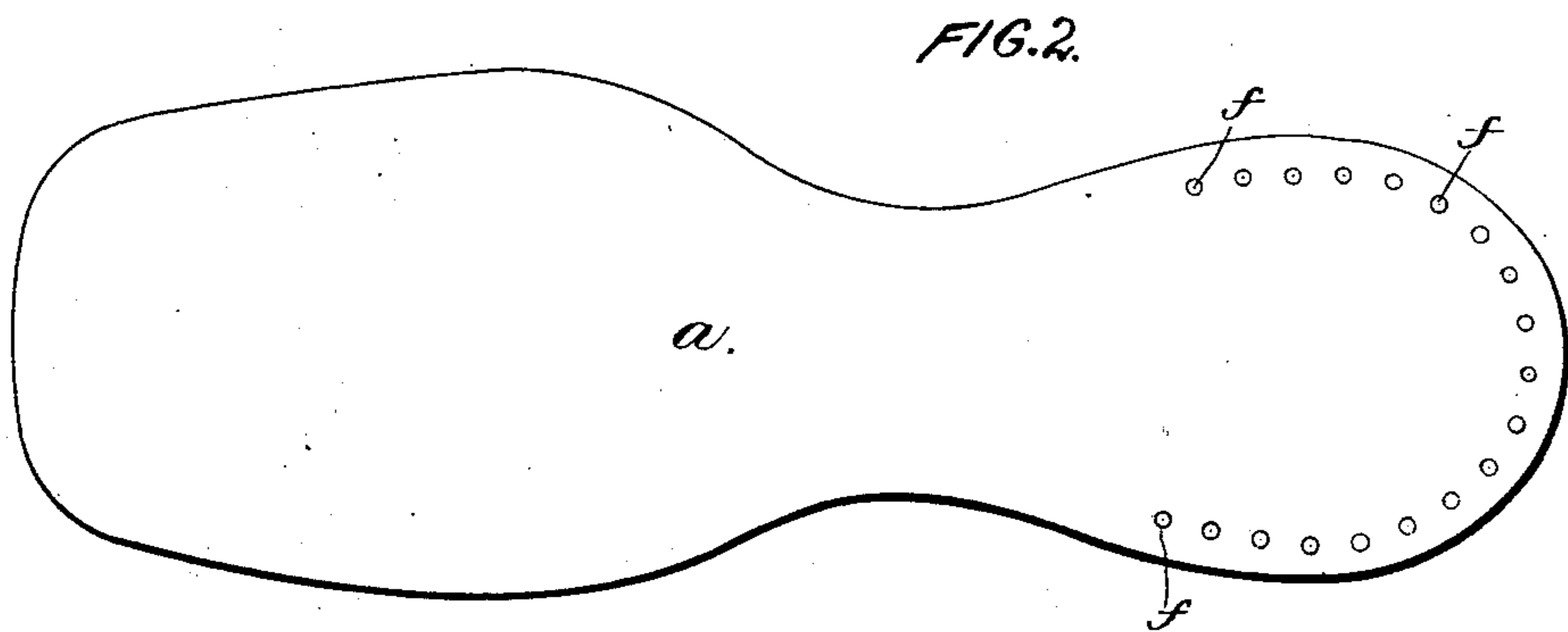
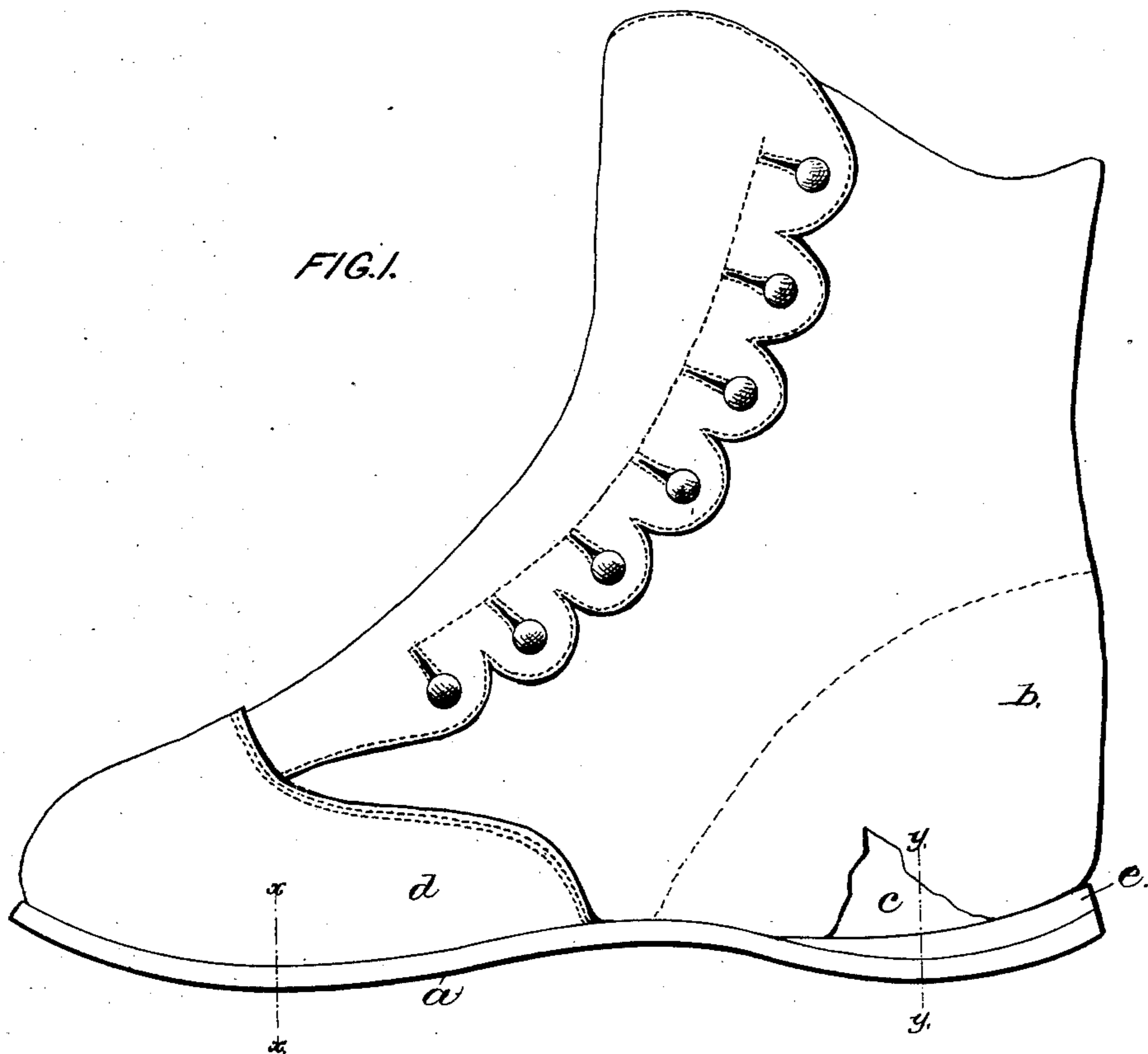


