Aug. 15, 1933. E. AHO 1,922,906

GUIDE FOR STITCHING MACHINES

Filed March 12, 1931

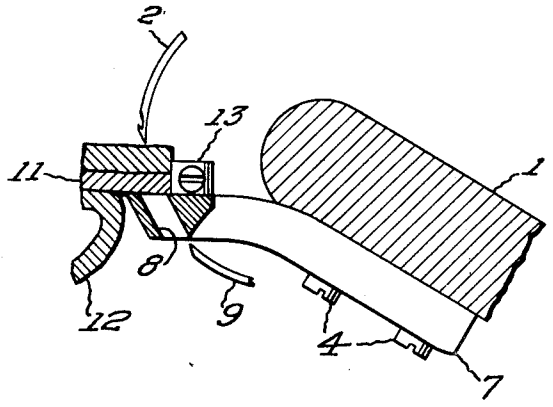


FIG. 1

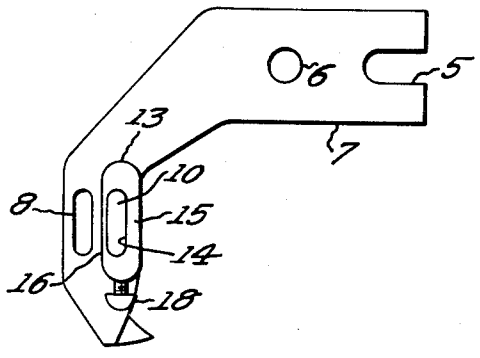


FIG. 2

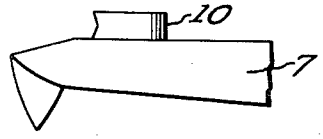


FIG. 3

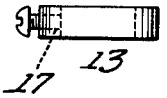


FIG. 4

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GUIDE FOR STITCHING MACHINES

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1 Claim. (Cl. 112—51)

This invention relates to improvements in attachments for shoe repair machines and more particularly to a guide for shoe stitchers. One object is to provide a guide of this type that is free from springs in its structure thus making it positive in its operation. A further object is to provide a guide that will permit the use of one needle plate to take the place of several such plates ordinarily required when the edge stitching of shoe soles is to be varied in its distance from the sole edge, or from the shoe upper.

A further object is to provide a guide of this type that is positive and efficient in operation, durable in use and inexpensive in manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts to be hereinafter fully described, pointed out in the claim and illustrated in the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this application for patent and in which—

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary sectional view of a shoe stitching machine illustrating the application and use of the present guide.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of a needle plate provided with the guide.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view of Fig. 2 in side elevation.

Fig. 4 is a view of the guide proper, in side elevation.

Like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Guides for the needle plates of shoe stitching machines have been previously employed but they either employ springs in their construction or are quite complicated in their nature. The present invention is positive in its action and permits the operator to bear against the shoe as much as is desired without fear of changing the proper course of the shoe sole stitching and without danger of breaking the thread.

The reference numeral 1 denotes the post of the machine which is provided with the needle 2. Secured to the post 1 by screws or fasteners 4 that extend through the slot and perforation 5, 6, is the needle plate 7, this plate being provided with the usual needle slot 8 for the awl 9 and needle 2. The needle plate is provided also with the guide block 10 spaced from the needle slot and against which the shoe sole 11 comes that rests upon the needle plate to be stitched, the line of stitching being formed between the edge of the sole and the wall of the upper 12. When the shoe sole is moved over the needle plate in contact with the block 10 the stitching will be spaced a certain distance from the sole edge.

In order to vary the distance of this line of stitching from the edge of the sole a guide 13 is provided which is of oblong shape, preferably with rounded ends, and having a longitudinally extending slot 14 of a general shape quite similar to that of the guide and of a size to snugly receive the block 10. The slot 14 is formed eccentrically of the guide 13 so that the thickness of one side 15, which side is the distance between one wall of the slot and one lateral edge of the guide, is greater than the oppositely disposed and corresponding side 16 of the guide. The guide is reversible so that it may be applied to the block 10 with either the side 16 next to the needle slot 8 or with the side 15 disposed next thereto thus, obviously, varying the width of the space between the needle slot and guide.

The guide is formed with a threaded perforation 17 in one end to receive the locking screw 18 that may be caused to impinge against the block 10 to frictionally secure the guide thereto for use. In Fig. 1 the guide is shown in position and in use, while in Fig. 2 it is shown in position ready for use. The block 10 may be used without the guide to form the line of stitching a predetermined distance from the edge of the sole. Application of the guide with side 15 next to the needle slot will vary the distance of the line of stitching from the sole edge, and inverting the guide to present the side 16 next to the needle slot, for engagement by the shoe sole, will again vary this distance. Obviously by using guides of different sizes further variation of the line of stitching is possible while using the same needle plate.

What is claimed is:—

In a guide for the needle plate of shoe stitchers, said needle plate being formed with a needle slot and with a guide block spaced therefrom; a guide member formed eccentrically with a slot to snugly receive said guide block, said guide member being reversible whereby to vary the distance between the needle slot and the adjacent side of said guide member, and a screw for securing said guide member and block together.

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