

(No Model.)

M. NEUBERGER.
BOOT.

No. 461,961.

Patented Oct. 27, 1891.

Fig. 1.

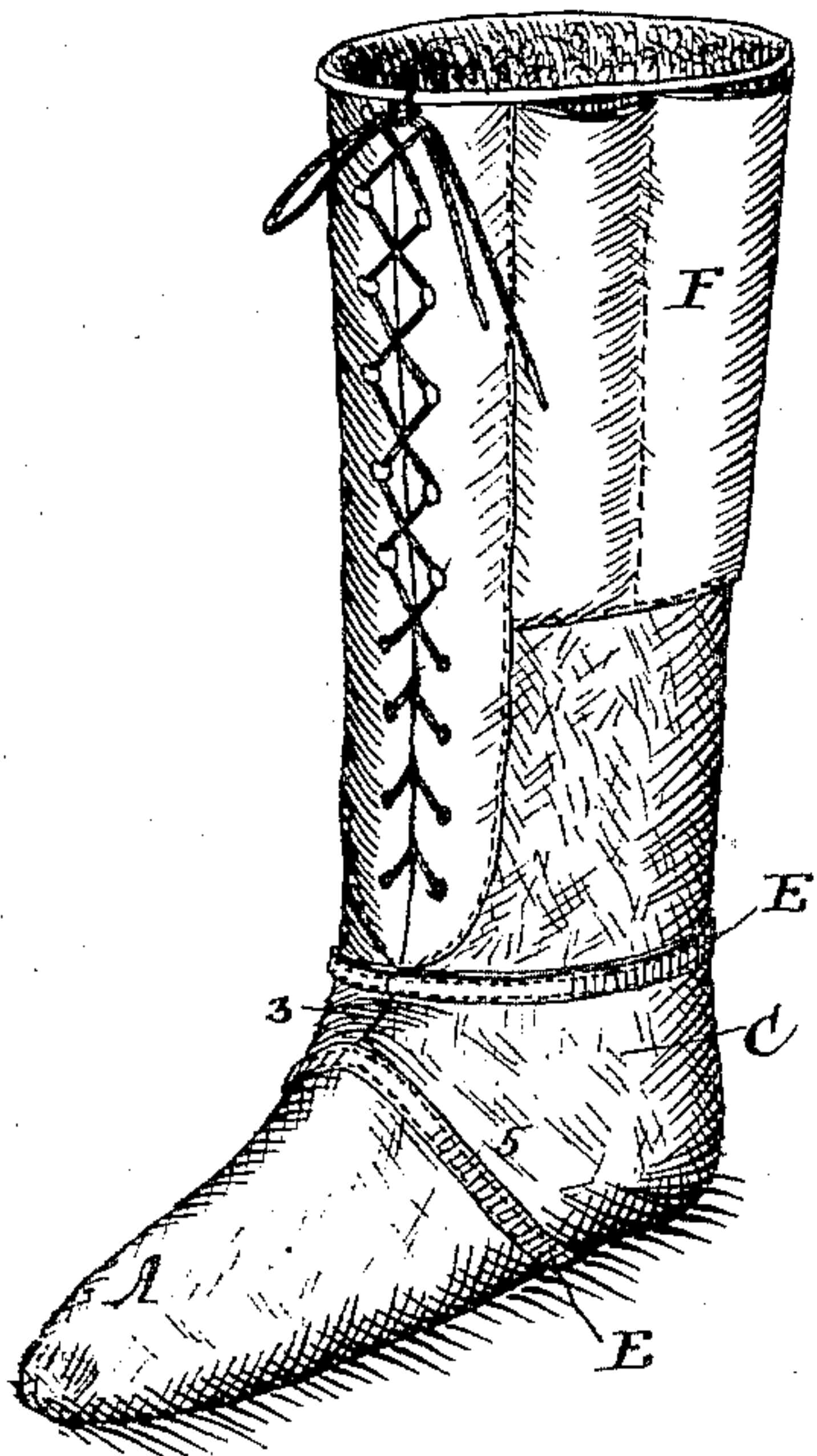


Fig. 2.

