

(No Model.)

C. J. EISENBEIS.

METHOD OF MAKING SLIPPERS.

No. 369,928.

Patented Sept. 13, 1887.

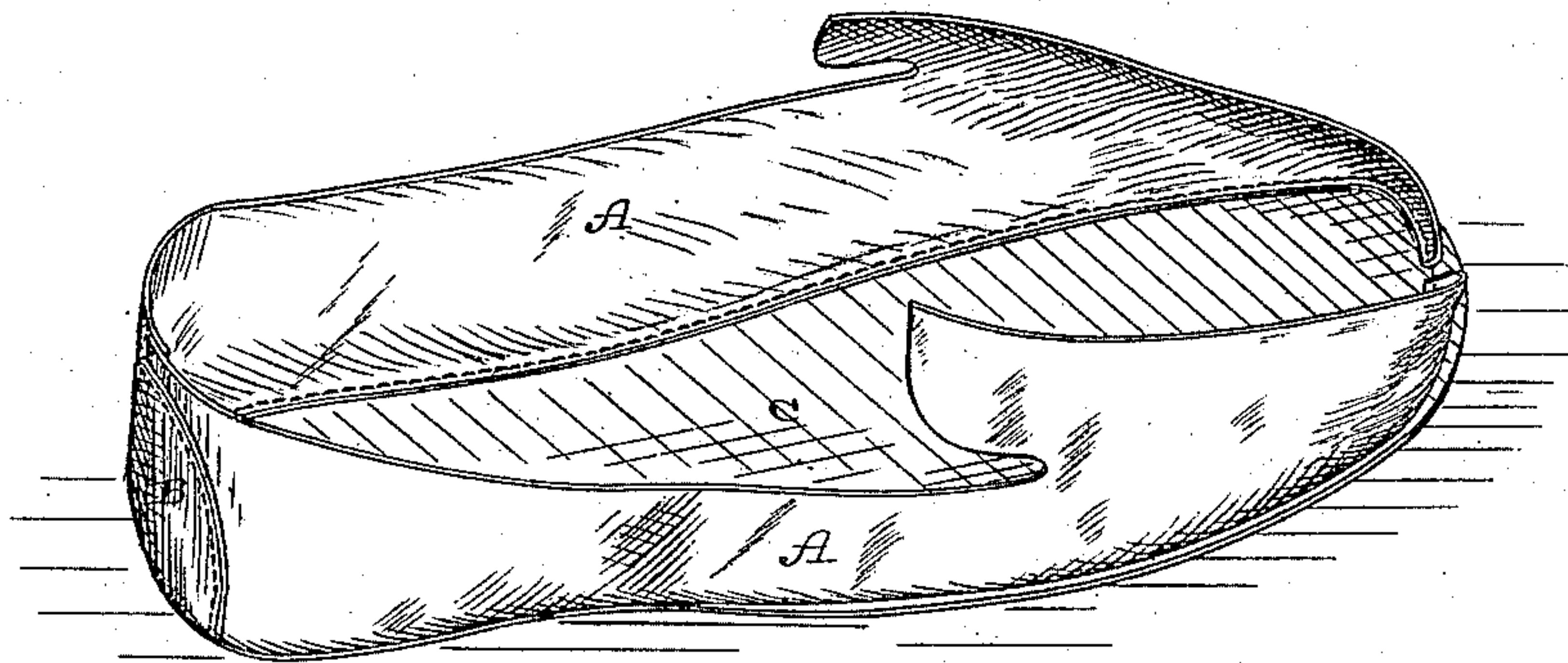


Fig. 1.

