

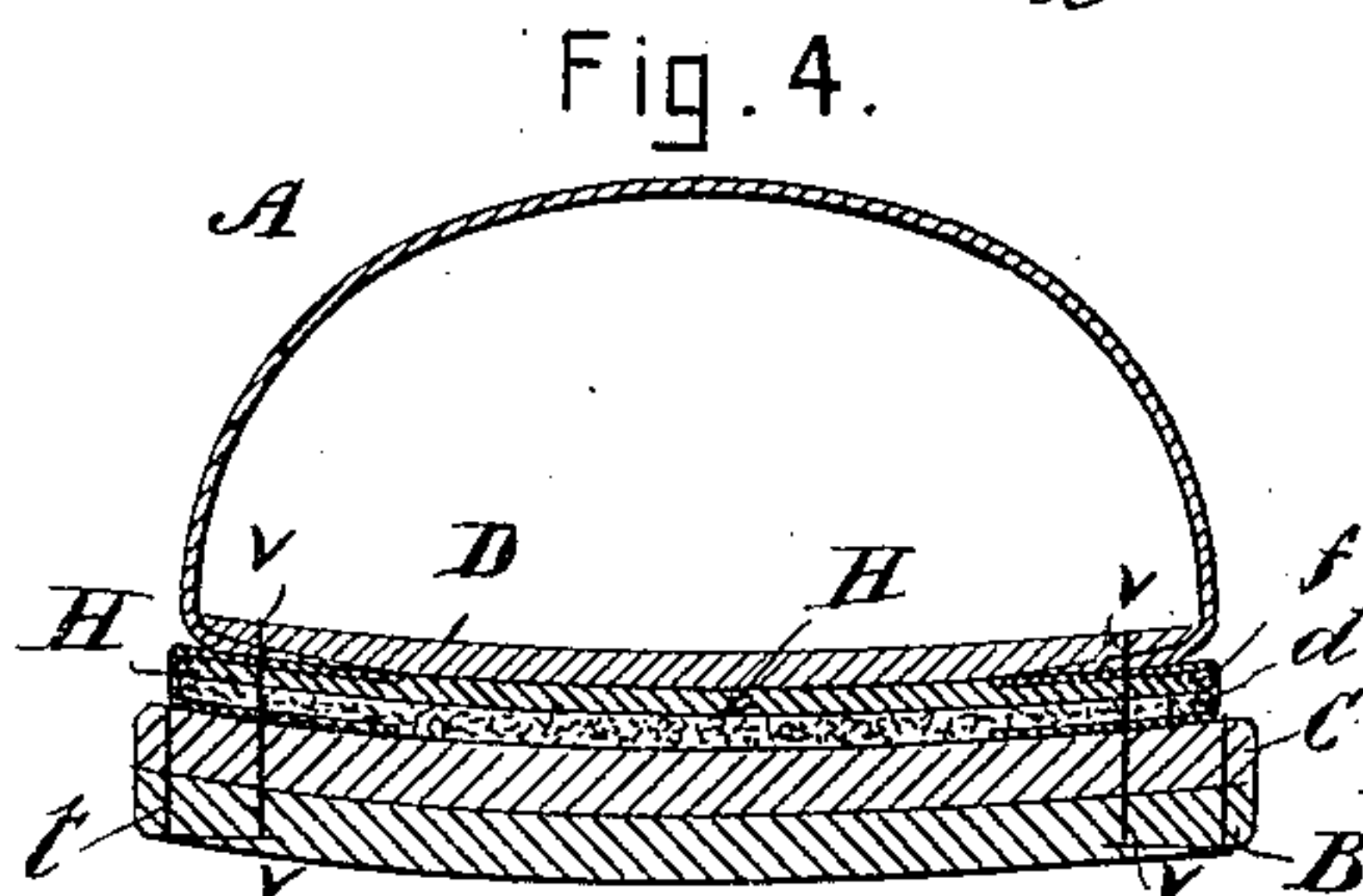
