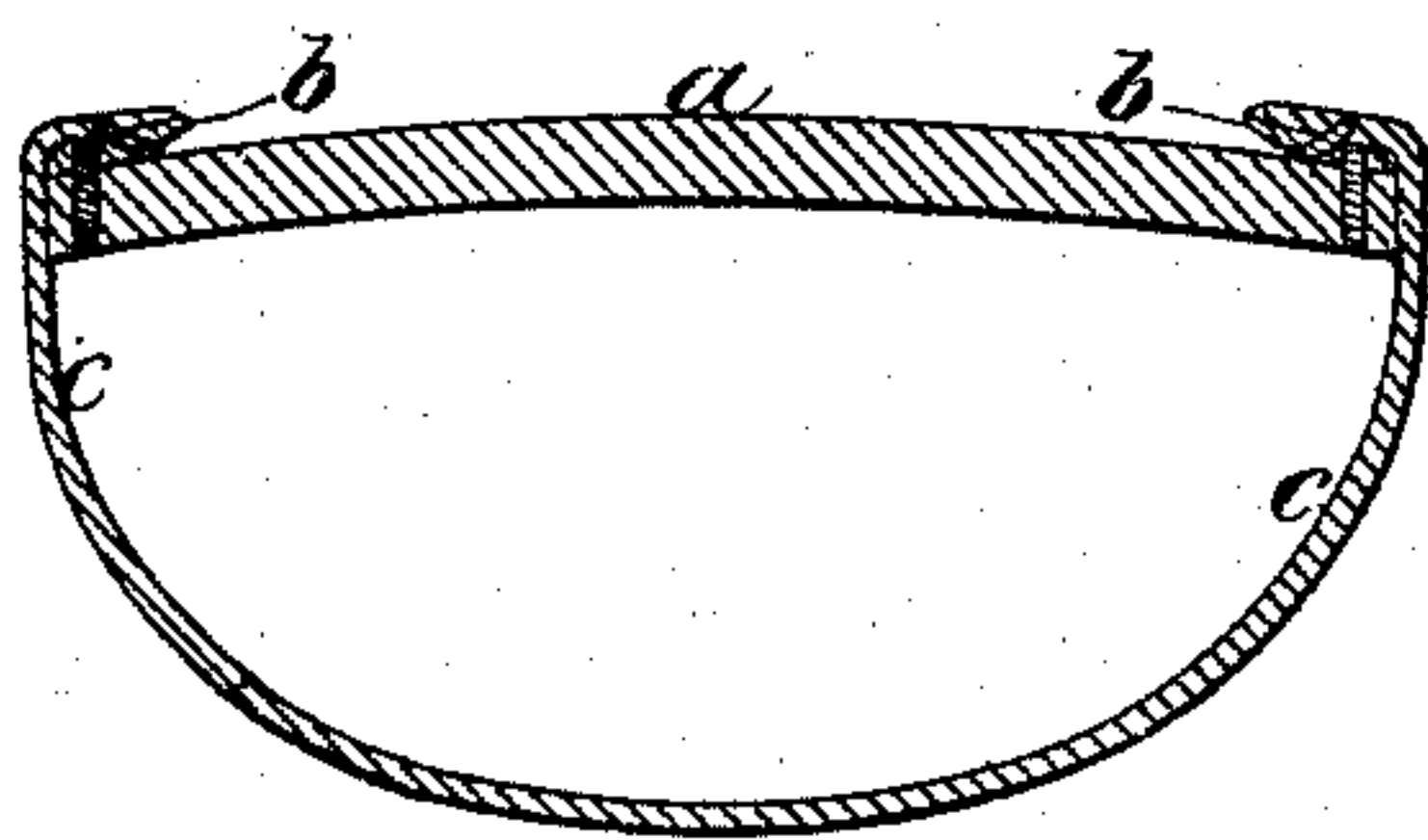


T. K. REED.  
BOOT OR SHOE.

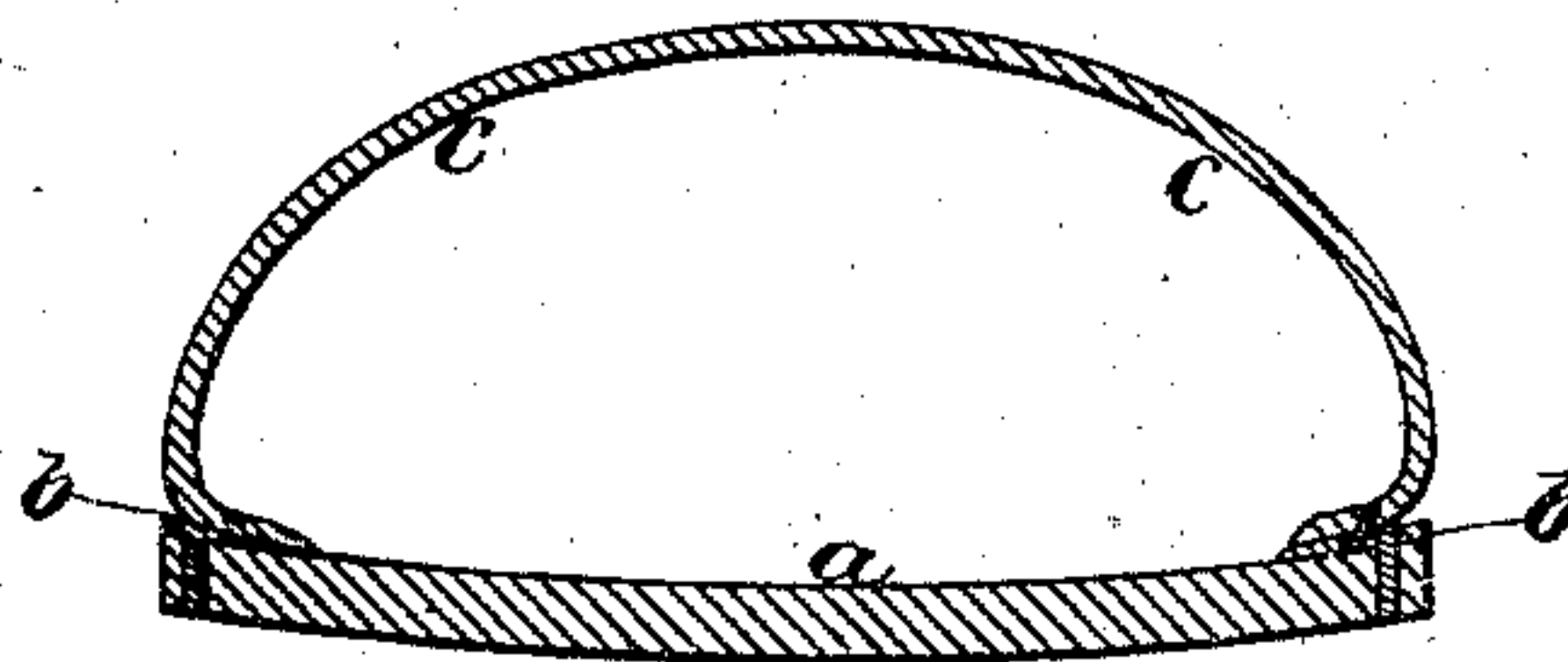
No. 47,859.

Patented May 23, 1865.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses.  
*H. Gould*  
*W. B. Gleason*

Inventor.  
*T. K. Reed*  
by his Atty  
*W. B. Crosby*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

T. K. REED, OF NORTH BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 47,859, dated May 23, 1865.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, T. K. REED, of North Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Construction of a Boot or Shoe; and I do hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the drawings which accompany and form part of this specification, is a description of my invention sufficient to enable those skilled in the art to practice it.

My invention relates to that class of boots and shoes known as "turns," in which the vamp and sole are secured together in reversed position from that which they have when finished, or, in other words, the vamp and sole are united while inside out and are afterward turned so as to be right side out.

My invention consists in the manufacture of boots and shoes as turns, in which a welt is first sewed entirely around and near the edge of a sole, and upon the inner surface thereof, and in which the upper is then secured to the sole by sewing the upper in a reversed or inside-out condition to the welt. To perform the latter operation, the sole is secured to the sole-face of a last with the welt outermost, and then the upper or vamp reversed, or inside out, is placed with its outer or finished surface against the surface of the last, and the edges of the upper or vamp being drawn over the welt and sole, a seam is formed either by hand or by mechanism in the welt and vamp uniting them.

