

I. FRECHETTE.

Manufacture of Shank-Pieces for Boots and Shoes.

No. 157,444.

Patented Dec. 8, 1874.

Fig. 1.

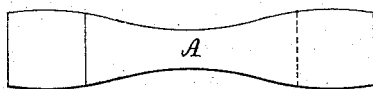


Fig. 2.

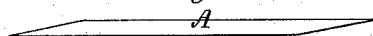


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

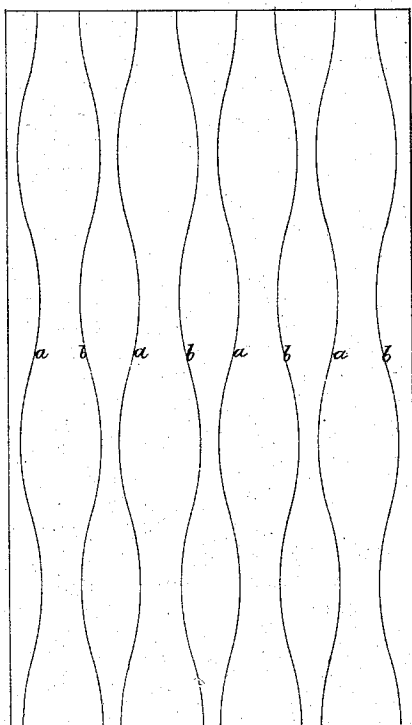


Fig. 6.

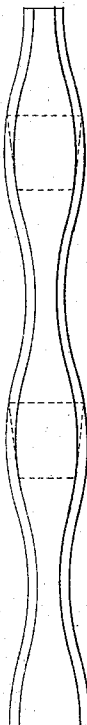


Fig. 8.

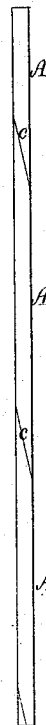


Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAÏE FRÉCHETTE, OF ST. HYACINTHE, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND LOUIS COTÉ, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SHANK-PIECES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **157,444**, dated December 8, 1874; application filed
October 22, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAÏE FRÉCHETTE, of St. Hyacinthe, of the Province of Quebec, of the Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Shank Pieces or Stiffeners for Boots or Shoes; and do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 denotes a top view, Fig. 2 an edge view, and Fig. 3 a transverse section, of a shank-piece as made by my improvement. Fig. 4 is a top view, and Fig. 5 a transverse section, of a sheet of leather or leather-board, or other proper material, as cut crosswise in serpentine paths for the conversion of it into "shank pieces" or stiffeners.

The object of the invention is to separate a sheet of leather or leather-board, or other suitable material, into shank pieces or stiffeners with little or no waste of the material.

To this end I separate the piece crosswise by a series of wave or serpentine cuts, as shown at *a b a b*, &c., in Fig. 4, each sinuosity or concavity of each line *a* being directly opposite to a like concavity of the next or fellow line, *b*, so each convexity of one line, *a*, is directly opposite a like convexity of the next or fellow line, *b*. Each cut *a* or *b* is oblique to the opposite surfaces of the material, the obliquity of one cut being in a direction opposite to that of the fellow cut, such being as shown in Fig. 5.

By such mode of cutting the sheet it will be divided into a series of strips, each of which not only will have serpentine edges, as shown in Fig. 6, but have such edges beveled in opposite directions, as represented in Fig. 7, which is a transverse section of the strip as

exhibited in Fig. 6. Next, each of said strips in its widest parts is to be cut transversely through it, and obliquely to its opposite sides, in manner as shown at *c c c* in Fig. 8, which is an edge view of the said strip. The strip will then be converted into a series, *A A A*, of the shank pieces or stiffeners, each of which will be formed as represented by Figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The sheet of material may be separated by wave or serpentine cuts square to its opposite surfaces, after which the strips produced may be beveled on their opposite edges. This, however, would be attended with a waste of material that would be saved by making the cuts oblique to the said opposite surfaces in manner as above explained; and, furthermore, each strip may be cut transversely into pieces by cuts square to its opposite sides, and each of the pieces so made may be afterward chamfered or beveled down at or near each end of it; but this also would be attended with a further waste of material, not incident to the separating of the strip by cuts oblique to its opposite faces, as explained.

What I claim as my invention is as follows:

The within-described method of forming or manufacturing shank-stiffeners for boots or shoes, it consisting in first separating the stock or sheet of leather or material into strips by cutting it on waved or serpentine lines *a b*, as shown, and then or next dividing each of the strips into a series of shank-stiffeners by transverse or oblique cuts through it in its wider parts, all as specified.

ISAÏE FRÉCHETTE.

Witnesses:

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