

(No Model.)

D. DUDLEY.
MOCCASIN SHOE.

No. 353,295.

Patented Nov. 30, 1886.

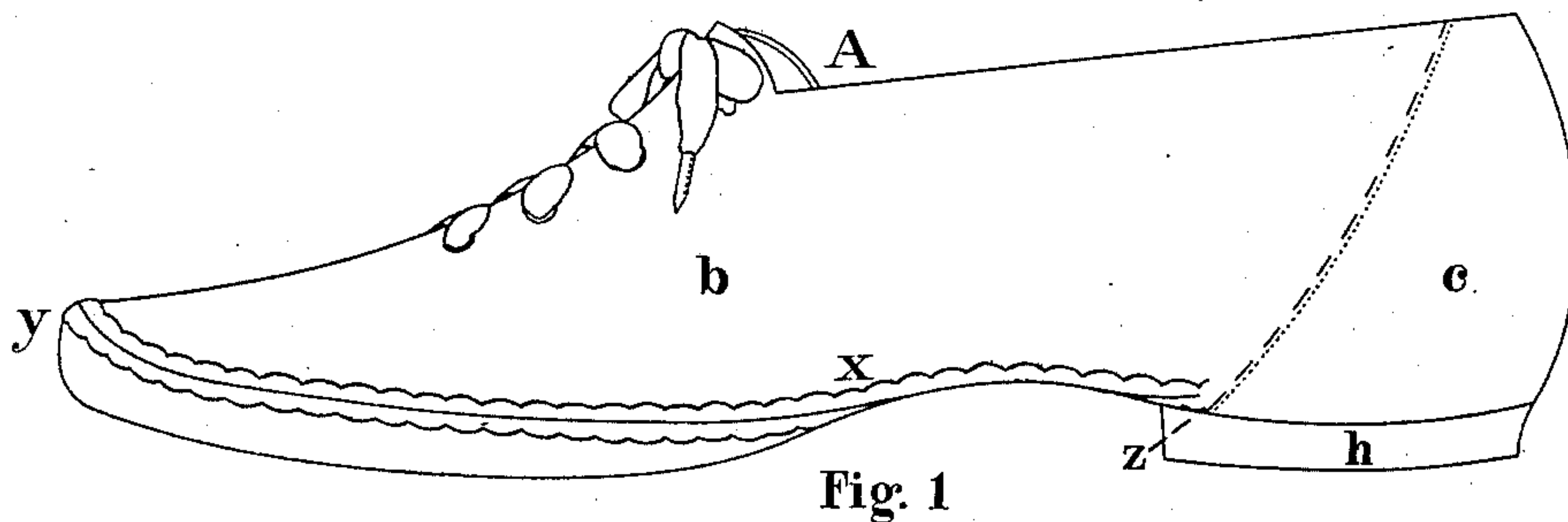


Fig. 1

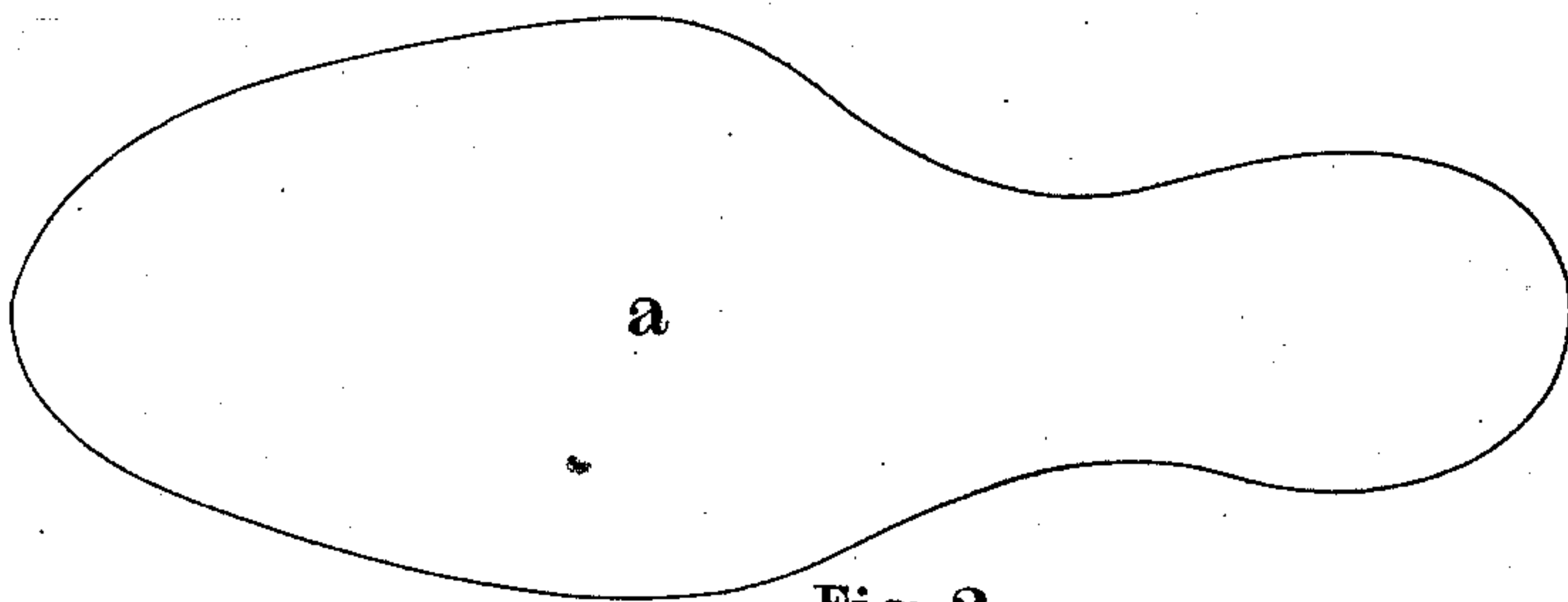