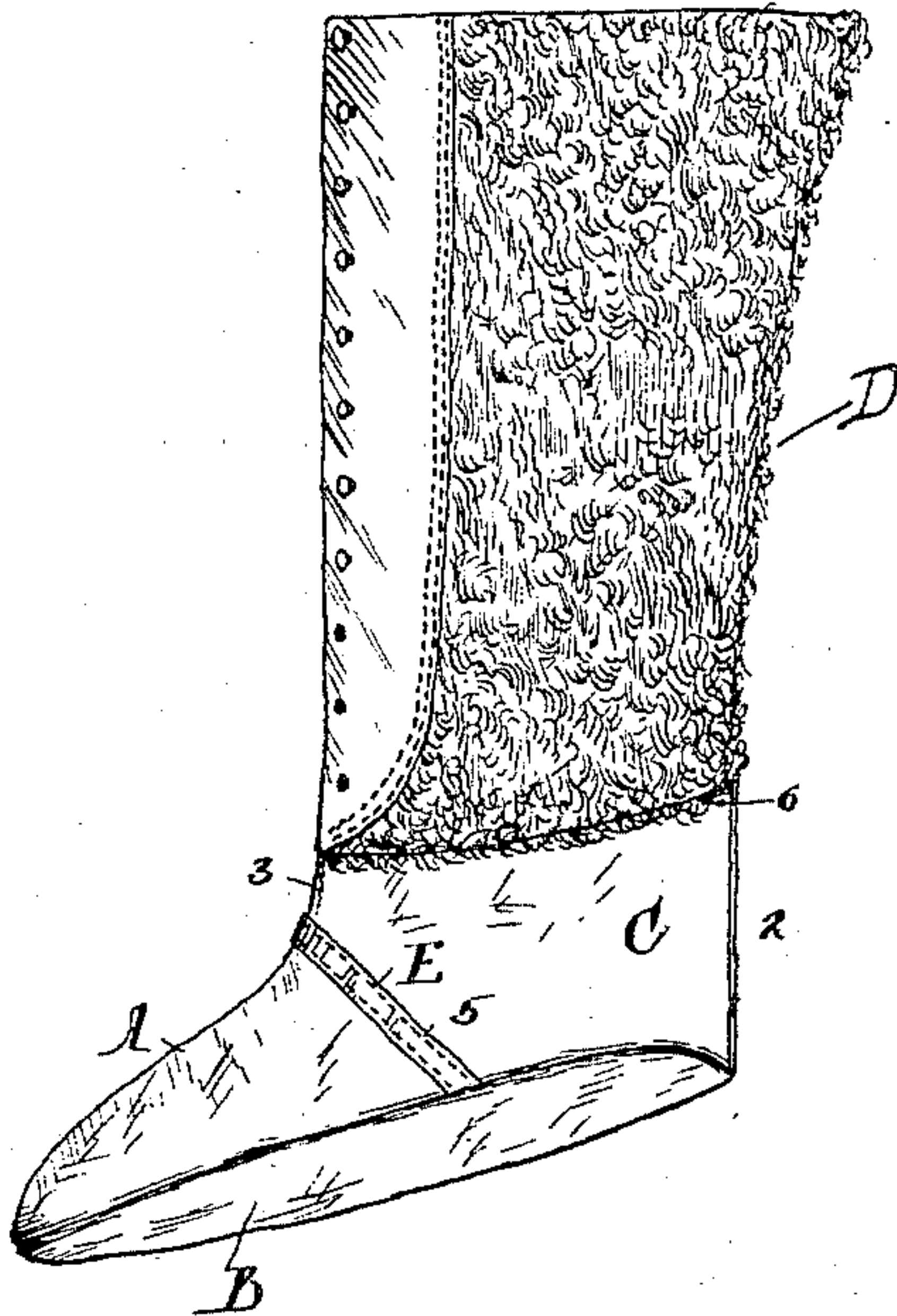


Fig. 3.