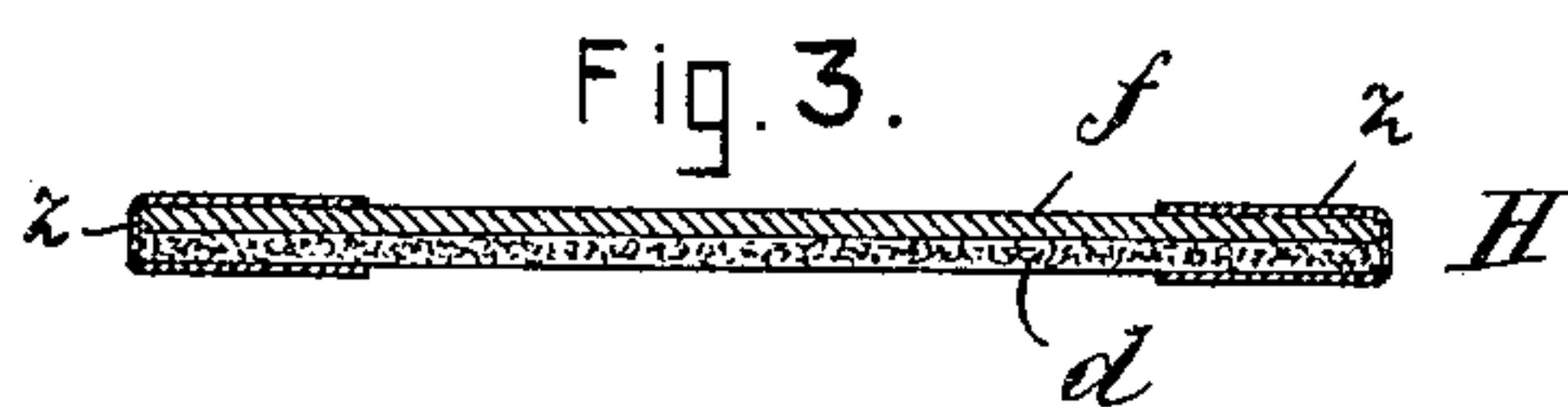
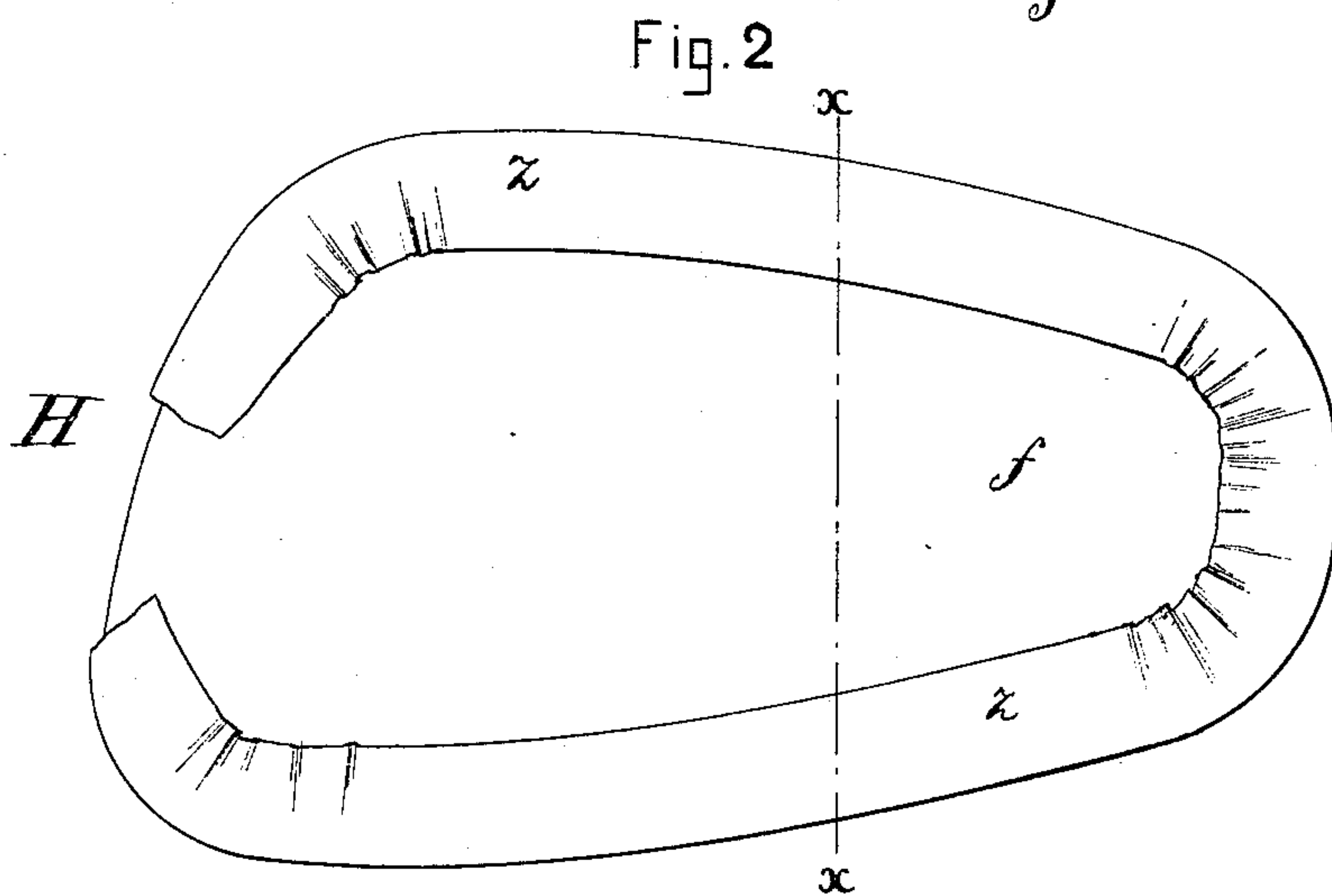
