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W. A. KRENTLER.

LAST.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1904.

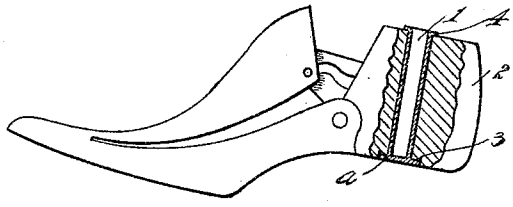


Fig 1.

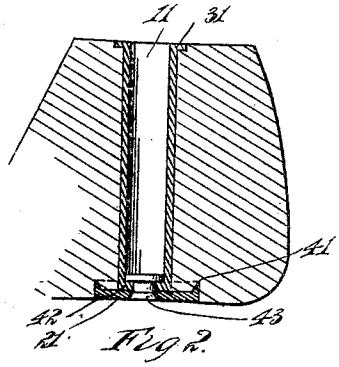


Fig 2.

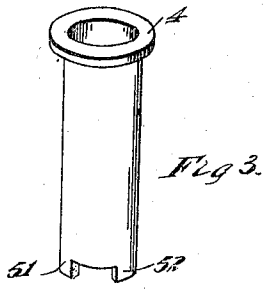


Fig 3.

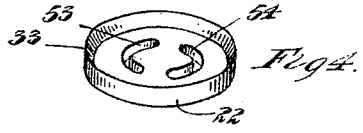


Fig 4.

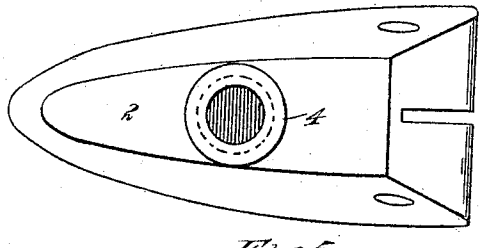


Fig 5.

WITNESSES

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LAST.

No. 798,423. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 29, 1905.

Application filed March 25, 1904. Serial No. 199,936.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER A. KRENTLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Lasts; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to lasts, and has for its object an improvement in the thimble or lining of the jack-pin hole. The jack-pin hole of the last is placed quite near the back of the last and is of a size so large that it very materially weakens the last at this point and causes a large percentage of breakages.

As lasts are usually constructed a plain tube is inserted partially through the last to protect the wood from wearing by constant use on the jack-pin; but such thimble does not add strength to the last and often drops out of the last and causes trouble and annoyance. In order to add strength to the last, two rivets are sometimes inserted, one vertical, extending down through the last from top to bottom, and the other horizontal, back of the thimble.

One purpose of my invention is to make a thimble that will also be in part a rivet to compress the wood at the heel part of the last, thereby doing away with the two rivets above referred to, and also one that cannot drop out, and thereby become detached from the last. A thimble thus constructed makes the last stronger than with the old tube and extra rivets. The object of the knife-edge or concave washer is to hold the wood close to the thimble when the washer is being riveted, thereby aiding to prevent the last from splitting apart.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, of a last provided with the improved thimble. Fig. 2 is an enlarged view showing the heel of a last with the improved thimble. Fig. 3 shows the body part of the thimble. Fig. 4 shows the head part of the thimble. Fig. 5 is a plan of the heel part of the last. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are intended to illustrate structural variations of the thimble shown in Fig. 1.

The jack-pin hole of the last is placed quite near the rear end of the last and is necessarily so large that it removes a large portion of the wood from the last, and as a very common result it happens that in use the last splits or the back part 2 breaks away or partly breaks away, and to overcome these objectionable features I bore the pin-hole entirely through the last from top to bottom and insert therein a thimble 1, which is provided on the bottom end, or that end which is at the bottom of the heel, with a flange *a*, which is preferably provided around its rim with a second or encircling flange 3, knife-edged or concaved. At the top end the thimble is turned over and provided with a flange 4, that bears against the top surface of the last. The thimble extends entirely from top to bottom of the last, and the bottom end is preferably closed, the closure and the flange forming a cap at this end, which in the finished last is flush or practically flush with the bottom of the last.

Figs. 2 and 3 show structural variations embodying the same idea and only employed because of the ease with which they may be constructed as compared with the thimble shown in Fig. 1, which is made from a single piece of metal turned and bored. In Fig. 2 the body part of the thimble 11 is made from a tube with the upper end turned outward to form a flange 31, the lower end turned inward to form an inturned flange 42. The cap 21 is a circular piece of metal having a central opening and provided with the knife-edged flange or lip 41, and the body part 11 and cap 21 are secured together by a rivet 43, headed on the inside of the thimble and on the outside of the head. In the form shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the flange 4 is turned on the end of a tube, and the opposite end is cut, with riveting projections 51 and 52, which engage through curved slots 53 and 54 in the cap 22, being afterward headed down by hammering. The cap 22 is provided with a knife-edged flange 33, similar to the knife-edged flange 41 or 3. I do not deem this knife-edged flange an essential feature in all cases, but do deem it a desirable feature.

What I claim is—

1. In combination with a last, a thimble for a jack-pin hole, having a flange at the upper end and a flange at the lower end provided with a second knife-edge flange extending therefrom and adapted to sink into that portion of the last immediately surrounding said

jack-pin hole and to hold parts of said last partially separated thereby, substantially as described.

2. In combination with a last, a thimble for the jack-pin hole extending entirely therethrough, said thimble having at one end a circumferential flange engaging the surrounding wood, a head riveted to the opposite end of said thimble, said head having an inwardly-extending sharpened flange sinking into and engaging that portion of the wood of the last immediately surrounding the jack-pin hole, substantially as described.

3. In combination with a last, a thimble extending therethrough, said thimble having at one end a flange integral with the body portion thereof, and a flanged member secured to the other end of said thimble, said member having a sharp inturned edge sinking into and engaging the wood of the under part of the last immediately adjacent to said jack-pin hole, substantially as described.

4. In combination with a last, a jack-pin-hole thimble having at one end a bearing-flange, a head secured to the other end of said thimble, having an inwardly-extending sharpened edge sinking into and engaging the immediately-adjacent portions of the wood, both the flange and the head terminating within the periphery of that surface of the last which it engages, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

WALTER A. KRENTLER.

Witnesses:

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