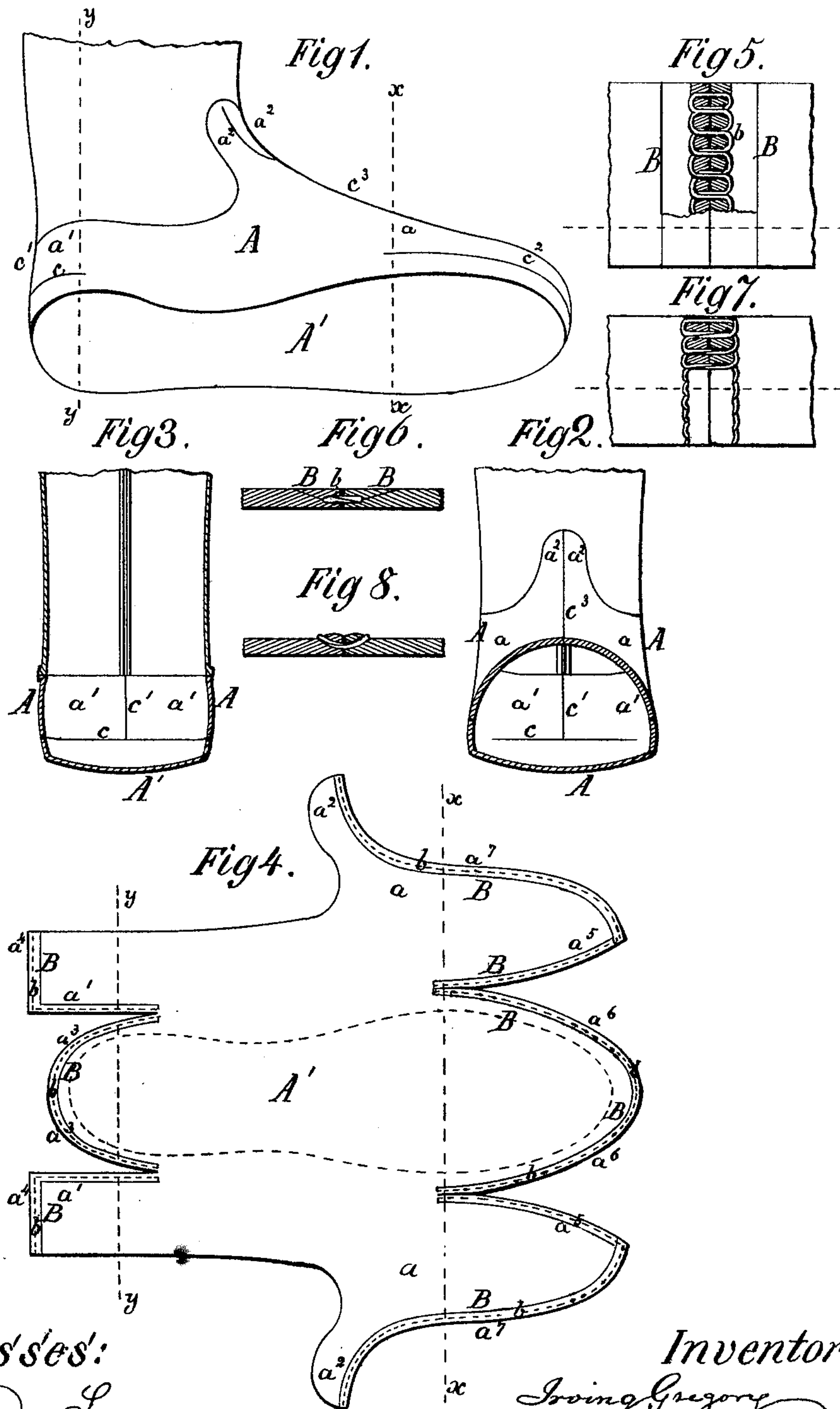


I. GREGORY.
MOCCASIN.

No. 185,522.

Patented Dec. 19, 1876.



Witnesses:
J. P. Theodore Lang.
James Mott & Co.

