

(No Model.)

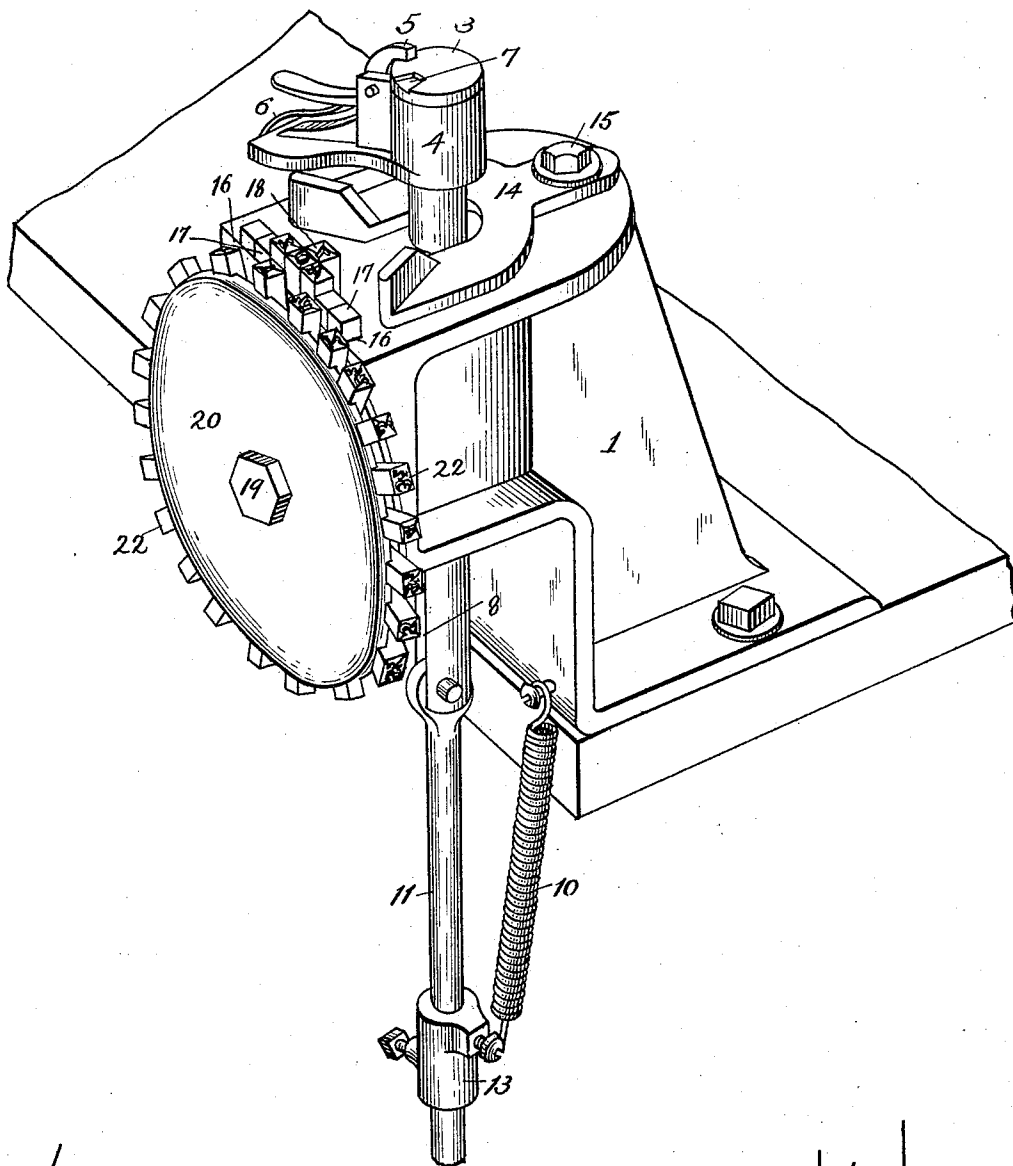
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

S. SNOW.

NUMBERING MACHINE FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

No. 584,565.

Patented June 15, 1897.



WITNESSES

Frank G. Parker
Frank G. Watson

FIG. 1.

