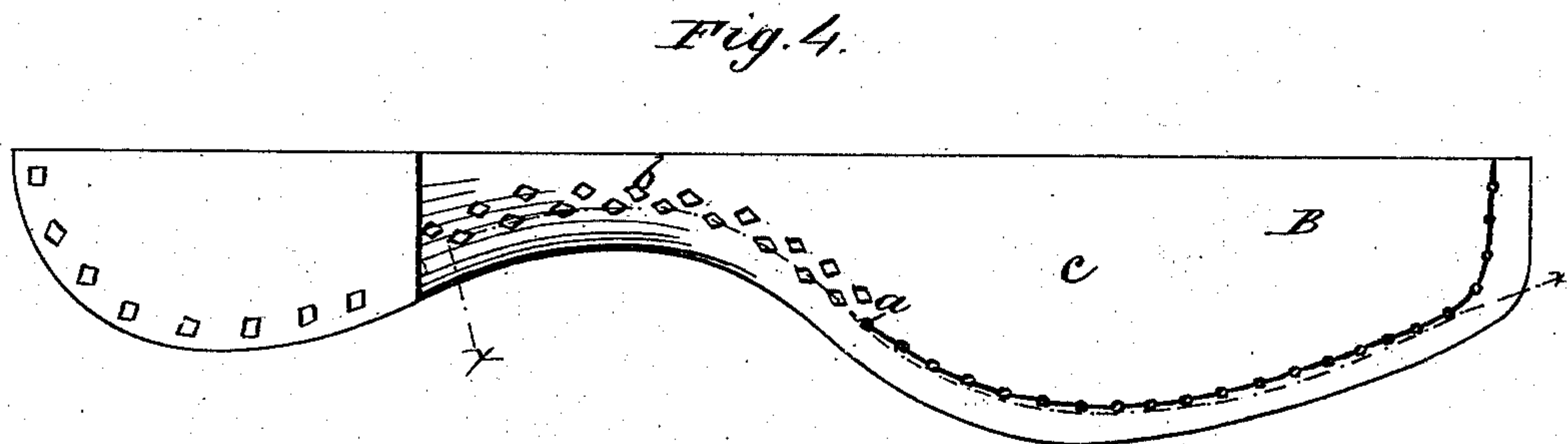
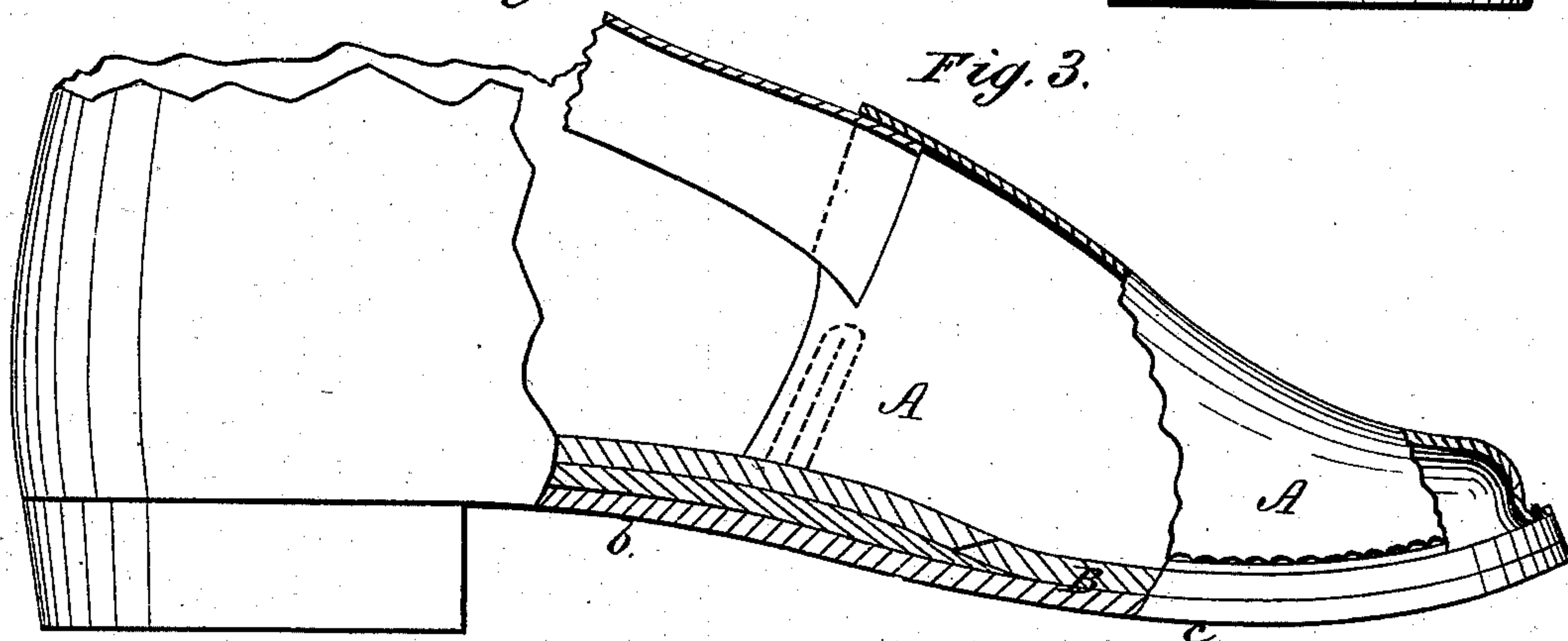
