

(No Model.)

D. S. YEOMAN.
REVERSIBLE CORK SOLE.

No. 312,544.

Patented Feb. 17, 1885.

Fig: 1

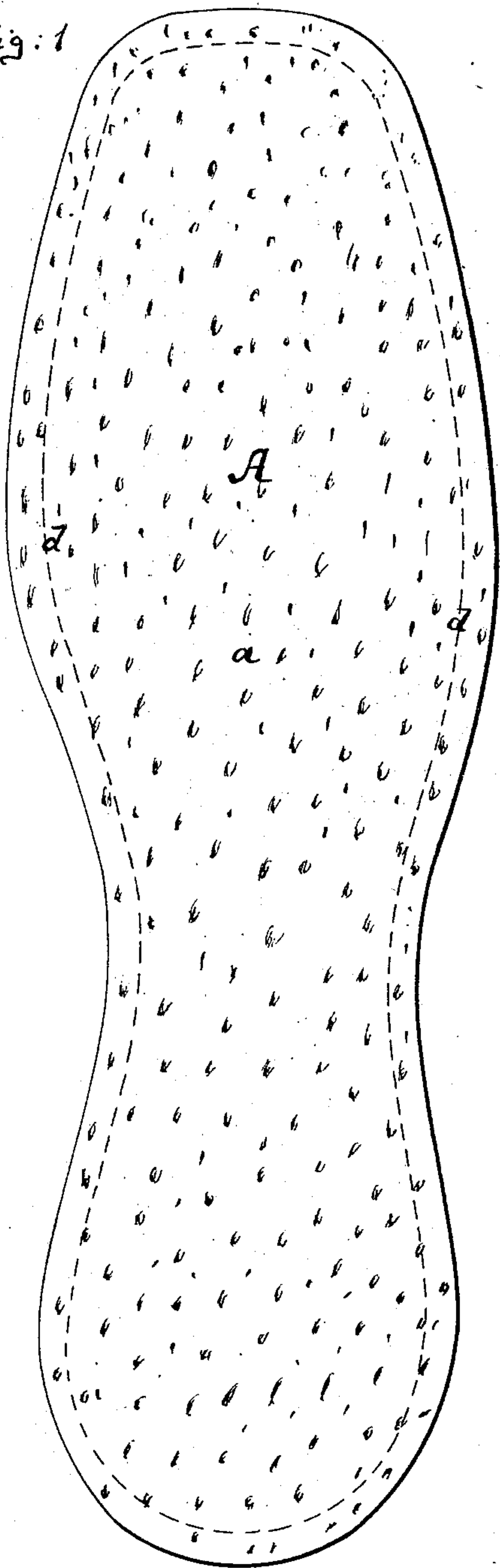


Fig: 2

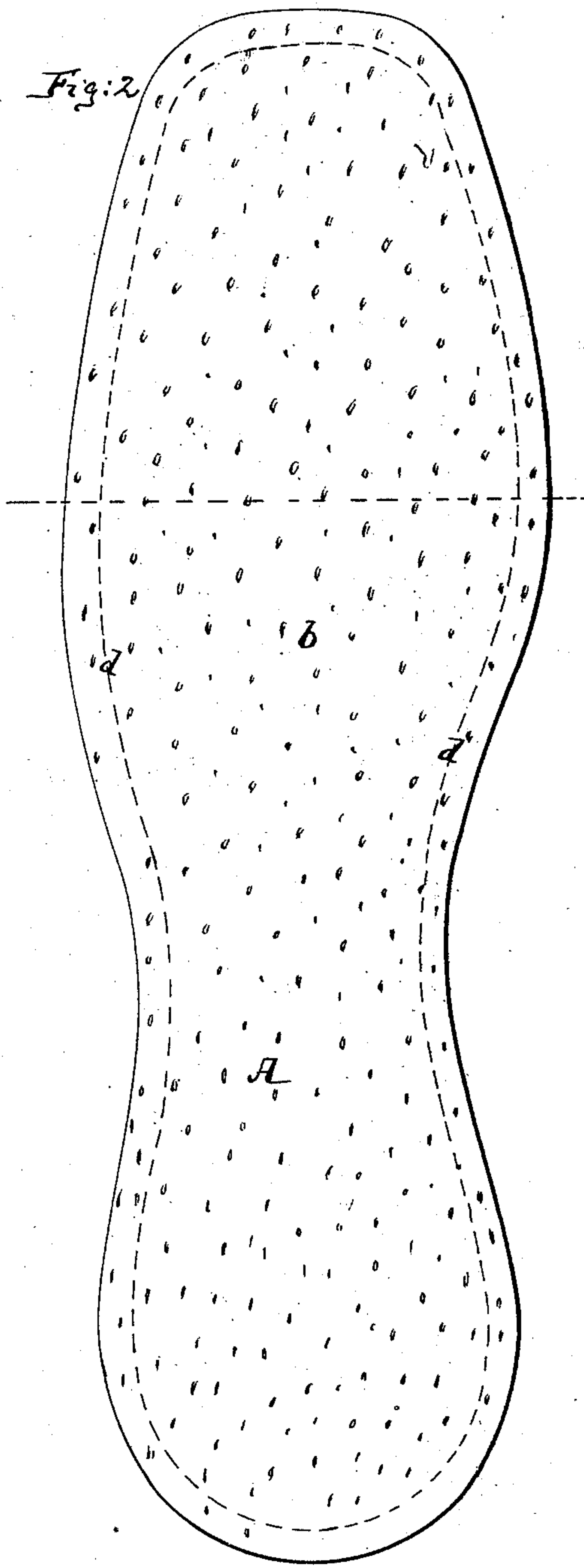
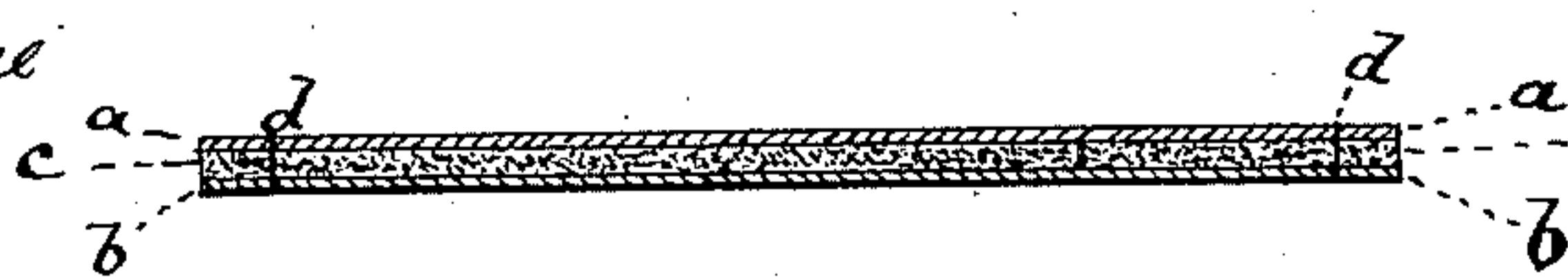


Fig: 3



Witnesses:

John C. Tunbridge

John M. Speer.

Inventor:

David S. Yeoman

by his attorneys

Brisson & Steel

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID S. YEOMAN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

REVERSIBLE CORK SOLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 312,544, dated February 17, 1885.

Application filed December 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID S. YEOMAN, a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improved Reversible Cork Sole, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a face view of my improved sole.
10 Fig. 2 is a reverse view of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the same.

This invention relates to an improved cork sole which is to be inserted in boots or shoes, and which is to be flexible and durable.

15 The invention consists in combining with two thicknesses of cork an intermediate layer of felt or analogous substance, the three thicknesses being stitched together near their edges, or otherwise united. By this means a reversible sole, and one durable and flexible throughout, is produced.