(No Model.)

E. ADAMS.
SHOE.

No. 245,042.

Patented Aug. 2, 1881.



Witnesses.
John F. C. Prindle
B. J. Noyes.

FIG. 3.

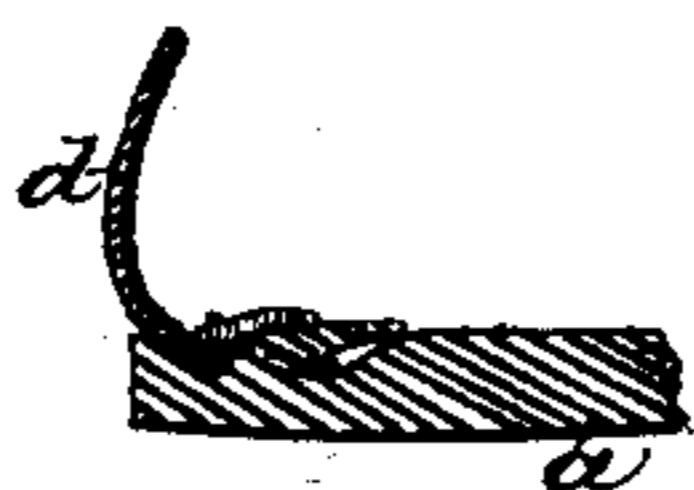
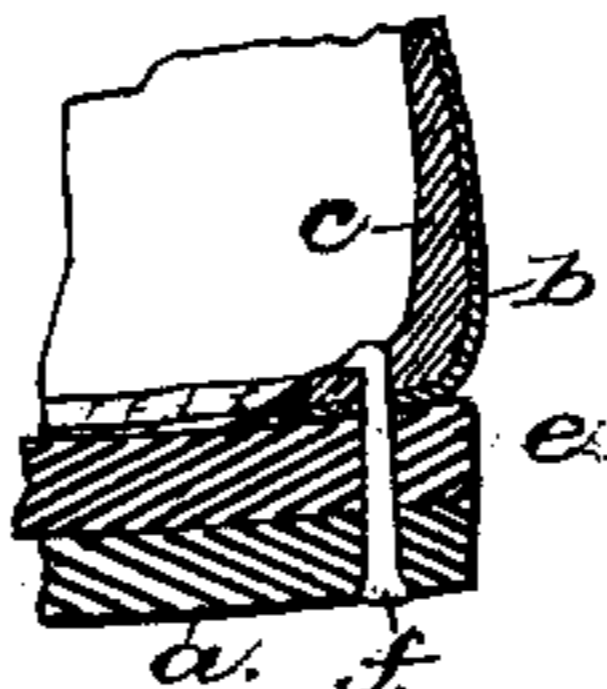


FIG. 4.