INVENTOR

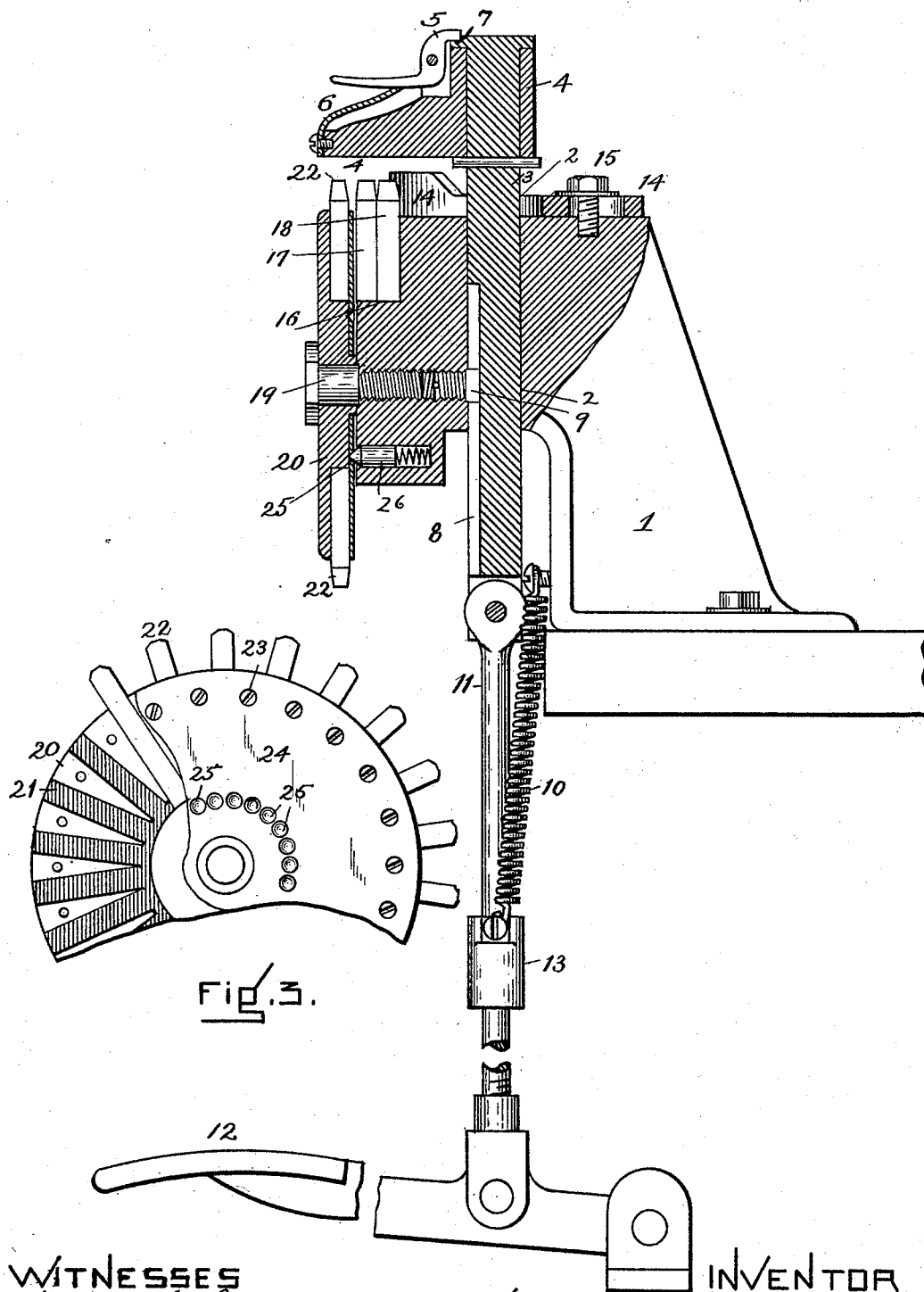
Stephen Snow

S. SNOW.

NUMBERING MACHINE FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

No. 584,565.

Patented June 15, 1897.



WITNESSES
Frank G. Parker
Frank G. Hatter

FIG. 2.

INVENTOR
Stephen Snow

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN SNOW, OF EVERETT, MASSACHUSETTS.

NUMBERING-MACHINE FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,565, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed July 22, 1896. Serial No. 600,102. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN SNOW, of Everett, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Numbering-Machines; and I do hereby declare the following, with the annexed drawings, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improved mechanism for numbering parts of boots and shoes to facilitate their final assemblage in the process of manufacture.

