

H. E. VAN BENSCHOTEN.
Boot Uppers.

No. 230,974.

Patented Aug. 10, 1880.

Fig. 1

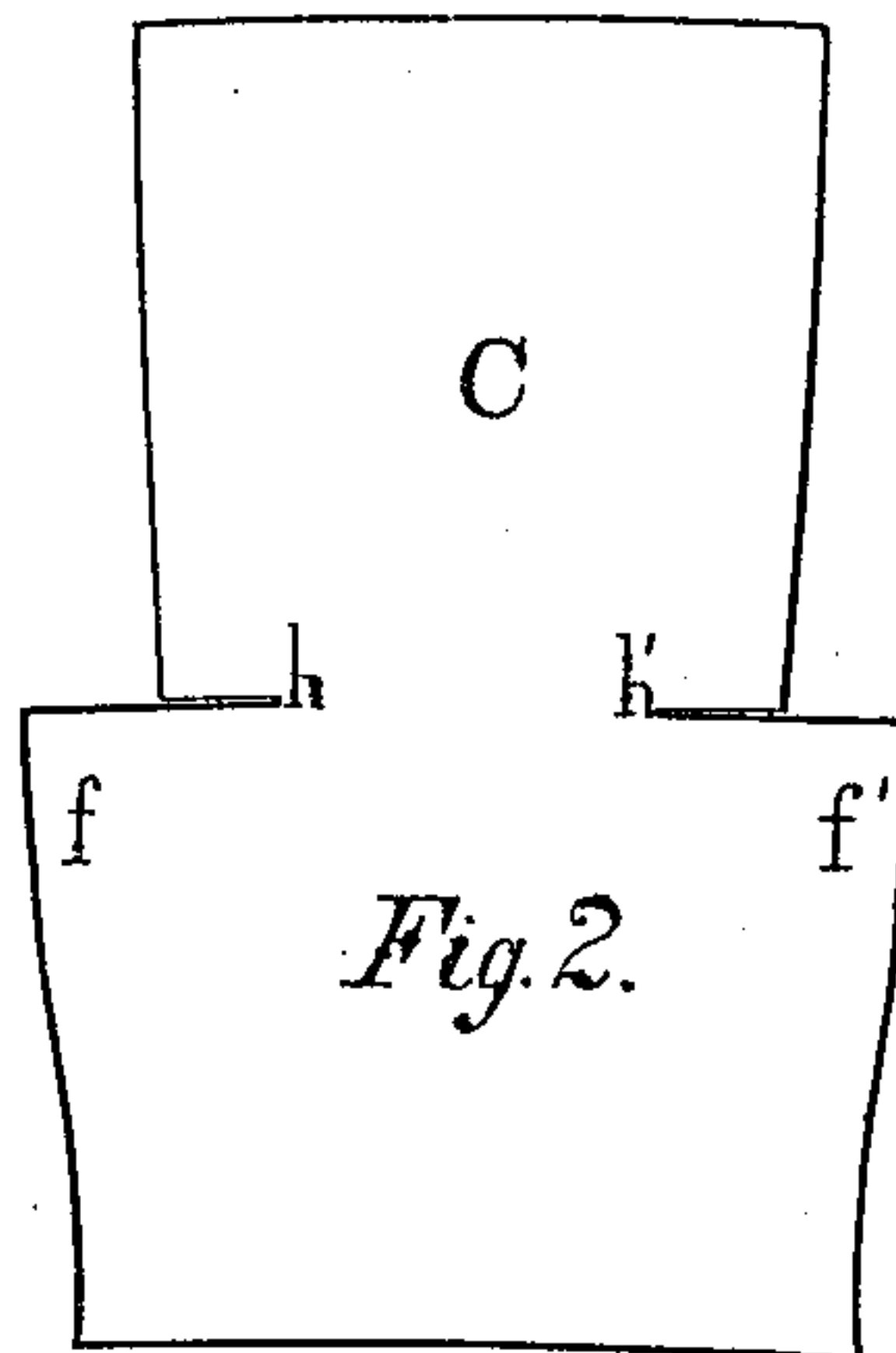
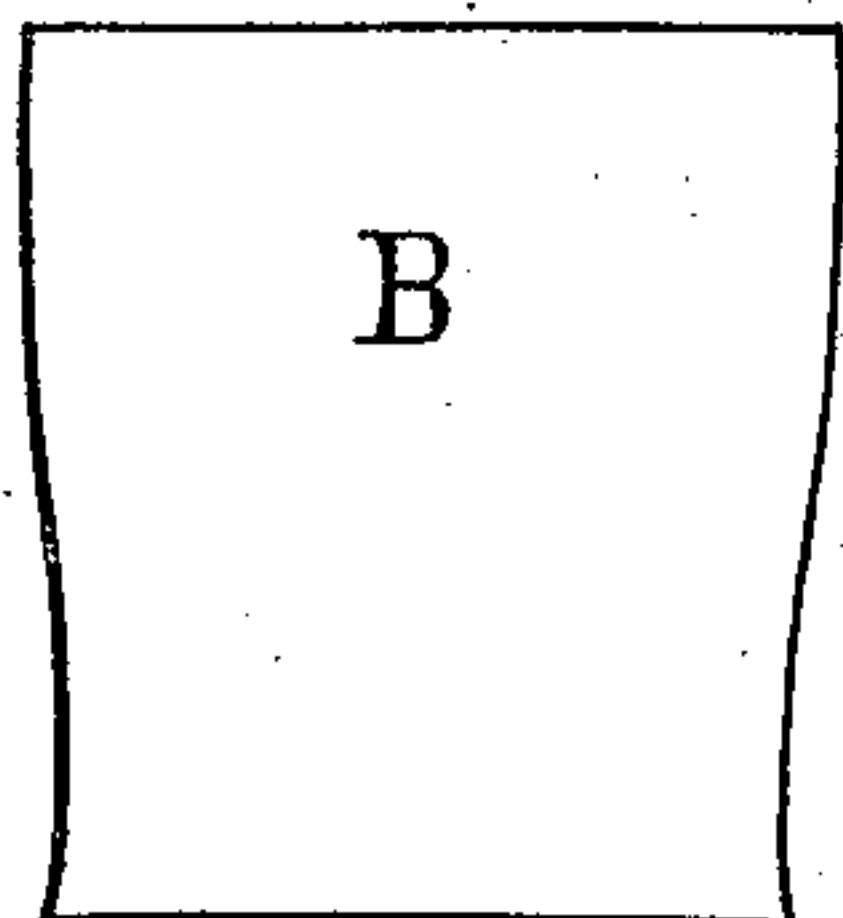


