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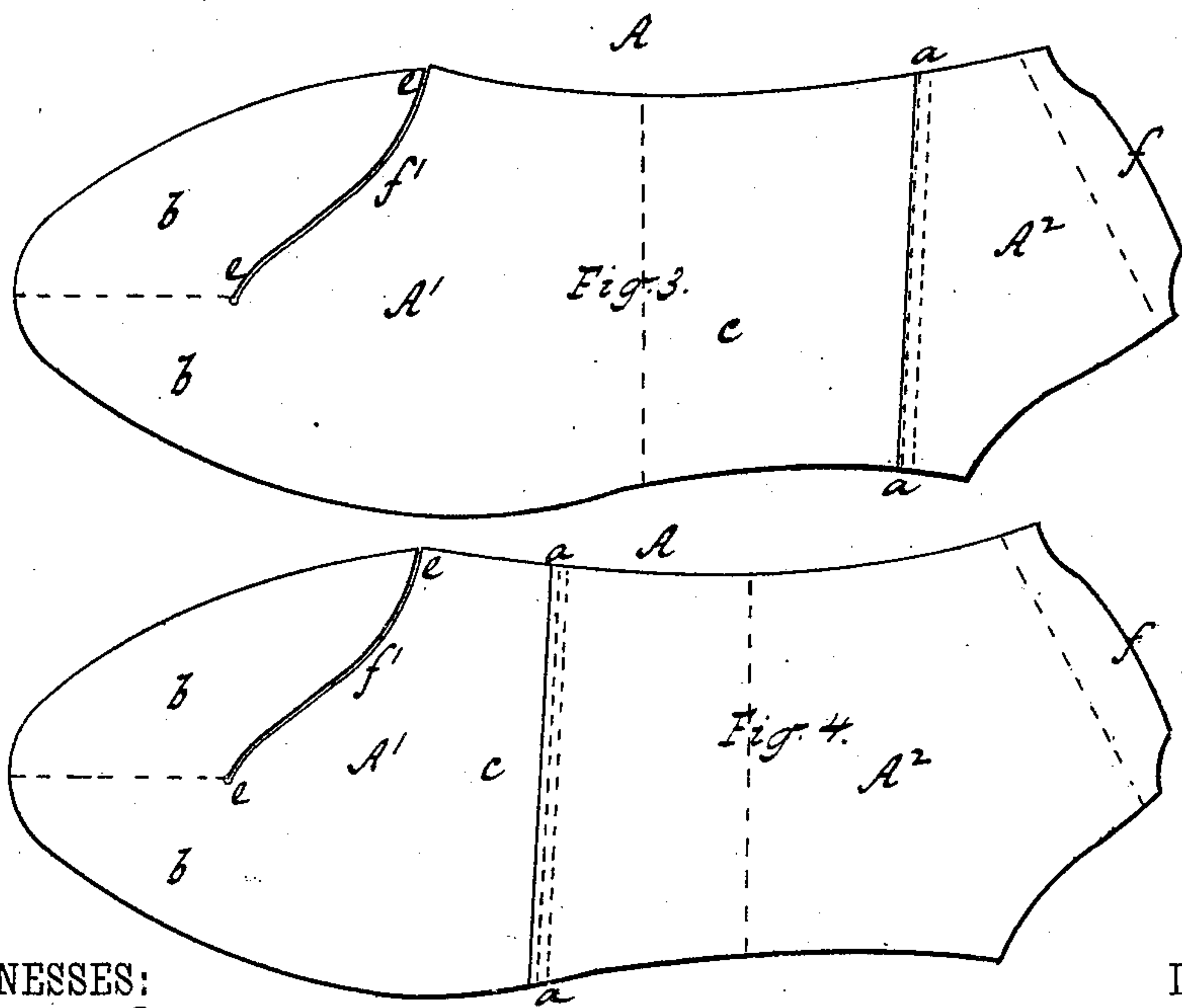
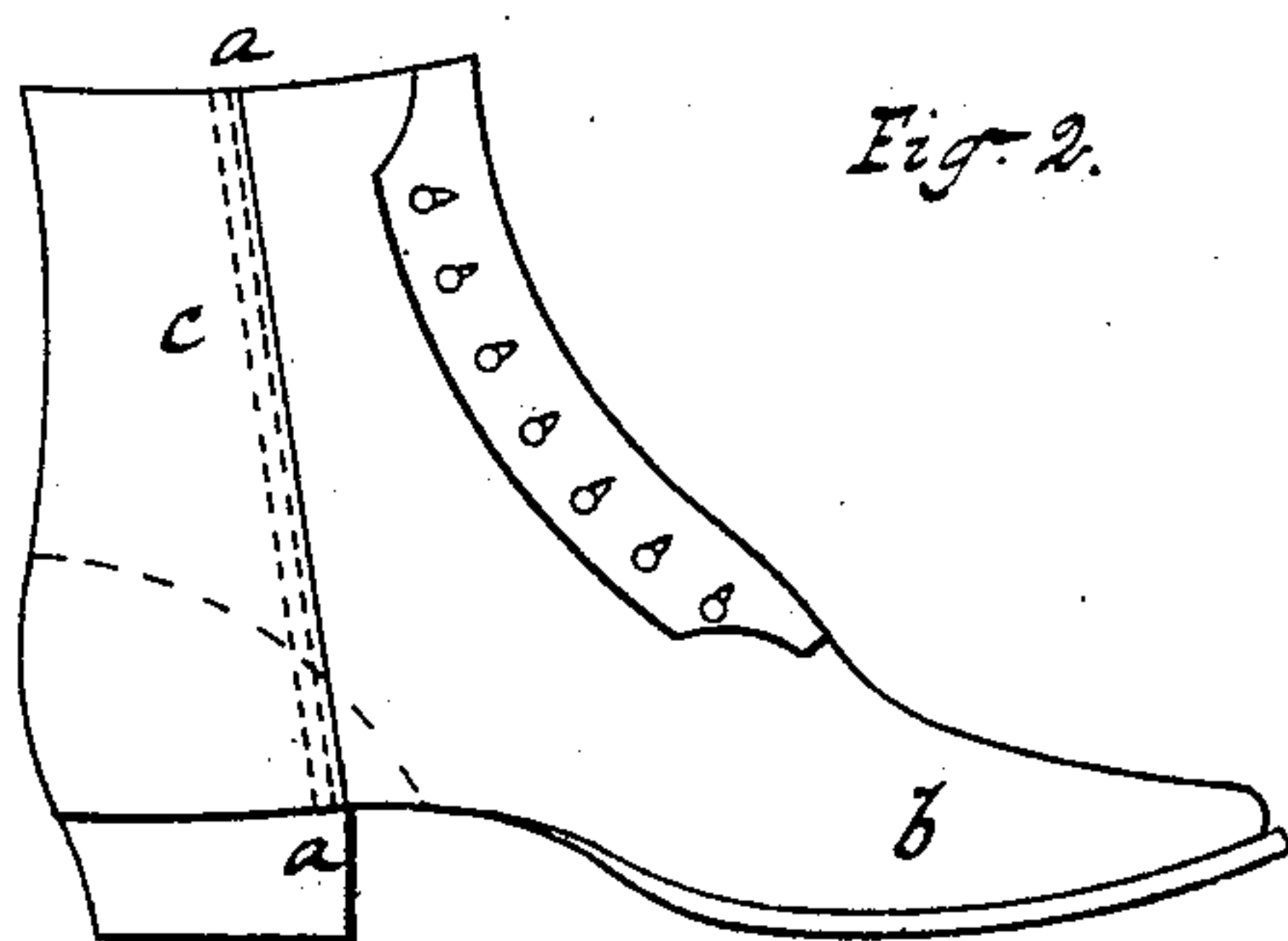