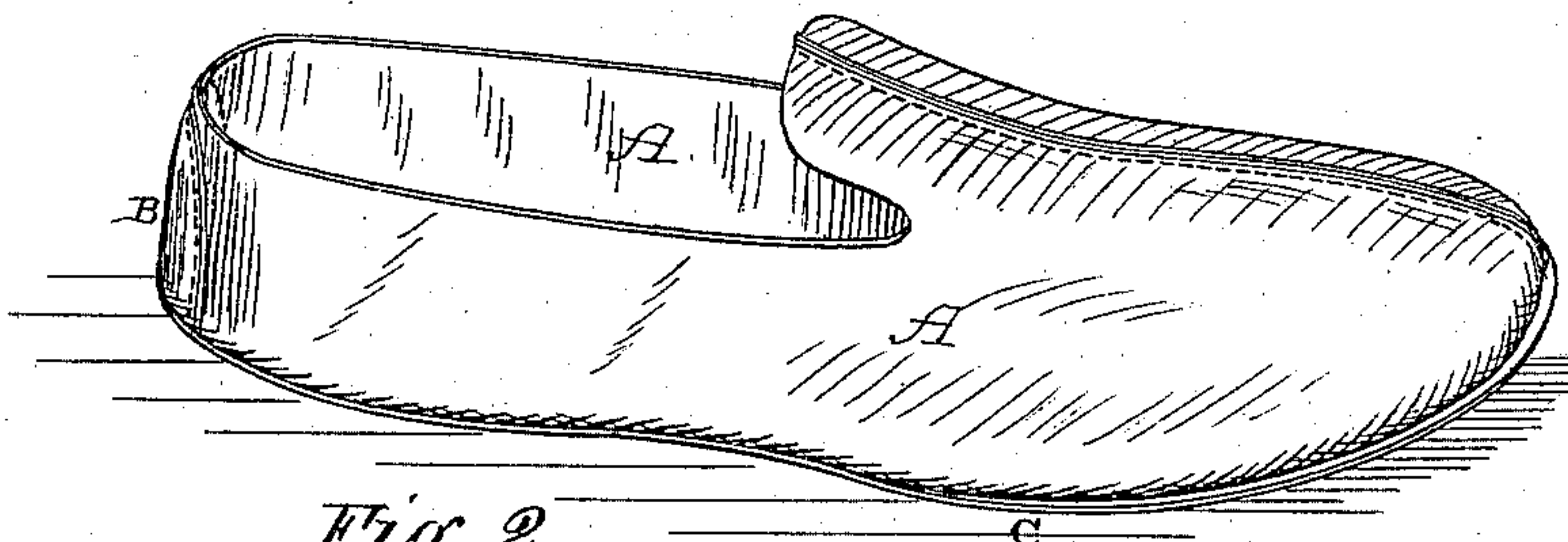


Fig. 2.

