

F. A. BISHOP & F. G. BISHOP.

Moccasin Boots and Shoes.

No. 128,101

Patented June 18. 1872.

Fig.1

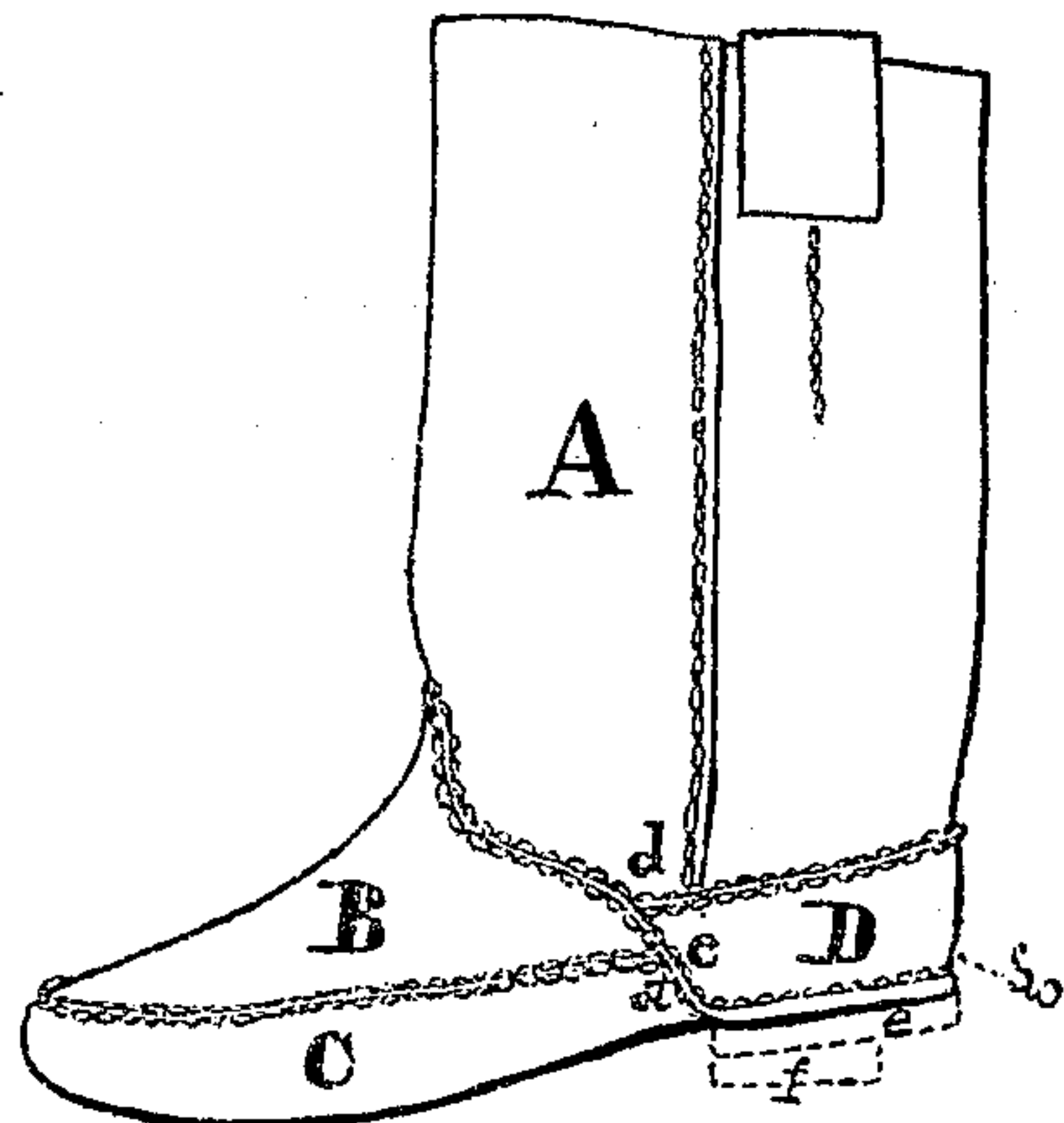


Fig.2

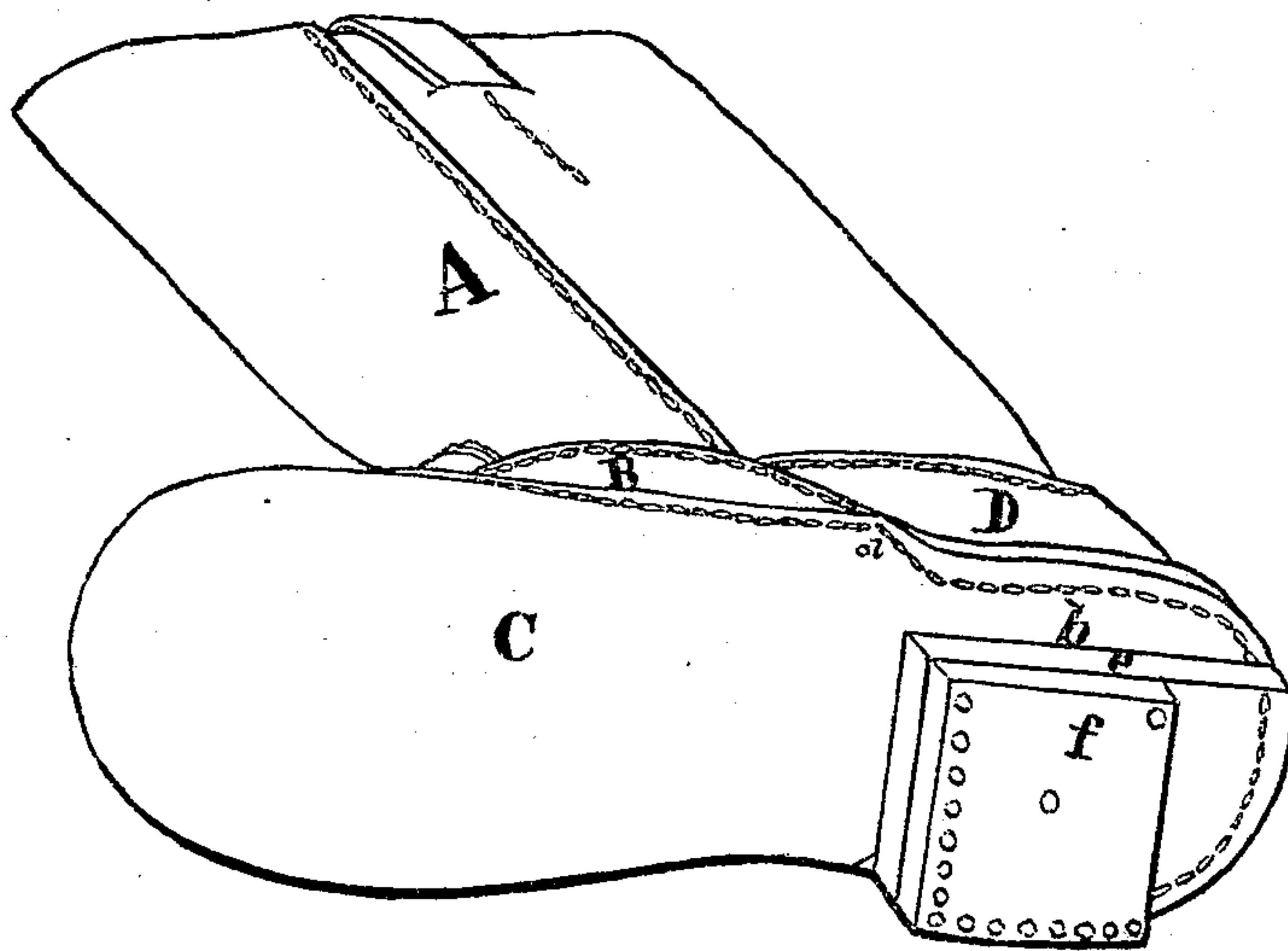


Fig.3

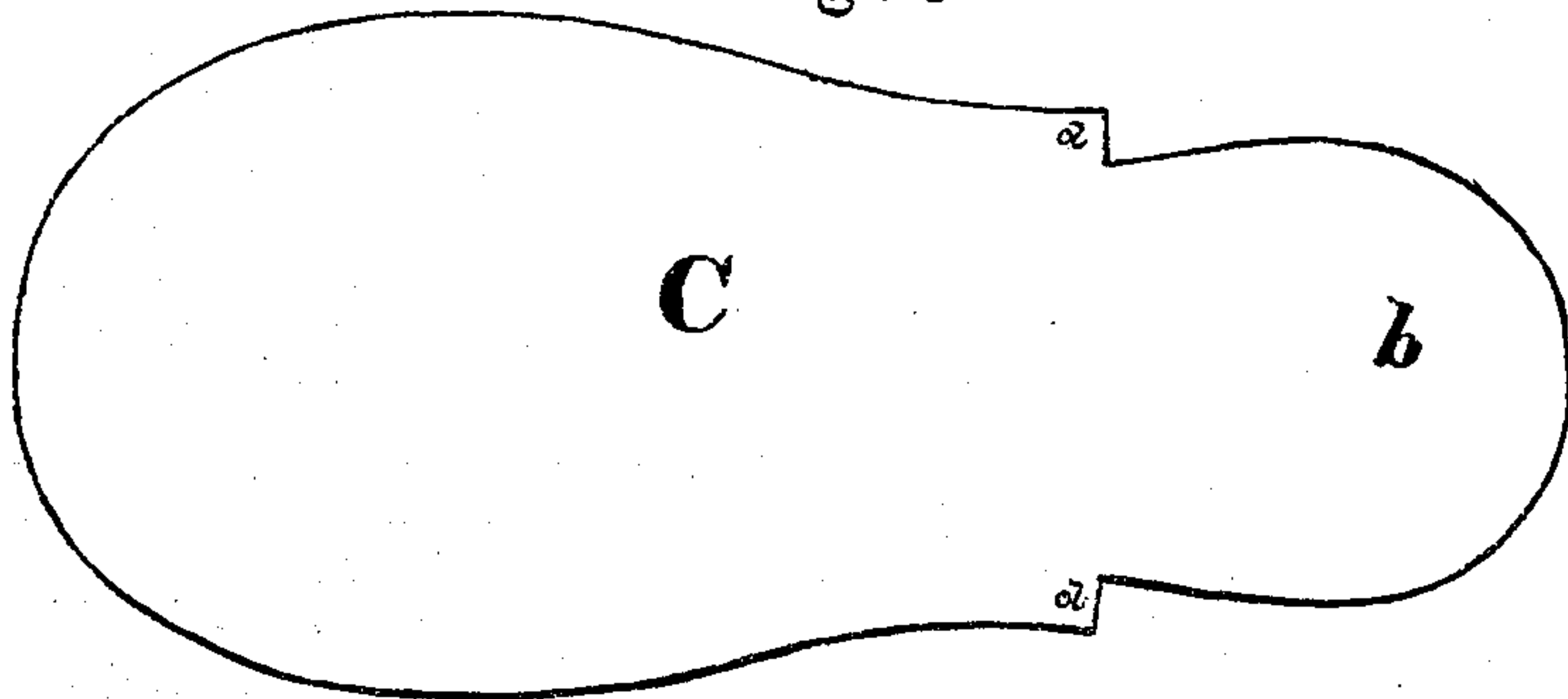


Fig.5

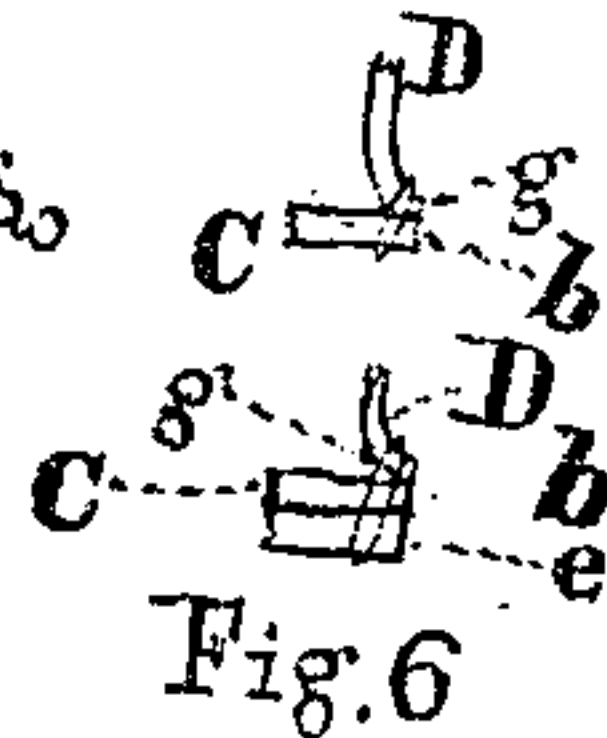


Fig.6

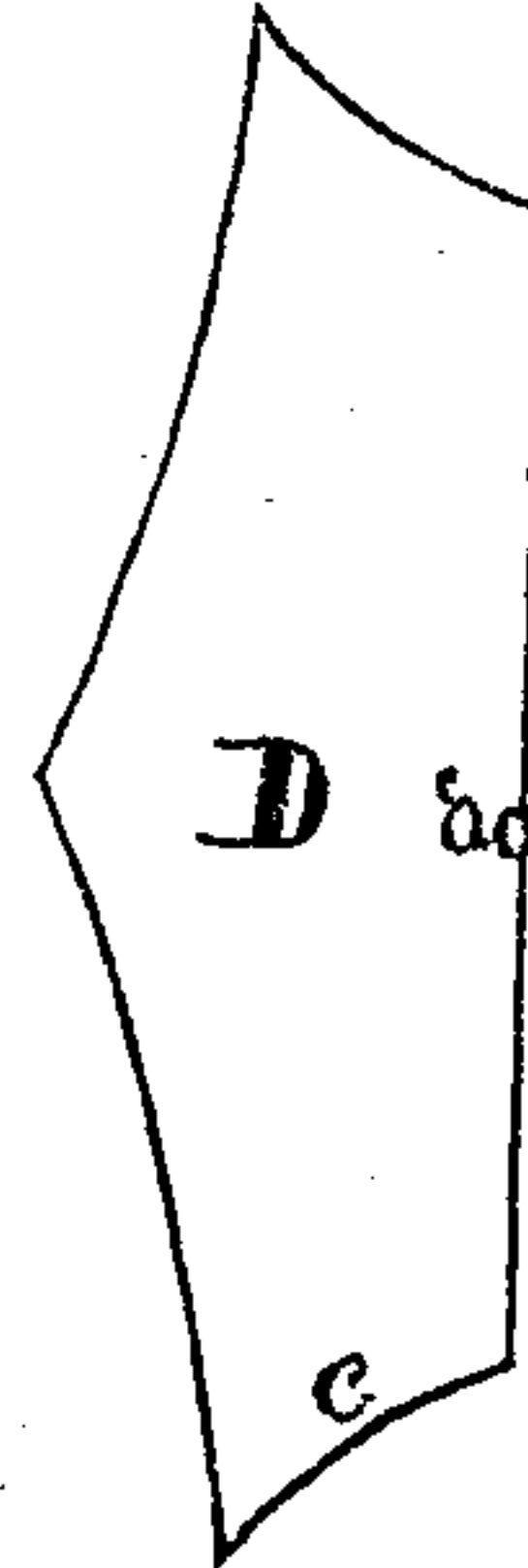


Fig.4

Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK AUSTIN BISHOP AND FRED GEORGE BISHOP, OF BANGOR, MAINE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN MOCCASIN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,101, dated June 18, 1872.

Specification describing certain Improvements in Moccasin Boots and Shoes or Pacs, invented jointly by FRANK AUSTIN BISHOP and FRED GEORGE BISHOP, both of Bangor, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine.

Our invention relates to cutting and making pacs in such a manner as to best economize the more expensive parts of the stock used in the manufacture, and at the same time produce a pac which shall require the minimum amount of hand-stitching, and which shall have the best practical shape, and shall best preserve its shape when worn.