

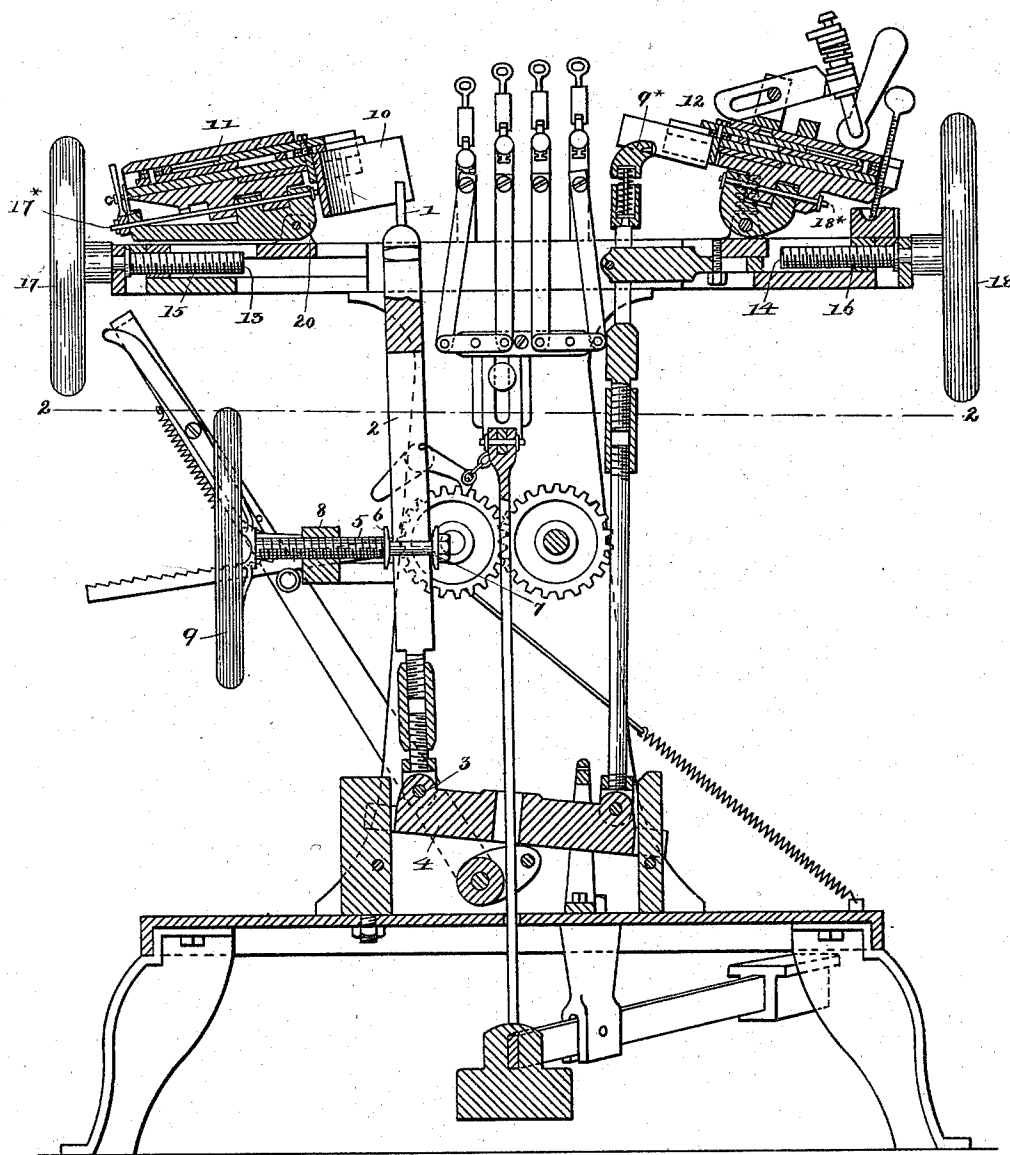
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. SHAW.
LASTING MACHINE.

No. 571,404.

Patented Nov. 17, 1896.



WITNESSES.

William A. Copeland

E. A. Allen

FIG. 1.

INVENTOR.

Walter Shaw

by his attorney

Edward S. Beach

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. SHAW.
LASTING MACHINE.

No. 571,404.

Patented Nov. 17, 1896.

