

(No Model.)

J. HICKSON.
MOCCASIN SLIPPER.

No. 377,757.

Patented Feb. 14, 1888.

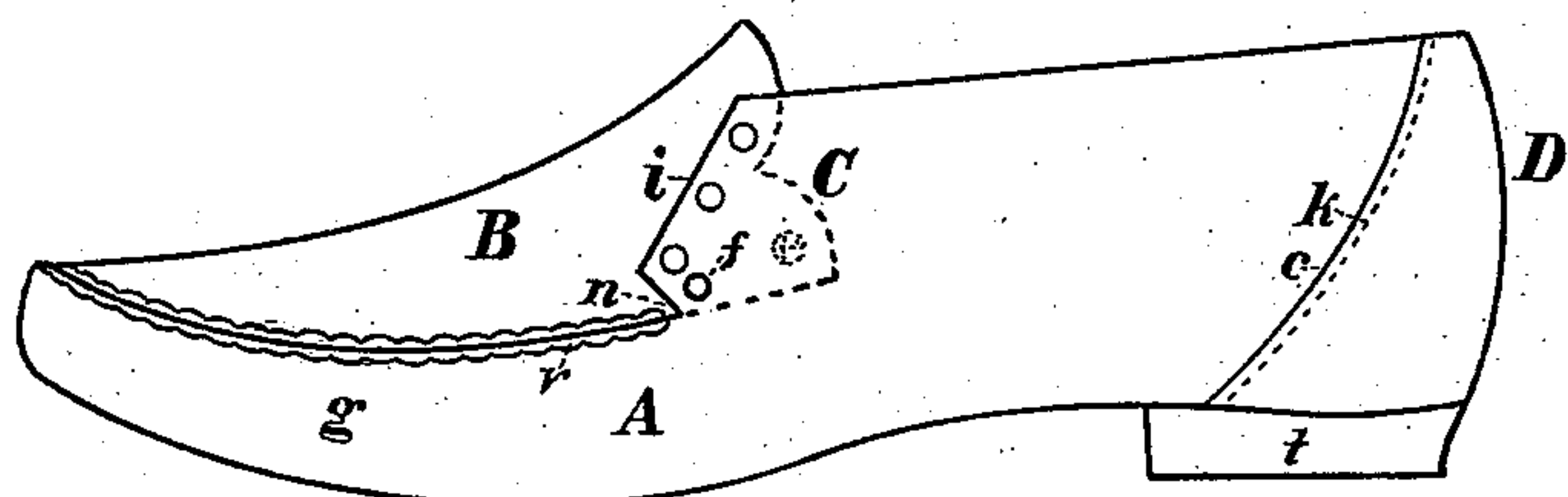


Fig. 1

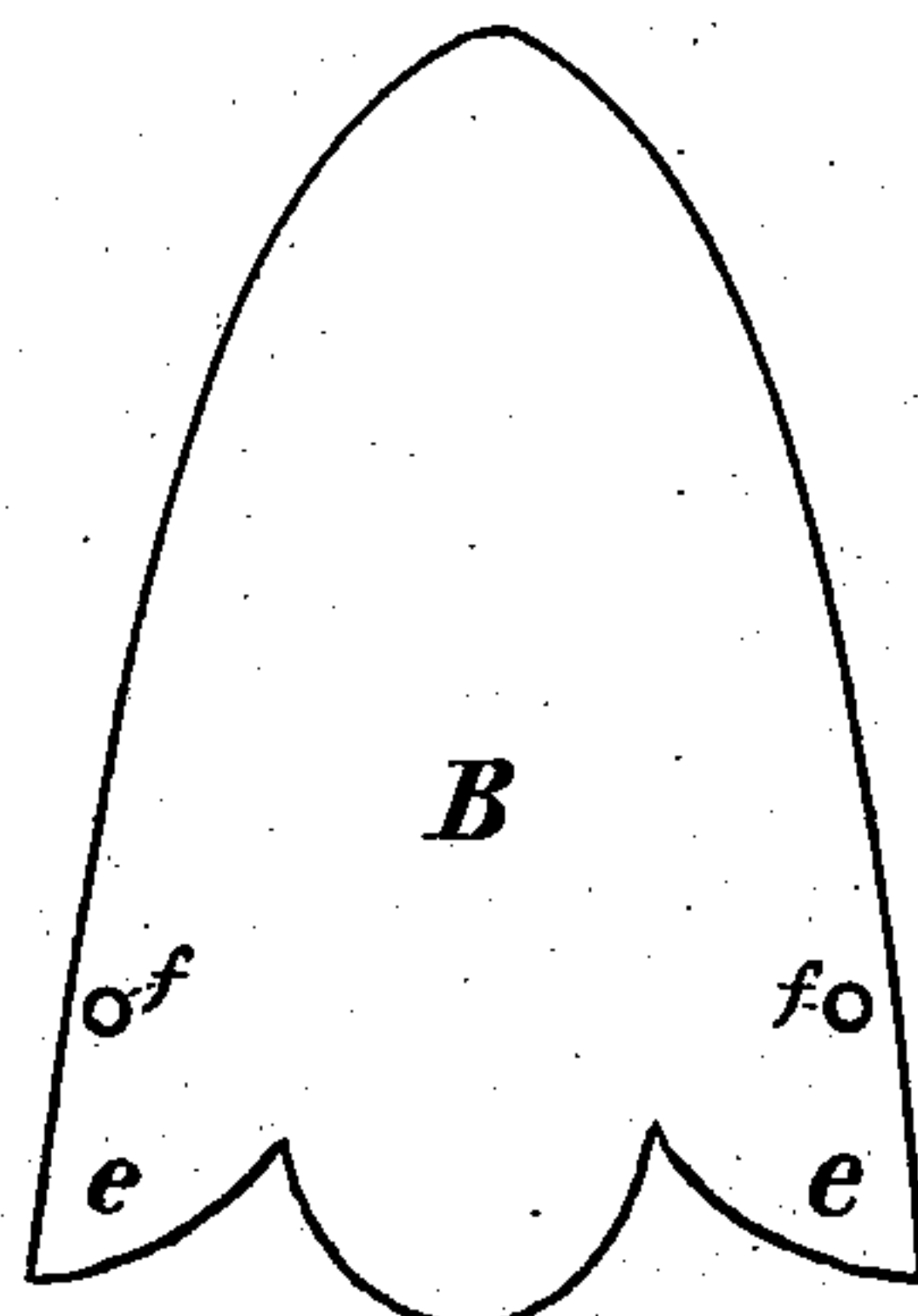


Fig. 2