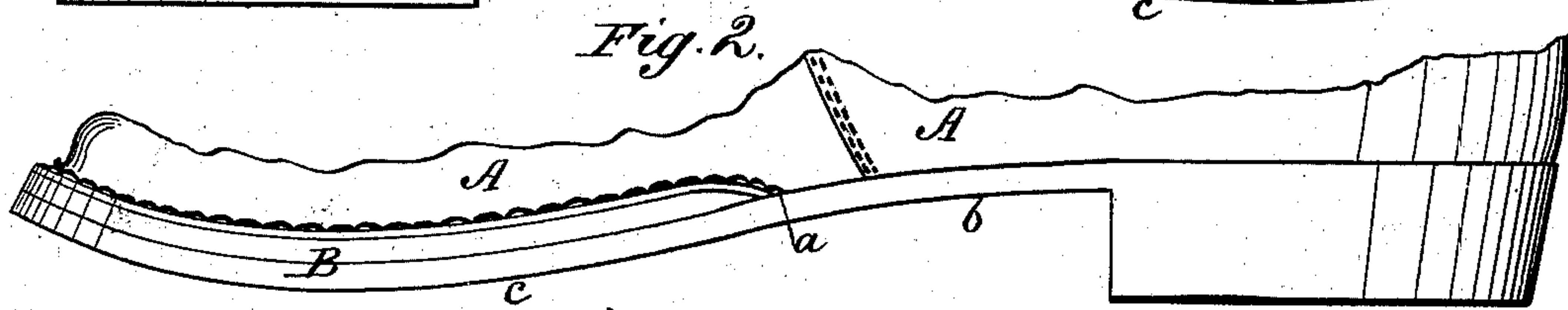
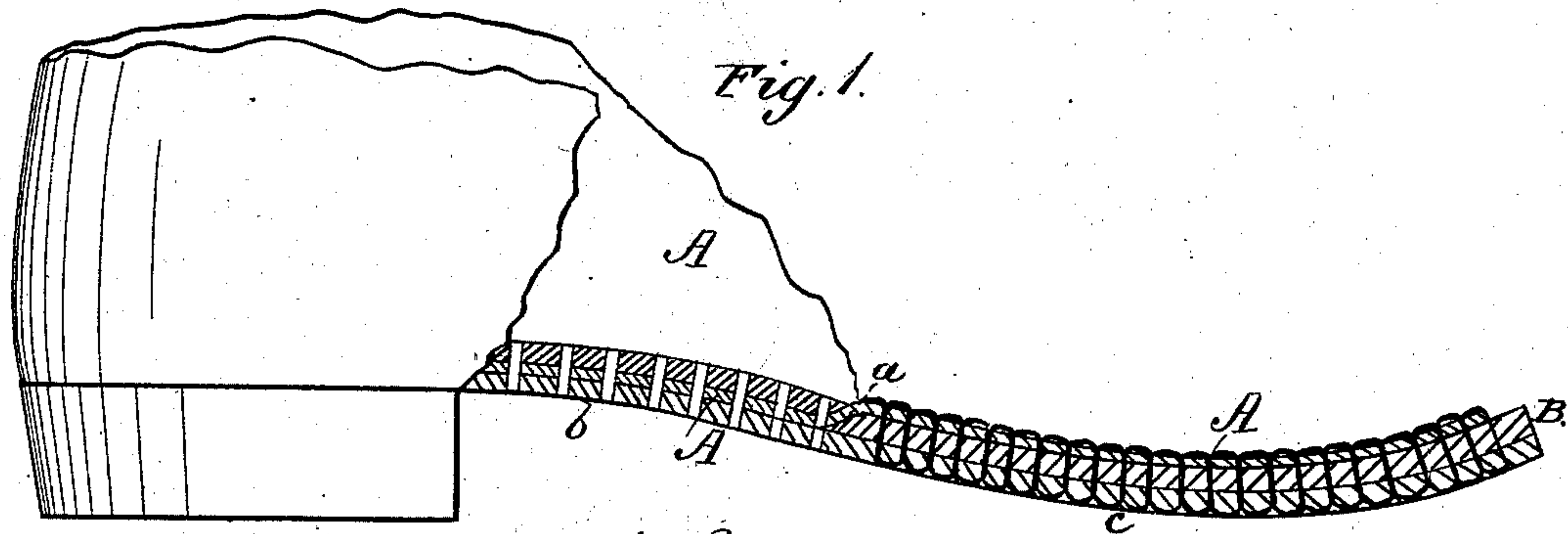