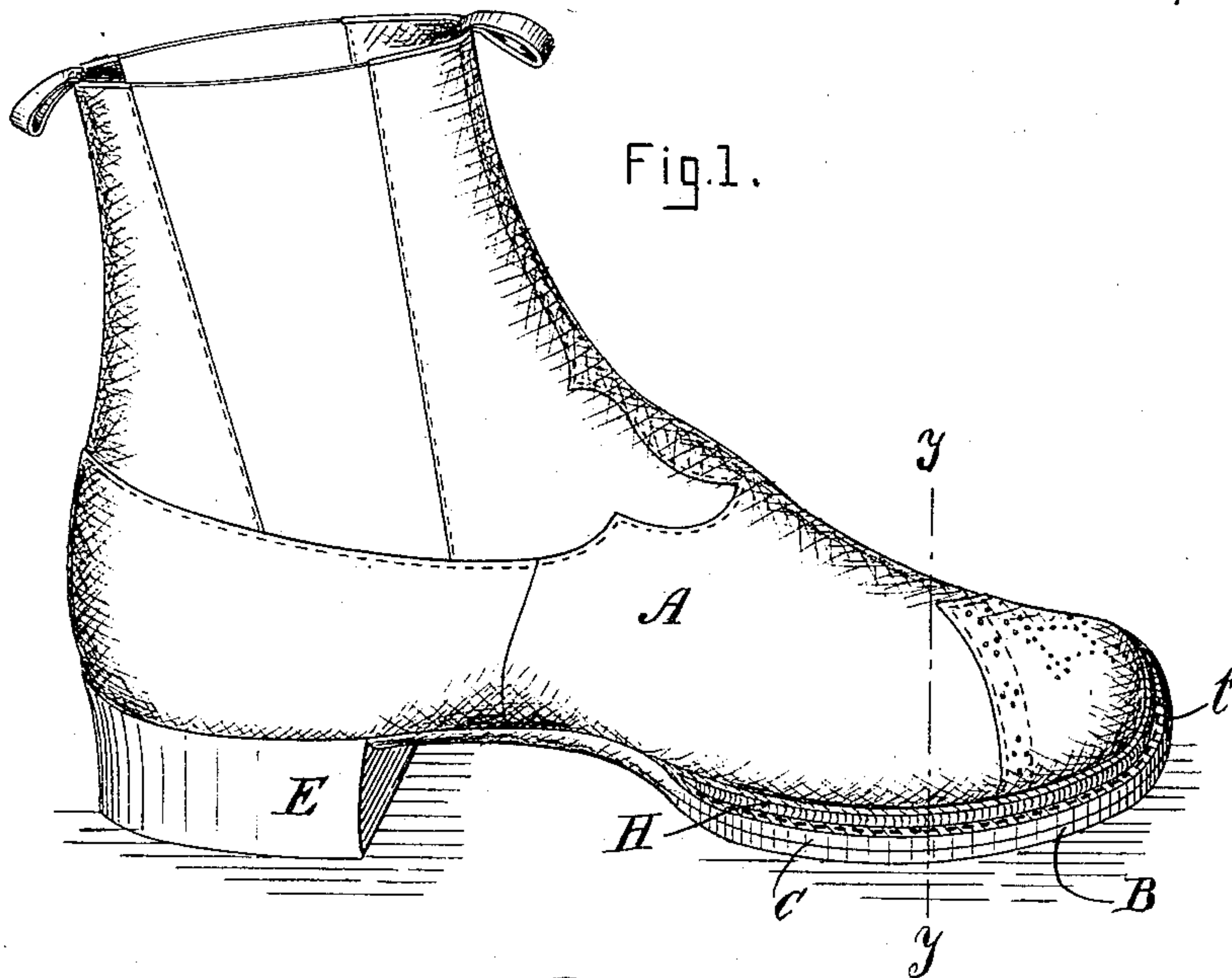
(No Model.)