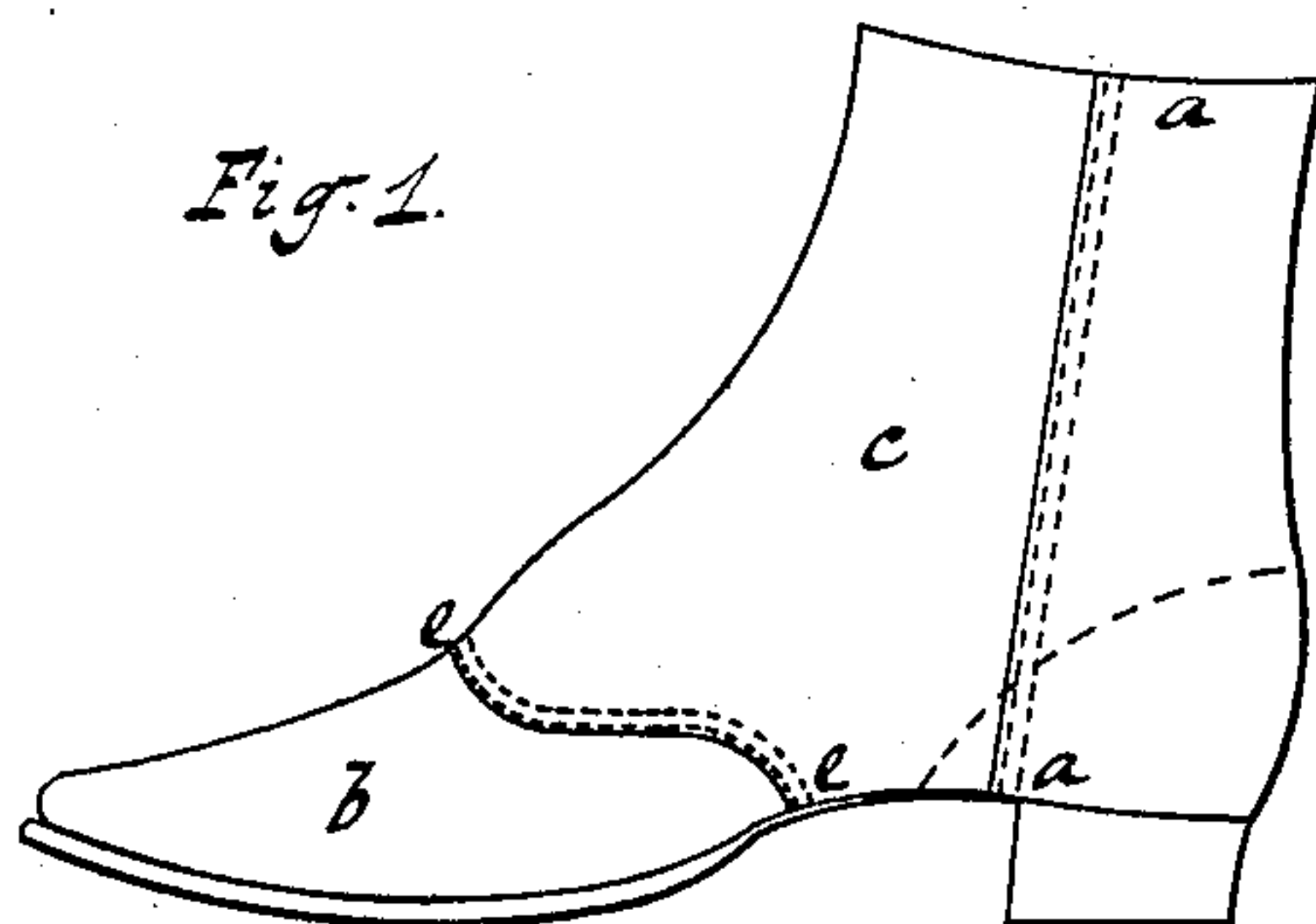
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. FISCHER.