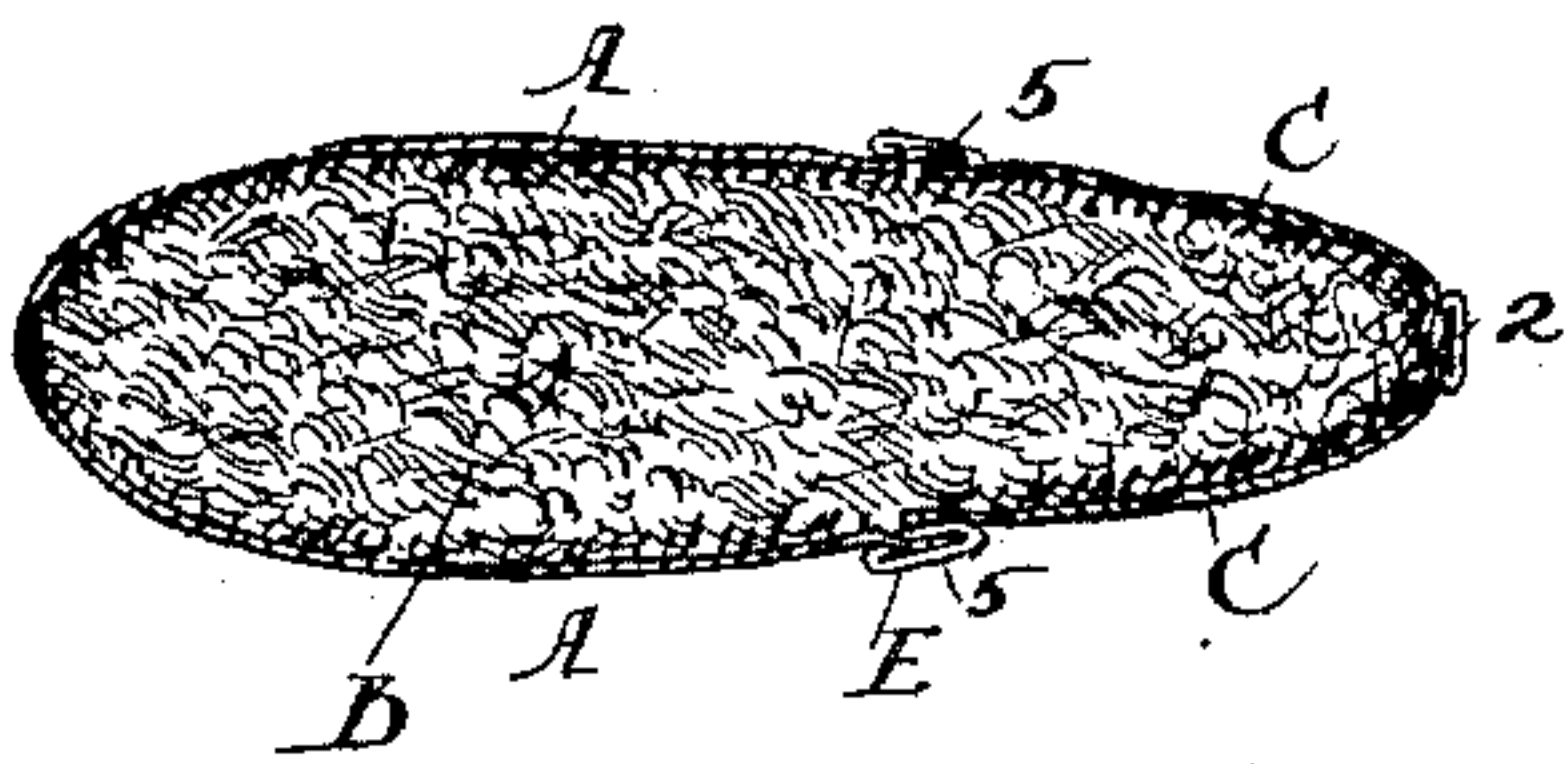


Fig. 4.

