

(No Model.)

L. E. MOORE.
BOOT OR SHOE SOLE.

No. 343,051.

Patented June 1, 1886.

Fig. 1.

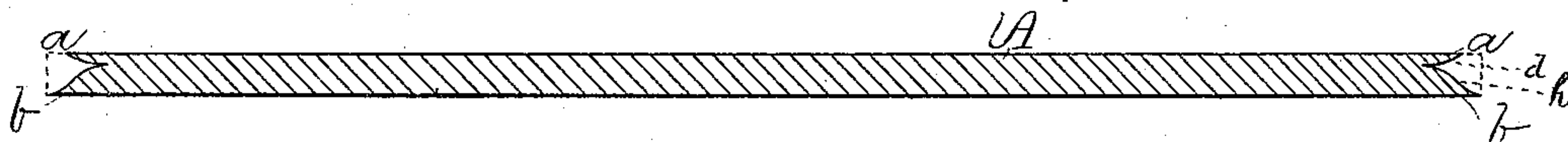


Fig. 2.

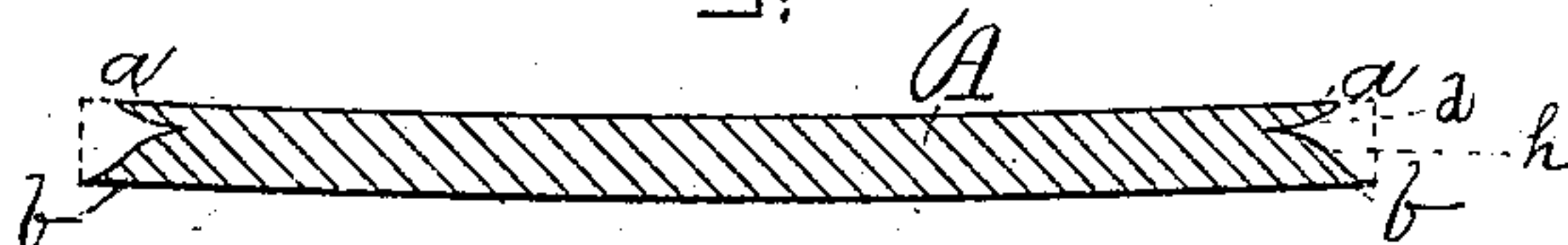


Fig. 3.

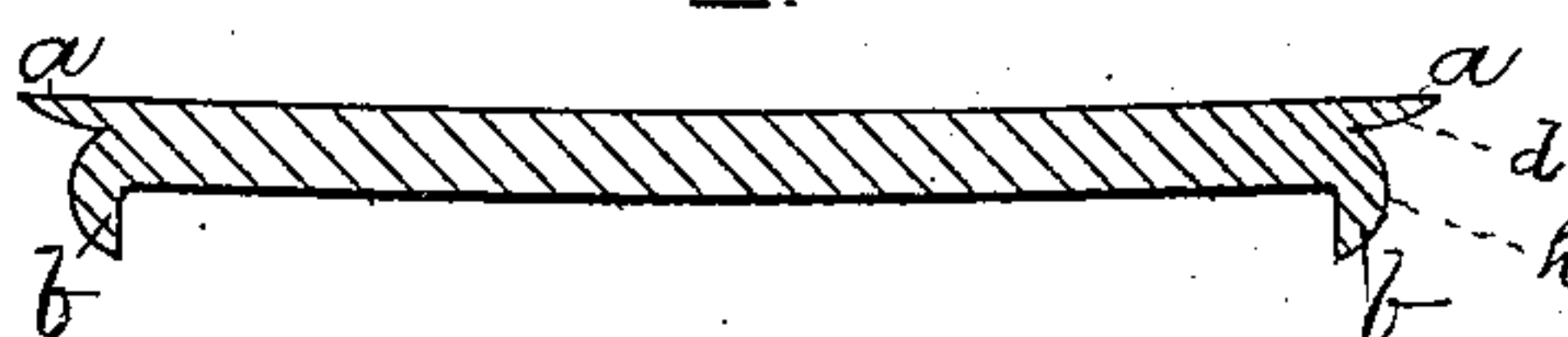


Fig. 4.

