

The specification in this patent
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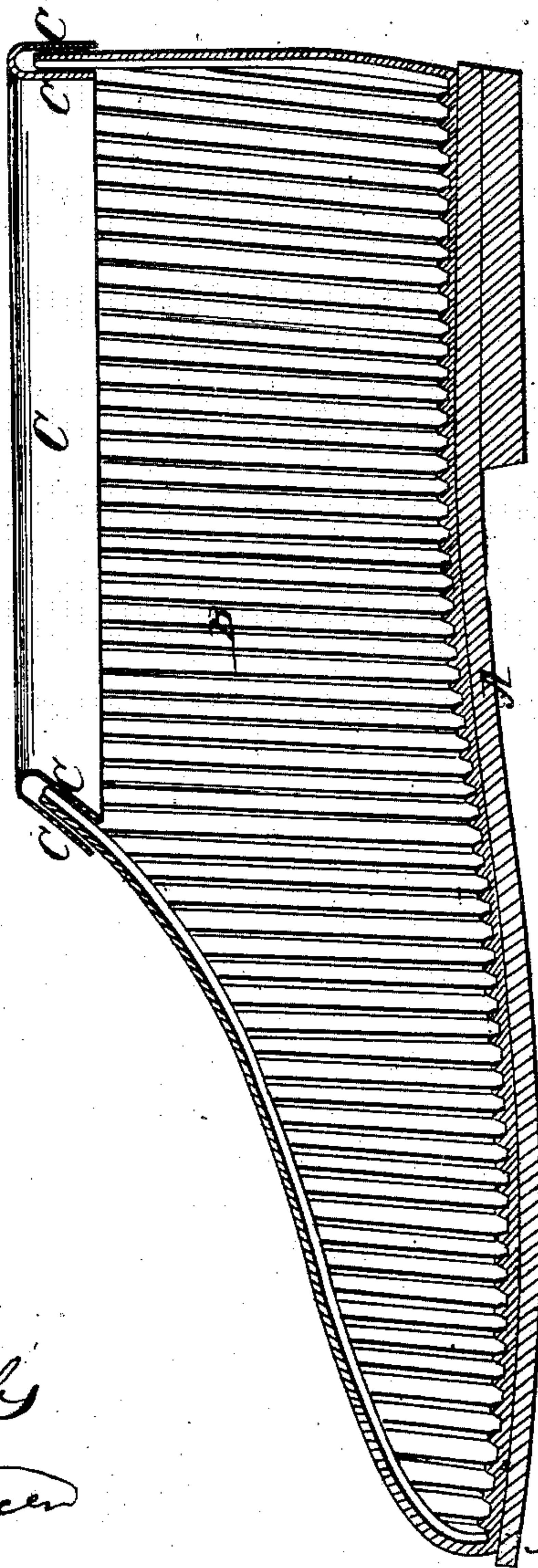
McEwen & Patterson,

Shoe Upper,

No 27,918,

Patented Apr. 17, 1860.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

W. S. McEWEN AND N. A. PATTERSON, OF KINGSTON, TENNESSEE.

OVERSHOE AND BOOT AND SHOE.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 27,918, dated April 17, 1860.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, W. S. McEWEN and N. A. PATTERSON, both of Kingston, in the county of Roane and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Overshoes and Boots and Shoes; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical longitudinal section taken through a shoe showing the corrugated surface on the inside of the shoe. This one figure will suffice to represent our invention clearly, as applied to the inside of boots or shoes.

The object of this invention is to promote a free circulation and ventilation of air on the inside of shoes or overshoes for keeping up a good circulation of the blood in the extremities, by carrying off perspiration from the feet, particularly from the feet of persons wearing close shoes or boots, such as overshoes; the feet will in this manner be kept warm and dry, and the person will be less liable to take cold in consequence of a change of shoes, or of neglect in wearing such close shoes as those made of india-rubber.

Our invention for effecting these objects consists in the employment or use of a suitable covering or shield for the edges of the mouth of the shoe for the purpose of preventing water, dust, etc. from falling or working down the grooves of the quarters and vamp from the mouth of the shoe, the same to be made out of any suitable material and connected, stitched or attached around the mouth of the shoe in any convenient manner as will be hereinafter described and represented.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand our invention we will proceed to describe its construction and use.

In the drawings, A represents the sole of the shoe and B, the upper of the same, the entire inside surface of which is grooved or corrugated, with the corrugations running lengthwise, crosswise, and diagonally forming a system of continuous channels which lead to the mouth of the shoe and allow the entrance and the escape of air from the inside of the shoe.

C represents a strip of suitable material covering the edges of the mouth of the shoe, which serves as a shield to prevent water, dust, etc. from entering the mouth of the same through the grooves on the inside of the same. This shield, C, being double, should have its inner edge confined to the inner side of the edge of the mouth of the shoe; and the outer edge should hang down a short distance over the outer edge of the mouth, so as to have the edge of the mouth of the shoe within the fold of the shield. The edge should not however entirely fill up the fold of the shield, but a space in the form of a tube or pipe should be left to receive and carry off the air forced out of the shoe. This tube or space formed with the fold of the shield should communicate with each furrow or groove in the vamp and quarters of the shoe, and have an opening at the heel or back part of the shoe, or at any other point or points about the mouth of the shoe. This tube may be formed either in the manner described as a separate attachment, or as a part of the shoe or in any other suitable manner.

The furrowed inside surface of the boot or shoe may be made of leather and covered with india-rubber or of any other suitably combined materials, or the entire body of the shoe may be made of one material corrugated or ribbed on its inside, and lined with any suitable porous cloth, or other material.

From this description it will be understood that the peculiar construction of the boot, shoe, or overshoe will constitute such a ventilation as to carry off all perspiration or moisture from the foot, that as the feet receive the weight of the body, the grooves in the bottom will be so compressed as to displace a considerable portion of air, which will be forced through the grooves of the vamp and quarter and out at the mouth, and that as the weight is taken from the foot, the grooves will regain their form and size and draw in a supply of fresh air, so that the shoe will, to some extent, inhale and exhale and by so doing will carry off or out all moisture.

This mode of constructing boots or shoes, besides possessing the advantages of ventilation will give greater elasticity, and the shoes will be more durable than the solid

shoe, especially if they are made of rubber, as they will yield more readily to gravel, etc., instead of being cut or worn.

Having thus described our invention what
5 we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

A tube C, formed around the edge of the mouth of a shoe having a corrugated inside

surface, the corrugations communicating with said tube, substantially as and for the 10 purposes herein set forth.

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