(No Model.)

C. H. WINTER.

SHOE.

No. 312,056. Patented Feb. 10, 1885.

FIG. 1

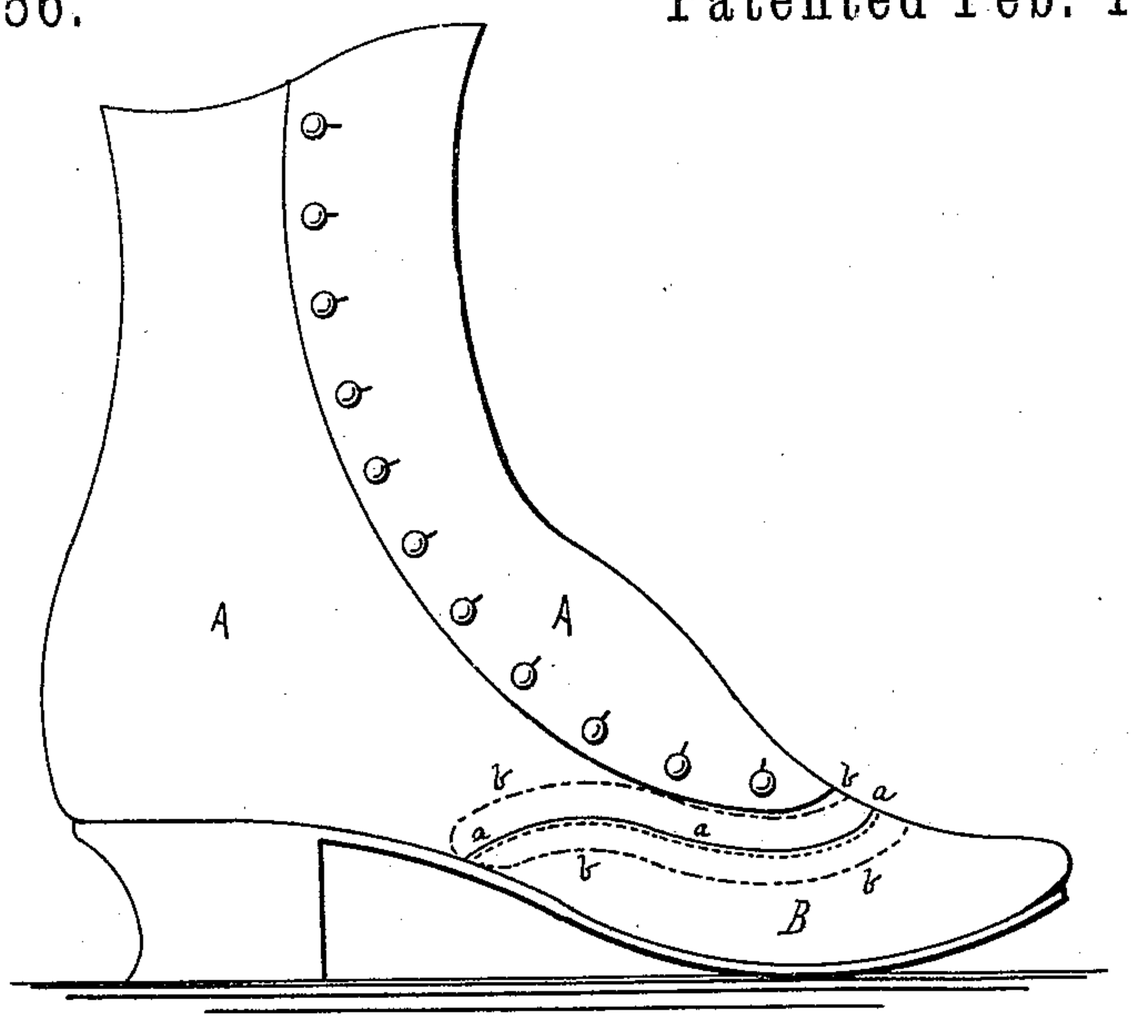


FIG. 2

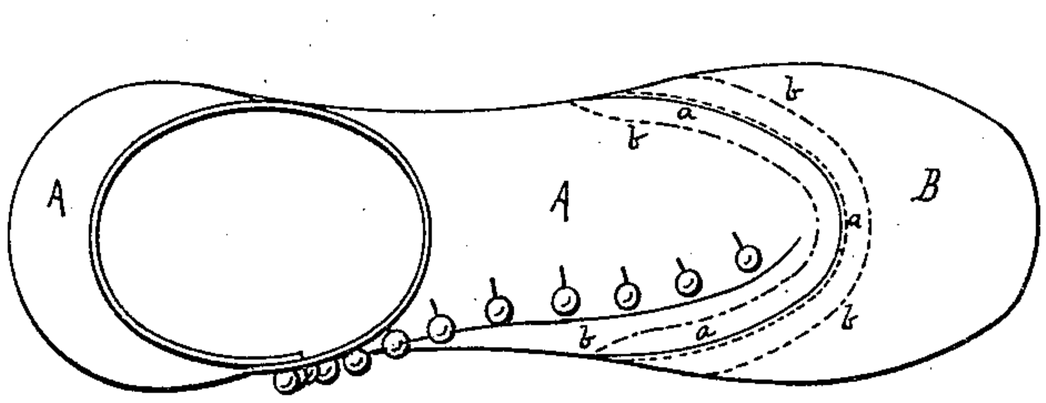


FIG. 3

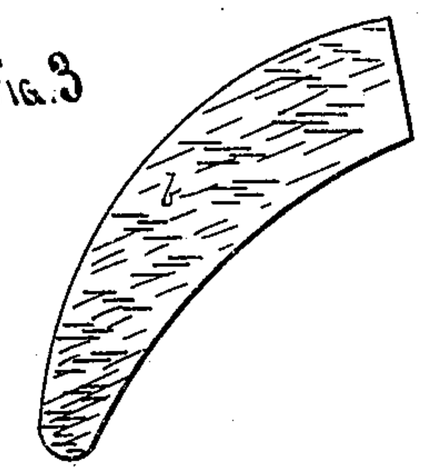
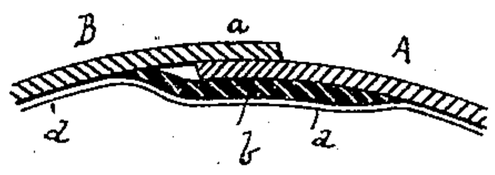


FIG. 4



WITNESSES
E. A. Kimball
H. E. Randall

Caroline Harding Winter,
INVENTOR. BY
Charles N. Woodward
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAROLINE HARDING WINTER, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,056, dated February 10, 1885.

Application filed June 5, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CAROLINE HARDING WINTER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes or Boots, of which the following specification is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to shoes or boots; and it consists in thin strips of cork or other suitable flexible material placed over the seams on the inside of the boot or shoe to protect the foot from abrasion. When used in boots or shoes without linings, the cork strips will be attached by cement or paste, and in shoes having cloth or other linings the cork strips will be placed between the shoe and the lining. By this simple device the foot is protected from the ridge or uneven portion formed by the seam, and all abrasion therefrom avoided. It also serves an important service in preventing the formation of bunions and similar diseases, and also in protecting bunions and abrasions already formed, so that they can be cured.

The cork protectors may be placed in the boot or shoe when manufactured, or afterward, as preferred.