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

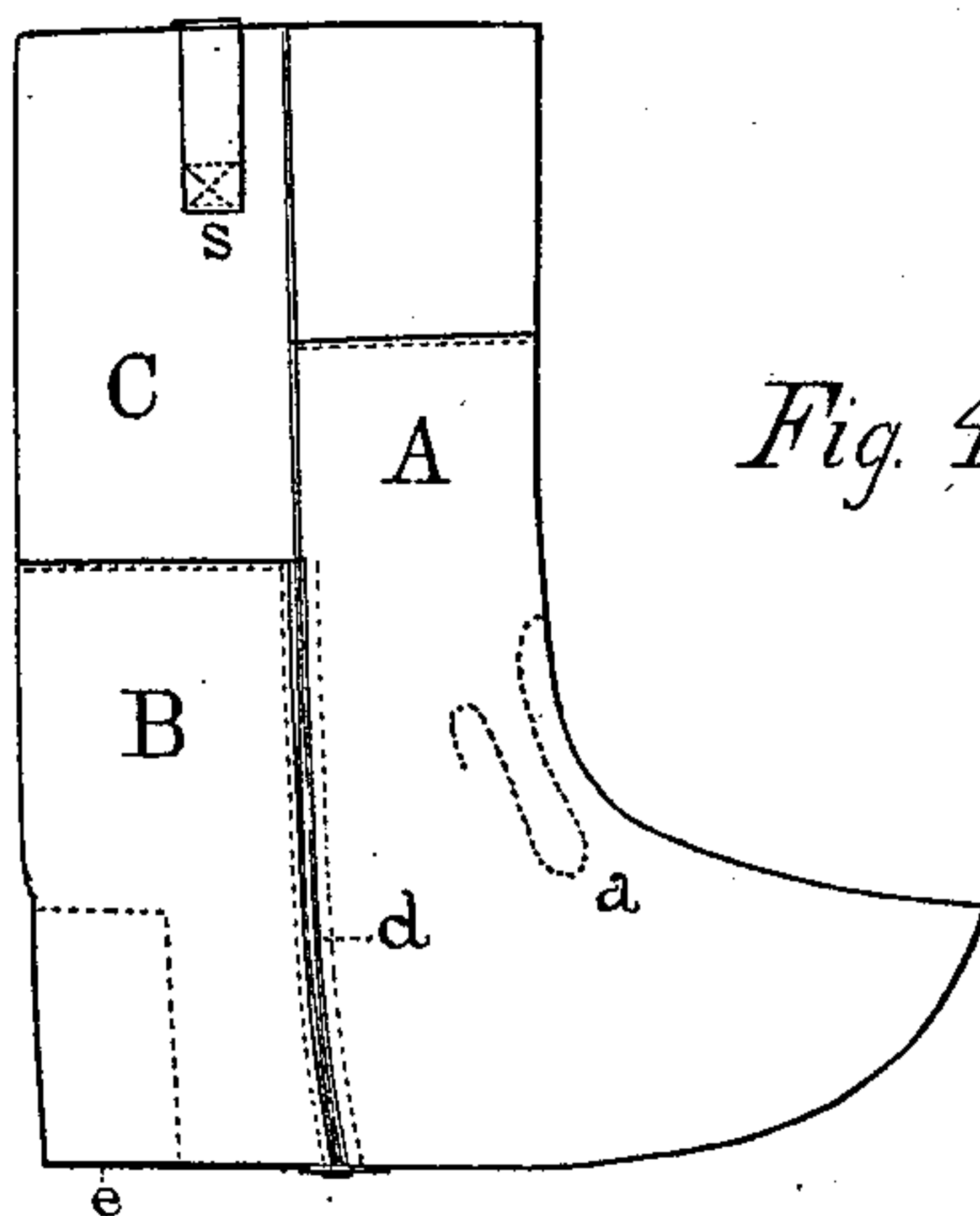
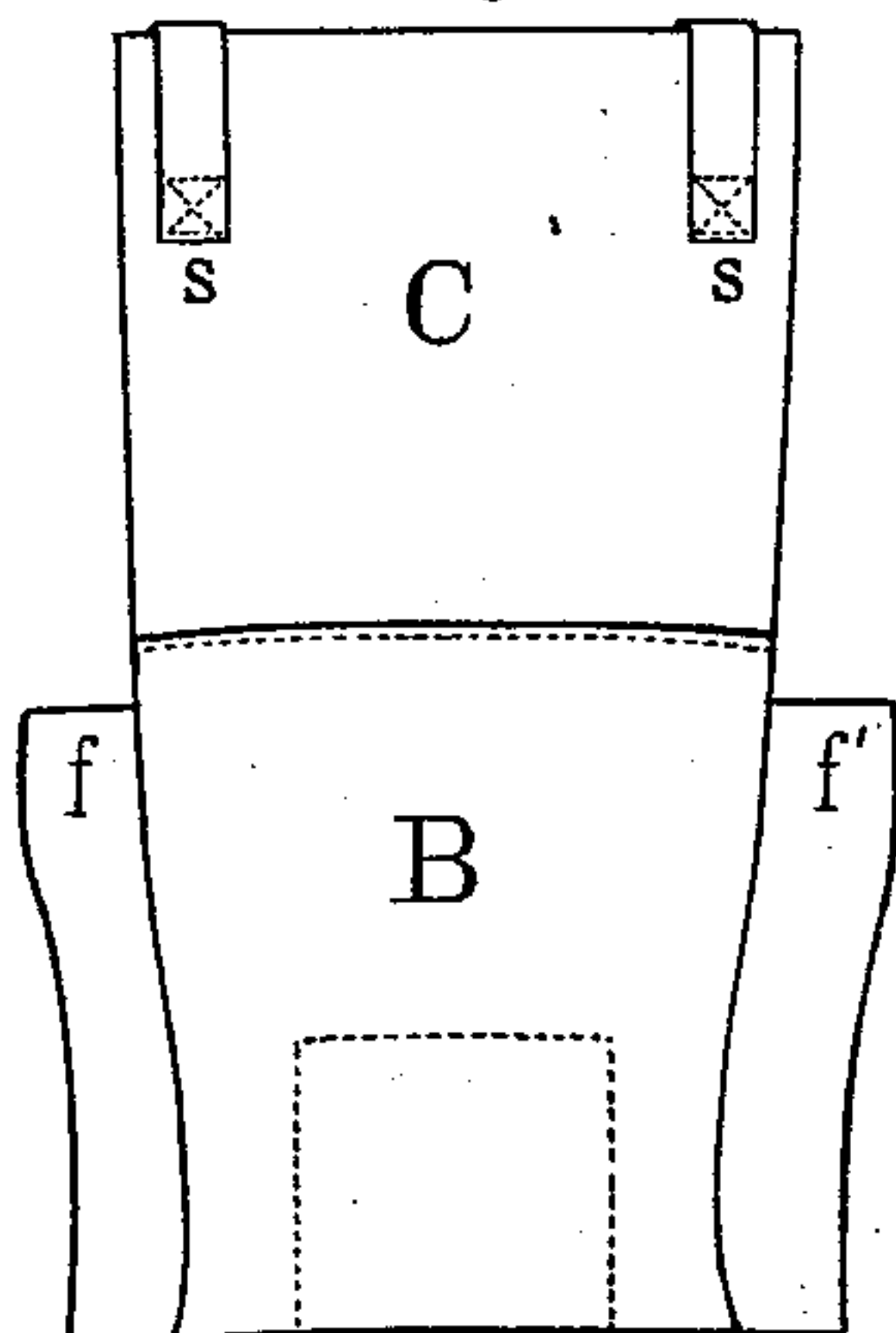