Fig. 2

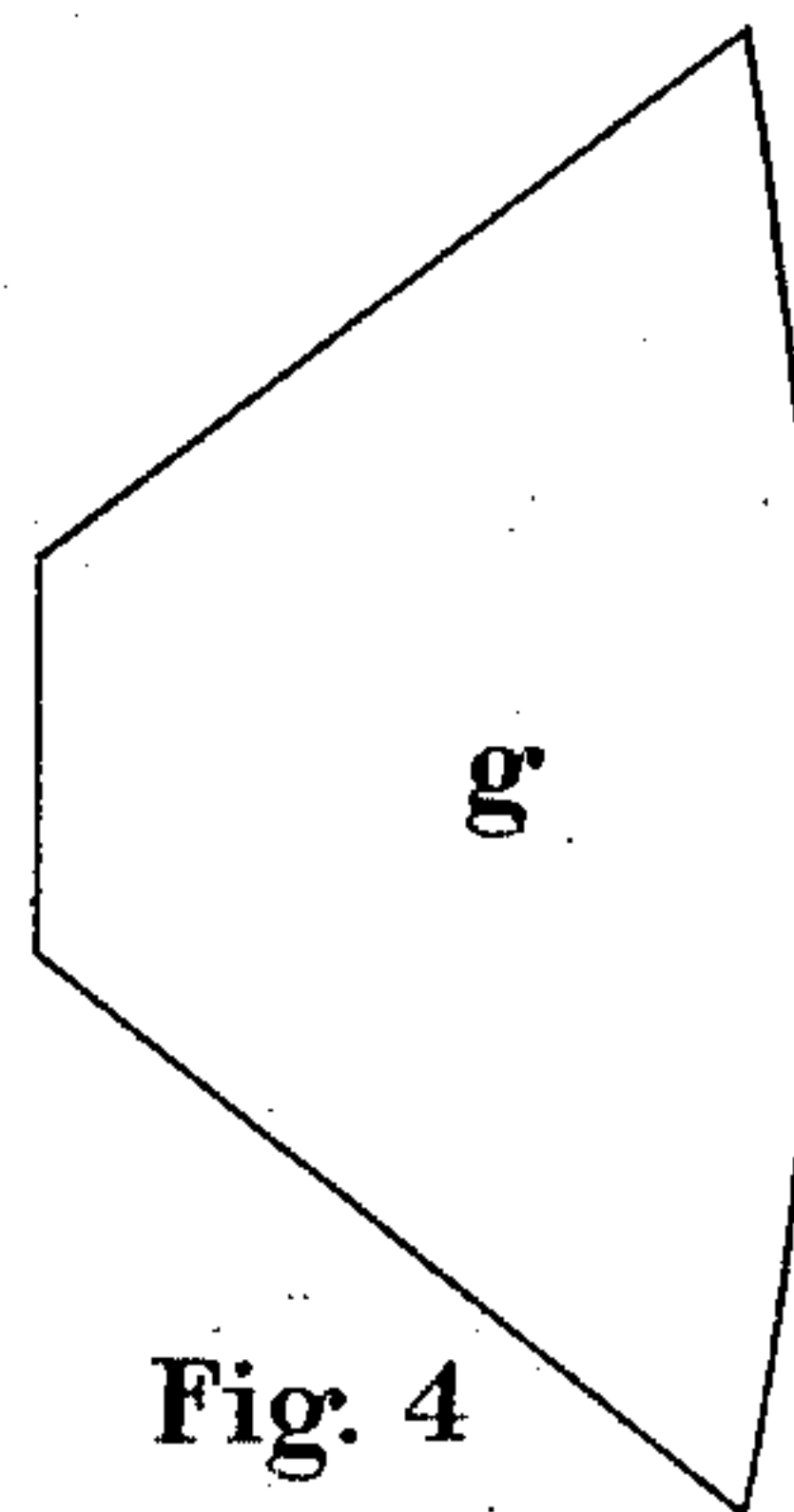


Fig. 4

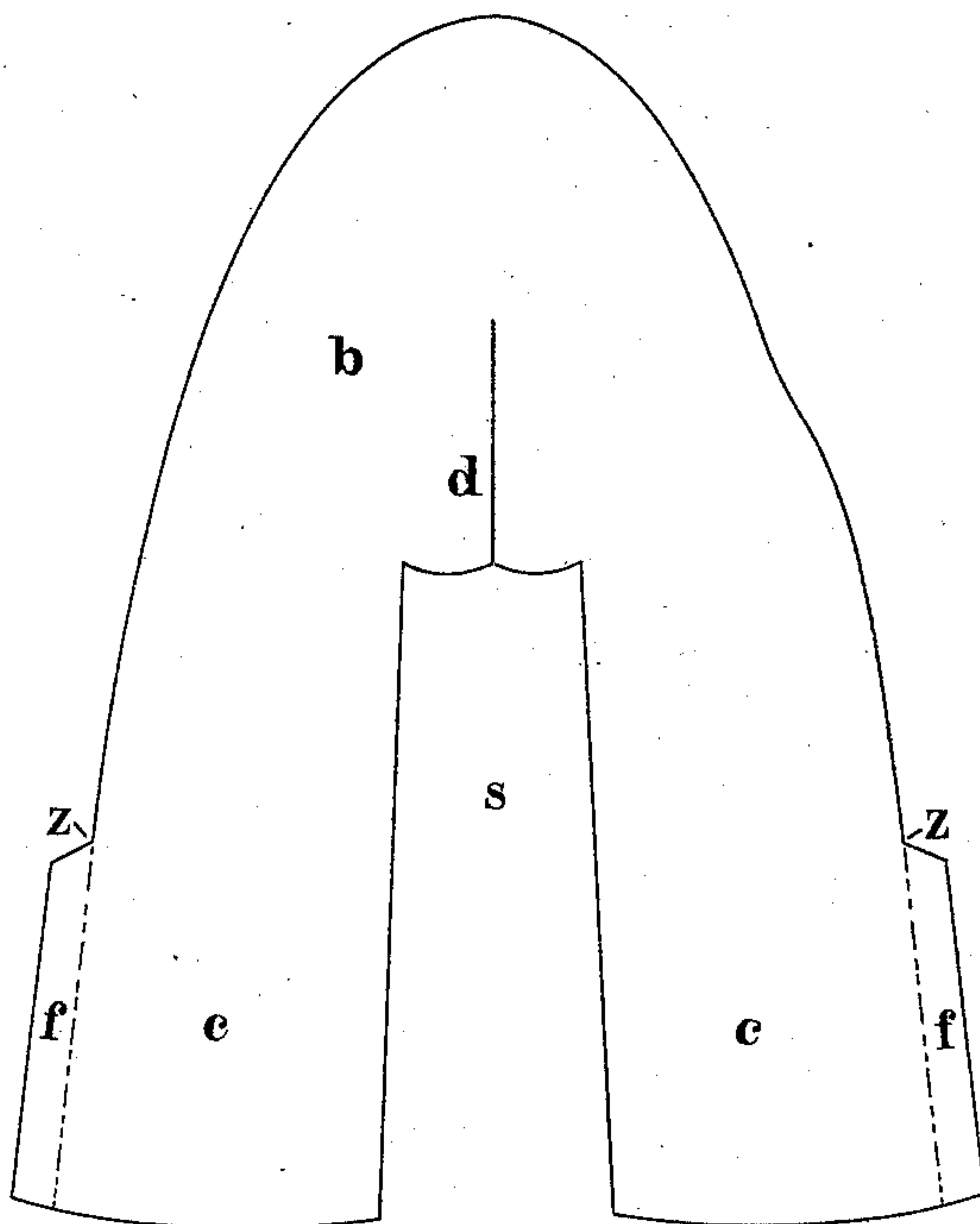


