

(No Model.)

J. H. COSART.

SHOE.

No. 336,214.

Patented Feb. 16, 1886.

FIG. 1.

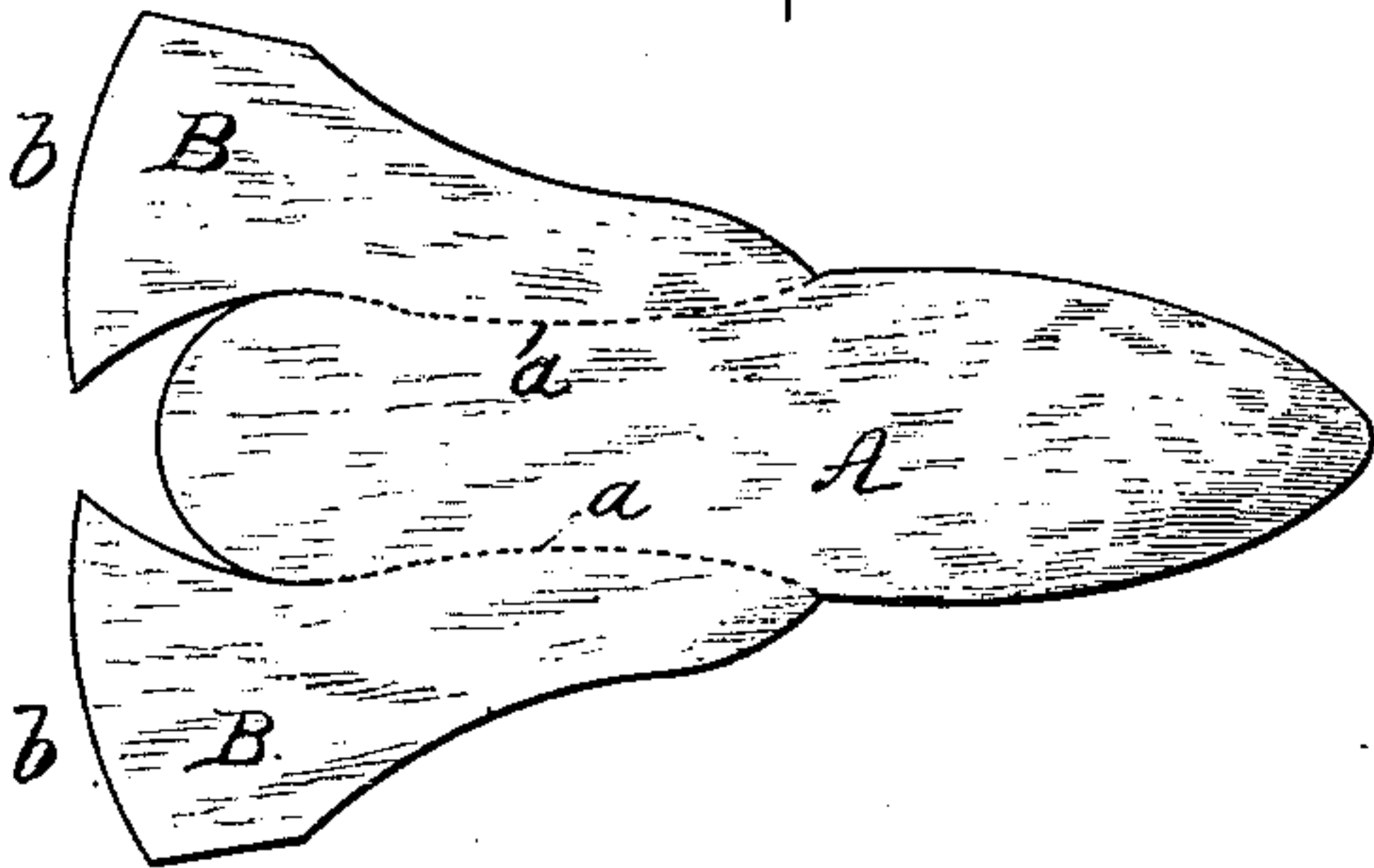


FIG. 2.