J. H. O'DONNELL.

BOOT OR SHOE.

No. 332,423.

Patented Dec. 15, 1885.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. O'DONNELL, OF ABINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,423, dated December 15, 1885.

Application filed July 16, 1885. Serial No. 171,728. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. O'DONNELL, of Abington, in the county of Plymouth, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Boots or 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 a shoe embodying my improvement; Fig. 2, a plan view of the cork sole detached; Fig. 3, a vertical transverse section taken on line *xx* in Fig. 2, and Fig. 4 a vertical transverse section taken on line *yy* in Fig. 1.

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

My invention relates more especially to that class of boots or shoes which are provided with cork inner soles; and it consists in certain improvements in the manufacture thereof, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, the object being to reduce the cost of manufacture and produce a more desirable article of this character than is now in ordinary use.

The nature of my improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation:

In the drawings, A represents the upper, B the outsole, C the inner sole, D the insole, and E the heel, these parts being all of the ordinary form and construction. A cork sole or tap-sole, H, is interposed between the insole D and inner sole, C, and secured in position by stitches *v*, which are passed through and through the soles B C H D and upper A by means of a McKay or any other suitable machine, or by hand.

The sole H consists of a piece or sheet of cork, *d*, and a thin cap or piece of leather, *f*, pasted or cemented together and bound around the outer edges with the leather binding or covering *z*, the covering being preferably of the same material as the upper A, but thinner or lighter.

The object of the cap-sole *f* is to strengthen

the cork sole *d* and keep it in position; but it may be omitted, if desired.

In manufacturing boots or shoes by my process the strip *z* is securely and firmly cemented around the edges of the sole H, with or without the cap-piece *f*, as the case may be, and the sole thus bound is secured by stitches *v*, which pass through the soles B and C, through the binding of the sole H, through said sole H, and through the upper.

In ordinary boots or shoes having cork soles the binding or covering of the cork sole is usually sewed in with the welt, and then lasted over the welt and cork sole and sewed in again into a leather tap or covering to the insole, thus necessitating two lastings and two processes of hand-sewing, the outer sole being stitched to the welt.

In my improved boot or shoe the cork sole is made independently, and has its binding cemented thereto, the so-bound sole being secured in its position by a single line of stitches at one operation, which pass directly through all of the soles B C D H, covering or binding *z*, and the lower edge of the upper A, as shown and described, thus enabling the work to be machine-sewed, and an equally good or better article produced than by the ordinary methods.

My improvement also enables the boot or shoe to be "fair-stitched," as shown at *t*, by a machine or otherwise, to much better advantage than when made in the ordinary manner.

It will be obvious that a boot or shoe provided with a sole, H, constructed as described, will have the same general appearance of one having a cork sole and made in the usual manner, but will be stronger, more durable, and less liable to leak. I do not confine myself to the use of the inner sole, C, or insole D, as either or both of these may be omitted, although, of course, it is preferable to employ the insole in good work in addition to the "paster" or lining (not shown) which sometimes takes its place.

I am aware that cork soles having their edges covered or bound with leather have been inserted between the insoles and outer soles of boots or shoes, and do not therefore claim the same, broadly; but,

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

1. As an article of manufacture, a sole, H, composed of a layer of cork, *d*, and a layer of leather, *f*, said layers being cemented together, and a binding, *z*, which surrounds the edges of said layers and overlaps the outer faces thereof, said binding being cemented to said layers, substantially as described.
2. A boot or shoe provided with a tap-sole having its outer edges bound or covered with leather corresponding approximately with the

leather of which the upper is composed, the binding being cemented to the tap-sole, said sole being interposed between the insole and outer sole and secured in position by stitches, which pass directly through the insole, lower edge of the upper, said tap-sole, the binding or covering of said tap-sole, and the outer sole, substantially as set forth.

JAMES H. O'DONNELL.

Witnesses:

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