Fig. 3

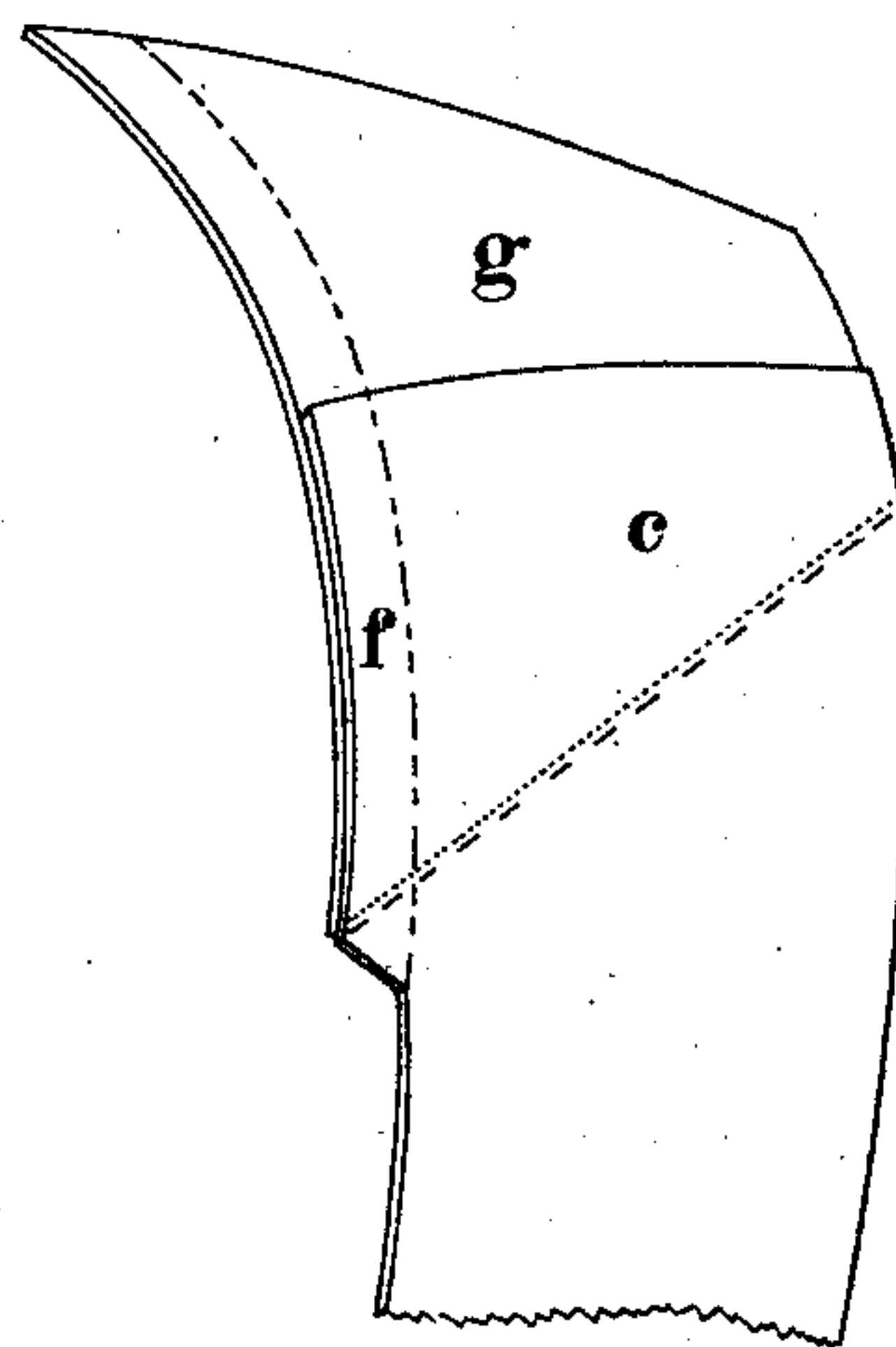


Fig. 5

Witnesses.