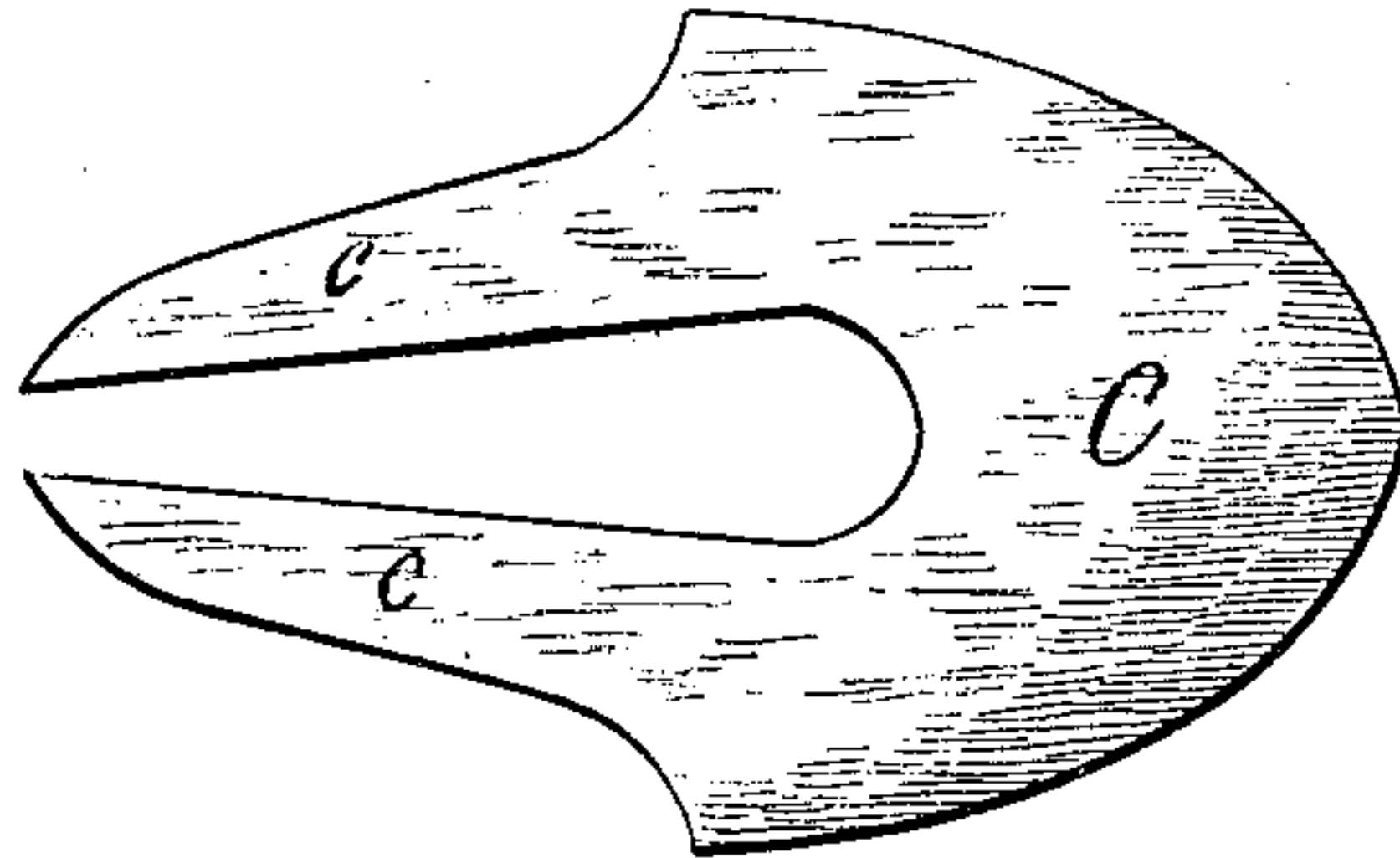


FIG. 3.