Inventor.

Edwin Adams.
by Crosby & Gregory
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN ADAMS, OF EAST SALISBURY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
CHARLES GOODYEAR, JR., OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 245,042, dated August 2, 1881.

Application filed June 6, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN ADAMS, of East Salisbury, county of Essex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shoes, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to shoes chiefly used by children, the shoe having what is called a "spring-heel."

My invention consists in improvements in the method of manufacturing shoes of this class, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

Figure 1 represents, in side elevation, a child's shoe containing my invention; Fig. 2, an under-side view thereof. Fig. 3 is a partial section on line *x*; and Fig. 4, a partial section on line *y*, Fig. 1.

In the practice of my invention the inner face of the outer sole, *a*, is channeled in the usual way for welted work, the channel about the heel end of the sole being preferably formed farther back from the edge of the sole than about the fore part of the sole, to thus afford more room for the flanged part of the quarter *b* and counter-stiffener *c*. This sole has its outer or wearing face laid upon the bottom of the last, as usual, and the upper *d* of the shoe and connected quarter to be joined with the sole have their lower edges laid or drawn over upon the said channeled sole, where said edges are secured to the wale, or substance of the sole between the incisions made therein, by stitches, as usually practiced in turned work, the said stitches being preferably extended entirely about the sole. This done, the shoe is removed from the last and is turned right side out, when the stitches uniting the flanged parts of the quarter or rear part, *b*, of the shoe and counter-stiffener to the rear end of the sole are cut from the heel end of the shoe more or less into the shank of the shoe, so that the heel or rear end of the shoe and the flanged parts of the quarter and counter-stiffener are no longer connected with the sole. In this condition the wedge-shaped lift *e*, constituting the second layer of the spring-heel, is inserted between the heel end of the sole and the flanged parts of the quarter and counter-stiffener, as shown in Fig. 1. This done, the heel end of

the sole *a*, the lift *e*, and the flanged parts of the quarter and counter-stiffener, the shoe having a last in it, or being properly supported internally at the heel, are all united together by suitable sole-fastenings extended or driven through and through the same. Preferably metallic fastenings *f* will be used, their inner ends being clinched on a metal surface within the shoe in any well-known manner.

I do not broadly claim a spring-heel shoe, as I am aware that the end of the sole has been split to receive a wedge-shaped lift, and also that shoes other than turned shoes have been provided with a lift inserted between the heel end of the sole and the quarter.

In the ordinary manufacture of turned shoes the flanged part of the quarter and counter outside the seam connecting them with the heel end of the sole is cut away close to the sole, so as to avoid the formation of a large ridge inside the shoe, under the heel of the wearer; but in this my invention, where I sever the stitches holding the flanged parts of the quarter and counter-stiffener to the sole, it is unnecessary to cut off the flanged part of the quarter or stiffener, for after cutting the stitches said flanged parts are permitted to straighten out and lie flat in the sole, in which condition they are again finally secured to the sole by the fastenings *f*. By keeping the flanged parts of greater width the strength of the shoe is increased and its quality improved.

I claim—

1. A turned shoe composed of an upper, quarter, and counter-stiffener, and of a sole and heel-lift, *e*, interposed directly between the sole and the flanged part of the quarter and stiffener, the upper, in front of the shank and lift *e*, being secured to a wale of the sole by stitches which do not penetrate the entire substance of the sole, while the heel of the sole, the lift *e*, and quarter and counter-stiffener applied together, as shown and described, are all secured together by nails or fastenings extended entirely through the same, substantially as set forth.

2. The described improvement in the manufacture of turned shoes with spring-heels, which consists in stitching the upper and quarter wrong side out to the inner surface of the

sole, as for turned work, connecting the same together from end to end, then turning the shoe, disconnecting the heel end of the sole from the quarter and counter-stiffener, inserting a heel lift or piece between the heel end of the sole and the quarter, as described, and securing the heel end of the sole, the said lift, and the quarter and counter-stiffener firmly together by means of fastenings inserted

through and through the said parts, substantially as described. 10

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN ADAMS.

Witnesses:

G. W. GREGORY,

L. F. CONNOR.