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DANIEL DUDLEY, OF BANGOR, MAINE.

MOCCASIN-SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,295, dated November 30, 1886.

Application filed August 4, 1886. Serial No. 210,035. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL DUDLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bangor, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Moccasin-Slipper; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to an improved moccasin shoe or slipper, and is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the shoe. Fig. 2 is a plan of the pattern of the sole. Fig. 3 is a plan of the pattern of the upper. Fig. 4 is a plan of the stiffening of the counter. Fig. 5 is a detail showing the manner of uniting the stiffening to the counter.

Similar letters refer to corresponding parts throughout the figures.

My invention is applicable and intended for use in a species of moccasin known to the trade as "wigwam-slippers," which are simply moccasin-shoes made of common tanned leather, and shaped on a last. The sole, quarters, and all the upper or vamp, except a small space over the instep, are formed in one piece, and this space over the instep receives the tip. The slipper is thus formed of but two pieces of leather, and to the whole a heel is usually added; but in this form of construction two principal defects are obvious: first, it is impossible to use a stiffening for the counter, and, secondly, as the sole and the chief part of the upper are in one piece both upper and sole are of substantially uniform thickness, whereas for economy in construction and comfort in use the sole should be much thicker than the upper. It is to remedy these defects that I have invented my moccasin-slipper A. (Shown in Fig. 1.)

I attain my object by forming the sole *a*, as shown in Fig. 2, of such proportions as to cover the bottom of the foot, and to turn up around the edges of the foot from the forward part, *x*, of the shank to the toe *y*. The whole of the upper, including the vamp *b*, and quarters or counter *c c*, is formed in one piece, as shown in Fig. 3, the counter be-

ing formed by backward prolongations of the sides of the vamp, between which a space, *s*, permits the entrance of the foot when the parts are united. A slit, *d*, is cut in the vamp over the instep, and its sides provided with eyelet-holes for lacing. Upon the prolongations of the vamp forming the counter I form outward extensions *f f*, as shown in Fig. 3, of sufficient width to hold and lap under the sole, as hereinafter shown, and it is by means of these extensions *f f* that it becomes possible to add a stiffening to the counter. I further provide a stiffening, *g*, as shown in Fig. 4, of any convenient shape. The stiffening is stitched to the counter, as shown in Fig. 5.

The parts of my moccasin-slipper are put together in the following manner: The rear ends of the parts *c c* of the counter are stitched together, and the stiffening stitched in place, as partially shown in Fig. 5. The sole is tacked to the bottom of the last, and the upper stretched into form over the top of the last and tacked down, the extensions *f f* of the counter *c c*, having the lower edge of the stiffening *g* inside, are folded around and underneath the heel part of the sole *a* and pegged down, and the heel *h* secured underneath in the usual manner. The upper is then sewed to the sole with the usual buttoning seam from the points *z z*, at the forward extremities of the extensions *f f*, around the toe.

The advantages gained by the use of my patterns are economy in the use of stock, as the heavier and more expensive leather is used for the sole alone, instead of both sole and upper; durability, and hence economy in wear, as heavier leather can be used for the sole alone than for both sole and upper; ease to the wearer, resulting from the lighter upper, and the addition of a stiffening to the counter.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a moccasin shoe or slipper having a separate sole and upper, an upper formed of a single piece of leather forming both vamp and quarters or counter, and having the down-

ward extensions to its counter, as shown, substantially as described.

2. A moccasin shoe or slipper consisting of the combination of an upper formed of a
5 single piece of leather having the downward extensions to its counter, as shown, a sole formed to turn up around the edges of the

foot from the counter or quarters forward on both sides, a stiffening for the counter, and a heel, substantially as described.

DANIEL DUDLEY.

Witnesses:

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