BOOT OR SHOE.

No. 321,200.

Patented June 30, 1885.



WITNESSES:

*Abraham du Paur Jr.*  
*William Miller*

INVENTOR

*Philipp Fischer*

BY

*Van Gantwood & Hauff*

ATTORNEYS

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

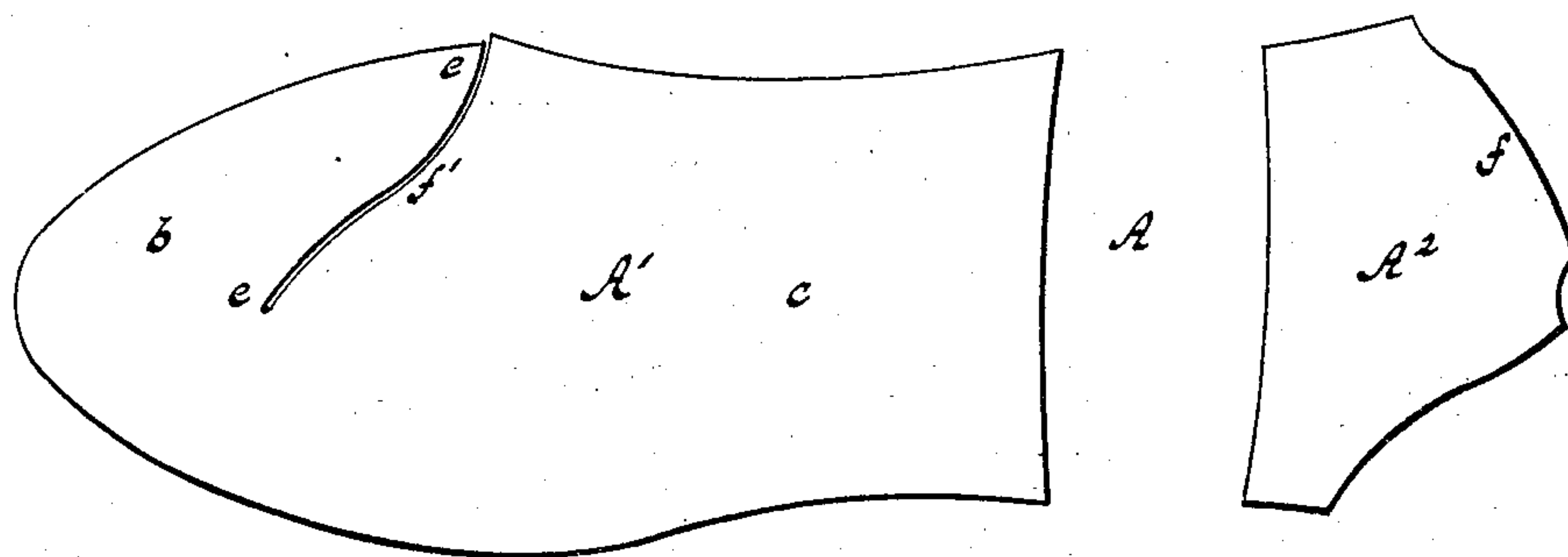
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BOOT OR SHOE.

