(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. B. McCOY.

BUTTON MARKER FOR SHOE UPPERS.

No. 455,759. Patented July 14, 1891.

FIG 1

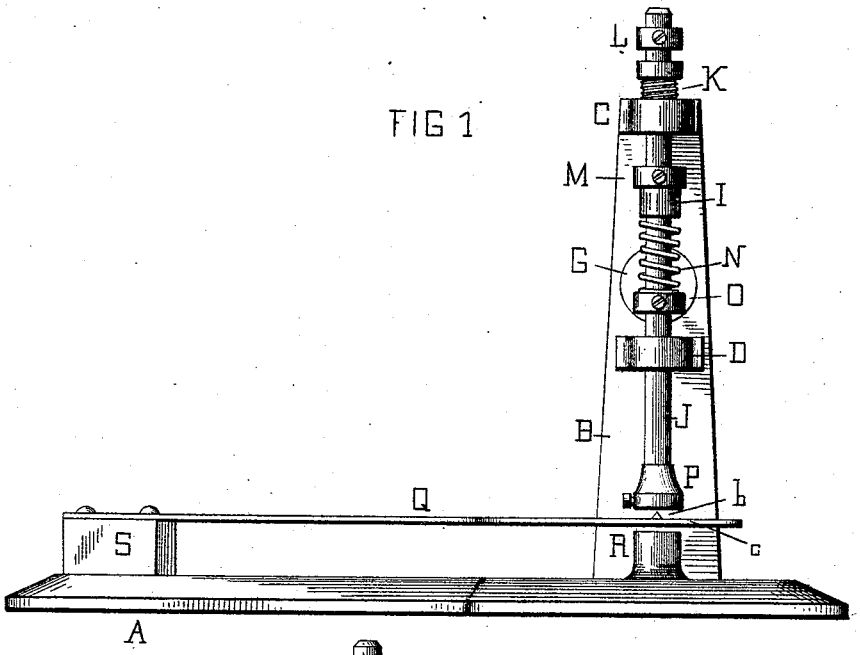
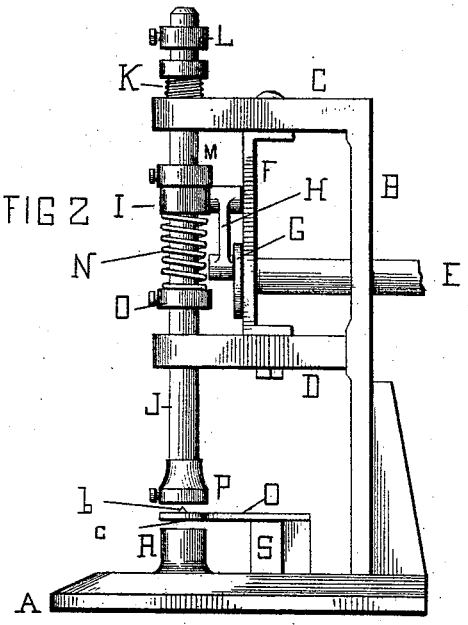


FIG 2



WITNESSES
S. Martin
B. D. Archer

INVENTOR
Alonzo B. McCoy
by Francis D. Pastorius
Solicitor.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

A. B. McCOY.

BUTTON MARKER FOR SHOE UPPERS.

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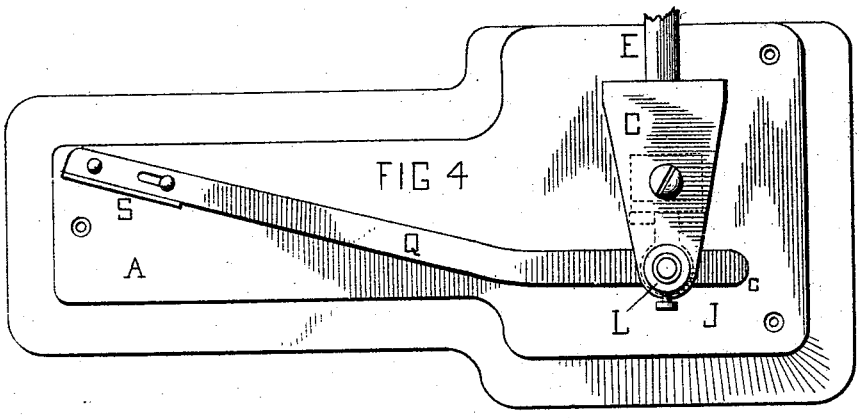