For the purpose of illustration I have shown in the drawings in Figure 1 a side view, and in Fig. 2 a plan view, of a shoe with my improved protectors shown beneath the instep-seam in dotted lines. Fig. 3 represents one of the strips detached. Fig. 4 represents a cross-section, enlarged, of a seam with one of the protectors arranged beneath it.

The cork strips may be attached beneath any seam of any boot or shoe; but generally they will only be required beneath the seams which cross the instep, and only on the inner part of this seam; but to retain the symmetry of the shoe the cork strips will be placed beneath the seam on both sides of the foot.

In the drawings, A represents the upper; B, the toe part attached to the upper by a seam, *a*, across the instep.

The cork strips are shown by dotted lines *b* beneath the seam *a*.

In Fig. 3 a strip of the cork is represented removed from the shoe, this being about the form it will be required to be cut when used beneath an instep-seam.

In Fig. 4 the cork strip is shown, in enlarged cross-section, arranged between the lining and upper, A being the upper, and B the toe section united by a seam, *a*; *b*, the cork strip, and *d* the cloth lining.

The cork will be formed of a uniform thickness throughout its central part and cut away to nothing at the edges, so as to leave no abrupt corners or edges.

Any other material than cork may be used; but I prefer the latter as possessing the requisite lightness and flexibility, and not being liable to increase the temperature of the foot.

The cork will not be thick enough to impair the symmetry of the boot or shoe.

What I claim as new is—

In a shoe or boot, a thin strip of cork secured beneath the seams to protect the foot of the wearer from abrasion therefrom, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CAROLINE HARDING WINTER.

Witnesses:

C. N. WOODWARD,

L. K. MERRILL.