

(No Model.)

C. B. GODFREY.

SHOE.

No. 316,454.

Patented Apr. 28, 1885.

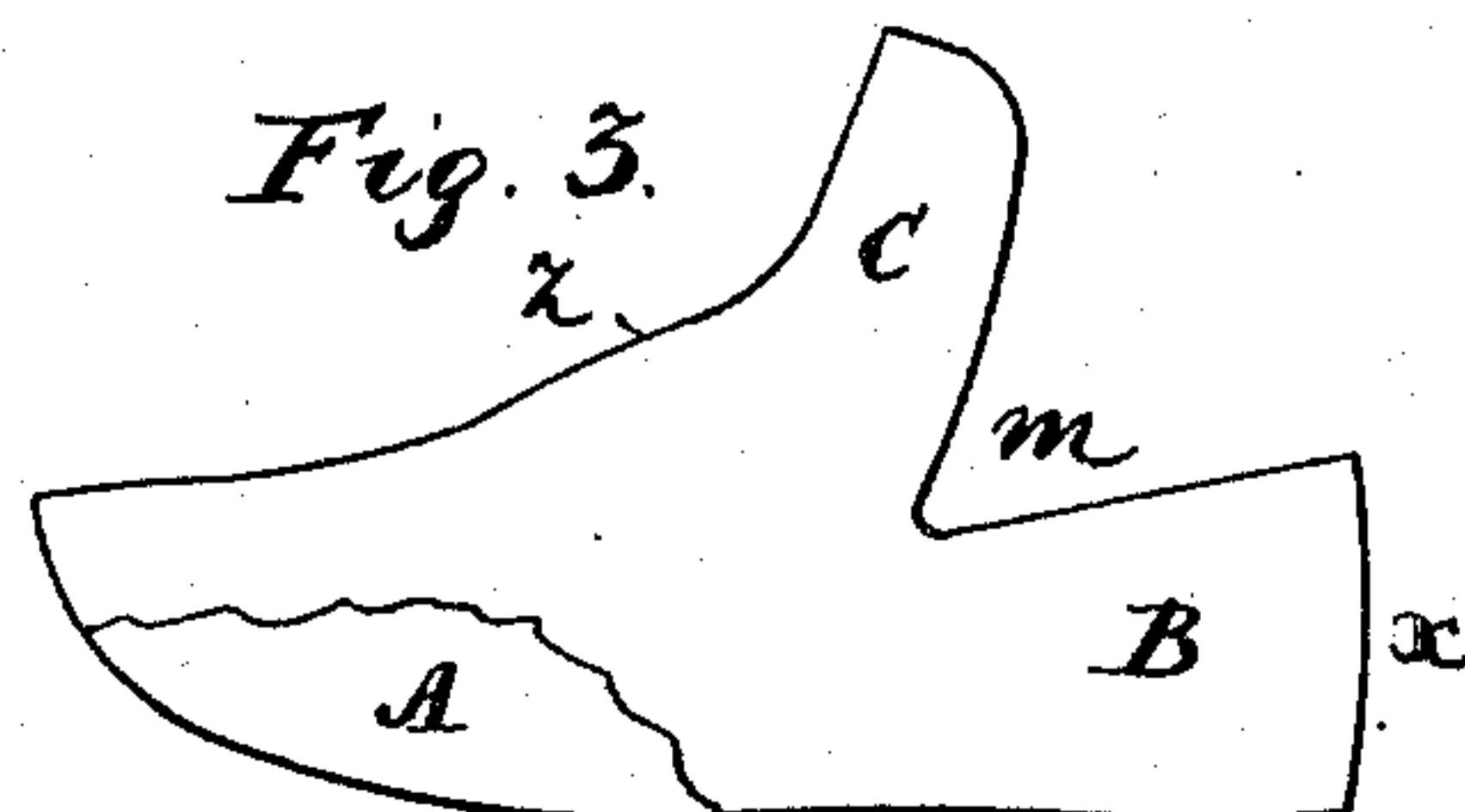
