fig. 7, is to be placed with its chord against the inner side of the gage, and is to be moved end foremost into the mouths *a* and *k*, when it will be seized by the body-turner A, supposed to be in revolution in the proper direction. The said turner will draw it into and through the case, and force it against and around the lip-turner, and finally cause it to be discharged through the mouth *a*, the counter or heel stiffener blank in the meantime being curved longitudinally and formed with a plaited lip, all as shown in Fig. 8, which is a perspective view of the counter in a finished state. Should the base of the rotary turner A be scored or grooved radially, or provided with teeth, the machine may be used for turning or shaping "heel-rands."

I claim as my invention as follows:

1. The combination of the conoidal rotary counter-body turner A, with the conoidal case C extending around it, and provided with the receiving and discharging mouth *a*, and with

the counter-lip turner E, fixed to the head or cap D of the case, all as shown, for the purpose described.

2. The case C, provided with the counter body and lip receiving-mouths *a k*, arranged therein, and with the counter body and lip turners A E, as specified.

3. The adjustable gage F, and its screw G, in combination with the case C and the counter body and lip turners, all as shown.

LOUIS COTÉ.

Witnesses:

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