FIG 4

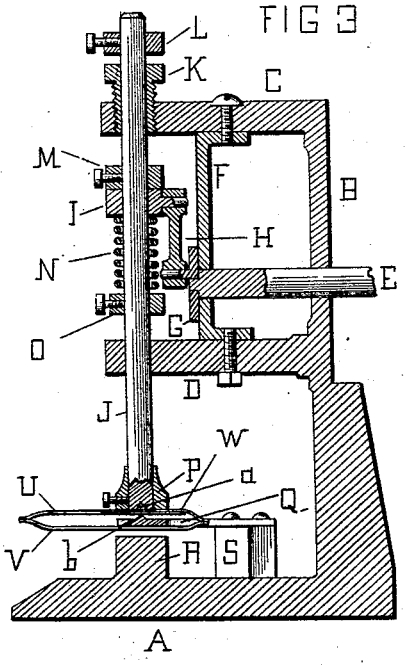

FIG 3

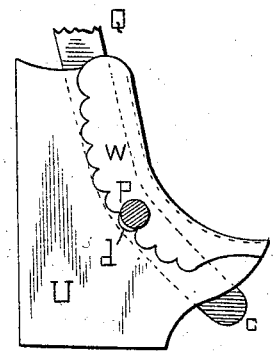

FIG 5

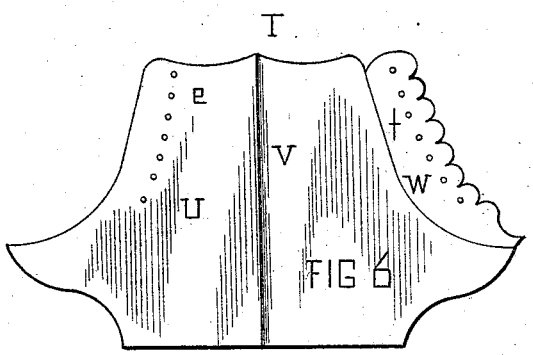

FIG 6

WITNESSES

S. Martin

B. D. Archer

INVENTOR

Alonzo B. McCoy

by Francis D. Pastorius

Solicitor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALONZO B. McCOY, OF BURLINGTON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HENRY B. ANTHONY, OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

BUTTON-MARKER FOR SHOE-UPPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 455,759, dated July 14, 1891.

Application filed December 13, 1890. Serial No. 374,635. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALONZO B. McCOY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlington, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Button and Button-Hole Marker for Shoe-Uppers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a machine for simultaneously and correctly marking on a shoe-upper the places for the buttons and button-holes.

On reference to the accompanying sheets of drawings, making part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is a vertical and transverse section with a shoe-upper on the dividing-bar. Fig. 4 is a top or plan view. Fig. 5 is a plan view of a shoe-upper having its button and button-hole flaps folded on the narrow quarter, the dividing-bar being between the narrow quarter on the bottom side and the button and button-hole flaps on the top ready for marking. Fig. 6 is a spread-out view of an upper after marking.

Similar letters refer to similar parts in the several views.

A is the base of the machine employed for marking; B, its upright, and C D brackets extending from it.

E is a driving-shaft in bearings of the uprights B F, which is actuated by a pulley, clutch, or other suitable device. To the front end of the shaft E is fixed a crank or crank-wheel G, whose connecting-rod H is engaged with a loose collar I on a vertical presser-bar J, passing through and guided by the brackets C D. A hollow screw K may be used in connection with the upper bracket C.

L is an adjustable collar at the top of the presser-bar J for regulating its stroke by its distance from the top of the bracket C. When the hollow screw K is used for top-guiding the presser-bar, the length of its stroke will be the distance between the collar and it.

M is an adjustable collar on the presser-bar, which engages with the loose collar I of the connecting-rod H for imparting an upward motion to the said presser-bar.

N is a spiral spring on the presser-bar between the loose collar I and an adjustable collar O. It is the connection between the crank G or other actuating device and the presser-bar and the means of converting the circular motion of the crank into a downward and yielding motion of the presser-bar, the degree of elasticity depending on the adjustment of the collar O.

At the bottom of the presser-bar J is a removable presser-foot P, with its bottom indented at *a* to correspond with an upwardly-projecting marker *b* of a dividing-bar Q, having its loose end *c* and marker *b* between the presser-foot and an anvil R of the base A. Its other end is fixed to a block S.

The operation of my invention is as follows: On the application of power the rotary motion of the shaft E is imparted to the crank G, and through the intervention of the connecting-rod H, its collar I, and the fixed collar M an upward motion is given to the presser-bar J. For a downward stroke the motion of the crank G is imparted by the collar I, sliding on the presser-bar J, to the spring N, which converts the rotary motion of the actuating means into a down or reverse movement of the bar. The said spring N serves, as it were, for an elastic connection or transmitter, and its compression forces the bar on the upper with an elastic pressure, which prevents its end from injuring the leather.

The upper T, Figs. 5 and 6, is made ready for marking by turning the button-hole flap U back on the narrow quarter V, and the button-hole or scallop flap W on the button-hole flap. The upper is next passed over the dividing-bar Q, the narrow quarter V below, and the button and button-hole flaps above. It is guided by the operator to the proper position for the downstroke of the presser-bar by sliding it along the dividing-bar until the first scallop *d* to be marked is axially beneath the bar, or its foot P when one is used. The stroke of the bar forces the upper and the dividing-bar on the anvil R, by which the marker *b* is pressed against the button and button-hole flaps and simultaneously and correctly marks the places for the buttons and button-holes. The narrow quarter V, being beneath the dividing-bar, is not marked. The shape of the

presser-foot P should conform to that of the scallops, and, as it is removable, it may be taken off and dispensed with.

I claim—

In a marker for shoe-uppers, the combination of a reciprocating presser-bar, a collar for transmitting motion to the presser-bar through the medium of a spring of the same, a spring-adjusting collar, a dividing-bar, a marker, and actuating means for marking the places of the buttons and button-holes of a shoe-upper.

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

ALONZO B. McCOY.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

MARTIN V. BERGEN.