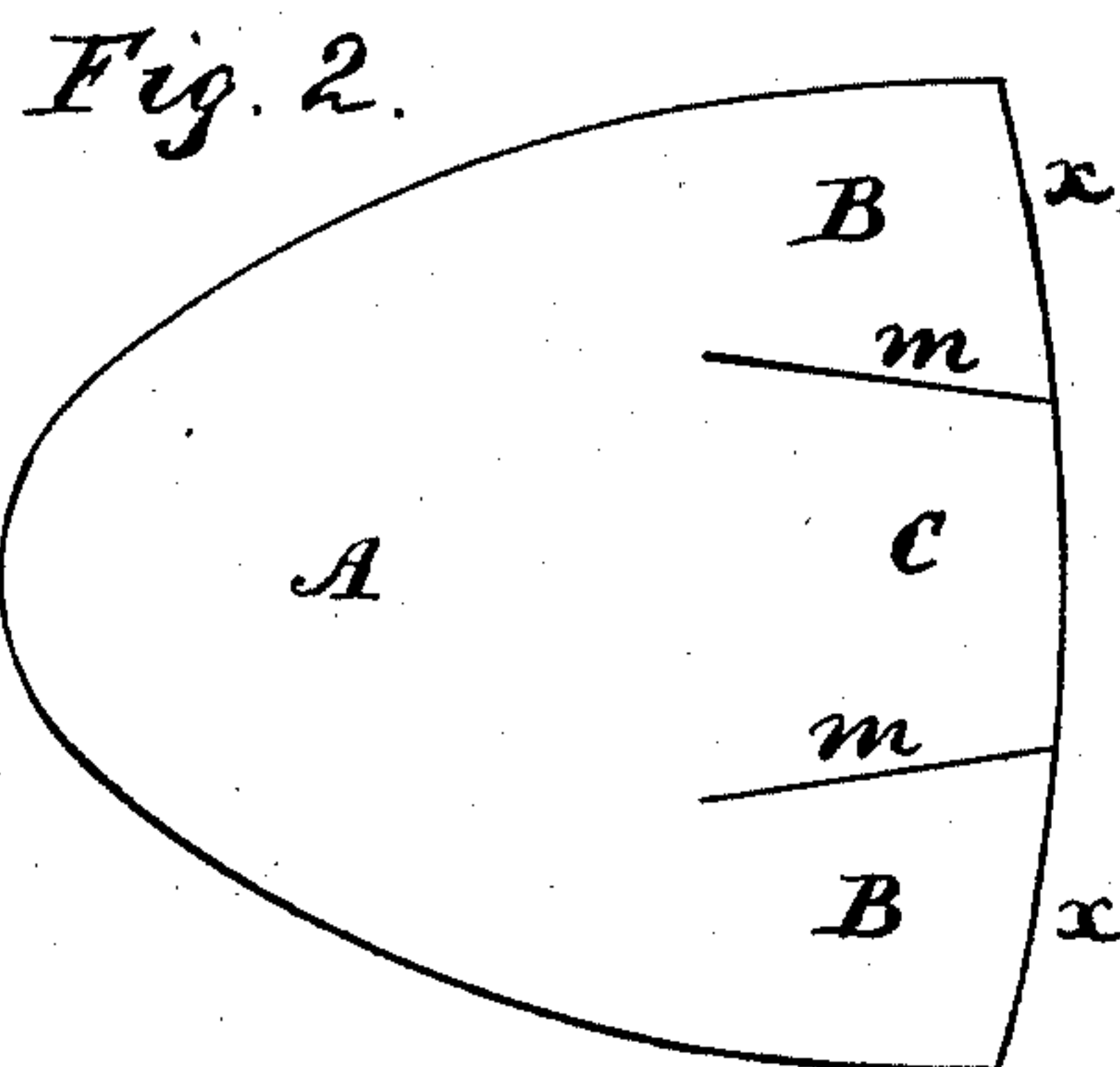
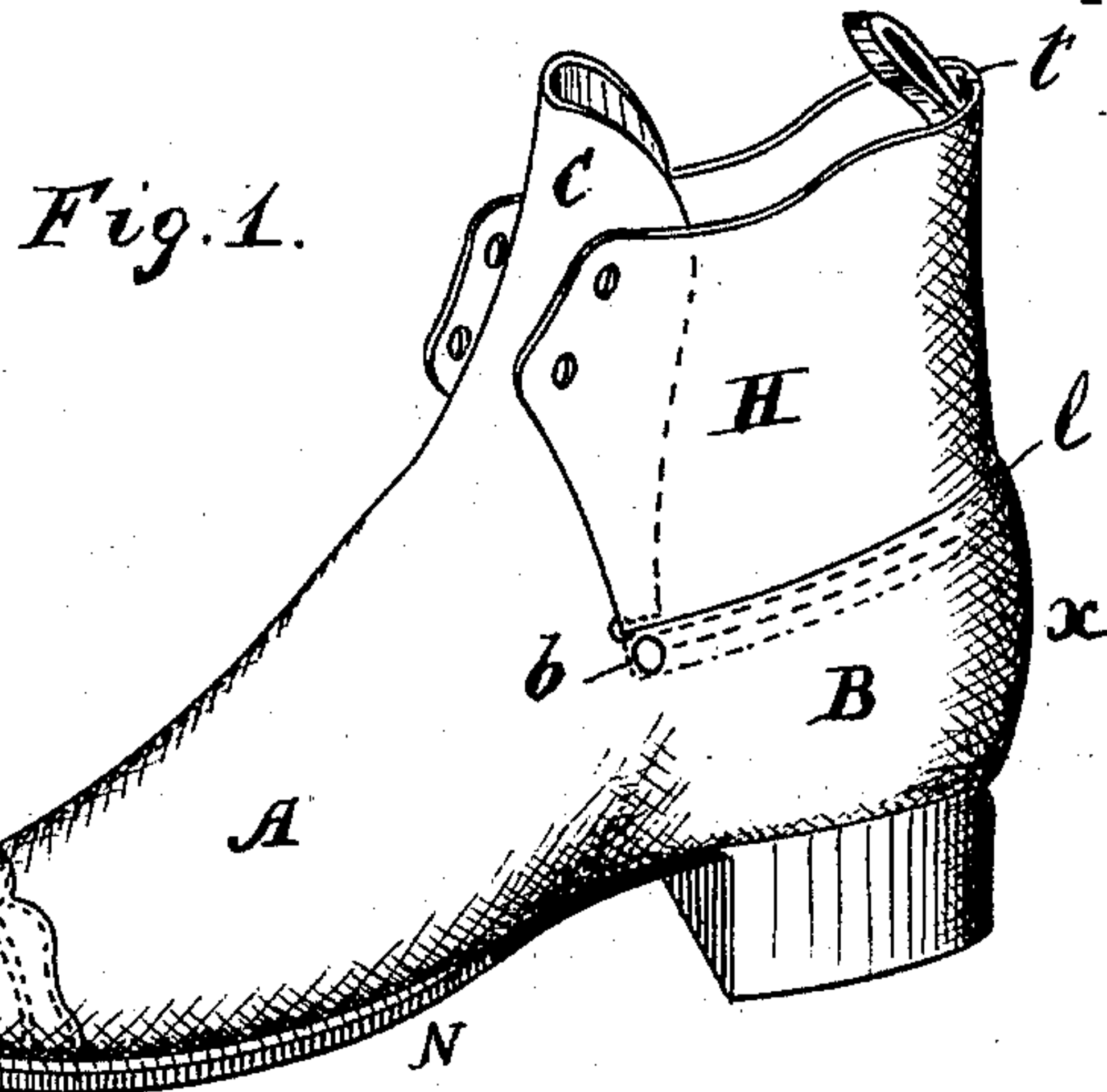


