

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

M. SMITH.
SHOE.

No. 275,430.

Patented Apr. 10, 1883.

Fig. 1.

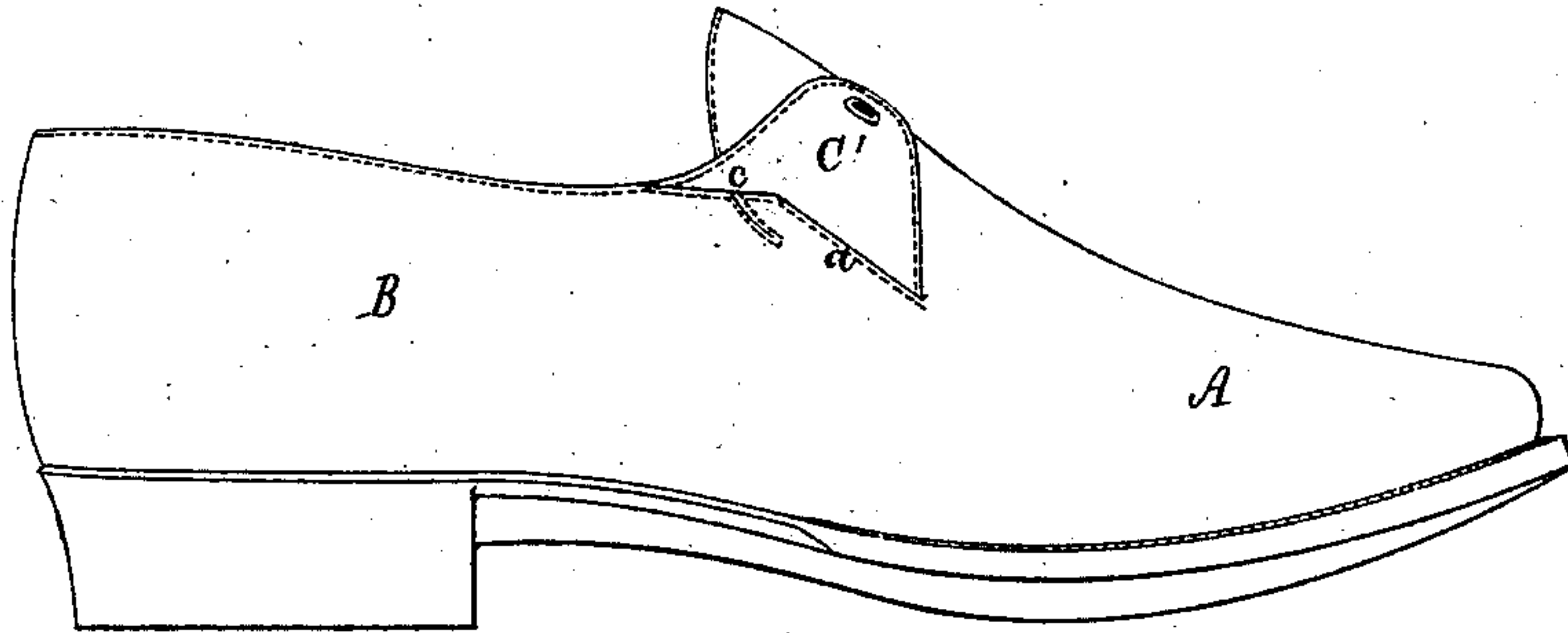
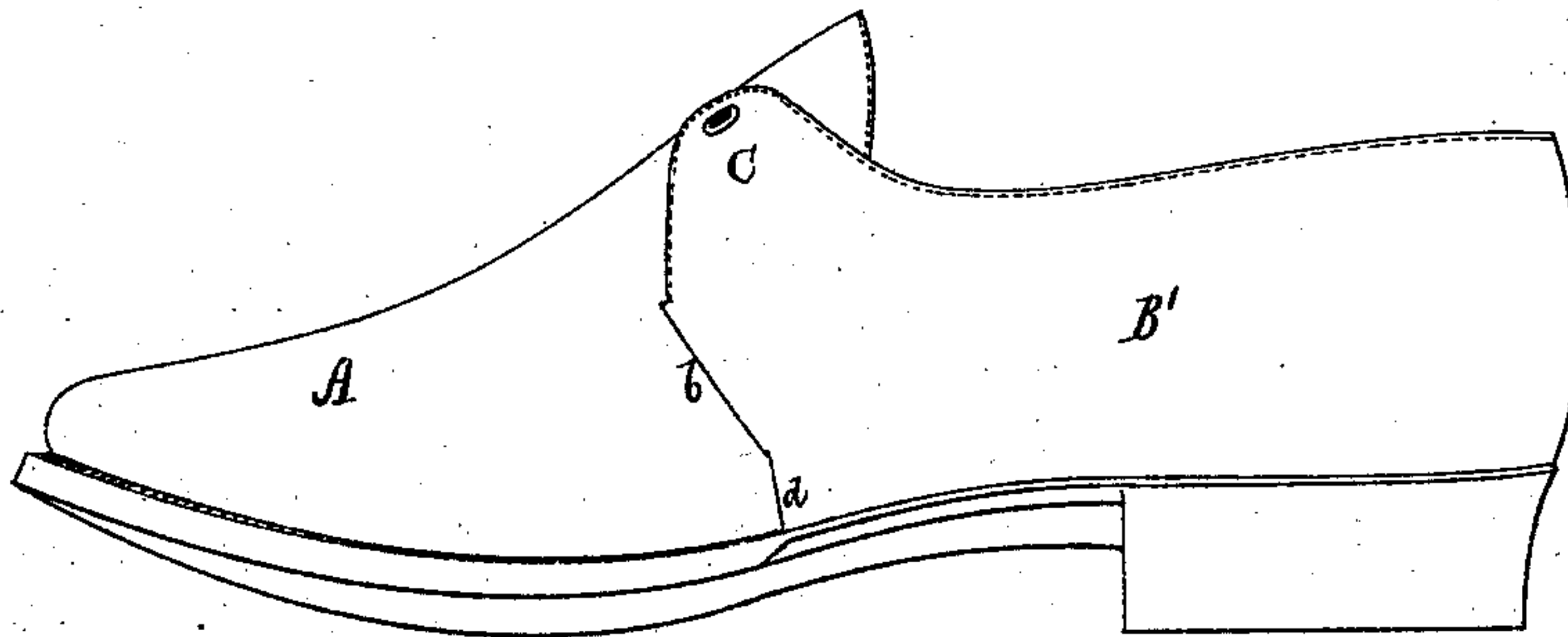