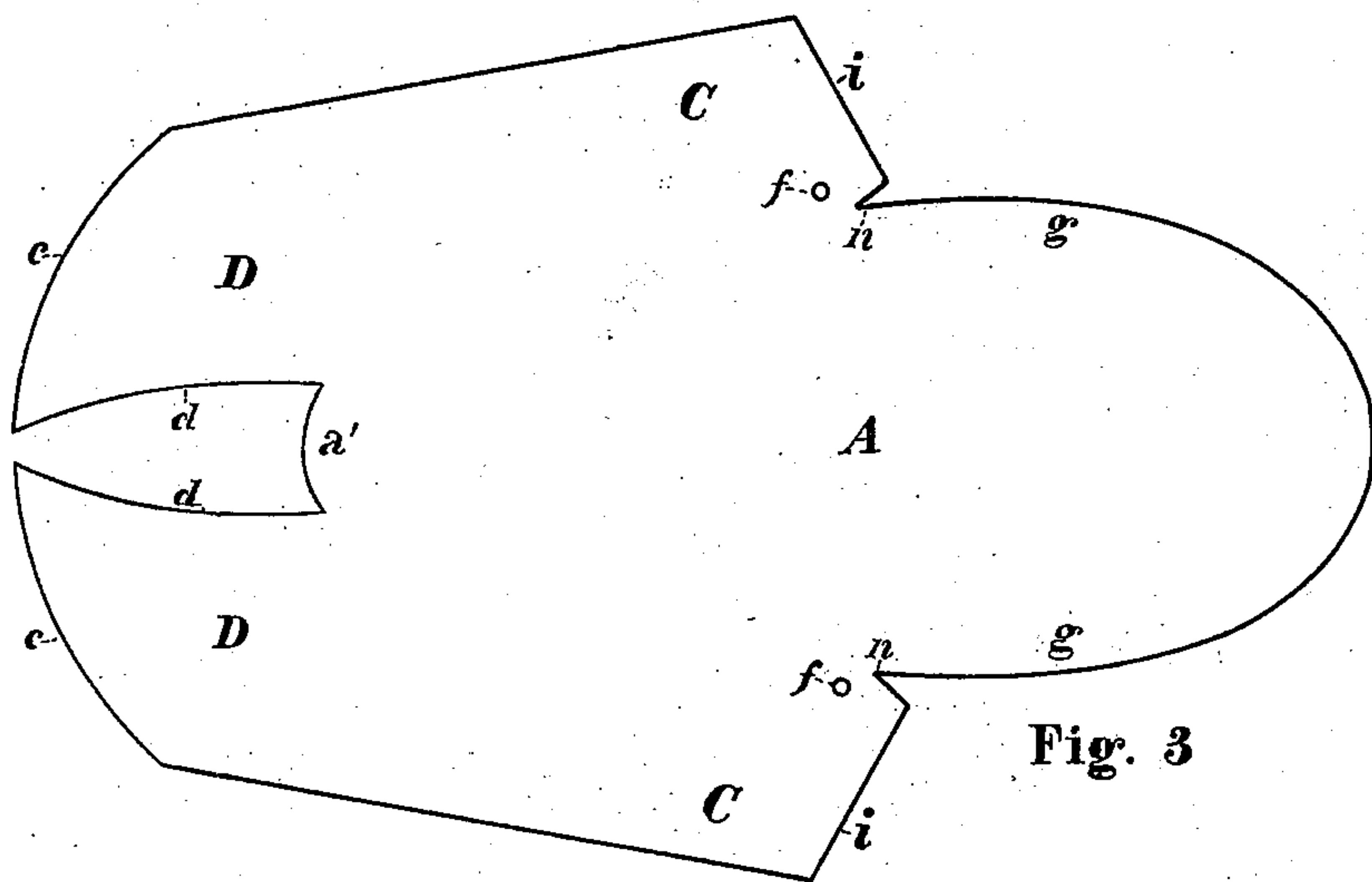


Fig. 3

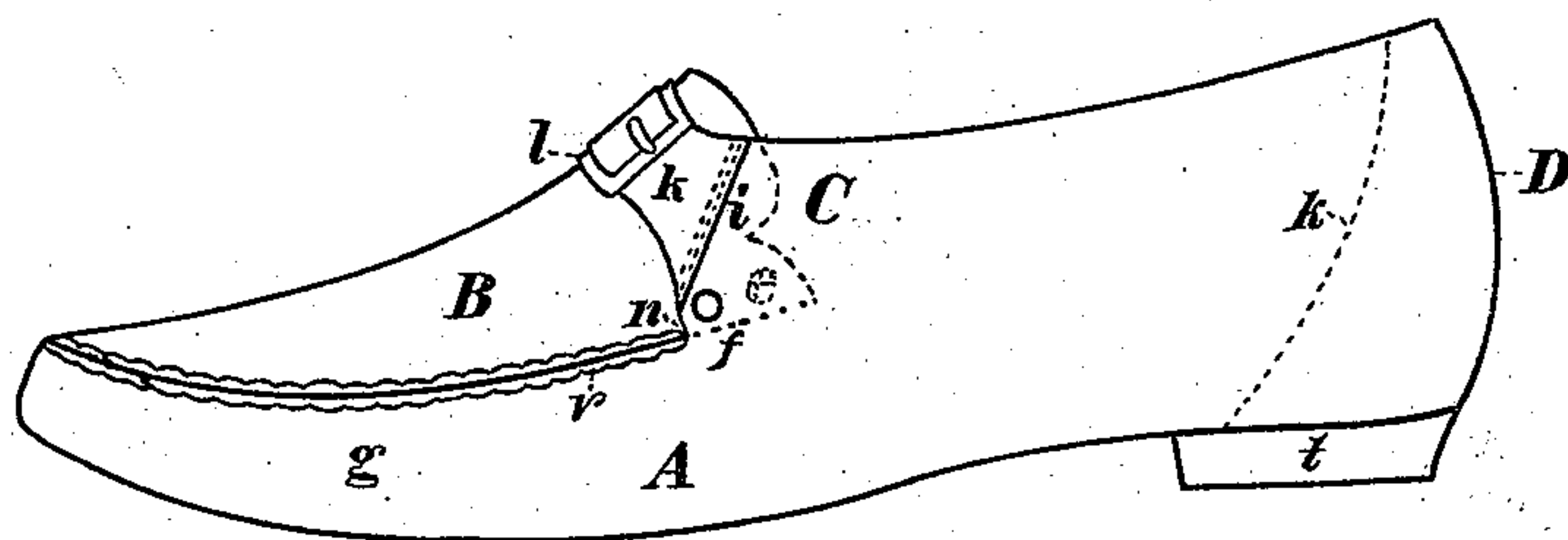


Fig 4

Witnesses:
M. H. Mendenhall.
Isaac Strickland.

Inventor.
James Hickson,
by his Atty. Percy W. J. Lander.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES HICKSON, OF BANGOR, MAINE.

MOCCASIN-SLIPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,757, dated February 14, 1888.

