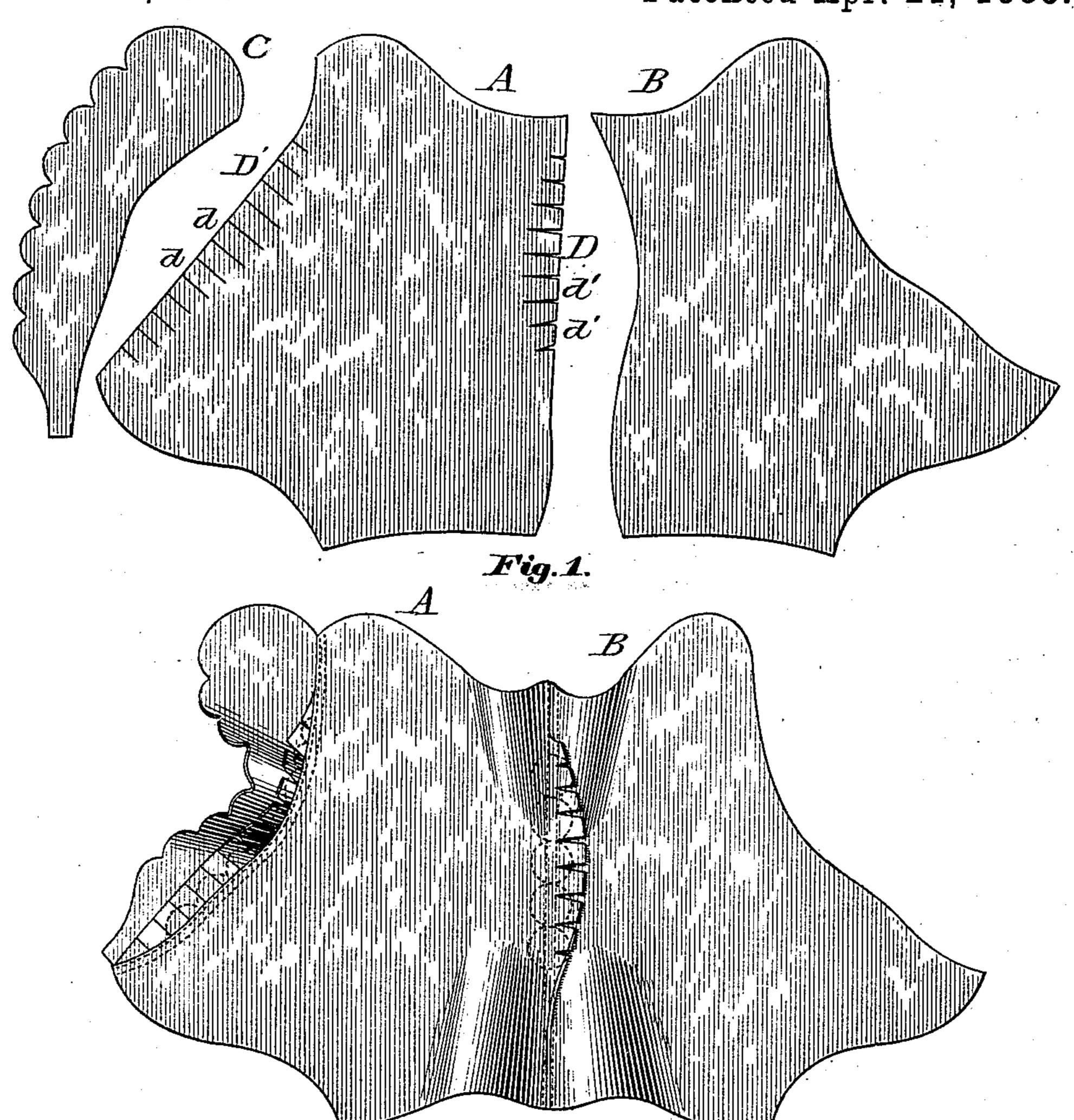
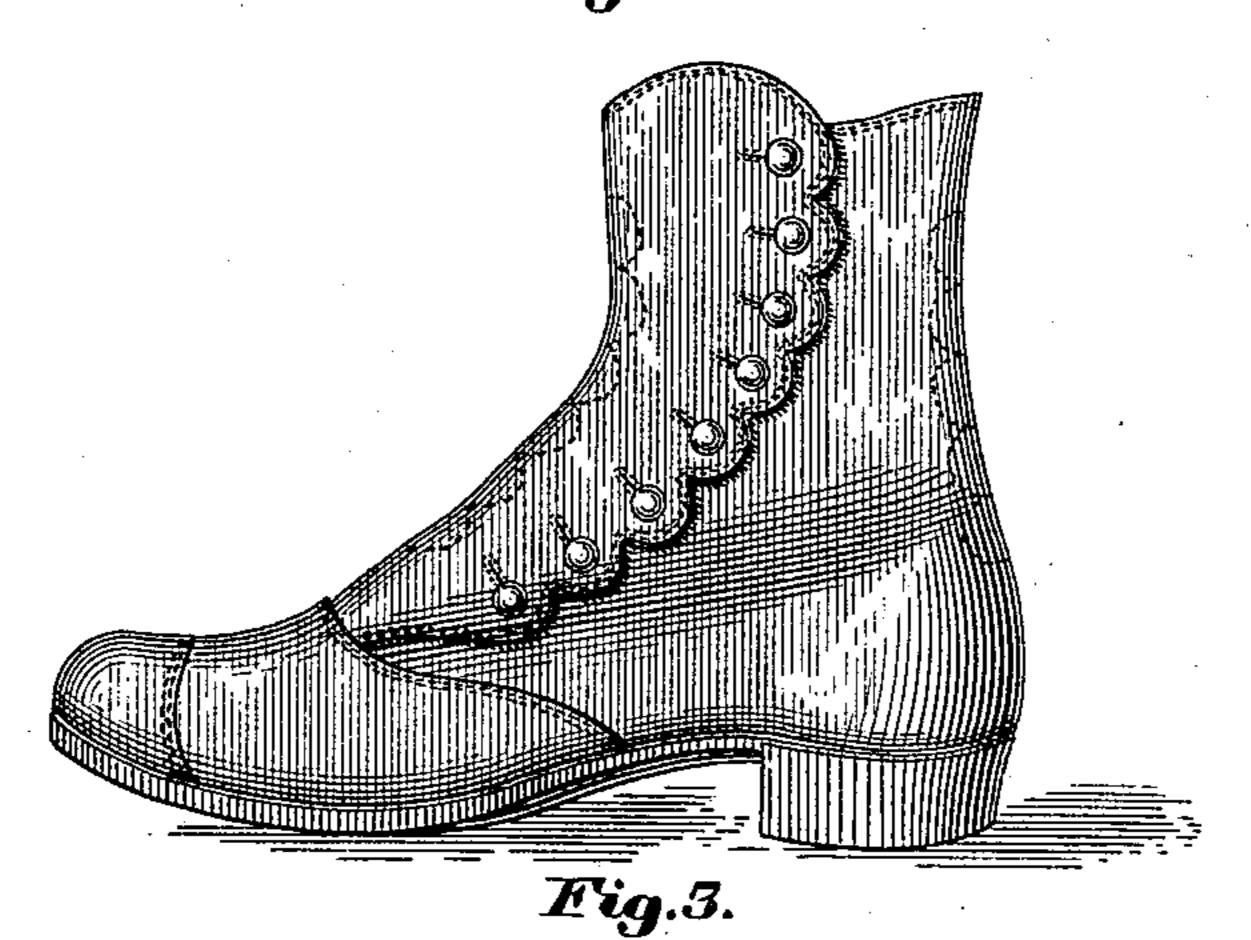
W. T. MARTIN.

