H. Dunham Jr.

Shoes.

No. 50462 Patented Oct. 17. 1865.

Fig 1

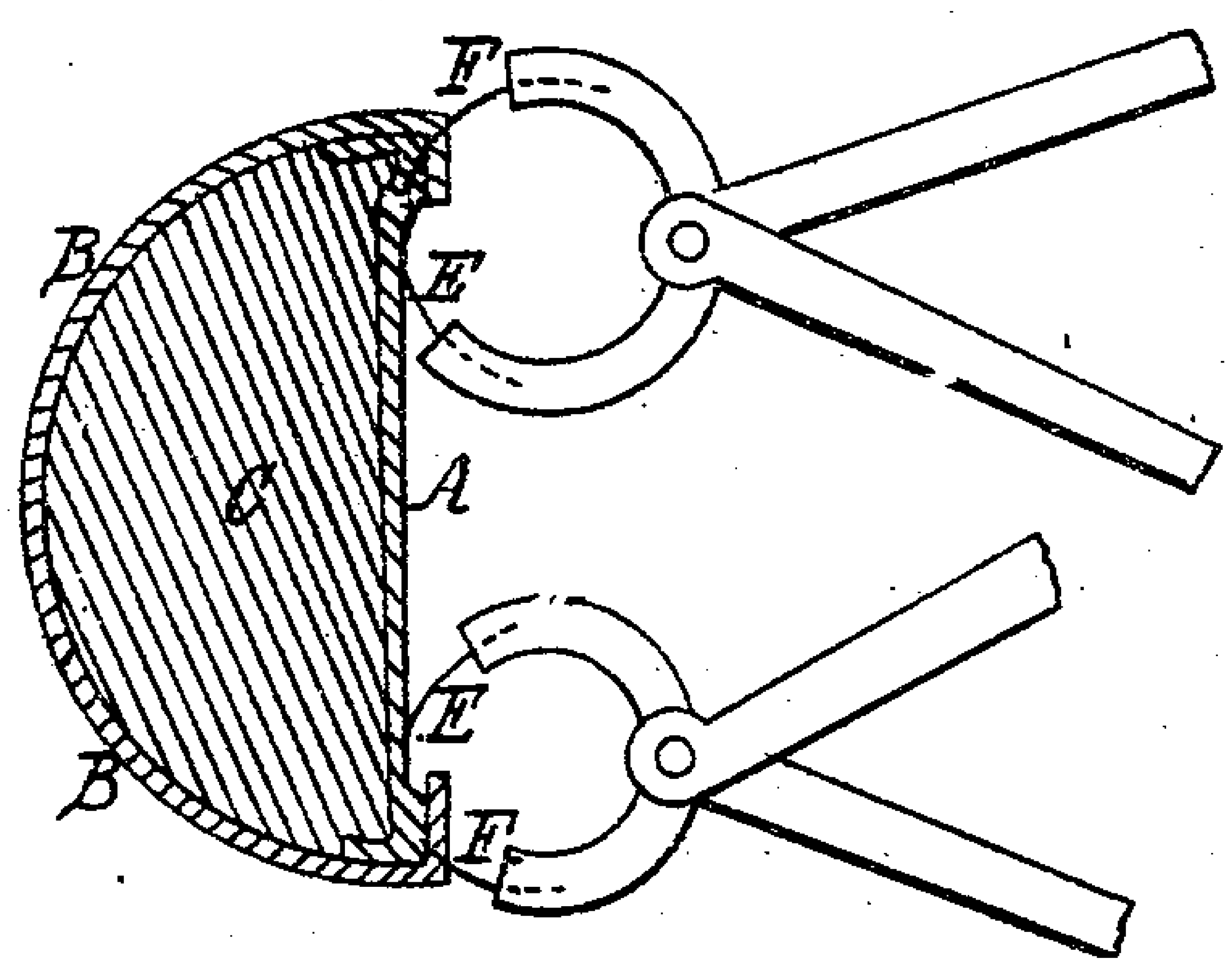