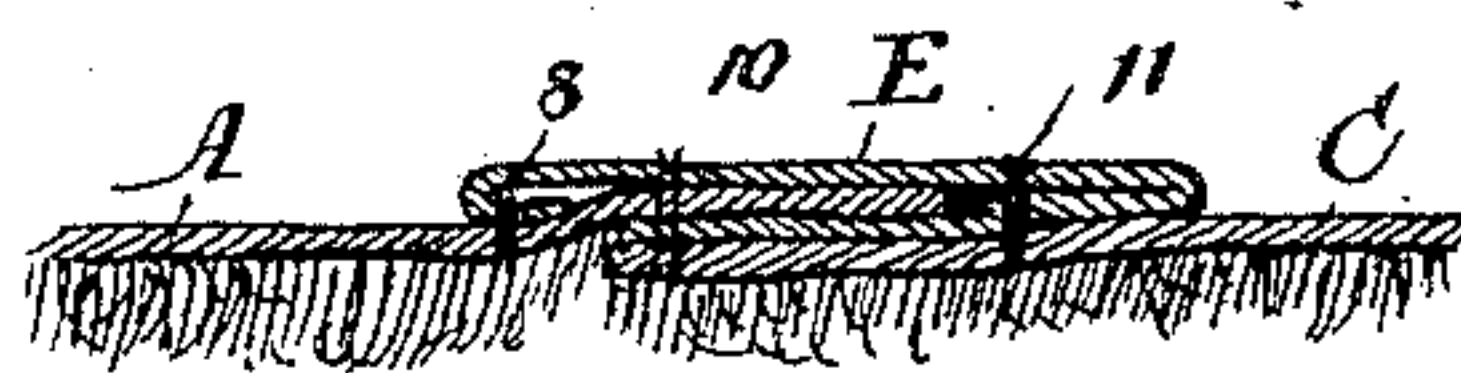
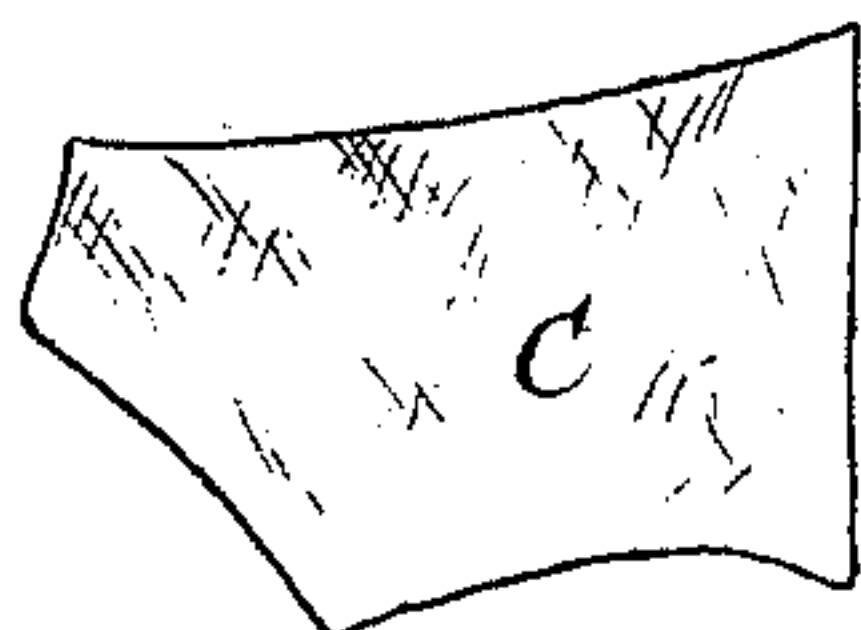


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Ed. Serlach
J. B. Carpenter

Inventor:

Markus Neuberger
By *Prin & Fisher*
Attorneys:

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARKUS NEUBURGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
THEODORE G. ELMER AND GEORGE ANDERSON, OF SAME PLACE.