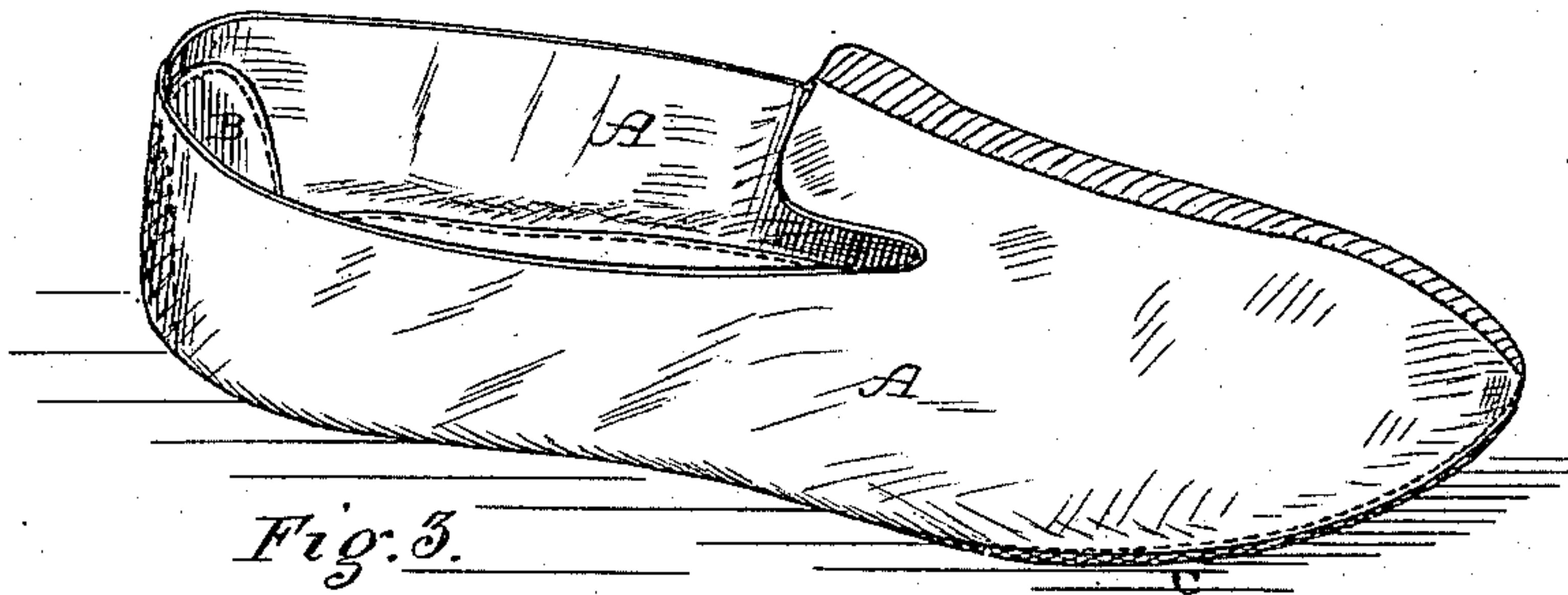


Fig. 3.

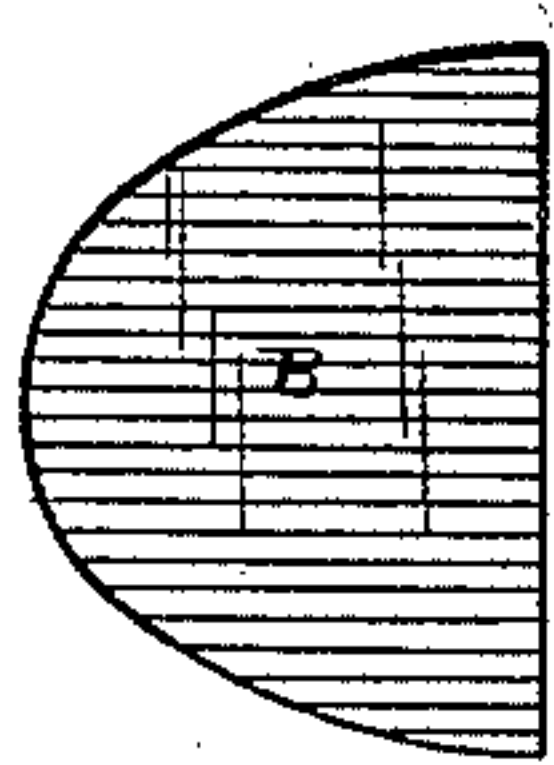


Fig. 4.