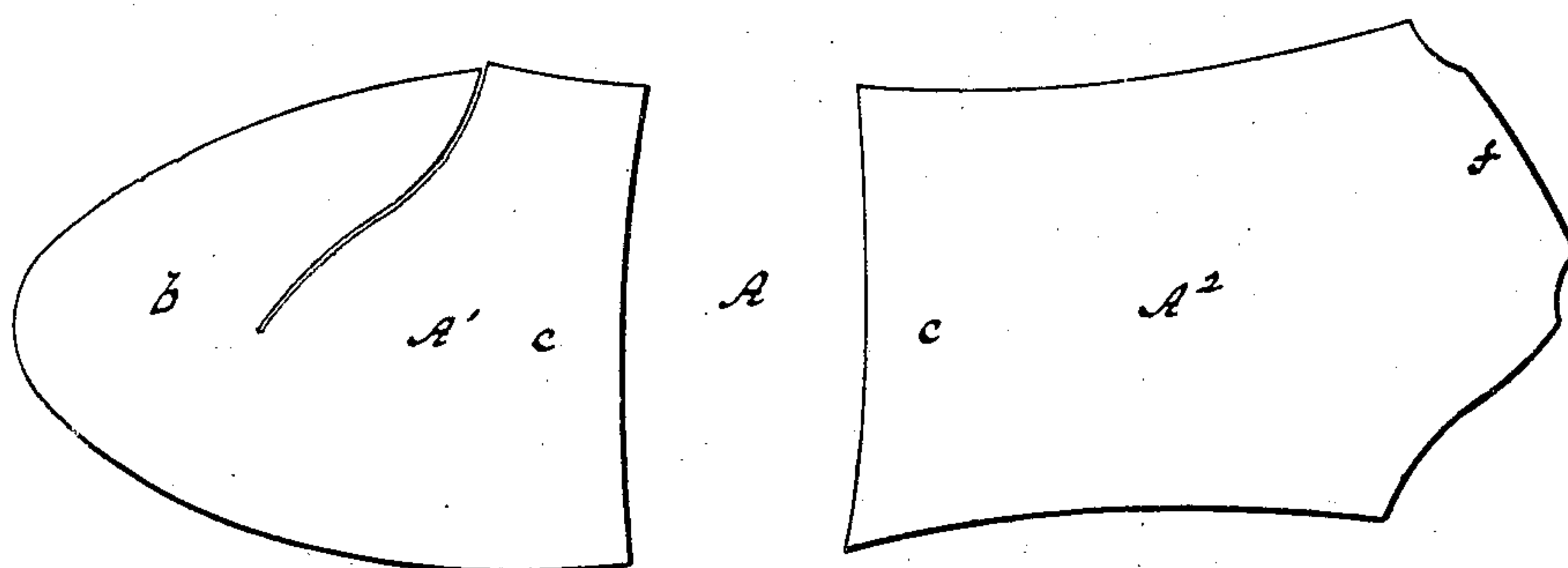
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*Fig. 5*