Fig. 6

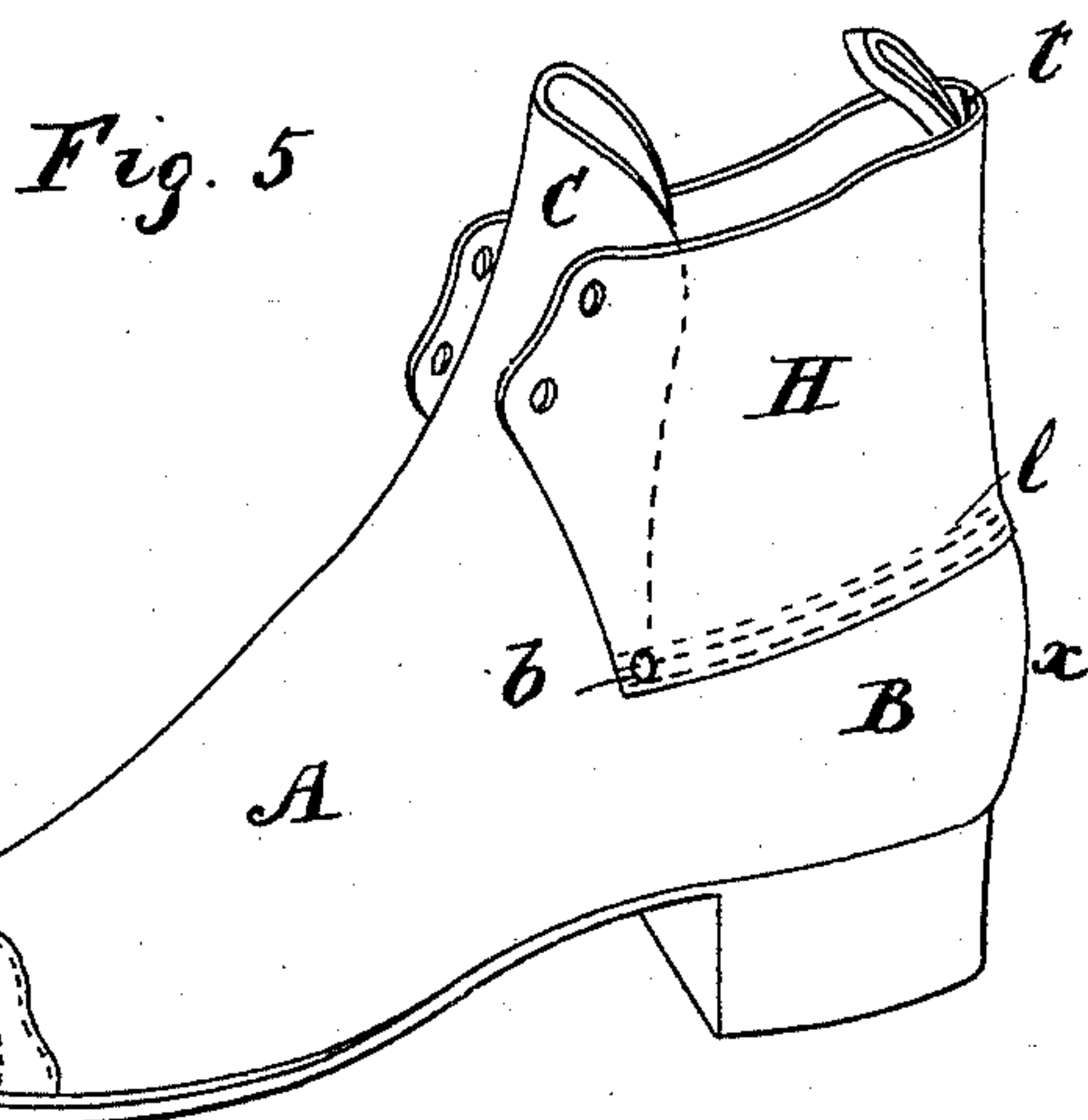
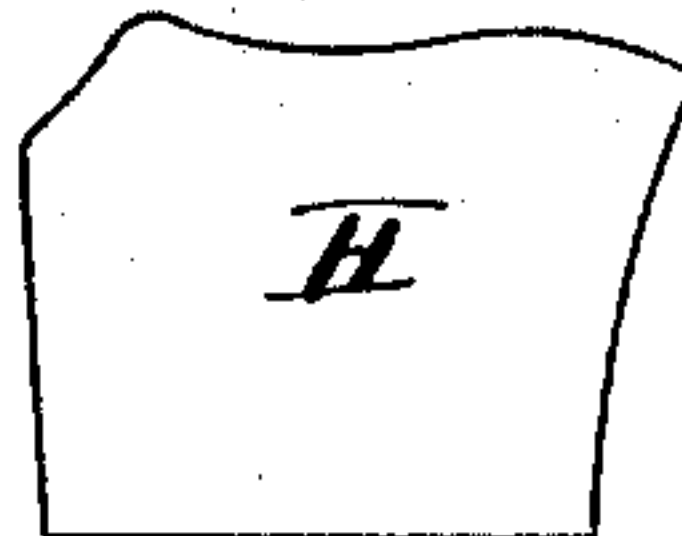


Fig. 7.