BOOT OR SHOE.

No. 316,158.

Patented Apr. 21, 1885.





Witnesses:

Waldron Bates

Walke T. Martin

United States Patent Office.

WALTER T. MARTIN, OF DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTŚ.

BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,158, dated April 21, 1885.

Application filed January 5, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER T. MARTIN, of Danvers, Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Boots and 5 Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to a stay for a seam between two pieces of leather in the boot or shoe, and has more particular reference to a stay originally cut as a flap integral with one of the said pieces of leather between which the seam is formed, but overlapping and stitched

to the other piece.

The object of the invention is to permit the use at a curved seam between two pieces of 15 leather of a stay integral with one of said pieces, but overlapping the other, and extending substantially the entire length of the curve; and this is accomplished by dividing such a flap or stay by transverse cuts into a 20 number of smaller flaps or stays. In practice the two pieces of leather are put together face to face, the original flap-piece projecting from the line of the curved seam. The curved seam is then sewed and the transverse cuts made 25 in the projecting flap from the seam outward; or the transverse cuts may be made before the two pieces are thus stitched together. After the seam is sewed and the cuts or slashes made in the flap, the two pieces are opened and the 30 small flaps pressed down over the seam and stitched to the piece not integral with them, which they now overlap, the cuts or slashes permitting the small flaps each to take any position on the overlapped piece that is deter-35 mined or required by the curve. This slashed stay or flap is a great improvement over the stay or flap integral with one of the pieces, which has been used heretofore with curved seams, since the old flap or stay could only 40 accommodate itself to the curve of the seam by stretching and cracking or wrinkling.

My seam, when made and stayed, is in effect an overlapping seam on a curve, the overlap

being of any desired width.

In the drawings I have represented the invention as applied to two seams in a boot, one being at the back of the boot, between the two quarters, and the other being at the front of the boot, between one of the quarters and the button-fly. At Fig. 1 I have shown separately the two quarters and the said fly, one of the said quarters being provided with stays integral therewith for both said seams. At Fig. 2 I show the same three pieces with the said seams sewed and the stays stitched to the 55 pieces which they overlap. Fig. 3 represents a finished boot embodying the invention.

A and B are the two quarters, and C is the fly. D and D' are two flaps or stays for the seam between the quarters and the seam be- 60 tween the fly and one of the quarters, respectively, the same being divided, respectively, as shown, by cuts or slits into smaller flaps d d

d and d' d' d'.

The dotted circles in Figs. 2 and 3 and the 65 dotted half-circles in Fig. 2 represent the stitching by which the stays or flaps are secured to the piece of leather which they overlap.

I do not claim a stilted interlocking seam, or interlocking flaps or projections alternately 70 covering a seam between two pieces of leather. Such a seam it is very difficult, if not impracticable, to make on a curve, and the interlocking flaps do not give a uniform protection to the main line of stitching between the two 75 pieces of leather.

I claim—

In a boot or shoe upper, at a curved seam uniting two portions of leather, one of such portions provided with an integral overlap- 80 ping flap or stay having its edge separated by transverse cuts or slits and united to the other portion by stitches, all substantially as set forth.

WALTER T. MARTIN.

Witnesses:

W. W. SWAN,
WALDRON BATES.