BOOT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,961, dated October 27, 1891.

Application filed January 12, 1891. Serial No. 377,414. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARKUS NEUBURGER, a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Moccasin Boots and Shoes, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.
10

My present invention has relation more particularly to that class of moccasin boots and shoes especially designed for the use of lumbermen, hunters, and others exposed to
15 severely cold weather; and the invention has for its object to provide a boot or shoe that shall be very warm, and that shall be neat in appearance, shall be economical in construction, and shall be comfortable upon the
20 foot of the wearer.

My invention consists in the novel features of construction, hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claim at the
25 end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a boot embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of a boot similar to Fig. 1, but having its leg portion formed with the hair upon the
30 outside. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view in cross-section showing the manner of attaching the binding-strips for the seams. Fig. 5 is a detail view of one of the quarter-pieces.

35 The body of the shoe is preferably formed of a front or toe portion A, a sole B, and the quarters C, and to this body is connected the leg D. The body or foot portion of the boot or shoe is formed of leather, preferably sheep-skin or the like, tanned with the hair on, and throughout the foot portion of the boot or shoe the hair is upon the inside. This feature of forming the boot with the hair on the
40 inside is particularly advantageous not only in that it gives great warmth to the feet of the wearer, but the space between the hair allows for a free ventilation from the foot portion. My object in forming the quarters C of separate pieces is to enable a better shape
45 to be given to the shoe and also to effect econ-

omy of material, since by forming the pieces separate, as shown, smaller pieces of leather can be employed than would be possible if the quarters were formed in single piece. The
quarters C are joined together by the heel- 55 seam 2 and by the front seam 3, and the quarters are joined to the front portion A upon the instep-seam 5, and are joined to the top D by the seam 6.

In order to enable the front portion A of 60 the boot or shoe to be united to the quarters C securely and without permitting any of the wool to project beyond the edges, and also to enable the parts to be united in such manner that the seam will not hurt the foot of the
65 wearer, I employ the binding-strip E. (Shown in detail in Fig. 4 of the drawings.) This binding-strip E is first stitched to the front portion A of the boot or shoe by the line of stitches 8, after which the binding-strip is
70 doubled over upon itself and folded down upon the woolly side of the portion A. The part A with the binding-strip E is then laid upon the quarter-pieces C, and by the rows of stitching 10 and 11 the parts are firmly connected to-
75 gether. By this means a tight joint is made between the portion A and the quarter-pieces C of the boot or shoe, and the binding-strip E also serves, effectually, to prevent any of the wool projecting beyond the seam, which would
80 be the case if no such binding-strip were employed and a lap-joint of the parts A and C were made. Consequently the binding-strip E renders the boot more sightly than would be the case if no such strip were employed. 85
In like manner I prefer to employ a binding-strip at the heel-seam 2 of the boot or shoe, and in boots or shoes like that illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, in which the entire boot is formed with the wool upon the inside, 90
I prefer to employ a like binding-strip E for connecting the quarters C to the top D of the boot.

In the form of my invention illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings the upper part of the 95 boot is formed with the wool upon the outside; but in this construction, as in that illustrated in Fig. 1, the foot portion of the boot is formed with the hair upon the inside. The leg portion of the boot is preferably provided with 100

means whereby it may be laced, as shown, and if desired one or more pockets F may be attached to the extreme upper part of the leg portion.

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

A moccasin boot or shoe formed of leather tanned with the hair on and comprising a foot
10 portion having an instep-seam 5 and a binding-strip E overlapping and inclosing one of

the parts united together by the seam 5 and lying between the parts so united and stitched thereto, whereby a firm union of the parts is effected and the projection of the hair at the seam is avoided, substantially as described. 15

MARKUS NEUBURGER.

Witnesses:

GEO. P. FISHER, Jr.,
T. B. CARPENTER.