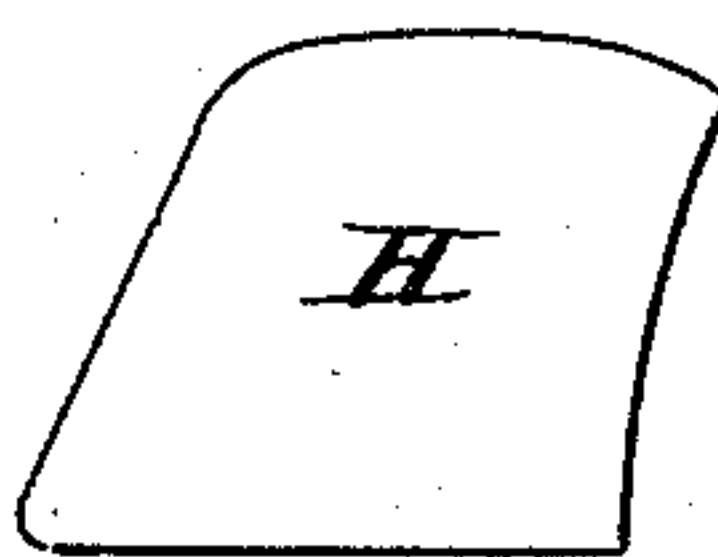
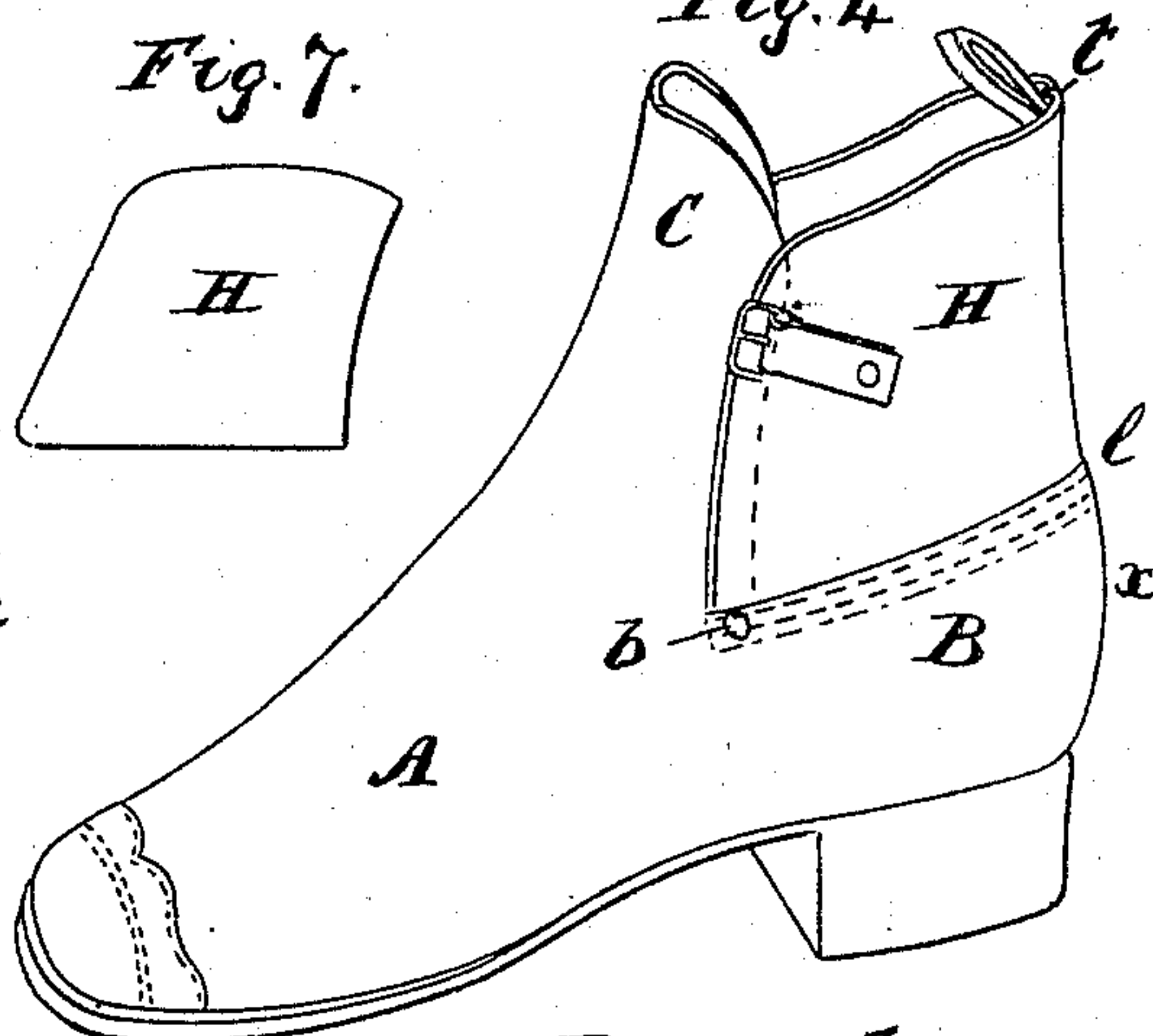


