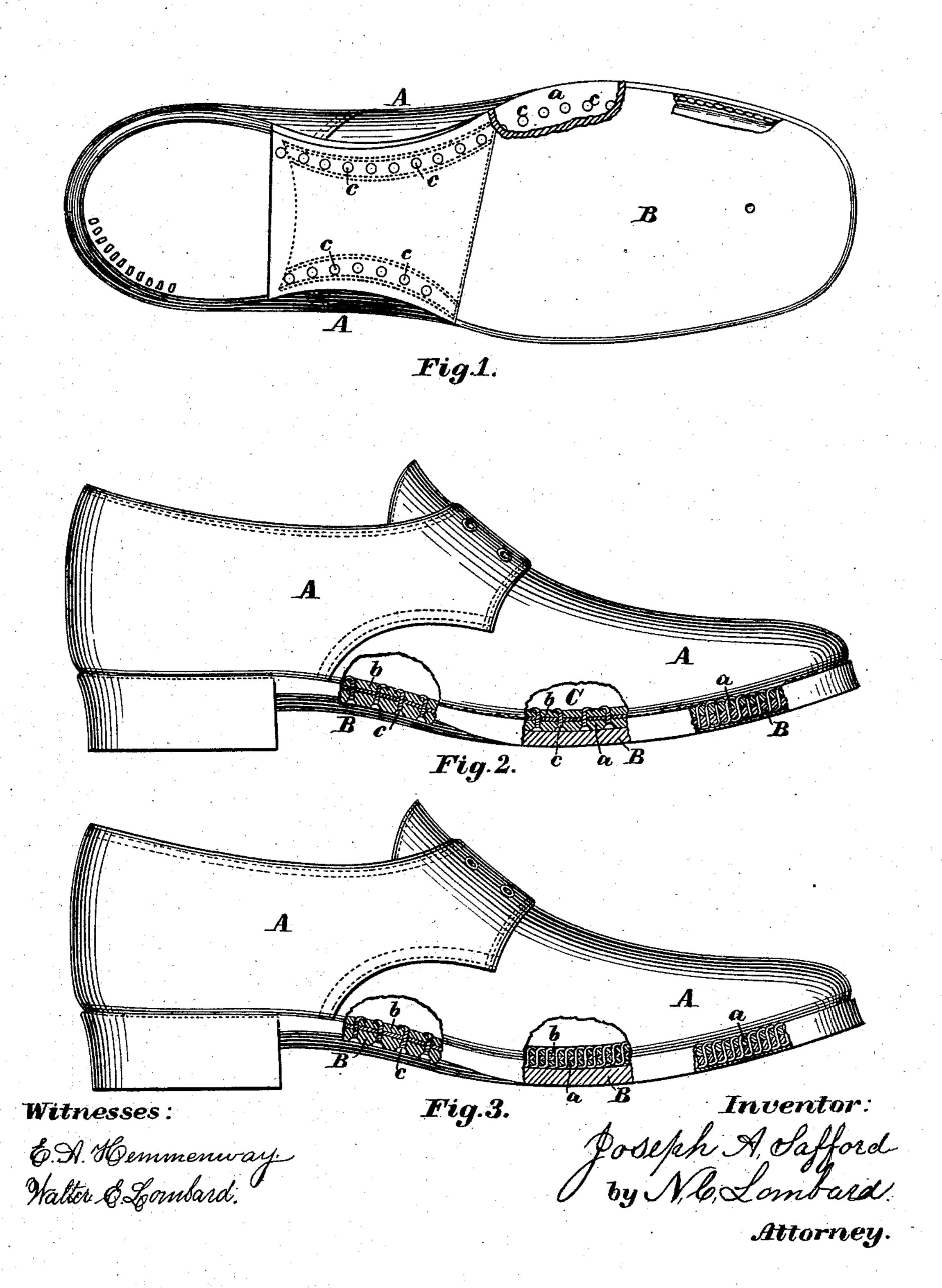
(No Model.)

J. A. SAFFORD.
Boot and Shoe.

No. 238,312.

Patented March 1, 1881.



United States Patent Office.

JOSEPH A. SAFFORD, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOOT AND SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,312, dated March 1, 1881.

Application filed July 30, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Joseph A. Safford, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boots and Shoes, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention relates to the method of attaching the sole to a boot or shoe; and it consists in securing the shank portion of the sole to the upper by means of rivets ornails, which pass directly through the outer sole, the upper, and the inner sole, and are clinched upon the inside of the shoe, in combination with a welt or inner half-sole secured to the upper and the inner sole, around the ball or fore part of the shoe, either by sewing or riveting, independently of the outer sole, and then securing the fore part of the outer sole to the shoe by sewing through and through said outer sole and the welt or inner half-sole, outside of the upper.

Figure 1 of the drawings is an inverted plan of a shoe having a small portion of the outer sole broken away and a portion of the channel opened to show its construction. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation; and Fig. 3 is a similar sectional side elevation, showing the welt or inner portion of the outer sole secured to the upper and the inner sole by sewing instead of riveting or nailing.

A is the upper of the shoe. B is the outer sole; a, the welt or a half-sole, forming the inner portion of the outer sole; and b is the inner sole.

In the construction of this shoe the upper is lasted and secured to the inner sole in the usual manner of lasting first-class hand-work. The welt or half-sole is then placed in position on the ball of the last, and secured to the upper and inner sole by headed and pointed screwnails c driven through the same and clinched upon the inner surface of the inner sole by contact with the metal face of the last, as shown at C, Fig. 2. The outer sole, B, is then placed

in position, and the shank portion thereof is secured to the upper and inner sole by the same kind of headed and pointed screw-nails c, clinched upon the inside in the same manner as above described. The fore part of the 50 outer sole, B, is then secured by stitching through and through said sole and the edge of the welt or the half-sole a, outside of the upper.

By this construction a shoe may be produced by machinery or by hand that is much stronger in the shank than any sewed shoe, while at the same time it has the flexibility of the hand-sewed shoe. Another advantage of this construction is that the shoe remains on 60 the last during the process of bottoming and finishing, and hence is less liable to be jammed out of shape than when the bottom is sewed on by stitching through and through into the interior of the shoe by machinery, as now very 65 generally practiced, which must be done with the last removed from the shoe.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the welt or half-sole a is secured to the upper and inner sole by sewing, as shown; but in all other respects the shoe is constructed precisely like that shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

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

A boot or shoe having the shank portions of 75 its outer sole, inner sole, and upper united by clinched or riveted metallic fastenings passing through all of said parts, and the ball portion of the outer sole secured by sewing to the outer edge of a welt or half-sole, which weltor 80 half-sole is secured to the inner sole and upper through and through, all substantially as and for the purposes described.

Executed at Boston, Massachusetts, this 28th day of July, 1880.

JOSEPH A. SAFFORD.

Witnesses:

O. L. Noble,

N. C. LOMBARD.