

Q. W. BOOTH.

MACHINE FOR BEADING SHOE UPPERS.

No. 344,435.

Patented June 29, 1886.

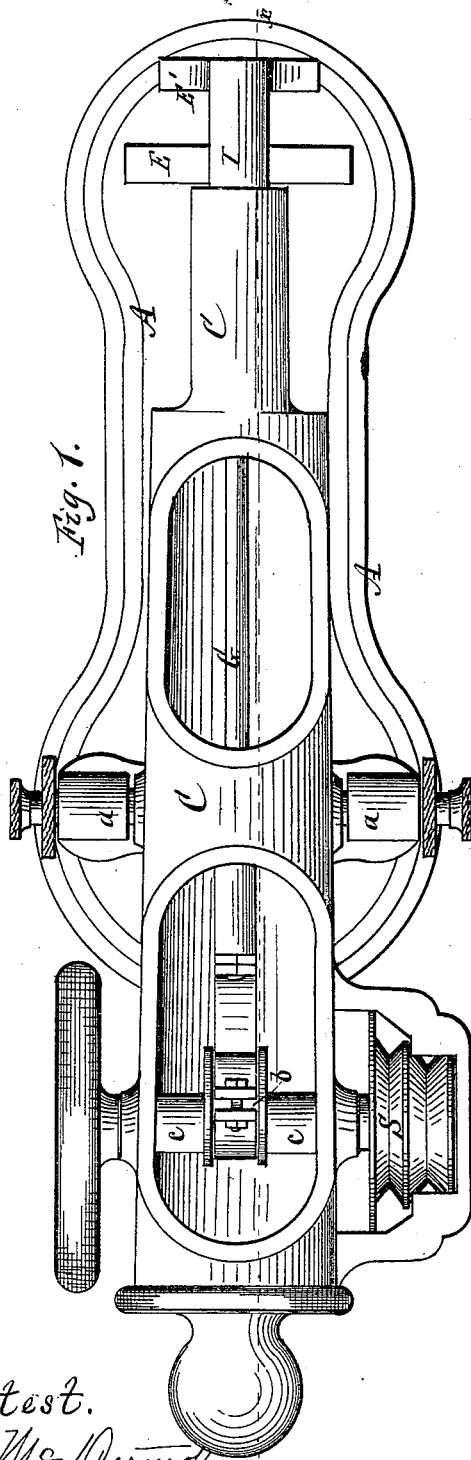
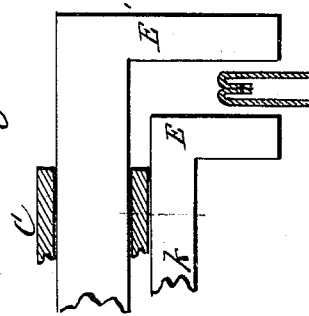


Fig. 3.



Attest.
W. M. D. D. D.
J. N. Adams

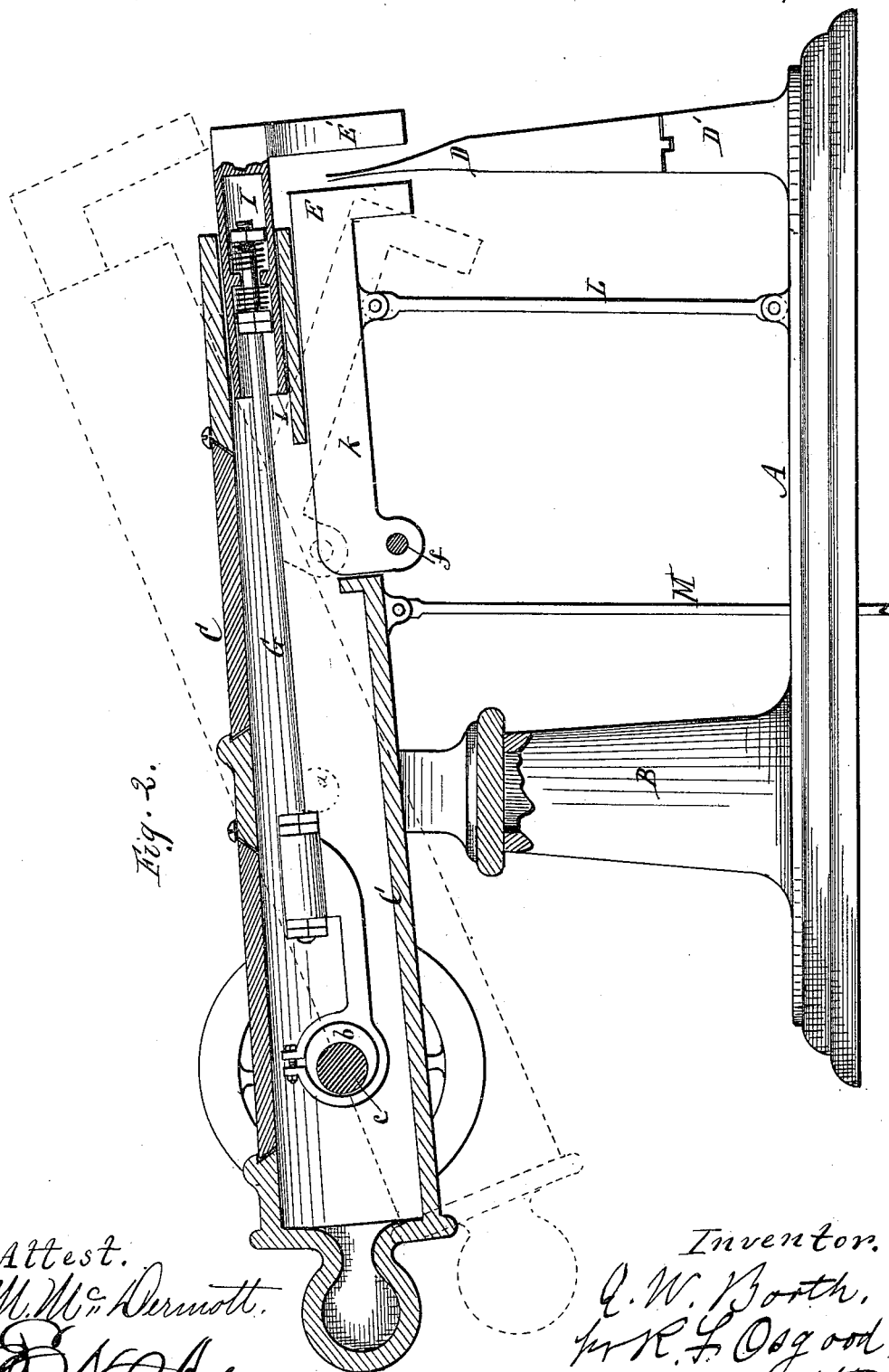
Inventor.
Q. W. Booth,
per R. F. Osgood,
Atty.

