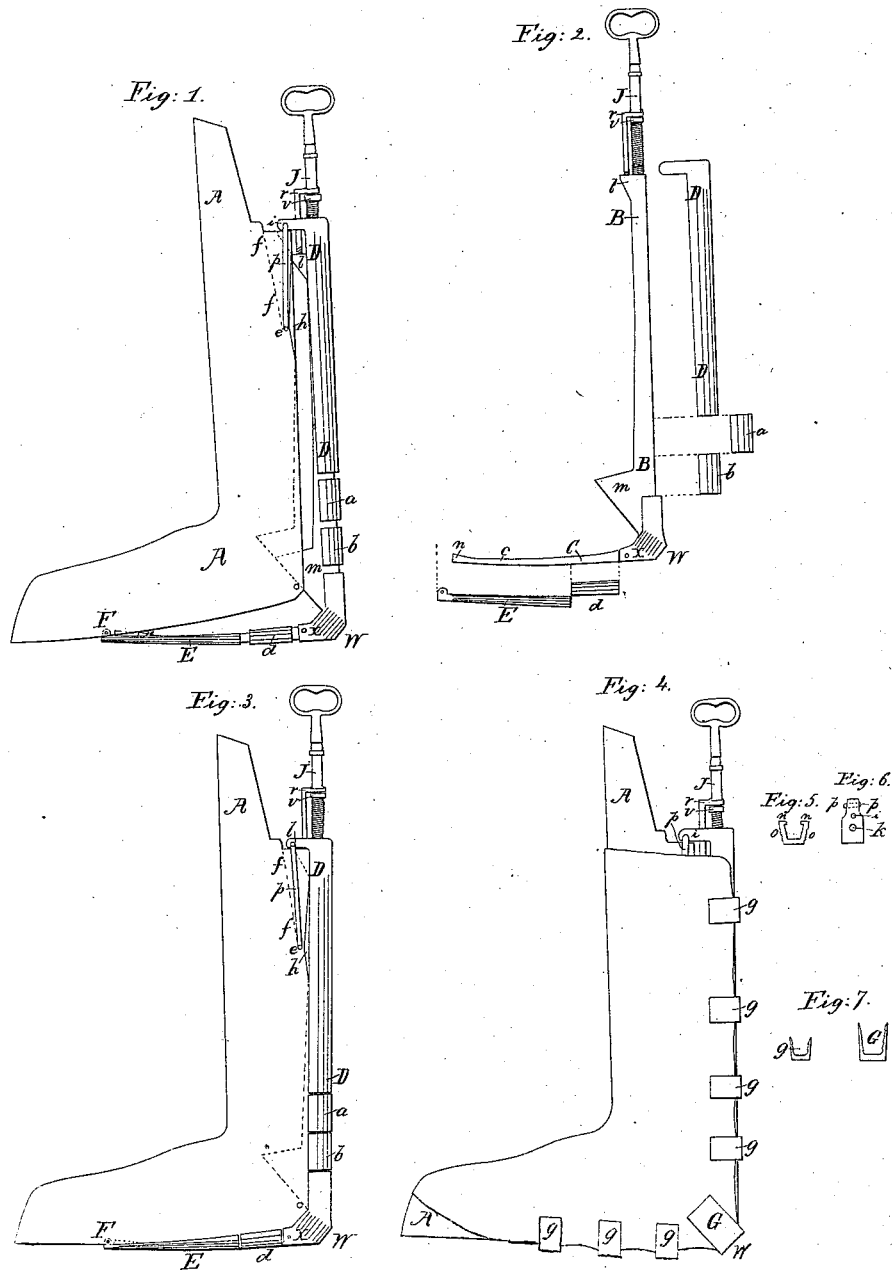


*H. Wright,  
Boot Crimp.*

*No 6,031,*

*Patented Jan. 16, 1849.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY WRIGHT, OF NEW CASTLE, MAINE.

## BOOT-TREE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 6,031, dated January 16, 1849.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY WRIGHT, of New Castle, in the county of Lincoln and State of Maine, have invented a new and Improved Boot-Crimp; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the plans and drawings annexed hereto, which make part of this specification.

The nature of my invention and improvement consists in providing the back of a boot form with a sliding lever which extends from the top, or upper part, of the form downward to the heel of the same, and thence under the foot of said form to a point at or near the toe thereof; which sliding lever is so constructed, that by turning a thumb screw at the top of the leg of the form, and on the back thereof, this sliding lever leaves the back of the form, opening therefrom backward and downward with great mechanical force and tension.

To enable others to make and use my boot crimp, I will describe its construction and operation, reference being had to the plans and drawings annexed hereto.

Figure 1, A, A, is the form such as is used by all boot makers, one inch or one and one quarter inches thick on the back, and made of wood. Fig. 2, B B is the sliding lever, made of cast iron or other suitable metal, with the inclined planes *l, m*, attached thereto, solid, and cast with said lever. This lever is in two parts only; being provided with a plain joint near the heel, at X so as to admit of a slight hinge like motion, when the crimp is in use.