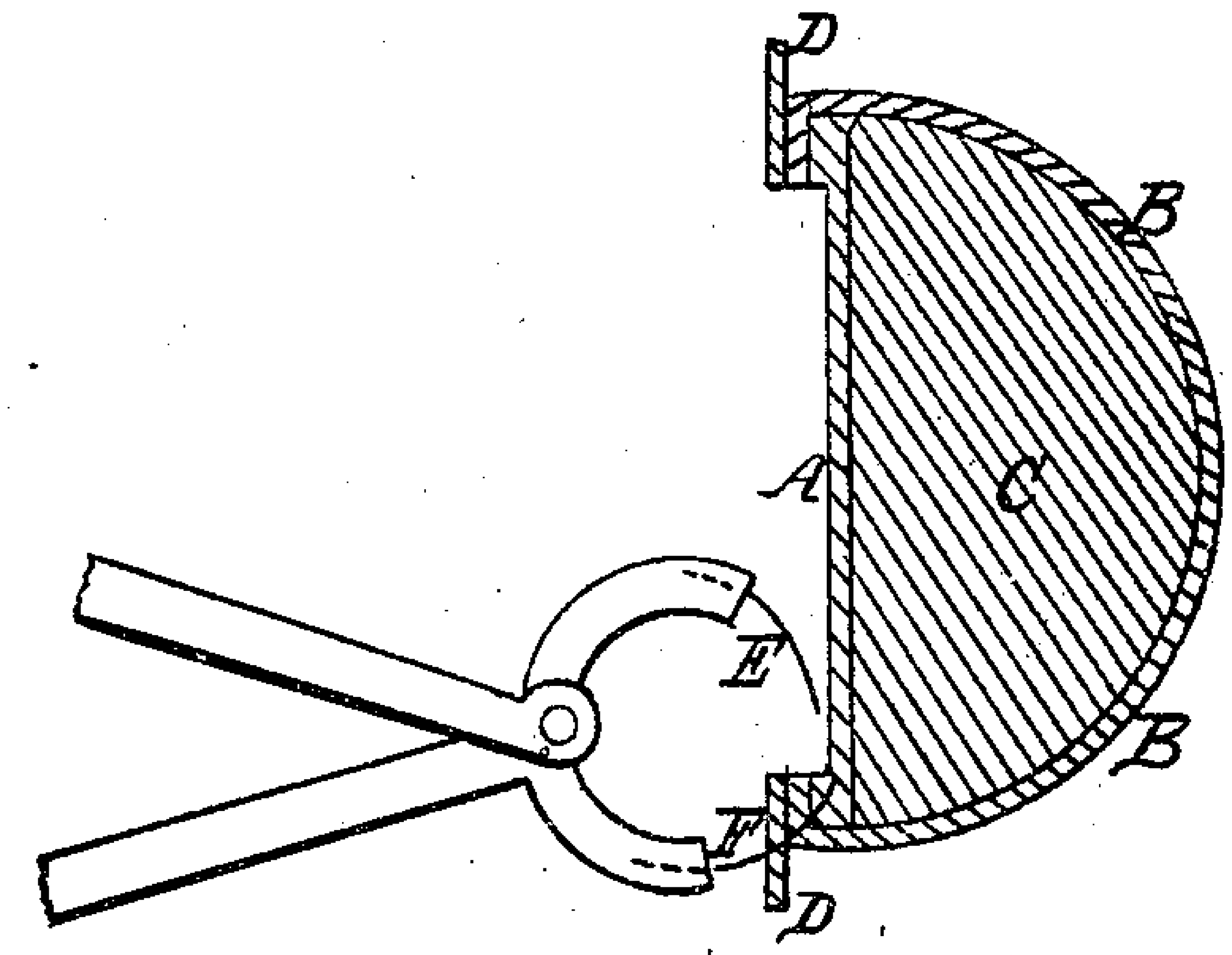
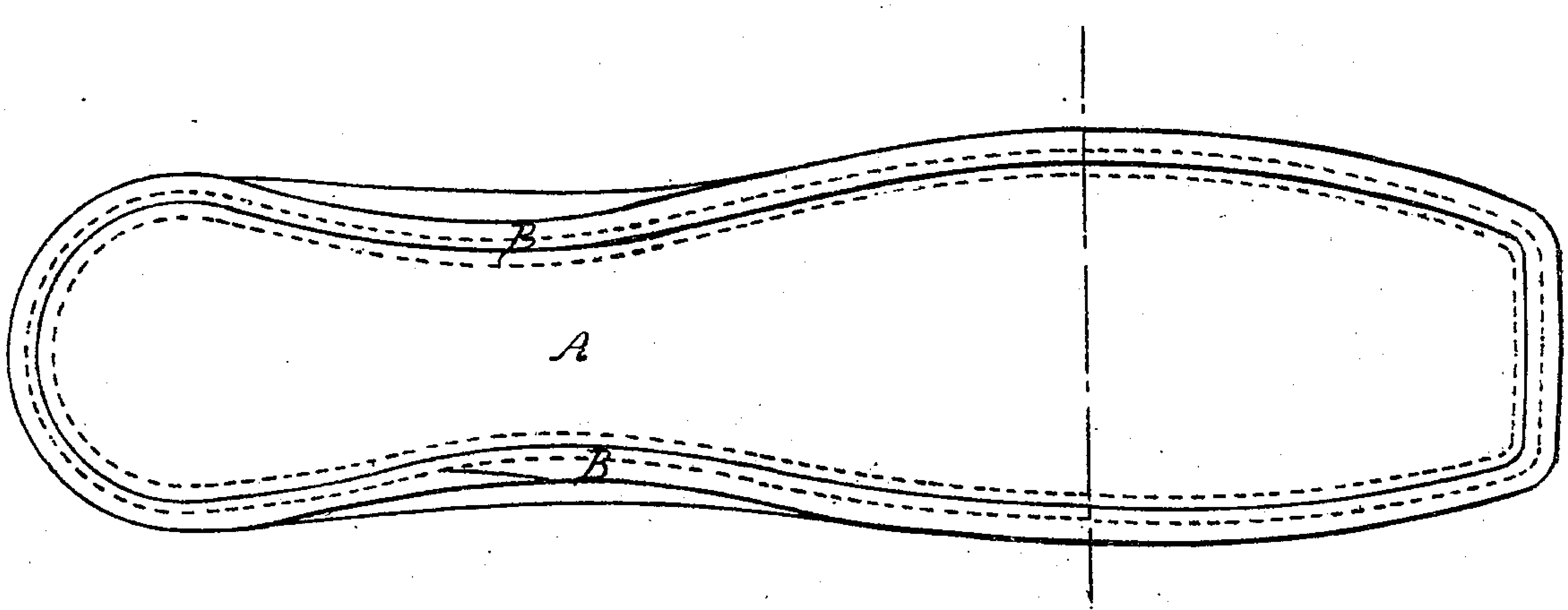