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side view of our improved boot-pac with parts of two lifts of a heel attached. Fig. 2 is the same boot-pac laid down on its side, in order to give a better idea of the bottom and how the heel is sewed. Fig. 3 is the sole. Fig. 4 is the counter.

In Fig. 1 it will be seen that the seam which runs over the instep, joining A and B, continues down past the end *c* of D and the jog *d* of C, and follows around the heel, joining the lower edge *g* of D to the heel part *b* of C by a seam formed by turning the edge *g* outward and sewing it down through *b* from the outside of the boot.

This manner of putting on the heel enables the first lift of the heel to be sewed on with the same sewing which holds D and the end *b* of C together, thus sewing the three pieces by one operation, instead of sewing the counter and sole together by one operation, and then sewing on a lift of a heel by another and separate operation.

It will be seen by the seams at Figs. 1 and 2, that the seam running over the instep, by running down on the jog *d* of C comes down to the edge of the heel and runs around the heel in such a way that it makes the heel flat and gives it a square corner around as far as the outside heel is put on, so that, if desirable to put on a heel as is done in many cases, it makes square work.

The manner in which the stitch goes through the sole and counter is shown in Fig. 5, and the manner in which the stitch goes through the counter D, end *b* of sole C, and lift *e*, is shown at Fig. 6.

The shape of the counter D, as shown at Fig. 4, still further illustrates the difference in the construction of this pac from any other pac now manufactured.

The seam which runs over the instep and around the heel is a continuous and endless seam, the seam joining the tip and sole running into it from the front on each side, and the seam joining the counter and leg running into it from the rear on each side.

The first lift of a heel being sewed on, the second lift can be nailed on, as shown at *f*, which is a part of a lift to illustrate how it is fastened, and the heel is much firmer fastened on in this way than in any other way, and the boot or shoe pac treads more evenly, the seams are more easily and cheaply sewed, and are all closed from the outside.

A few cents saved on each pair of pacs manufactured is a great object when it is understood that several concerns in this city alone manufacture forty or fifty thousand dollars' worth, each, of pacs annually.

Then, in this pattern of making pacs the seams are reduced to the smallest number possible, there being really but three seams besides the leg-seams.

We do not claim as new anything belonging to any of the pacs heretofore manufactured; but

What we do claim, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The continuous seam, passing over the instep and around the heel, and joining the tip B, sole C, and counter D.

2. The counter D, joined to the sole C by a seam formed by turning the edge *g* of the counter D outward, and stitching downward through the counter D and sole C from the outside.

3. The sole C, formed with the jogs or offsets *d d*, the sole being wide in front of the heel, as shown, so that the sole may be turned up around the edge forward of the heel, while it is flat around the heel of the pac.

4. The counter D, sole C, and lift *e* of the heel joined together by one seam made at one operation, in the formation of which seam the edge *g* of the counter D is turned outward, as shown, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

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