Fig. 2, D D represents a hollow slide, designed to fit closely to the lever on the three sides and top, not lying adjacent to the back of the form. The screw J and stop *r* passes through the top of this slide to meet the lever B as shown more plainly in Fig. 1. This slide is retained on the lever B B by small projecting ears, which move up or down on the front side of said lever when in use.

C C, Fig. 2 is a continuation of the sliding lever under the form, from the hinge X toward the toe of said form, ending with the inclined plane *n*.

E is a hollow slide similar to D D which fits on to this toe lever, projecting a little beyond the same and is secured by a pin through a lip let in to the foot of the form

as at F Figs. 1 and 3. This slide is also provided with ears at its heel end so as to be always retained in its place.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 *a, b, d* are also three hollow slides, which fit on to the sliding lever as shown in Fig. 3, and are retained in their places by projecting ears, as the others, but slide freely on the lever up or down, when the instrument is open as shown at Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 shows a transverse section of these slides, and the ears *n, n*, and serratures *o, o*; all the slides D D, E, *a, b, d* Figs. 1, 2 and 3, being serrated or grooved on their sides so that the clasps G, *g*, Fig. 7 shall fit to them, thus holding or pinching the leather strongly between them when the machine is in use; said clasps loosely fitting said slides and being fitted with inverted grooves or serratures on the inside thereof as shown at *i, i*, Fig. 7.

The heel clasp G at Fig. 7 is larger and stronger than the remaining seven, and belongs on the heel of the sliding lever as at W, Fig. 4.

The remaining clasps can be applied as needed to the back of the form or under the foot of the same, care being taken to apply one clasp to each small slide *a, b, d*, Fig. 3. That portion of the sliding lever between the two slides *b* and *d* Fig. 3, is cast thicker than the remainder of said lever, serrated at the heel to receive the heel clasps G and is finished so as to be the same thickness as the wood of the form, and the slides, *b, d* and even or flush with the same. The dotted lines on Figs. 1 and 3 show how the form is mortised to receive the inclined planes and sliding lever, when closed up ready for use; said mortises being about one fourth of an inch in thickness. The dotted line *f f* denotes the extent to which the form is rabbeted or scored to allow the metal tie *p*, to play in or out as the screw J is turned, said score being one fifth of an inch deep on each side of the form. This tie *p* is strongly secured to the form at *e*, and to the slide D, D, at *i* so as to prevent all motion, when in operation, except backward as operated upon by inclined plane *l*.

Figs. 1 and 3—*h* represents the edge of an iron plate, which is as wide as the form is thick and secured to the form by two strong screws, one each side of letter *h*; the inclined plane *l*, passes out over the top of this plate and down the back of the same when the screw J is turned. This screw J

passes through a thread cut in the top of slide D, D and operates on the top of the sliding lever B B forcing it downward. The stop *r* passes loosely through the slide D D and is screwed firmly into the top of the sliding lever at *l*. This stop, by means of a collar at *v* against which it operates, will draw back the sliding lever B, B when the screw is turned back and thus closes the machine as represented at Fig. 3 ready for use.

To use this machine, I close up the sliding lever and slides, to the back of the form as seen at Fig. 3. I then apply the leather or boot front, moistened, to the form in the usual manner, securing it to the heel of the instrument W by the heel clasp G which will hold or jam the leather firmly in its place, by means of its grooves or serratures. I then apply one clasp each to the slides *a, b, d*, smoothing out the leather by hand as is usual. The remaining clasps are applied wherever necessary either to the leg or foot of the instrument and they will adhere by slight hand pressure. I then turn the screw J at the top of the instrument. The sliding lever immediately moves downward under the screw, and is forced backward by the inclined planes *l, m*: This motion of the lever backward causes lever C also to leave the form, pressing downward and backward toward the heel of the instrument with great power; the inclined plane *n*, also leaving its mortise in the form, and moving backward through the slide E; the point of the plane *n* bearing on the under side of the form. The more power applied to the screw J, the more firmly will the leather be held, and being stretched in five different directions by the single application of power to screw J it

follows that the boot front or leather will be smoothly and quickly crimped, as shown at Fig. 4, by simply working the leather, as usual, and turning the screw. When the leather is sufficiently dry, turn back the screw, the clasps loosen and the leather or boot front will easily drop off smoothly and permanently crimped.

Fig. 4 represents the instrument in operation with the leather or boot front secured by the clasps *g, g, g, G, g, g, g, g*, and opened to about one half its extent of power.

Fig. 6, represents the top of slide D D: the screw J passes through the top of this slide at the point *k*; the stop *r* passes through also at *i*; the tie also is shown at *p, p*.

What I claim as my invention and improvement, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The method of crimping boot fronts by means of a sliding lever, affixed to an ordinary boot form on the back and bottom thereof, extending from the top of the form around the heel, with a joint, and thence under the foot of the form toward the toe thereof.

2. I claim the combination of the jointed sliding lever B B, *c c*; inclined planes *l, m, n*, slides, D D, *a, b, d*, and E; hinge X, tie *p*, stop *r*, and the screw *r*, and the screw as applied thereto, for the purposes set forth, constructed and operated in the manner and form above represented and described.

HENRY WRIGHT.

In presence of—

WM. BEALS,  
SULLIVAN WRIGHT,  
WALES HUBBARD.