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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E. B. Pratt

Inventor.

Malcolm Smith
by R. H. Eddy atty.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

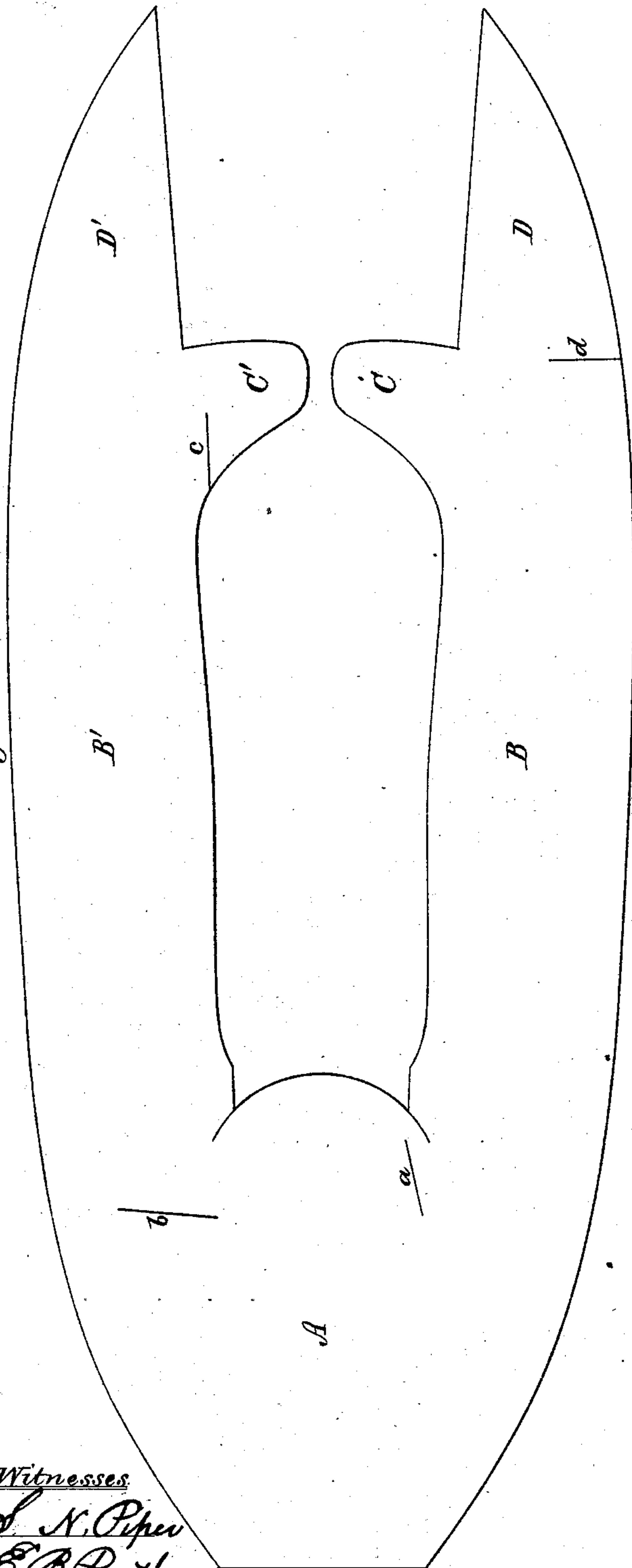