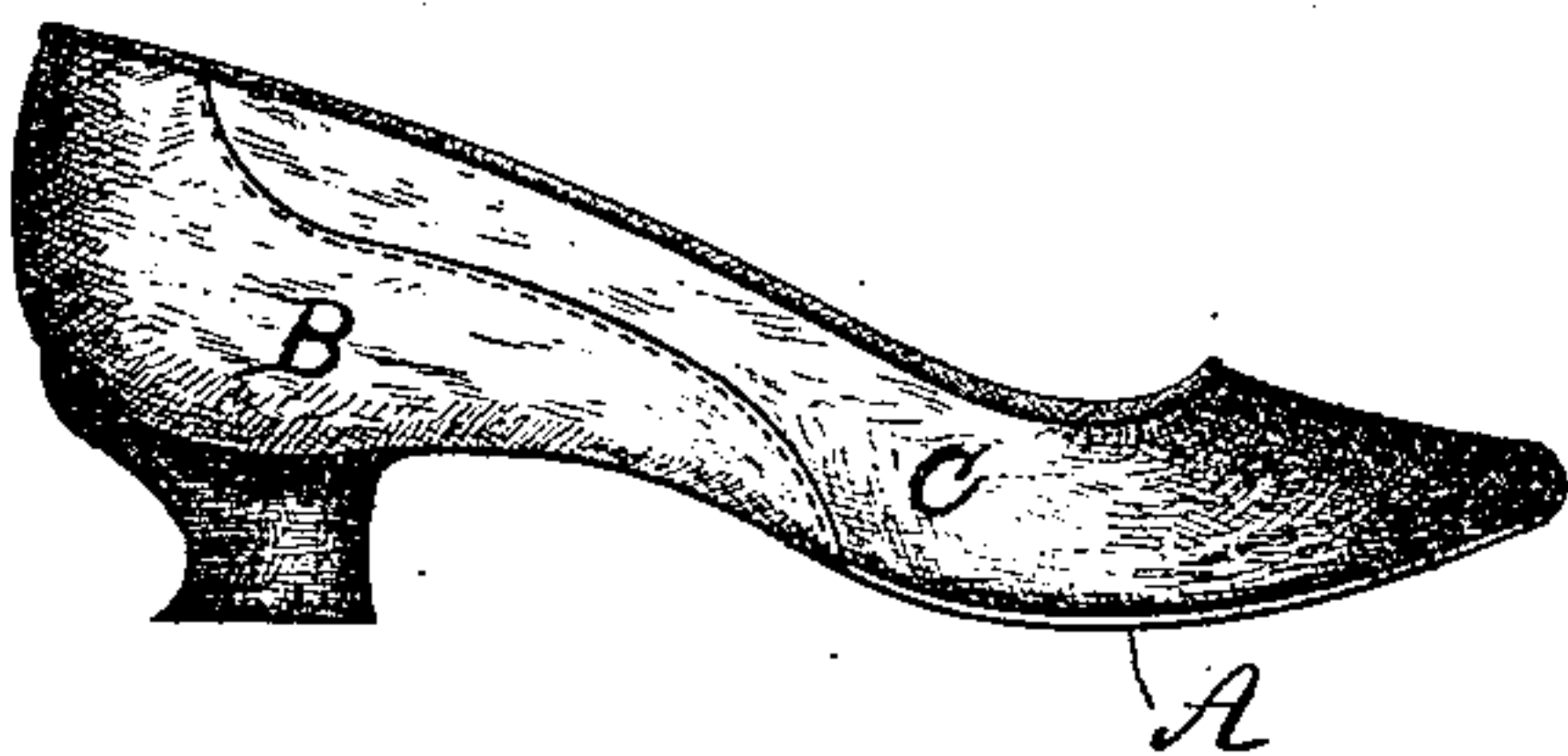


FIG. 4.