Inventor
Irving Gregory
Mason Fenwick Lawrence
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVING GREGORY, OF SHIOCTON, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN MOCCASINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **185,522**, dated December 19, 1876; application filed March 6, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING GREGORY, of Shiocton, in the county of Outagamie and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Arctic Boots, or "Snow-Packs;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view; Fig. 2, a vertical cross-section on the line $x x$, Figs. 1 and 4; Fig. 3, a vertical cross-section on the line $y y$, Figs. 1 and 4; and Fig. 4, a pattern view of my improved boot or pack. Figs. 5 and 6 are views showing the manner of stitching or sewing the seams in the same, and Figs. 7 and 8 illustrate the manner in which such boots are ordinarily sewed.

In Figs. 5 and 7 the material is broken away above the dotted lines, disclosing the stitches.

That class of boots to which my invention relates, as heretofore constructed, are open to many serious objections, among which might be named the necessary puckering of the leather in forming the boot and bringing the seams close together; second, the liability on the part of the stitches to be cut away on the outside by contact with snow or ice, and on the inside of the boot to hurt the foot of the wearer, or be rotted by the perspiration, so that the seams open, thus rendering the boot useless in wet or snowy weather.

The object of my invention is to remedy these defects, and this result I accomplish in a manner I will now proceed to explain.

In the drawings, like letters of reference designate similar parts of my invention; and A, Fig. 4, is a pattern, showing the form in which the leather used is to be cut to make my improved boot. A' (inside the inner dotted line) designates the sole or bottom of the boot, and a that portion thereof which constitutes the upper, and a^1 the heel.

In order to give the required shape to the boot the material is cut away at the heel and toe, between the parts a^1 to form the heel, and between the forward portions a^5 of the upper

and the forward part of the bottom a^6 to form the toe, as shown in the drawings.

The projections a^2 are designed, when the seams are all united, to form a tongue to the boot, and thus increase the facilities for uniting the foot and leg thereof. The line B represents an incision or underscore cut around the edge of the pattern, upon that side thereof forming the inside of the boot, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6; and b (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4, and in full lines in Fig. 5) represents the stitches by which the edges of the pattern are united.

In manufacturing my invention, the leather forming the pattern shown in Fig. 4 is thoroughly wetted, so as to render it easy of manipulation, and the sewing is commenced at the heel or toe, and continued around, following the dotted lines, until the foot of a boot resembling that shown in Fig. 1 is formed, but wrong side out. The heel portions a^1 are united to their opposing edges a^3 of the sole, thus forming a horizontal seam, c , and joined together by their edges a^4 , forming a vertical seam, c^1 , as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The front portions a^5 of the upper are likewise united to the forward part of the sole a^6 , forming the horizontal seam c^2 at the toe, and the instep-seam c^3 is made by joining the edges a^7 of the upper together in a similar manner. After being thus sewed the boot is turned, stretched over a last to give it proper shape, and allowed to dry. It will be seen that the length of the seam-edges $a^3 a^6$, forming the outline of the toe and heel of the boot, are longer in proportion than the corresponding seam-edges of a^1 and a^5 , and thus, as the stitching progresses, the heel and toe portions of the sole require to be bent over to meet the parts to which they are being united, and upon turning the boot the heel and toe seams are brought some distance above the bottom, as shown in Fig. 1. After the sewing has been completed the underscoring or cutting B, made to receive the stitches, may be pasted down with waterproof paste, thus effectually protecting the stitches from moisture and the foot of the wearer from injury by the roughing up of the seam.

If it is desired to line the boot, it may easily be done by cutting the lining according to

the pattern of the boot, and stitching it in at the same time the seams are being sewed.

The leg of the boot may be united to the foot thus formed in any proper or convenient manner known to the art.

It will be perceived from the foregoing description that several advantages are secured by constructing a boot in the manner specified:

First, the seams are all brought above the wearing portion of the sole.

Second, a flat smooth seam is obtained outside and inside, insuring perfect ease to the foot of the wearer, and neatness of appearance.

Third, the seams are securely protected from the action of snow and ice from without, and the perspiration from the foot within, the boot, in a convenient and substantial manner.

Fourth, a better-shaped, more economical and durable boot than the clumsy and ill-fitting pack now in use is formed, at the same or a much less cost.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A moccasin or pack having the upper and sole cut in one piece, in the form shown, and united by the seams $c\ c^2$ and $c^1\ c^3$, the said seams occupying positions above the line of the sole, as shown and described.

2. An upper for a moccasin or shoe formed by channeling both edges of the material, abutting the same, and then uniting by a line of stitches concealed by the channels, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

IRVING GREGORY.

Witnesses:

FRANK C. CROSS,
WILLIAM PERSOHN.