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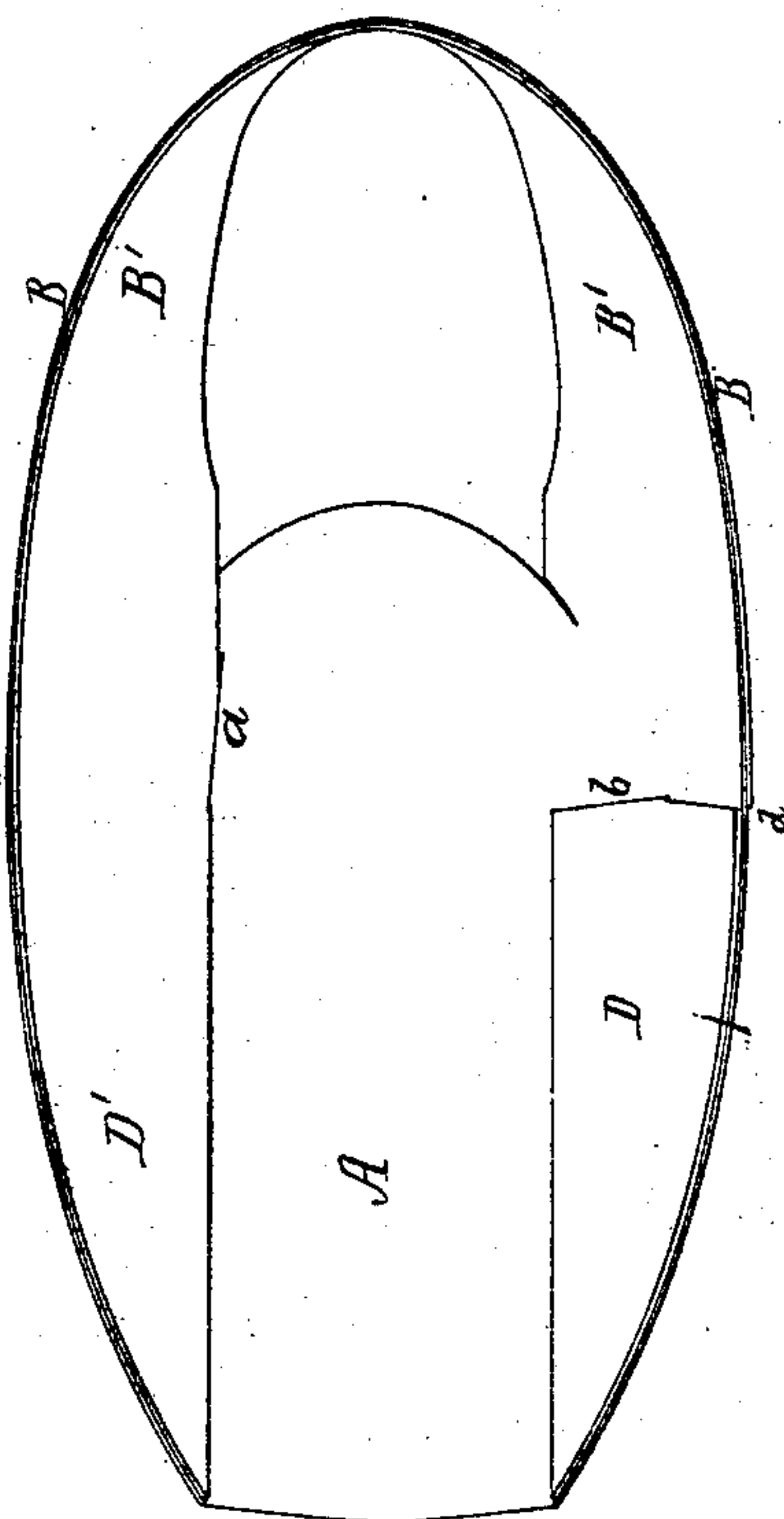
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Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MALCOLM SMITH, OF GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 275,430, dated April 10, 1883.