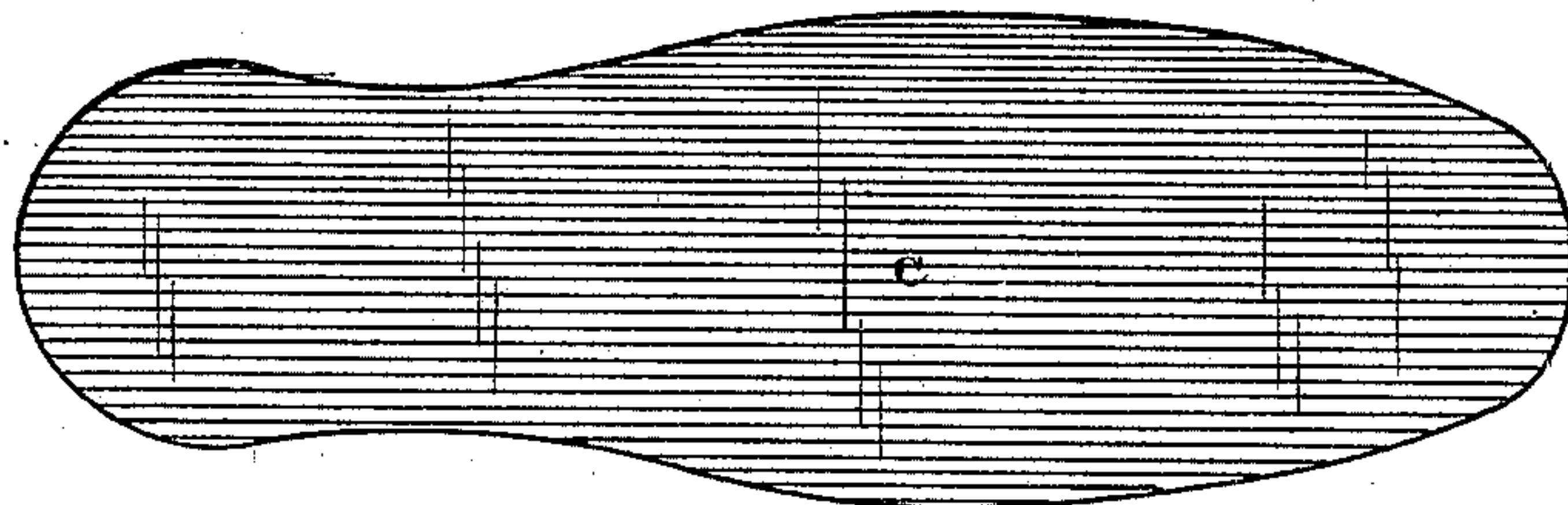


Fig. 6.