Application filed October 19, 1887. Serial No. 252,777. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES HICKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bangor, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented new and useful Improvements in Moccasin-Slippers; 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 that class of slippers known to the trade as "moccasin-slippers;" and it consists of an improved lap-quarter and lap-counter for the same.

The object of my invention is to make a moccasin-slipper having the quarters lap by the upper, (which is called the "tip" in this class of foot-wear,) so that the strain at the instep shall, instead of straining and ripping the front seam, be carried along the quarters to the heel and cause the slipper to hug the latter and prevent slipping. Another feature is to have the counters lap by each other at the heel and form a stiffening for the same, preventing their running over to one side.

In the annexed drawings, Figures 1 and 4 are side elevations of my improved slipper. Fig. 2 is a plan or pattern of the tip or upper. Fig. 3 is a pattern of the sole, quarters, and counters cut integral.

Similar letters of reference refer to corresponding parts throughout the several figures.

My slipper, as will be seen by reference to the drawings, is composed of but two pieces of leather—that is, throwing out the heel *t*, which is tacked on after the slipper is finished. The most common kind used is the russet-leather, which is quite soft, thick, and made expressly for this class of foot-wear.

The bottom part of my improved slipper consists of the sole *A*, the forward part of which is cut somewhat larger than the actual sole, but follows the same contour around the sides and toe, forming the sides *g g*, that are turned up around the edges of the foot and are stitched to the upper, as will be hereinafter described.

The quarters *C C* are side extensions of the sole *A*, and they project each side of said sole the full height of the slipper, as shown in Fig. 1. The forward part, *i*, of each quarter is cut

obliquely from the outer or top edge of the slipper toward the sides *g g*. These quarters extend rearward along the sole and project beyond the heel into the bill-like extensions *D D*, as shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The projecting extensions *D D* lap by each other in the construction, and form a stiffening for this part of the shoe, as will be later described.

The upper or vamp of my slipper, which in this class of shoes is called a "tip," is semi-elliptical in shape, the short diameter of which covers the instep and forms the rear and the rounded part the toe. The rear end of the tip *B* may be cut straight or scalloped, as shown at *e e* in Fig. 2, to suit the fancy of the maker, as this part of the tip is mostly covered by the overlapping quarters *C C* of the rest of the shoe.

The manner of constructing my improved slipper is as follows: The two parts above described are first soaked in water to make the leather very flexible and easily stretched to conform to the shape of a last. The bottom part, comprising the sole *A*, quarters *C*, sides *g*, and counter *D*, is then placed upon the bottom of a last, the sides *g g* and quarters *C C* bent down over the sides, and a few tacks driven in where necessary to hold them in place. The counter-extensions *D D* are bent around the heel, one overlapping the other, forming a double thickness at this place, which strengthens and stiffens this part of the shoe and prevents the heel from running over while wearing the same. The edges *d d* of the counter-extensions *D D* turn under the heel and meet the edge *a'* of the sole *A* far enough under the heel to be tacked in when the outer heel, *t*, is nailed on. A seam, *k*, is run up each side of the back part of the quarters *C C*, securing each edge *c c* of the counters *D D*. The second piece of leather, cut to the form of the tip *B*, Fig. 2, and forming the upper, is cut semi-elliptical in form, the rounded part of which is turned toward the toe. This is placed upon the top of the last, and just fills the opening left above the sides *g g*, the edges of which are now stitched to the upper or tip *B* as far as the corner *n* on each side of the slipper. The ends *e e* of the tip *B* pass inside of the quarters *C C*, and a rivet, *f*, runs through the quarter and extended tip *e* very near the

end of the seam *v*, as shown. This rivet *f* receives all the strain that would otherwise come on each end of the seam *v*, and obviates any ripping of the latter.

5 Holes with eyelets for receiving the tying-strings are inserted in the lap-quarters *i i*, or a strap, *i'*, may be stitched on, as shown in Fig. 4, and the slipper fastened by a buckle, *l*.

The quarters *C C*, opening down to the riv-
10 ets *f f*, form a larger opening for admitting the foot than is attained in other styles of slippers of this class.

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

In a moccasin shoe or slipper, the bottom *A*, rounded at the front and forming the sole and sides *g g*, the quarters *C C*, cut integral with said sole, extending rearward along the same and projecting beyond the heel, forming the 20 parts *D D*, in combination with a semi-elliptically-shaped tip, *B*, sewed to the sides *g g*, and extending inside the quarters *C C*, substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

JAMES HICKSON.

Witnesses:

M. N. WARDWELL,
ISAAC STRICKLAND.