Application filed January 29, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MALCOLM SMITH, of Gloucester, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shoes; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figures 1 and 2 are opposite side views of a shoe having its upper made and arranged in accordance with my improvement. Fig. 3 is a top view of the upper as formed in one piece of leather or material, and provided with tie and lacing tongues and slits arranged as shown. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the upper as folded in order for one of the quarters to form a lining to the other.

The nature of my invention is defined in the claims hereinafter presented.

In making a shoe with this upper, one of the quarters is folded or carried around within the other, so as to constitute a lining therefor. The quarters are provided near their ends with tie-tongues, one of which, after the quarters have been so folded, is to be extended through a slit in the other quarter or the vamp. So the quarters may be provided at their ends with lining tongues or extensions, and the vamp may have in it a slit for reception of one of such extensions, the whole being subsequently folded, so as to cause the extensions to be underneath and form a lining to the vamp.

In a shoe provided with my invention there is no back seam connecting the quarters and ranging up and down the heel portion of the upper. One quarter is made to serve as a lining to the other, and, besides such, the lining-tongues of both, or both quarters, may be made to answer as a lining or linings to the vamp.

In cutting the upper from a side of leather there is little, if any, waste, the upper being cut in the side, laterally thereof, from the middle to the edge of it, so as to have the belly portion constitute the quarters, and the vamp taken from the better part of the side.

In Fig. 3 of the drawings, A denotes the vamp; BB', the quarters; CC', the tie-tongues, and DD' the vamp-lining tongues, all being in one piece of leather and formed and arranged as represented. There are in the vamp, near its junction with the quarters, two slits, *a*

and *b*, they being disposed in the vamp in manner as shown. Furthermore, one of the tie-tongues is at its base parts separated from its quarter by a slit, as shown at *c*. The lining-tongue D is also so separated at its base from its quarter a short distance, as shown at *d*. These separations or slits, however, are not essential, although advantageous to my invention.

By inspection of Fig. 3 it will be seen that each quarter has a length double or about double what it usually has when made for the two quarters to be back-seamed together at the heel. In preparing the upper so cut for being applied to the sole, the quarter B' is to be bent around and to have its tie-tongue C' put through the slit *a*, so as to cause such tongue to project above the vamp. Next, the quarter B is to be bent around the quarter B', so as to cause the tie-tongue C to lap on the vamp and come directly opposite the fellow tie-tongue, C'. The lining-tongue D is to be inserted through the slit *b* and drawn forward under and against the vamp, so as to form a lining to one side thereof, the other lining-tongue also extending under the vamp and constituting a lining for it at its opposite side or part. The parts, being so arranged, are to be properly stitched together and bound or finished.

The two quarters may be unprovided with the tie-tongues, in which case the vamp need not have the slit *a* for reception of one of such tongues. So the quarters may be unprovided with the lining-tongues, in which case the vamp need not have the slit *b* for reception of one of such lining-tongues. The upper may thus be made as a slipper-upper without tie-tongues, one quarter of it constituting a lining to the other; or it may be made with such tie-tongues and with or without the lining-tongues; but to complete the upper to the best advantage it may or should be provided with both kinds of tongues and the slits in it, as explained.

When a bootee, or shoe with quarters to extend around the ankle of a person, is to be made in accordance with my invention there may be in the ankle-quarter parts an auxiliary lining, if required.

I do not claim, in making a boot or shoe, the vamp-quarters and sole cut in a single piece, as shown in the United States Patent No. 1,178,

dated June 21, 1839, and granted to Jeremiah B. Keen; nor do I claim the heel portion of a boot or shoe upper slitted and lapped, as shown in the United States Patent No. 111,039, dated 5 January 17, 1871, as my invention differs materially therefrom.

I claim—

1. A shoe-upper having on each of its quarters a tie-tongue, as described, and one of such 10 quarters bent around within the other, and its tie-tongue inserted through a slit made in the other quarter, or in the vamp, as set forth.

2. A shoe-upper having its quarters provided

with tie and lacing tongues, and its vamp with slits for reception of two of such tongues, all 15 being substantially as set forth.

3. A shoe-upper having its quarters provided with tie-tongues and its vamp with a slit to receive one of such tongues when its quarter is bent around within the other quarter, so as to 20 constitute a lining thereto.

MALCOLM SMITH.

Witnesses:

E. B. PRATT,

R. H. EDDY.