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Success:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

QUENTIN W. BOOTH, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

MACHINE FOR BEADING SHOE-UPPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 344,435, dated June 29, 1886.

Application filed April 12, 1886. Serial No. 198,616. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, QUENTIN W. BOOTH, of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, assignor to THE AUTOMATIC SHOE-BEADER COMPANY, of same place, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Machines for Beading Shoe-Uppers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the drawings accompanying this application.

My improvement relates to machines for beading shoe-uppers, and is of the same general character as that patented by Charles B. Hatfield, May 26, 1885, No. 318,731, now owned by said Automatic Shoe Beader Company. In that machine the work is fed over a turning-iron, and jaws having equal reciprocating movement on opposite sides are used to compress the seam while it is on the turning-iron. It has been found practical, and in some cases advantageous, to make one jaw stationary relatively to the other and use it as a guide against which to feed the work along by hand without having a turning-iron on the machine, the other jaw receiving reciprocating movement and serving to compress the seam against the stationary jaw. It has also been found advantageous, where a turning-iron is used on the machine, to attach the stationary jaw to the swinging arm of the machine in such a manner that when the arm is swung up away from the turning-iron the jaws will be separated to facilitate the insertion or removal of the work.

To this end my invention consists in the construction and arrangement hereinafter more fully described and definitely claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the machine with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of same in line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view showing a section of the end of the swinging arm and a side view of the jaws.

In the drawings, A indicates the base. B is a vertical standard rising therefrom, and C is the swinging arm, pivoted at *a a* to forks at the top of the standard B. D is the beading-iron, fitted loosely in the socket D', so that it can be removed when not in use.

E is the stationary jaw, attached in a suitable manner at the end of the swinging arm C, the same forming a fixed guide, against which the shoe-upper can be placed and moved forward by hand when it is desired not to use the turning-iron. E' is the reciprocating jaw, which has a shank that rests in the end of swinging arm C, and moves alternately forward and back to compress the seam against the stationary jaw E. By the use of these two jaws, one fixed and the other movable, the work can be inserted and guided by hand, which is desirable in some kinds of work where the turning-iron can be dispensed with on the machine. The movable jaw E' is connected by a rod, G, with an eccentric, *b*, on a cross-shaft, *c*, which, as it revolves, gives reciprocating motion to the rod, and consequently to the jaw. A spring or springs are interposed in the socket I, to which the rod is attached, by which means a degree of elasticity is allowed in the movable jaw to adapt itself to the work. The stationary jaw E has a shank, *k*, pivoted at its rear end to the under side of the swinging arm C, as shown at *f*. L is a connecting-rod, pivoted at the upper end to the shank *k* and at its lower end to the base A. When the swinging arm C is lowered in position for work, the jaw E lies in line with the movable jaw, as indicated by full lines, Fig. 2; but when the swinging arm is raised the stationary jaw will be thrown down away from the movable jaw, as indicated by dotted lines. By this means the jaws are separated, so that the work can be inserted or removed without difficulty. The swinging arm C is drawn down by a treadle-rod, M, and rises automatically by the overbalance of weight in rear of the pivot when the treadle is released.

The machine above described is adapted for use with or without the turning-iron, and is thus adapted to a great variety of work. In feeding by hand, without the turning-iron, it is essential that one jaw should be fixed in order to furnish a straight guide, as the work could not be guided by hand alone between the reciprocating jaws. This work of feeding by hand could be done by making the stationary jaw a solid part of the end of the swinging arm, and the turning of the arm on its pivot

serve to tighten and loosen the band on the pulley S as it is thrown up and down, as in the patent of Hatfield before referred to.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a machine for beading shoe-uppers, the combination of the arm, the stationary jaw secured to the end of the arm, the movable jaw, the rod connected with the movable jaw, and the eccentric for giving motion to the rod, as set forth.
2. In a machine for beading shoe-uppers,

the combination of the arm, the stationary jaw provided with a shank pivoted to the arm, the connecting-rod pivoted at one end to the shank and at the other to the base, and the movable jaw operated by mechanism attached to the arm, as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

QUENTIN W. BOOTH.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD,
Z. L. DAVIS.