Referring to the drawings for a better understanding of my invention, Figure 1 represents in cross section a boot or shoe made in accordance with and embodying my inven-

tion as it appears in its reversed or inside out condition and before being turned. Fig. 2 is a similar view to Fig. 1, but represents the parts in their turned or finished position.

*a* is the sole, *b* the welt, and *c* the vamp or upper. The seam which unites the welt to the sole is represented at *d*, and the seam securing together the welt and vamp is represented at *e*. Either or both of these seams may be formed by hand or by mechanism, as may be required, and the seam *d*, uniting the welt and sole, may be, if desired, hid from sight on the face side of the sole by being sunken in a cut or channel therein. This construction differs from other turns previously made in that a welt is employed and no cut is made upon or into the inner surface of the sole. The advantages of this construction are, first, that while a thin sole may be used for flexibility, it may be made to appear to be of any desired or fashionable thickness by the employment of a suitable thickness of welt; second, no cut being made in the sole from its inner surface, all of the material thereof is available for wear; third, the line or seam of stitches at *d* makes the boot or shoe have the same appearance with the well-known unturned welted boot or shoe.

I claim—

A boot or shoe having the construction substantially as specified.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of March, A. D. 1865.

T. K. REED.

In presence of—

J. B. CROSBY,  
F. GOULD.