In the art of modern boot and shoe manufacture it is customary to issue order-slips, giving, among other data, the size, width, and case number of the pairs in each case. In the process of cutting, the uppers are generally marked with these numbers by a stamp or stencil, but the soles are not so marked as they are cut. When the soles are marked, it is done by individual figures made of steel, used one by one and struck by a hammer, which makes the process a slow one.

The object of this invention is to enable the operator to bring the desired figures into form with the least possible manipulation and then by one operation of the press to stamp the desired piece. This is accomplished by having a form in which the case-number is set permanently and in which the width number or letter is set to register therewith and can be changed as the width varies. To this form there is attached a rotatable disk, to which is secured the whole range of size-numbers, so that any desired one of them can be moved to register with the numbers set in the form.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective elevation of the press, showing the head of the press in position to permit change of the case and size numbers. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the press, showing the means of operation and the relation of disk and form numbers. Fig. 3 is a portion of the disk, partially in section, showing the manner of securing the numbers therein and the means for causing them to register with the form-numbers.

The body of the press 1 is made of suitable form to receive and carry the parts herein-

after described and is provided with the bearing 2, in which reciprocates the guide-bar 3, upon which the head of the press 4 is swiveled, so that it can be swung from over the form-numbers when desired. A lock 5, operated by the spring 6, engages with the recess 7, holding the head 4 in operative position over the form. The guide-bar 3 is provided with the groove 8, which engages with the stud 9, Fig. 2, and prevents its rotation.

A spring 10, suitably connected to the body of the machine and to the connecting-rod 11, holds the head 4 the desired distance above the face of the numbers, and depression of the foot-lever 12 causes the head to descend upon any material placed between the operating-faces of the head and numbers, as will be clearly understood by reference to Fig. 2, the normal height of the head 4 above the face of the numbers being governed by the position of the adjustable spring connection 13 upon the connecting-rod 11.

Upon the top of the body 1 the adjustable gage 14 is secured by the bolt 15. This gage determines the location of the numbers upon the work.

The form 16 is located close to the front of the body of the machine, and in it are placed the case-numbers 17 and the size-numbers 18 in the usual manner.

Secured to the front of the body by the pivot-bolt 19 is the size-number disk 20, which is provided with the recesses 21, into which the size-numbers 22 are secured by the screws 23 and the thin disk 24, which forms a cap over the recesses. The disk 20 is fitted to turn free upon the pivot-bolt 19, and the disk 24 is provided with countersunk recesses 25, one for each number, fixed in the disk 20, and these recesses 25 engage with the spring-operated bolt 26 and cause the desired size-number to register correctly with the form-numbers.

The operation of the machine is as follows:

The spring 10 is adjusted so as to hold the head 4 the desired distance above the face of the numbers, the correct numbers are placed in the form 16, the gage 14 is adjusted to bring the work in the desired position, the disk 20 is turned by hand to cause the desired number to register correctly with the form-numbers, the work is placed in position against the gage 14 and the foot-lever 12 de-

pressed to press the work against the surface of the numbers. Releasing the foot-lever 12 allows the head 4 to resume its normal position and permits the work to be removed and the next piece placed in position, when the foot-lever is again depressed and released, as before. As the size-numbers vary, the disk 20 is turned by hand to conform therewith, and when the width changes the head 4 is unlocked and swung back, as shown by Fig. 1, to permit change of the width-number.

The numbers can be placed as desired upon the work, so as to be seen or not after the boot or shoe is finished.

The advantages of this invention are obvious, and they consist in a rapidity with which the numerical changes can be made, the uniform quality of the impressions made, and the obviation of size comparisons when the pieces are disarranged.

Having thus described my invention, what I desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is—

1. In a numbering-machine, the combination of a number-form holding fixed numbers, a number-disk holding revoluble numbers, means for holding any one of said revoluble

numbers in register with said fixed numbers, and swiveled mechanism substantially as described for pressing work upon the faces of said numbers, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a numbering-machine, the combination of a number-form holding fixed numbers, a number-disk holding revoluble numbers, means for holding any one of said revoluble numbers in register with said fixed numbers, swiveled mechanism substantially as described for pressing the work upon the faces of said numbers, and a gage for locating the work with reference to said numbers substantially as shown and described.

3. In a numbering-machine, the combination of a number-form holding fixed numbers, a number-disk holding revoluble numbers, a swiveled presser-head, a lock for positioning it over said numbers, and spring and foot-lever mechanism for raising and depressing said head substantially as shown and described.

STEPHEN SNOW.

Witnesses:

FRANK G. PARKER,
FRANK G. HATTIE.