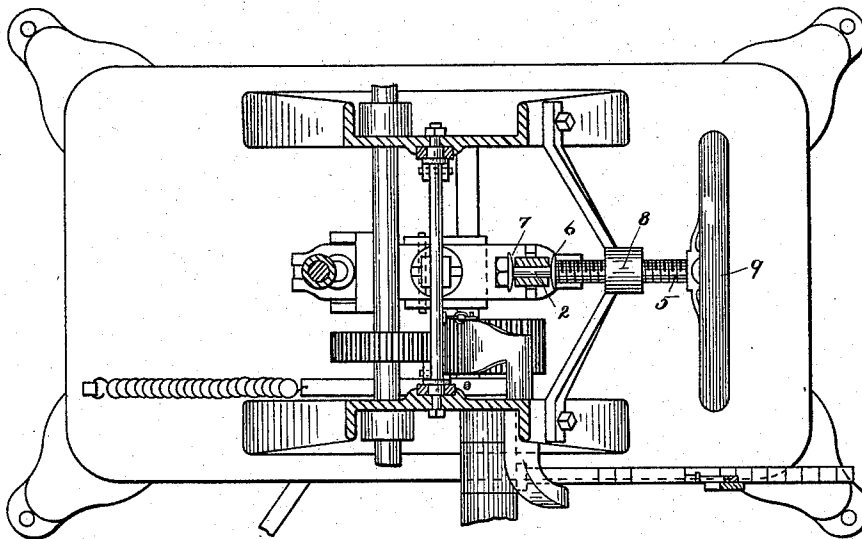


FIG. 2.

WITNESSES.

William A. Copeland

E. A. Allen.

INVENTOR—

Walter Shaw
by his attorney
Edward S. Beach.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER SHAW, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LASTING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,404, dated November 17, 1896.

Application filed January 4, 1896. Serial No. 574,316. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER SHAW, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Lasting-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central elevation of a well-known Chase lasting-machine containing the features of my present invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section at line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

The object of my invention is to simplify the construction and manipulation and to increase the speed of lasting-machines.

My invention, although shown embodied in a Chase lasting-machine, is applicable in other makes of lasting-machines.

The feature of my invention is specified below.

In the drawings, 1 is a heel-pin which is longitudinally movable and also movable in the direction of the length of the last, that is, with reference to the toe-lasting mechanism, as will be readily understood by all skilled in the art. In this particular construction the heel-pin 1 is carried by a swinging post 2, which is pivoted at 3 to the tilting support 4. To quickly and easily adjust the heel-post and to simplify the construction of the machine, I adjust the heel-pin by means of a screw 5, which is operatively connected with the movable heel-pin in any suitable manner, preferably through the medium of post 2, with which the inner end of screw 5 engages, screw 5 being provided with shoulders 6 and 7, between which the post 2 moves freely to permit its rising and falling movements. Screw 5 is mounted in a suitable support, in this case in the bracket 8, attached to the main frame, and is provided with a hand-wheel or the like 9, whereby the screw is readily turned in its bearing to adjust the heel-pin in relation to the toe-support 9*. When the heel-pin is brought into the desired position for jacking the shoe, it is held stationary in that position until the screw is again turned. While the heel-post, which in this construction and almost always in practice carries, as a component part, a heel-pin, is thus held stationary, the preferably compressive heel-clamp 10 is actuated to grip the heel of the jacked shoe. I do not herein claim the combination of a longitudinally-ad-

justable heel-post with locking instrumentalities which hold the post stationary after it is adjusted, because that combination is claimed in Frank Chase's application, Serial No. 565,913, filed October 16, 1895.

Heretofore the end carriages 11 and 12 have been moved from and toward each other by screws, one screw for each carriage, as is well known to all skilled in the art; but when the carriages have been moved from or toward each other one adjusting-screw has been turned in one direction and the other adjusting-screw has been turned in the opposite direction—that is, the operator has been compelled to push with one hand at one end of the machine and to pull, frequently simultaneously, with the other hand at the other end of the machine. To overcome this difficulty, I now drive the carriages toward each other by screws which turn in one and the same direction to drive the carriages toward each other and turn in the same but reverse direction to move the carriages apart. This simple contrivance of the adjusting-screws 13 and 14 greatly facilitates the work of the operator.

In Fig. 1 it will be seen that the pitch of threads 16 of screw 14 are respectively left and right, so that by turning the hand-wheels 17 and 18 in the same direction the carriages are moved from or toward each other, according to the direction in which the screws 13 and 14 are turned.

There are several features of invention shown in the drawings but not claimed herein because claimed in one or the other of Frank Chase's applications, Serial No. 563,454, filed September 23, 1895, and Serial No. 565,913, aforesaid.

What I claim is—

In a lasting-machine, the combination of a swinging heel-pin post provided with a heel-pin; means for raising and lowering the heel-pin post; a screw engaging the heel-pin post, and mounted in a stationary bearing, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 4th day of December, A. D. 1895.

WALTER SHAW.

Witnesses:

L. W. HASKELL,
H. W. DAMON.