In the drawings, the letter A represents the sole, the same being composed of the two outer thicknesses, *a b*, of cork, and of the intermediate thickness, *c*, of felt or analogous substance. The three thicknesses are united by rows of stitches, *d*, or in other suitable manner. The sole presents a surface of cork on each side, and is therefore less liable to absorb
25 moisture than soles having a felt covering. It will also allow the foot to slip more readily

into the boot or shoe than will a sole having a covering of felt.

The layer *c*, of felt, in the improved sole of my construction, serves, principally, to make the cork sole flexible and durable—that is to say, if the sole were made of cork alone, it would break too easily when bent, and would crumble away at the edges. The intermediate layer of felt or analogous substance gives strength and durability to the thin sheets of cork, and permits also the use of thinner sheets of cork for a sole than could otherwise be safely employed. At the same time the thickness of felt or analogous substance adds to the non-heat-conducting qualities of the sole. The sole is reversible, as appears from Figs. 1 and 2—that is, it can be used either side up in a pair of boots or shoes.

I do not claim, broadly, a sole made of cork, nor do I claim a sole having a layer of cork embedded between two layers of felt; but

What I do claim is—

The sole A, having two outer layers, *a b*, of cork and an intermediate layer, *c*, of felt or analogous substance, substantially as herein shown and described.

DAVID S. YEOMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. TUNBRIDGE,
HARRY M. TURK.