Fig. 4



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 316,454, dated April 28, 1885.

Application filed February 14, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. GODFREY, of Milford, in the county of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Shoes, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view of my improved shoe; Fig. 2, a plan view of the upper or pattern before it is crimped; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the upper after it is crimped; Figs. 4 and 5, perspective views showing modifications of the invention; Fig. 6, a view of one of the ankle-pieces shown in Fig. 5 detached, and Fig. 7 a view of one of the ankle-pieces shown in Fig. 4 detached.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of shoes in which the vamps and quarters are integral or formed in one piece; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more desirable article of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation.

In the drawings, A represents the vamps, B the quarters, and C the tongue, these parts being integral or formed in one piece, and the quarters united by an ordinary heel-seam at *x*.

The pattern or blank from which the vamps, quarters, and tongue are formed is made as shown in Fig. 2, two slits, *m*, being cut therein to separate the quarters from the tongue. After the upper is cut, as seen in Fig. 2, it is crimped to bring the tongue into the shape or position shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4, and 5, and also to properly form the instep *z*. The ankle H is made

in two pieces, which are respectively stitched to the quarters at *l*, after which the quarters are united by the seam *x* and the ankle-pieces by the seam *t*, these seams being preferably continuous. The lower ends of the ankle-pieces are passed down inside the quarters and stitched thereto, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4; but they may be attached to the outer side of the same, as shown in Fig. 5, if preferred. In addition to the stitching *l*, the ankle-pieces are secured to the quarters B by a rivet, *b*, at either side of the shoe, the rivets being omitted, if desired.

The shoe is provided with an ordinary sole, N, and is adapted to be laced, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5; but it may be provided with straps and a buckle, as shown in Fig. 4, if preferred.

In high-cut shoes, or shoes of this character as ordinarily made, the tongue C is not integral with the vamps A, but is attached thereto by a seam running transversely across the instep, the quarters being united by vertical or nearly vertical side seams. This form of construction is, however, objectionable, as the transverse seam at the instep detracts greatly from the appearance of the shoe, hurts the foot, and is liable to rip, thereby permitting the tongue to become detached from the vamps. The side seams also injure the appearance of the shoe, and are liable to be ripped both in lasting and wearing.

Another objection to constructing the tongue in a separate piece and attaching it to the vamps by a seam, as described, consists in the fact that when the tongue is so made it is not crimped, and therefore does not conform to the shape of the foot at the instep and ankle.

My invention is designed to obviate these objections, and to that end I form the vamps, quarters, and tongue integral or in one piece and crimp them, as described, thereby avoiding the ordinary side seams, and also the seam by which the tongue is usually secured to the vamps, and fitting the tongue and vamps perfectly to the foot of the wearer.

It will also be obvious that my improved shoe requires less lacing and contains less

stitching than any other high-cut shoe. The stitching is also located in such a position that but very little strain is brought to bear upon it, thereby rendering the seams less liable to
5 rip than in ordinary shoes.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

In a shoe, the vamps A, quarters B, tongue

C, ankle-piece H, and sole N, constructed, combined, and arranged substantially as set forth.

CHARLES B. GODFREY.

Witnesses:

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