(Model.)

O. E. LEWIS.
Boot and Shoe.

No. 237,396.

Patented Feb. 8, 1881.



WITNESSES:

W. W. Hollingsworth
Amos W. Hart

INVENTOR:

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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORLANDO E. LEWIS, OF URBANA, OHIO.

BOOT AND SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,396, dated February 8, 1881.

Application filed December 2, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORLANDO E. LEWIS, of Urbana, in the county of Champaign and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Boots and Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

It is the object of my invention to reduce the cost of manufacture of boots and shoes by economizing the quantity of leather required, and also to render them more comfortable to the wearer, as well as more durable.

In my improved construction the front portion of the upper is turned outwardly and sewed down on the sole, while the rear portion is turned inwardly and secured in the shank. The front or wearing part of the sole is composed of two pieces of leather, which are of equal breadth and length and extend backward and form the main portion of the shank, which is stiffened by the interposition of a third piece, in the usual way.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows a longitudinal section of a shoe-sole on the line *x x*, Fig. 4. Fig. 2 is a side view of a shoe, only a small portion of the upper being shown. Fig. 3 is a broken or partly-sectional side view of the shoe. Fig. 4 is a bottom-plan view of half of a shoe-sole.

The letter A indicates the upper-leather of a shoe, and B the sole, which latter is formed of two parts laid flat together, and whose edges are exposed and flush one with the other. The edge of the upper A may be considered as divided into two parts with regard to the point *a*, where the shank *b* unites with the wearing portion *c* of the sole. The part of the upper A in rear of the point *a* is turned in and lasted, as in the ordinary boot or shoe, and then pegged or machine-sewed, while the front part of the upper is turned outward and

sewed down on the sole A flush with its edge, Figs. 1 and 2. It results from this construction that the shank *b* of the shoe has the requisite degree of rigidity or inflexibility, while the wearing portion of the sole, or sole proper, *c*, has the opposite character, being very soft and flexible, or as much so as its thickness permits. I thus combine stiffness and flexibility in the same sole at the respective points required, and am thereby enabled to produce a shoe which may be worn with the greatest degree of ease and comfort. Furthermore, I dispense with an insole proper, since the inner part of the double sole B, which extends over and forms part of the shank, has that character and function, whereby a considerable economy of leather is effected. Such upper part or layer of sole B may be in one piece; but in this instance it is divided transversely at the forward part of the shank, or nearly opposite the point of separation, *a*, between the front and rear edges of the upper A.

What I claim is—

1. A boot or shoe having the edge of the upper in its front portion turned outwardly, and the edge of the remaining rear portion turned inwardly, and each part suitably secured to the sole, substantially as shown and described.

2. A boot or shoe whose front sole is formed of two parts or pieces of equal length and breadth, and whose upper, in its front portion, is turned outwardly and sewed down on the edge of such double sole, while its remaining rear portion is turned inwardly and secured in the shank, as shown and described.

ORLANDO E. LEWIS.

Witnesses:

PETER FRANK HOLLYWOOD, Jr.,
GEO. L. PEARSON.