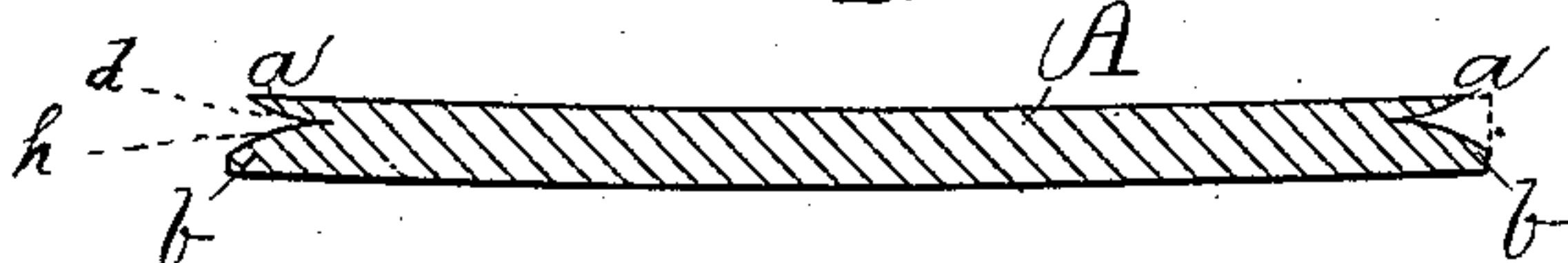


Fig. 5.

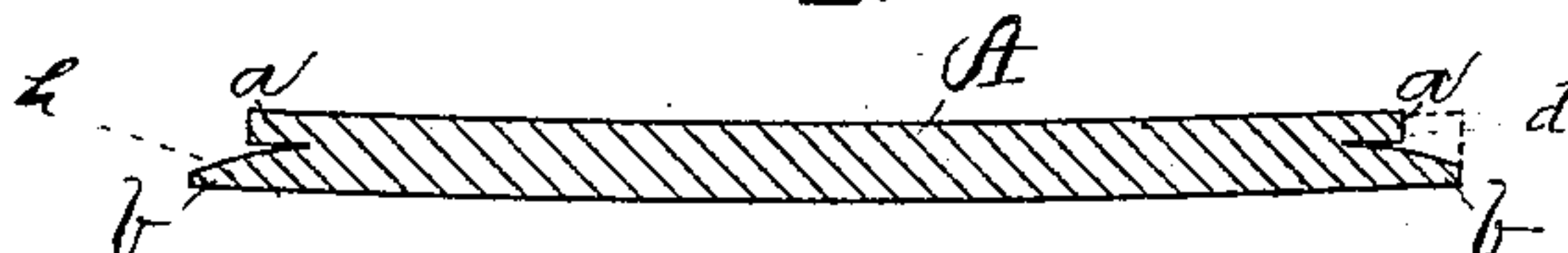
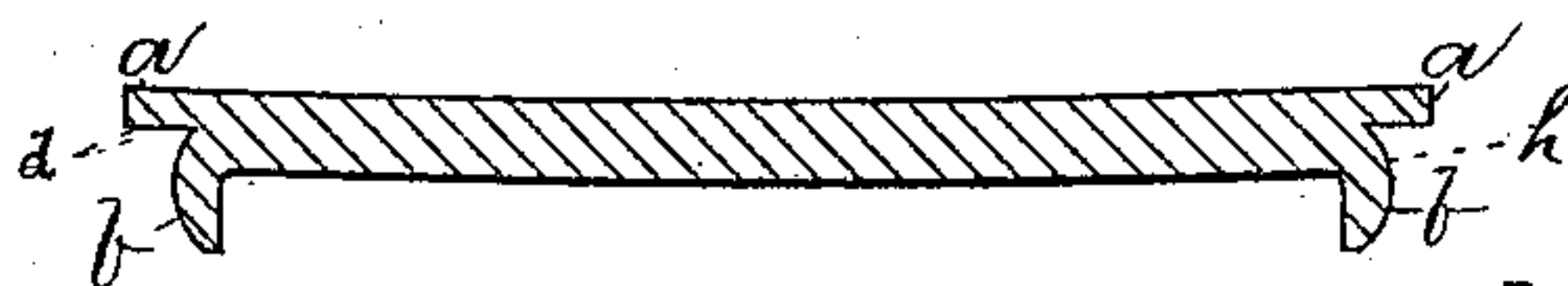


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEE E. MOORE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO THE NATIONAL WATERPROOF SHOE COMPANY, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

BOOT OR SHOE SOLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,051, dated June 1, 1886.