Fig. 2.





Inventor

Witnesses

J. Franklin Reigart

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY DUNHAM, JR., OF ABINGDON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVED SEWED SHOE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **50,462**, dated October 17, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY DUNHAM, Jr., of Abingdon, county of Plymouth, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Article of Manufacture, usually called a "Sewed Shoe," and which can be made as a turn or not; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of my invention consists in so attaching the uppers or vamp and quarter of a shoe to its sole by sewing mechanism that the stitches forming this union shall pass through the inner edge of the uppers, but not pass through the bottom of the sole, and therefore shall be invisible from the other side, or, if the shoe is turned, from the outside.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a transverse section through a shoe and last, the former being afterward turned when the latter is removed. Fig. 2 represents a transverse section through a shoe and last, showing the inner sole, the vamp, and the welt joined at one operation.

The process of preparing—that is, lasting, &c.—a shoe preparatory to sewing it is too well known by those skilled in the art to need any detailed description. The upper and sole, however, are to be properly secured to the last, so as to avoid any displacement or disturbance of parts during the operation and permit of an uninterrupted one, if possible.

In the drawings referred to, A represents the sole; B, the upper overlapping the edge of the former; C, the last; D, the welt. E represents a curved hooked needle, and F the awl attached to two curved arms operated by my machine patented September 9, 1862, reissued December 16, 1862, and since undergoing further improvements.

The operation of producing stitches by means of a waxed thread, a needle, and an awl, &c., is well known and needs no particular description, and the manner of operating the curved arms carrying the needle and awl and of feeding the work will be found in the patent above referred to.

The advantage gained by the process is that we do not sew entirely through the sole, but with the curved needle dip into it, coming out through the upper leather or vamp (which laps over the edge of the sole) without having passed through the bottom of the sole. The needle makes a curved passage from the surface of the sole at one point to the same surface at another point, coming out through the edge of the vamp, which is lapped over the edge of the sole. When the sewing is completed, if a turned shoe, the last is removed and the shoe turned, the outer edge of the sole properly trimmed, and sometimes an inner sole inserted, none of the stitches being visible from the outside, a desirable point particularly for thin-soled or pump shoes, and more durable, not being exposed to wear.

If a welted shoe be wanted, the shoe is lasted on the right side, the inner sole, vamp, and welt sewed together in same manner at one operation, and when this is completed another sole is attached in the usual way, which is too well known to require description.

What, therefore, I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

As an article of manufacture, a sewed shoe with the vamp or upper and sole united by machine by chain-stitches passing through the vamp and the inner surface of the sole, not passing entirely through its bottom, the said stitching being on a turned shoe on the inside and entirely concealed when the article is finished and on a welted shoe being also concealed, being covered by another sole.

HENRY DUNHAM, JR.

Witnesses:
HENRY DUNHAM,
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