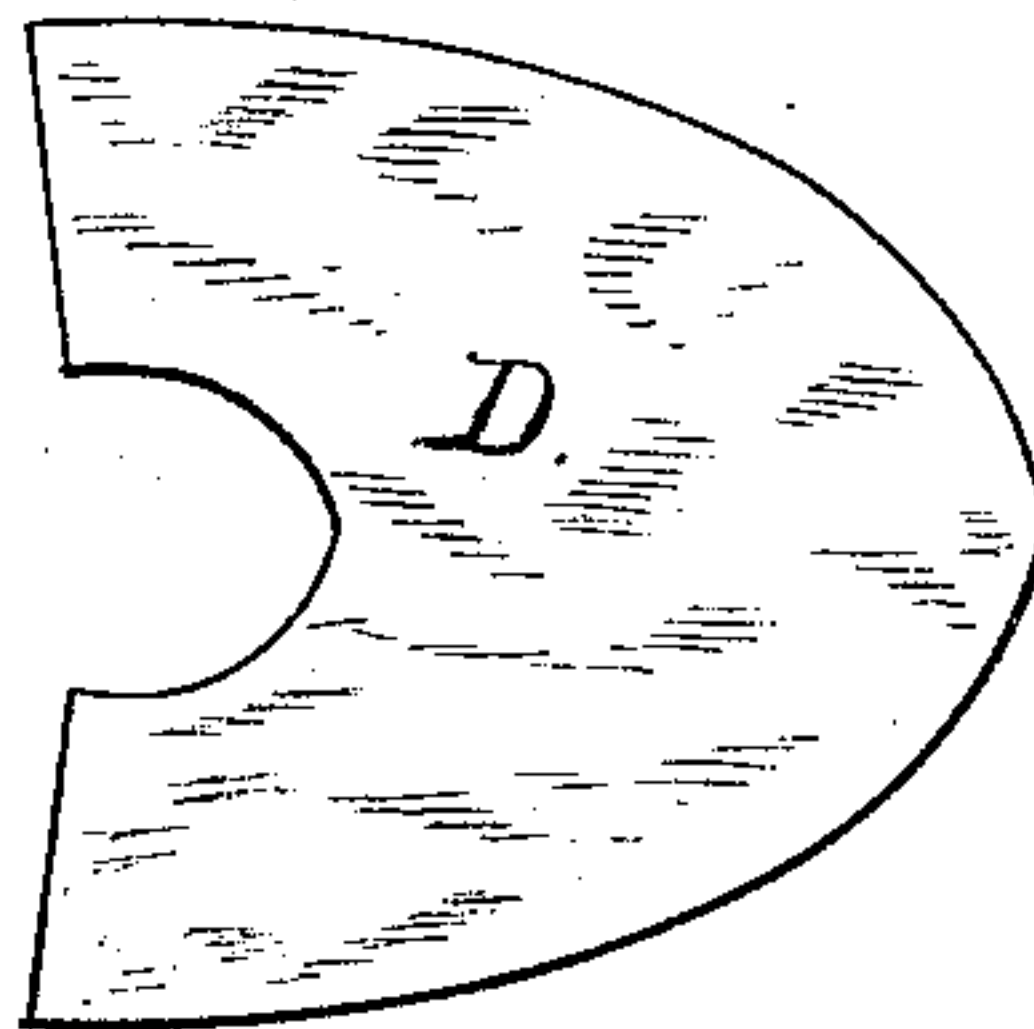
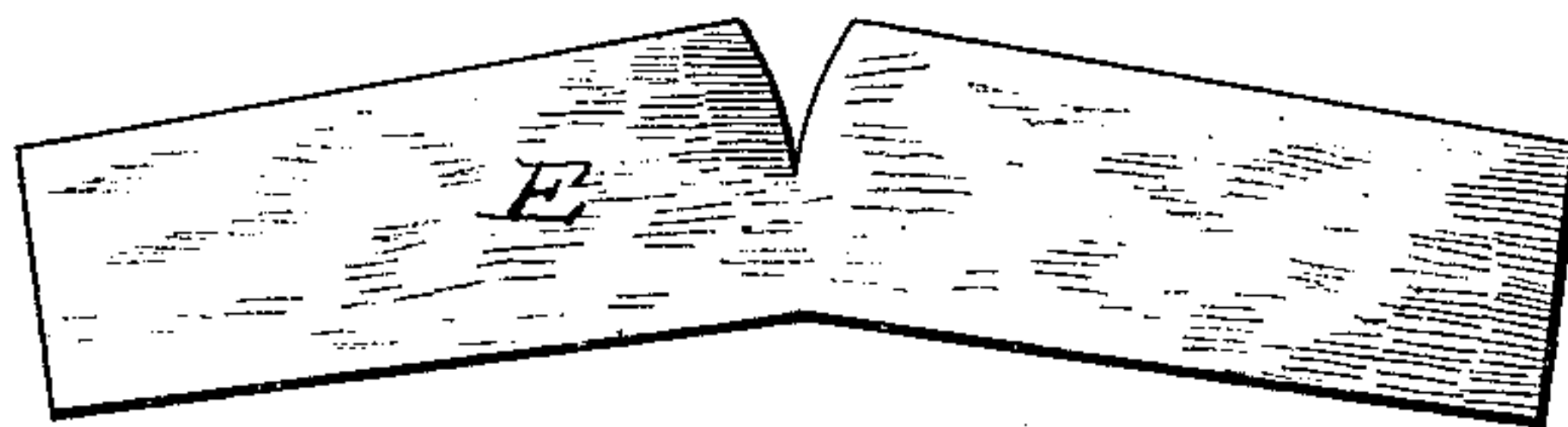