Application filed October 13, 1884. Serial No. 145,333. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEE E. MOORE, of Boston, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Boot or Shoe Soles, of which the following, taken in connection with the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof, is a full, clear, concise, and exact description.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 represent, respectively, a longitudinal sectional view and a cross-section of my sole-blank after it has been channeled. The dotted lines indicate the shape of the blank before channeling. Fig. 3 is a similar section of a sole fitted and ready for use, with the flanges turned down substantially at right angles to the body of the sole. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of a blank having a slightly different form of channel, so as to present a modified form of flange. Figs. 5 and 6 are cross-sections, respectively, of a blank and sole channeled, so as to present a square-edge feather.

My invention consists of a sole for boots or shoes fitted, as shown and hereinafter described, so as to be capable of immediate use in the construction of a boot or shoe.

My improved sole resembles in many of its features the sole shown and described in Letters Patent of the United States granted to me, dated September 30, 1883. It differs, however, in certain features, particularly in the method of channeling the sole-blank and the consequent shape of the downwardly-projecting flange.

My invention will be readily understood from the following description, in which letters of reference to the accompanying drawings are used.

A flat blank, A, is provided, which has been rounded out to the sole shape, but which is larger in area than the finished sole. This blank is then channeled on its upper edge, so as to form a channel of substantially V shape. One side, *d*, of the V-shaped cut extends inward from a point on the upper surface of the blank, near the edge, and the other side, *h*, of the cut extends inward directly from the edge proper of the blank, (see Fig. 4,) or from the lower surface of the blank, at or near the edge, (see Fig. 2,) this lower side of

the cut being so placed as to leave the lower flap or flange, *b*, wider than the upper flap or feather, *a*. After the blank is channeled, the flange *b*, by the operation of suitable mechanism adapted for this purpose, is pressed and set in a position at right angles to the body of the sole, or substantially so, in the same manner as is the flange of the sole described in my application above mentioned.

The method herein described and shown of channeling the sole-blank renders the operation of turning and pressing the flange *b* easier than when the blank is channeled from its upper surface only, as shown in my application above referred to. It will be obvious that the lower side of the V-shaped cut may be so placed that the outer edge of the flange *b* will be thinned down, as shown in Fig. 2, or it may be so placed that the flange *b* will be of nearly equal thickness throughout its width (see Fig. 4) without changing the character of my invention.

My improved sole is adapted for use more especially in the construction of boots and shoes, the uppers and soles of which are secured by wax-thread stitches, on a machine provided with the attachments shown and described in Letters Patent granted to James H. Cutten on the 10th day of April, 1883, No. 275,365.

In the construction of the boot or shoe, the edge of the upper is brought over the feather *a* and laid against the outside of the projecting flange *b*, and the stitches pass through the upper (or upper and welt, if a welt is used) and through the base of the flange near the point where it joins the sole.

In the operation of sewing the shoe the flange *b* projects between the work-rest and guide attachment and the presser-foot, and acts in the same capacity in steadying the work and enabling the operator to lay the line of stitches evenly and with great speed, as does the flange in my sole shown and described in my said application above referred to.

The herein-described sole presents for some kinds of work advantages over the other form. In turned shoes, if a large channel be cut in the blank, so as to thin down the flange *b* to an edge, the flange will not need to be trimmed or pared down after sewing, but may be sim-

ply turned out toward the feather and pressed down and smoothed in the operation of beating out when the shoe is finished, thus giving a very smooth inner surface to the shoe and
5 doing away with the trouble and expense of trimming and hammering down the sole after sewing.

What I claim is—

A boot or shoe sole made from a rounded-out blank, having a portion of its edge removed by channeling, the upper side, *d*, of the channel extending inwardly from the up-

per surface of the blank and the lower side, *h*, extending inwardly directly from the edge of the blank, the channel forming a feather, *a*, and a flange, *b*, of greater width than the feather and turned away therefrom and made to assume and retain a position substantially at right angles to the sole-surfaces, as set forth. 15

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Witnesses:

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