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.

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HENRY E. VAN BENSCHOTEN, OF HILLSDALE, NEW YORK.

BOOT-UPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,974, dated August 10, 1880.

Application filed September 24, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY E. VAN BENSCHOTEN, of the town of Hillsdale, in the county of Columbia and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boot-Uppers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, 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 the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My improvements in boot-uppers are more particularly applicable to the heavy or coarser kinds; and my invention consists, first, in a peculiar method of cutting the back of the leg, and in the mode of protecting the side seams by stays, which stays also act to prevent chafing of the ankle of the wearer; secondly, in the employment of a double welt between the front and back of the leg at that part where the most strain occurs; and, thirdly, in a peculiar manner of stitching the crimp.

The back is composed of two pieces, the cut of which is represented, respectively, by Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, and more particularly indicated in the several figures by the letters B and C.

Fig. 1 represents the exterior bottom piece, which is about half the height or length of the leg, and is designed to be attached to the back piece, C, Fig. 2, which is of full length, the lower portion forming the lining of B, Fig. 1, so far as the latter covers it when the two are united.

C, Fig. 2, has incisions $h h'$, one on each side, and extension side pieces or wings, $f f'$, the latter extending from the incisions down to the bottom. These side pieces or wings are cut with and form part of the back piece, C, and are employed as coverings and stays to the side seams.

The piece B, Fig. 1, extends far enough above the slots or incisions $h h'$ to be stitched fast across its top to the back piece, C, (see Fig. 3,) and to form with it the entire back of the boot except the counter, which is to be inserted between the two pieces at the bottom and stitched

together, as usual. The side pieces, $f f'$, are next folded back from the edges of B (which now, with the upper portion of C, form the back) far enough to allow the foot of the sewing-machine, in siding, to travel freely, or, if sided by hand, to work easily. After turning the boot-leg, these side pieces are re-turned over the side seams and stitched down on both sides, as indicated by the two parallel dotted lines in Fig. 4. This figure represents the whole boot-upper ready for bottoming.

The employment of a double welt, d , in lower half of the side seam, or between A and B, is quite important for both strength and durability, since it is this portion of these seams that usually first gives way or rips in coarse or heavy boots.

At a is shown lines of stitching, which should run parallel, or nearly so, with the curve of the crimped portion. These lines of stitching are extended on the opposite side of the leg, and serve to stay the crimp and prevent the front from sagging, thus preserving the shape of the boot and the foot and ankle from being chafed and galled.

I am aware that it is not new to make the backs of boots in two parts, inclosing the counter between them.

I am also aware that cloth uppers have been quilted in diamond shape to unite the two pieces of cloth; and I do not therefore claim, broadly, a boot having its back made in two parts or with the crimp stitched.

What I claim as new is—

1. A boot having its back formed of two pieces, B and C, the latter having wings extending forward and covering the edges of the piece B, substantially as specified

2. A boot having its back formed of two pieces, B and C, the latter having wings extending forward and overlapping the seam, uniting the piece B to the front, and stitched on each side of such seam to form a stay, substantially as specified.

3. A boot having its back formed of two pieces, B and C, the latter having wings extending forward and covering the edges of the piece B and the double welt d , substantially as described.

4. A boot having its back formed of two
pieces, B and C, the latter having wings ex-
tending forward to cover the edges of the
piece B and the welt *d*, and sewed to a front,
5 A, having its crimped front portion stitched
in lines parallel, or nearly so, with the curve
of the crimped portion, substantially as and
for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as
my own I affix my signature in presence of two 10
witnesses.

HENRY E. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

Witnesses:

GILES H. O'NEIL,
EDWIN C. ROWLEY.