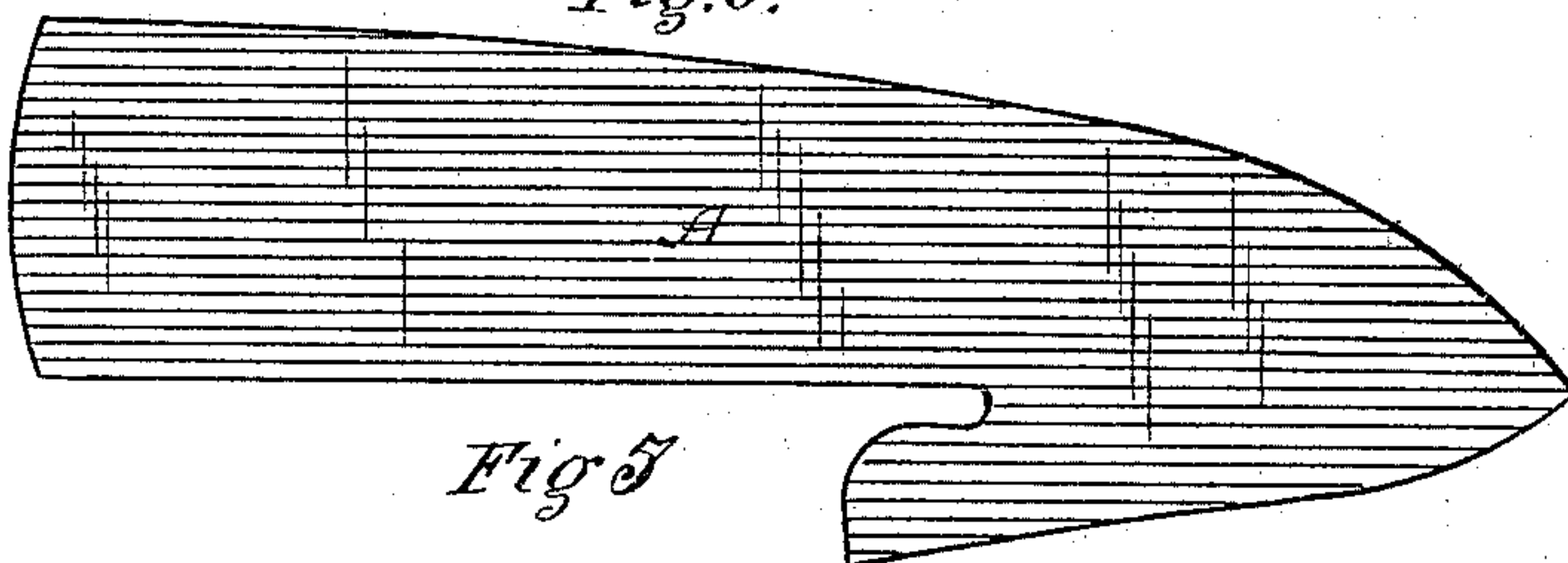


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES JOHN EISENBEIS, OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

## METHOD OF MAKING SLIPPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,928, dated September 13, 1887.

Application filed February 28, 1887. Serial No. 229,204. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES JOHN EISENBEIS, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Method of Making Inside Slippers; and I do hereby 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in inside slippers for gum-boots; and it consists in stitching the two blanks which form the upper together at their rear ends, then applying the heel-piece over the seam thus formed, applying the edges of the upper to the edges of the sole, uniting them by an overlapping seam, and then closing the edges of the upper over the vamp by a tight seam, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a perspective of a slipper after the sole and upper have been sewed together, but with the front seam left open, and the slipper being turned inside out. Fig. 2 is a perspective of the slipper with the front seam sewed shut, but the slipper still turned inside out. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the slipper with the right side out. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are plan views of the different parts used in the manufacture of my slippers. Fig. 7 is a vertical section of an overlapping seam. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of a tight seam.

A represents the upper, which is formed from two blanks, such as are shown in Fig. 5, and which are united together at their rear ends by an overlapping seam, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The heel-piece B is then sewed to the upper, as shown in Fig. 1, and made to cover the seam. The upper is then sewed to the sole C by an overlapping seam upon an ordinary sewing-machine, such as is used for making uppers, leaving the front seam open, as shown in Fig. 1. This front seam is then closed up by a tight seam, such as is shown in Fig. 8, when the slipper pre-

sents the appearance as presented in Fig. 2. This slipper is now finished, but is turned inside out. After the slipper has been turned, as shown in Fig. 3, it is finished and ready for use. The overlapping seam extends down the heel and around the bottom edge of the upper and the toe, and the tight seam extends from the toe up the front.

The old way of making this slipper has been to first finish the upper out and out before uniting the same to the sole. By doing this the front portion of the sole is covered completely by the upper. An overlapped seam cannot be made on the ordinary sewing-machine, but on a McKay machine, or one of similar construction, and by a skilled operator. This, however, would make the slippers too expensive for use. In all of this kind of slippers the soles have heretofore been united to the uppers by means of what is generally called by upper-fitters "a tight seam," such as is shown in Fig. 8. As will be readily seen, this seam always forms a sharp ridge, and in wearing it comes partly under the sole of the foot, where great pressure is upon it, and is very uncomfortable to the wearer.

The overlapping seam, such as is shown by me, as is readily seen, is much flatter and more comfortable to the foot, besides being neater in appearance.

Having thus described by invention, I claim—

That improvement in the art of manufacturing slippers which consists in stitching the two blanks which comprise the upper at their rear by an overlapping seam, attaching the heel-piece, applying the edges of the upper to the sole-blank, and uniting the same by an overlapping seam around the periphery thereof, and finally closing the upper over the vamp by a tight seam, substantially as described.

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

CHAS. JOHN EISENBEIS.

Witnesses:

H. C. HAHN,  
FRED W. KIEFER.