

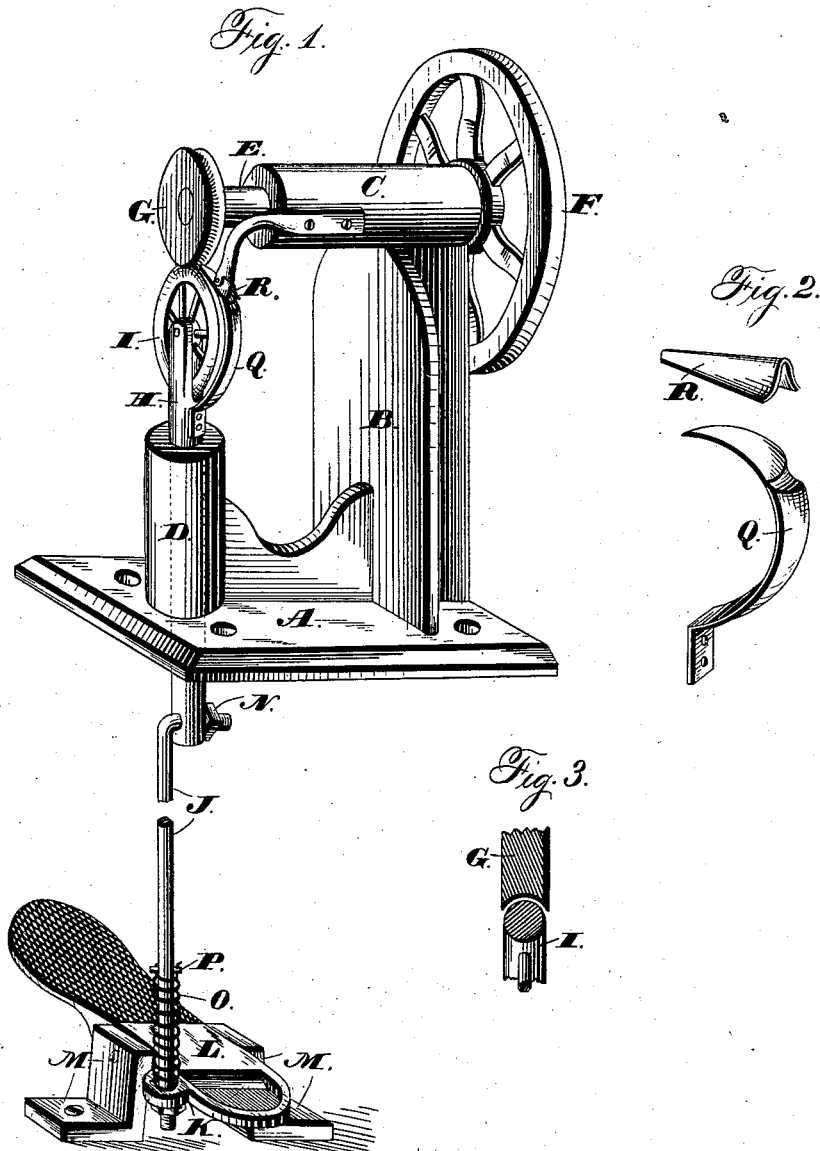
(No Model.)

J. C. JELLISON & W. SMITH.

SEAM PRESSER.

No. 261,459.

Patented July 18, 1882.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSHUA C. JELMISON AND WINFIELD SMITH, OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

SEAM-PRESSER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,459, dated July 18, 1882,

Application filed April 8, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOSHUA CHASE JELMISON and WINFIELD SMITH, both of Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seam-Pressers; and we do hereby 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.

Our invention relates to an improvement in machines for the manufacture of shoes, and more particularly to that class thereof designed for pressing seams, the object being to provide a machine of this character which shall combine simplicity of construction and ease of operation with durability and efficiency in use.

With this end in view our invention relates to certain details of construction and combinations of parts, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a seam-pressing machine constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is a detail view, in perspective, of the guiding devices; and Fig. 3 is a view in vertical section through the peripheries of the pressing wheel and disk.

The bed-plate A is designed and adapted to be secured to a bench or any other suitable support. It is provided with a vertical standard, B, which supports the journal-bearing C, and with a sleeve, D. One end of the shaft E, which is journaled in the bearing C, is provided with a drive-wheel, F, the other end of the shaft having a disk, G, attached to it. The said disk G is formed with a concaved periphery, the deepest portion of the concavity being milled. A reciprocating spindle, H, is mounted in the sleeve D. A wheel, I, having a convex periphery adapted to be received within the periphery of the disk G, is mounted in the upper end of the said spindle H, the lower end of the same being attached to a rod, J, which is also connected with a perforated lug, K, formed on one side of the treadle L, pivotally supported between two suitable standards, M, located below the bench to which the bed-plate A is secured. A nut, N, prevents the rod J from being withdrawn from the lug K when the heel of the treadle is depressed, while a spiral spring,

O, encircling the rod and interposed between the upper face of the said lug and a pin, P, secured to the said rod, sustains the lug and nut aforesaid in a state of normal engagement.

In connection with the disk and wheel above described we employ devices for guiding the work, and they consist of the guiding-finger Q and the plate R, the contour of the inner face of which conforms with the shape of the end of the guiding-finger. The said guiding-finger is rigidly secured to the reciprocating spindle H, while the plate R is secured to an arm which is secured to the bearing B.

Having described the construction of our device, we will now set forth its method of operation.

The disk G is rotated by power imparted to the driver-wheel F. If now the toe of the treadle is depressed, the rod J and spindle H will be elevated through the mediumship of the spring O. As the wheel approaches the disk the article the seams of which it is desired to press is interposed between them in such manner that its seamed portion will be included between the disk and wheel and the finger and plate of the guiding devices; and inasmuch as the article is forced into an intimate relation with the milled surface of the disk which revolves, it is fed by the same through the machine, being guided and creased by the finger Q and the plate R.

It will be observed that the wheel I is held in place by the spring, and therefore if any double seams or any unusual thicknesses of leather are brought between the disk and wheel the latter will be depressed sufficiently to permit such double seam or thickness to pass without interfering with the action of the machine. The extent or degree of the compression of the seams will depend upon the force with which the wheel I is sustained in its elevated position, and as this depends entirely upon the will of the operator of the machine, he is enabled, by varying the pressure upon the treadle, to regulate the compression of the seams and produce any and all effects within the scope of the machine.

It is apparent that in meeting the requirements of the ordinary practical conditions it may be necessary to make some changes in the construction of our machine. We would there-

fore have it understood that we do not limit ourselves to the exact construction shown and described, but that we hold ourselves at liberty to make such alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of our invention.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a seam-presser, the combination, with a disk having a concaved periphery constructed with its deepest portion milled and with smooth sides, of an adjustable wheel having a convexed periphery, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a seam-presser, the combination, with a disk having a concaved periphery, of a wheel having a convexed periphery, a spindle in the upper end of which said wheel is mounted, and

devices to elevate the spindle and bear the periphery of the wheel against that of the disk.

3. In a seam-presser, the combination, with a disk having a concaved periphery, of a wheel having a convexed periphery, a spindle in the upper end of which the wheel is mounted, and devices to apply foot-power to the spindle to elevate it and bear the periphery of the wheel against that of the disk.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSHUA CHASE JELLISON.
WINFIELD SMITH.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. HACKETT,
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