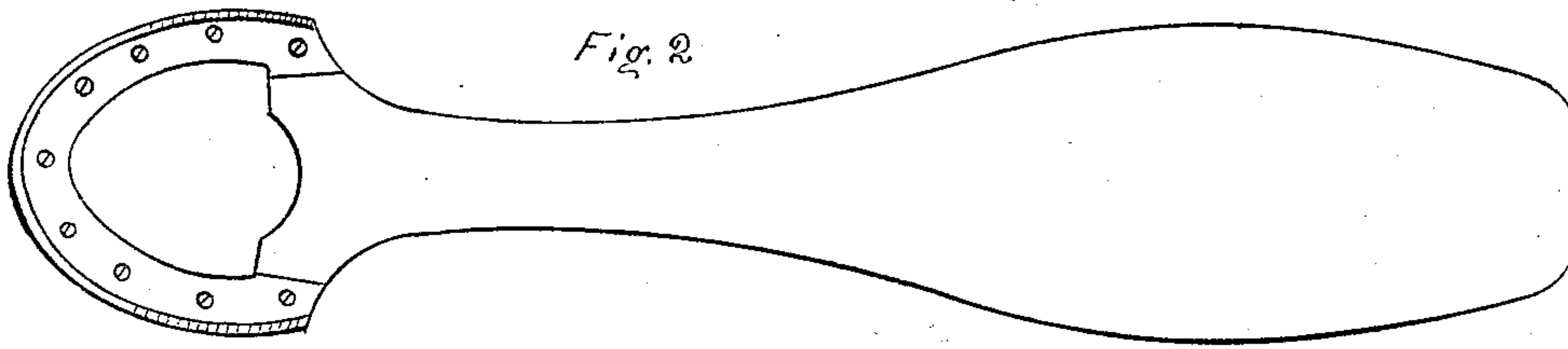
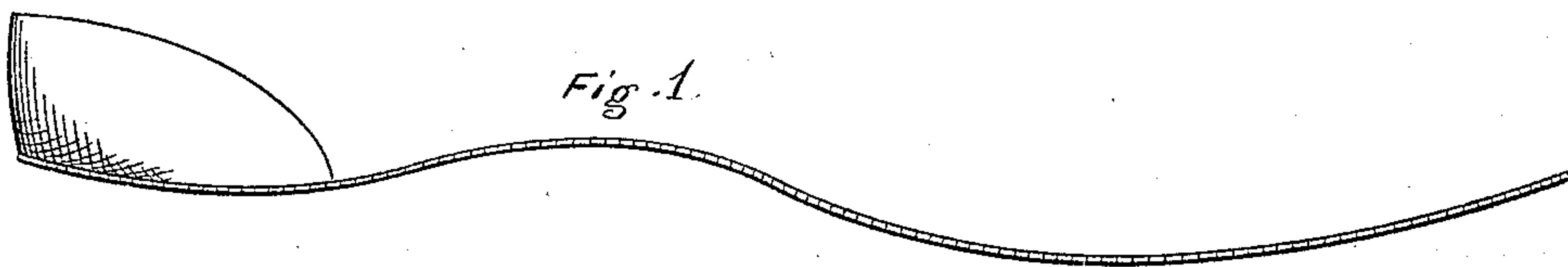


W. F. Ware,

Shoe Sole.

No. 43052.

Patented June 7. 1864.



Witnesses { A. Moore
Jas. O. Patten

W. Powell Ware
By Solon Pike City

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

W. POWELL WARE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOOT AND SHOE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 43,052, dated June 7, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. POWELL WARE, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new Improvement for Boots and Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention; Fig. 2, a plan view of the metallic plate used between the inner and outer soles with the metallic counter.

The improvements heretofore invented consisted simply in a steel plate or shank-piece extending from the center of the heel to the commencement of the tread of the foot, terminating there, whereby a great amount of friction was produced at that point, the result of which was the wearing of the steel plate through the outer sole at that point. They were intended for and called a "spring-shank," designed to prevent boots from breaking down in the hollow or shank of the foot, but it signally failed to accomplish that purpose, being too elastic. It has often been taken out of boots for the reasons above stated, is only used to a limited extent, and will probably in a short time cease to be used at all.

This invention consists in a plate, made of steel or other metallic substance, placed between the inner and outer soles, extending from the heel to the toe, being sufficiently rigid at the shank to prevent it from breaking down, and made sufficiently thin from the commencement of the tread to the toe as to allow it to spring with the motion of the foot, thereby giving elasticity and ease in walking, preventing water from penetrating through the sole, and throwing the friction under the ball of the foot instead of at the tread, at which point the friction is greatly diminished. The

metallic counter (or other rigid substance) may be placed on the outside, inside, or set in the leather stiffening, or otherwise, and secured to the metallic plate by means of screws, rivets, or otherwise, thereby preventing boots, shoes, &c., from running down on either side or breaking down behind. The whole combined retains the original shape of the boot or shoe, and causes it to wear perfectly true until worn out.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand my invention and construct the same, I will proceed to describe it.

The inner sole of the boot or shoe is first fitted to the last. The upper is then put on and the lining secured to the inner sole as far as the heel extends. The metallic counter is then inserted between the lining and the upper-leather, securing the upper over the metallic counter to the inner sole as far as the heel extends. The welt is then sewed on, after which the metallic plate is then laid on and secured to the metallic counter, as heretofore described. The outer sole is then put on and the boot or shoe finished in the ordinary way.

I do not confine my invention to boots and shoes only. It may be applied to children's shoes, ladies' and gents' slippers, gaiters, &c.

I do not claim the invention of a metallic counter, but

What I claim as my invention is—

A plate, made of steel or other metallic substance, placed between the inner and outer soles, extending from the heel to the toe, in combination with a metallic counter, the whole substantially as herein set forth.

W. POWELL WARE.

Witnesses:

ANDREW I. TODD,
JOHN J. LYON.