*Fig. 6.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIPP FISCHER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,200, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed April 9, 1885. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PHILIPP FISCHER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Boots and Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in boots and shoes; and it consists in an improvement on Letters Patent No. 179,779, granted to me, whereby the boot or shoe can be made to fit the foot more neatly than that shown in said Letters Patent.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a button-shoe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of a modification. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank or pattern from which the shoe shown in Fig. 1 is formed. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank or pattern from which the shoe shown in Fig. 2 is formed. Fig. 5 is a view of the two parts of which the blank consists, which forms the shoe shown in Fig. 1, as cut before they are joined. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the parts forming the blank from which the shoe in Fig. 2 is formed.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the drawings, the letter A, Fig. 3, designates the blank or pattern which I use in the manufacture of the shoe shown in Fig. 1. This blank or pattern is formed of two pieces, A' A<sup>2</sup>, which are stitched together along the seam *a a*. The part *b* of the blank is intended to form the vamp of the shoe, the part *c* part of the leg and quarter, and the piece A the remaining part of the leg and quarter. After the two pieces A' A<sup>2</sup> are properly cut, I crimp each part separately, in order that the said pieces will closely fit the respective portions of the foot to which they are adapted, after which they can be joined, as indicated, along the line *a a*; but previously to joining the said pieces A' A<sup>2</sup>, I prefer to cut the ends which are to be joined somewhat rounding, in order that the leather will be drawn together around the leg portion, so as to insure a neat and perfect fit. The seam *a a* then falls along the leg of the shoe on the inside portion of the same—that is to say, on the side opposite from that on which the buttons are placed. The blank, when properly fold-

ed, is stitched along the seam *e e*, which falls on the inside of the shoe and extends over the soft hollow portion of the foot. The button-piece, it is evident, will fall on the outer side of the shoe, as in any ordinary shoe.

In order to bring the seam *a a* on the outer side of the shoe—that is to say, on the same side with the buttons, Fig. 2—I form the entire blank or pattern the same shape; but the part A' is made shorter and the part A<sup>2</sup> correspondingly longer, so that when the blank or pattern is properly folded the seam will fall in the required position, and the part A<sup>2</sup> forms the greater part of the leg portion of the shoe.

It will appear evident that instead of providing an extension, *f*, on the portion A<sup>2</sup>, which is punched for button-holes, the same could be cut to fit the contour of the cut *f'* on the button-piece, and the two stitched together, which would form an ordinary boot. The height of the leg portion can be varied to suit.

The object of my present invention is to procure means for obtaining a better fit than can be obtained by the means described in my previous patent, and also to procure greater economy in material.

It is evident to a person skilled in the art to which my invention appertains that when the blank A is formed of two pieces, A' A<sup>2</sup>, as described, the labor and time involved in crimping these pieces separately must be considerably less than when the blank is in one piece, as shown and described in my previous patent. In fact, it has been practically demonstrated that the time required to crimp the blank when in one piece is nearly five times as great as the time required to crimp the two pieces A' A<sup>2</sup>. When the blank is formed by joining two pieces, as described, a much neater and better fit can be obtained, since by cutting the edges which are subsequently sewed together at *a a* somewhat rounding, the upper portion of the shoe is drawn around the ankle and instep, which result could not be produced by crimping the blank shown in my former patent, and consequently it was found difficult to secure a perfect fit in that part of the shoe.

It is a well-known fact that the upper part of a shoe, or the leg portion, is usually made of



a different kind of leather from that of the vamp and remaining part of the shoe, and a shoe can be made on this plan with the use of the two pieces A' A<sup>2</sup> by making the piece A' of one kind of leather—for instance, calf—and the piece A<sup>2</sup> of kid or cloth; or a cheap quality of leather may be substituted for either in the piece A<sup>2</sup>.

Owing to the irregularity in the contour of the tanned hides from which foot-wear is made, and to defects in the hides themselves—such as “cuts” and spongy parts—a considerable quantity of leather was wasted when it was necessary to cut the blanks in one piece, since small pieces of leather were cut away or fell out which were of no future practical value. This waste of material is prevented to a considerable extent when the blank is made in two pieces, as the said pieces can be more easily distributed to avoid the spongy parts and cuts.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A shoe-blank consisting of two parts, A' A<sup>2</sup>, one part, A', having a slit and intended

to form the vamp and part of the quarter and leg, and the other part being cut so that it can be connected to the free end of the vamp and the leg end of the part A', whereby a shoe is formed having two seams, one situated in the leg portion, and the other extending across one side of the vamp, substantially as described and shown.

2. A shoe-blank consisting of two parts, A' A<sup>2</sup>, one part having a slit and intended to form the vamp and part of the quarter, and the other part intended to be connected to the free end of the vamp and the leg, both parts being cut concavely at the respective leg ends which form the seam in the leg portion, substantially as shown.

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

PHILIPP FISCHER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.,  
E. F. KASTENHUBER.