

W. W. KIMBLE.
SHOE BLOCK.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1909.

943,975.

Patented Dec. 21, 1909.

Fig. 1.

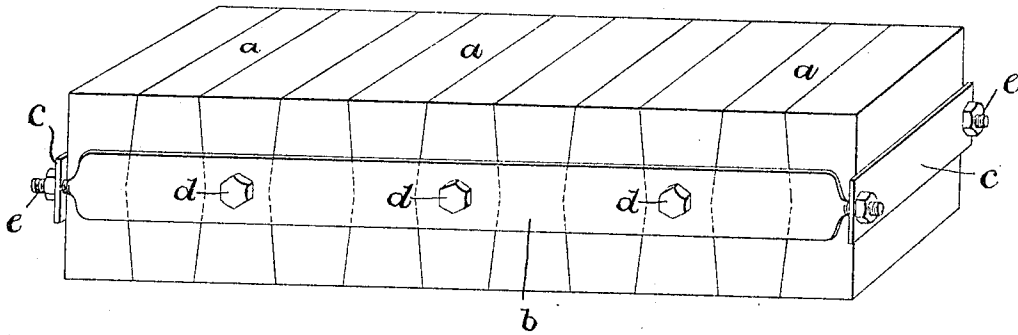


Fig. 2.

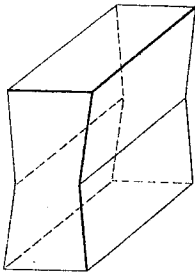


Fig. 3.

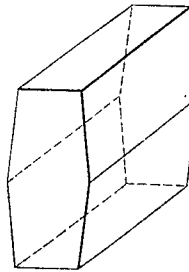


Fig. 4.

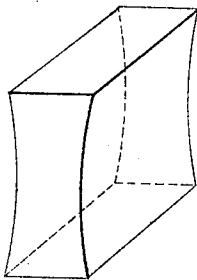
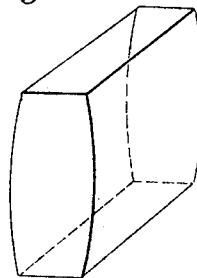


Fig. 5.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WYMAN W. KIMBLE, OF HONESDALE, PENNSYLVANIA.

SHOE-BLOCK.

943,975.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WYMAN W. KIMBLE, citizen of the United States, residing at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoe-Blocks, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is designed to provide a support for use in cutting leather, known as shoe blocks, though capable of use in other situations. The particular use to which this invention is adapted is to support leather while it is being cut, by the use of dies. Prior to my invention such a support has been proposed, made up of a series of blocks held together, but the force of the die is such that it not only cuts through the leather but enters the wood to a considerable distance and frequently displaces the blocks, thus making a depression in the surface of the support.

It is the object of my invention to avoid this difficulty and render it impossible, and this I accomplish by making the blocks of such a shape as to provide projections or recesses where they come together, so as to prevent blocks of such shape as to prevent displacement. That is, the faces of the blocks in contact being so shaped as to present a variation in width between the upper and lower surface so that each block is bound tightly by its adjacent blocks, or the blocks between which it is located and its displacement absolutely prevented.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention, while Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 show forms of the blocks which I may use.

In the figures it will be observed that the blocks are made up by securing together a series, as at *a*, clamped together by a frame composed of side plates *b* and end plates *c*, the side plates being secured at intervals as at *d* to certain of the blocks so as to prevent

displacement of the side plates. The blocks are easily replaced when the surface is worn by loosening the bolts *e*, and substituting fresh blocks for the worn ones.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3, I arrange the blocks with their adjacent surfaces reversely arranged as to inclination, Fig. 2 showing a block having its side walls tapering inwardly to the center while Fig. 3 shows the walls outwardly inclined but corresponding to the taper of the block in Fig. 2. When arranged together it will be seen that each block is held between its two adjacent blocks and displacement prevented.

I do not limit myself to the form of block shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 but may curve the side walls, having one block provided with concave walls and the other with convex walls as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and indeed the walls may be given any other shape which will tend to lock one block between its adjacent blocks and prevent any one block being forced out from between the adjacent blocks.

What I claim is:

1. A supporting structure comprising a series of blocks one set having enlarged centers and reduced ends and the other set reduced centers and enlarged ends whereby displacement of one block in relation to the other is prevented, substantially as described.

2. A supporting structure comprising a series of blocks one set having reduced centers and the other set correspondingly enlarged centers whereby locking engagement is effected between adjacent blocks and means for holding series of blocks together, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WYMAN W. KIMBLE.

Witnesses.

FRED SAUNDERS,
JOHN N. SHARPSTEEN.