FIG. 5.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. COSART, OF LYONS, NEW YORK.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 336,214, dated February 16, 1886.

Application filed August 13, 1885. Serial No. 174,306. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. COSART, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lyons, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to low-cut shoes and slippers; and the novelty consists in the details of construction and arrangement, all as more fully hereinafter set forth and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a combined sole and quarter cut according to my improvement. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the vamp. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of a shoe constructed according to my invention. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the vamp-lining. Fig. 5 is a view of the quarter-lining.

Heretofore it has been the common practice to construct a shoe on which the sole and quarter, also the sole, quarter, and vamp, were made of a single piece of material, the vamp and quarter being united to form a single straight seam on one side of the shoe. This feature is objectionable in low-cut shoes, owing to the liability of the side seam to rip. My improved method of forming and cutting the parts of the shoe overcomes this objection, as the seam which unites the vamp and quarter extends from the forward end of the shank in a compound curved direction and terminates directly over the heel. Thus, instead of the strain coming on the side seam, as is usual, in my improved shoe it practically comes upon a solid body of leather or wing forming an integral extension of the vamp.

It is well known that in shoes the greatest wear on the quarter comes upon that portion directly above the shank and upon the portion surrounding the heel. In the formation of my shoe due regard has been paid to this fact, as that portion of the quarter directly above the shank is made of stout material which is integral with the sole. That portion

of the quarter integral with the sole extends only a short distance above the shank, and in order to make the quarter of sufficient height the vamp is provided with wings or extensions which project over and above that portion of the quarter integrally formed with the sole. The vamp portion of a shoe is generally made of a cheap light material, and particularly is this the case in low shoes designed to be worn in the summer months, as it is cooling to the foot, and as, in the case of my improved shoe, the vamp is extended to form the upper portion of the quarter, the latter is also cooling to the foot, and, being of a different material from the lower portion of the quarter, presents a striking contrast.

A shoe constructed according to my invention is light, durable, cheap, will not run over at the heel, fits close at the sides and top, and presents a neat finish.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the sole; B, side wings integral therewith, and, branching from the sole at a point from whence the shank starts, extend rearwardly and away from the sole to a point directly in line with the heel, the contour of the edges of said wings being preferably that shown, which is a compound curve. The vamp C has wings or extensions *c*, the uniting edges of which conform to the compound curved edges of the wings of the sole which form the counter.

D is the vamp-lining, and E is the quarter-lining.

In practice the sole and quarter is cut of the form substantially shown in Fig. 1, and division-marks *a* partially pressed into the leather to more clearly mark the line of separation between the quarter and sole. The edges *b* are then sewed together, thereby forming the back seam. The combined quarter and sole is next sewed to the vamp in the usual manner. The shoe thus formed is heeled and bound, when it will be complete and present the appearance shown in Fig. 3.

I am aware that shoes have been made wherein the insole and the quarters have been cut from a single piece of leather.

My invention is intended to provide the sole proper—that is, the outer sole—and the counter all from a single piece of sole-leather.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The herein-described pattern for low-cut shoes, consisting of a sole portion provided
5 with expanding wings, as shown, and a vamp portion provided with corresponding contracted wings adapted to overlap and to connect with the sole wing portion, substantially as shown.
- 10 2. A shoe consisting of a sole integrally provided with expanding quarters, in combina-

tion with a vamp having integral correspondingly-contracted wings, united to the combined sole and quarter, bound, and heeled, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN H. COSART.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. SNITZEL,
W. H. POTTER.