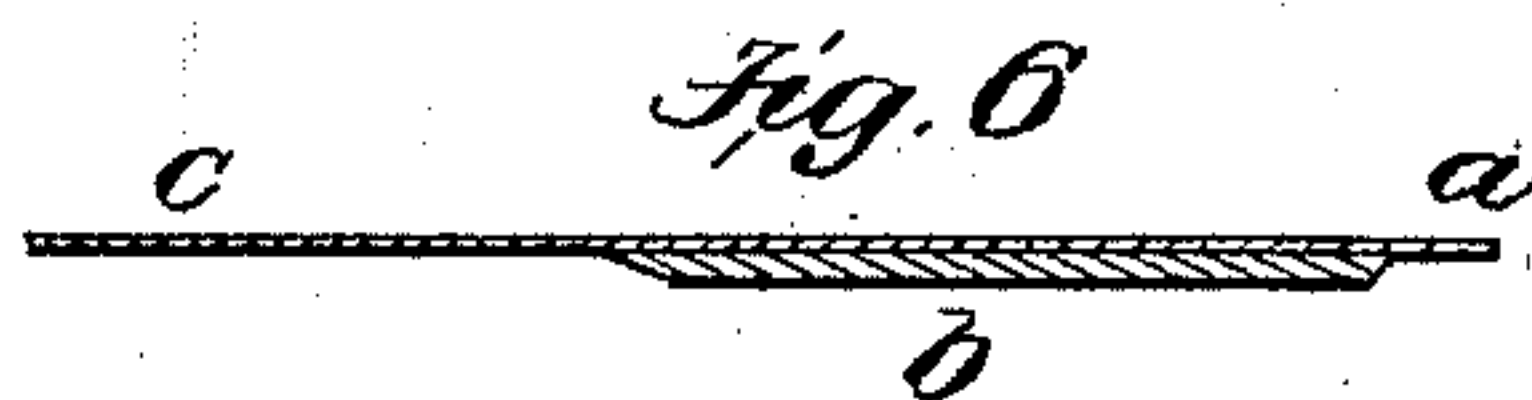
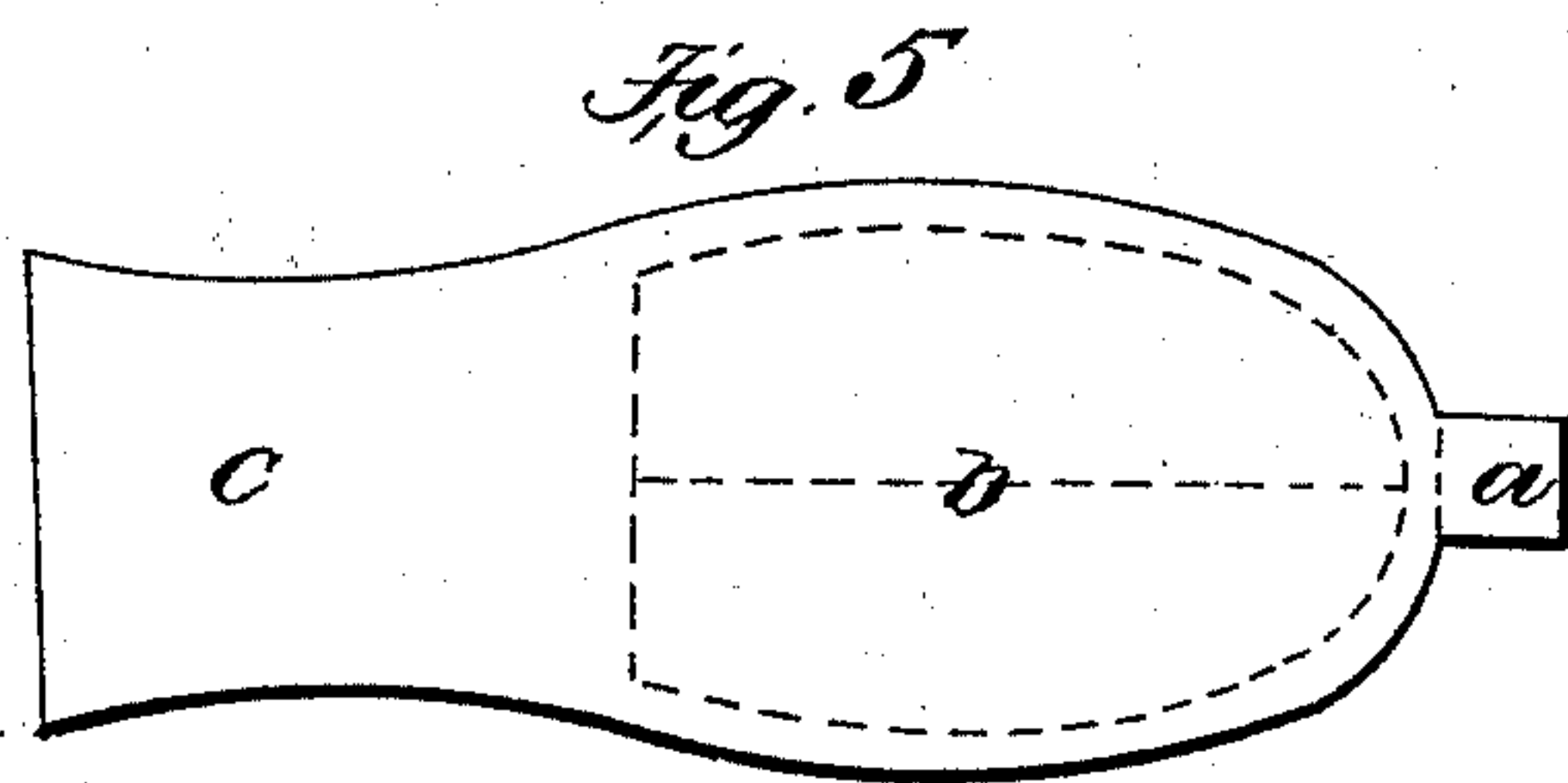
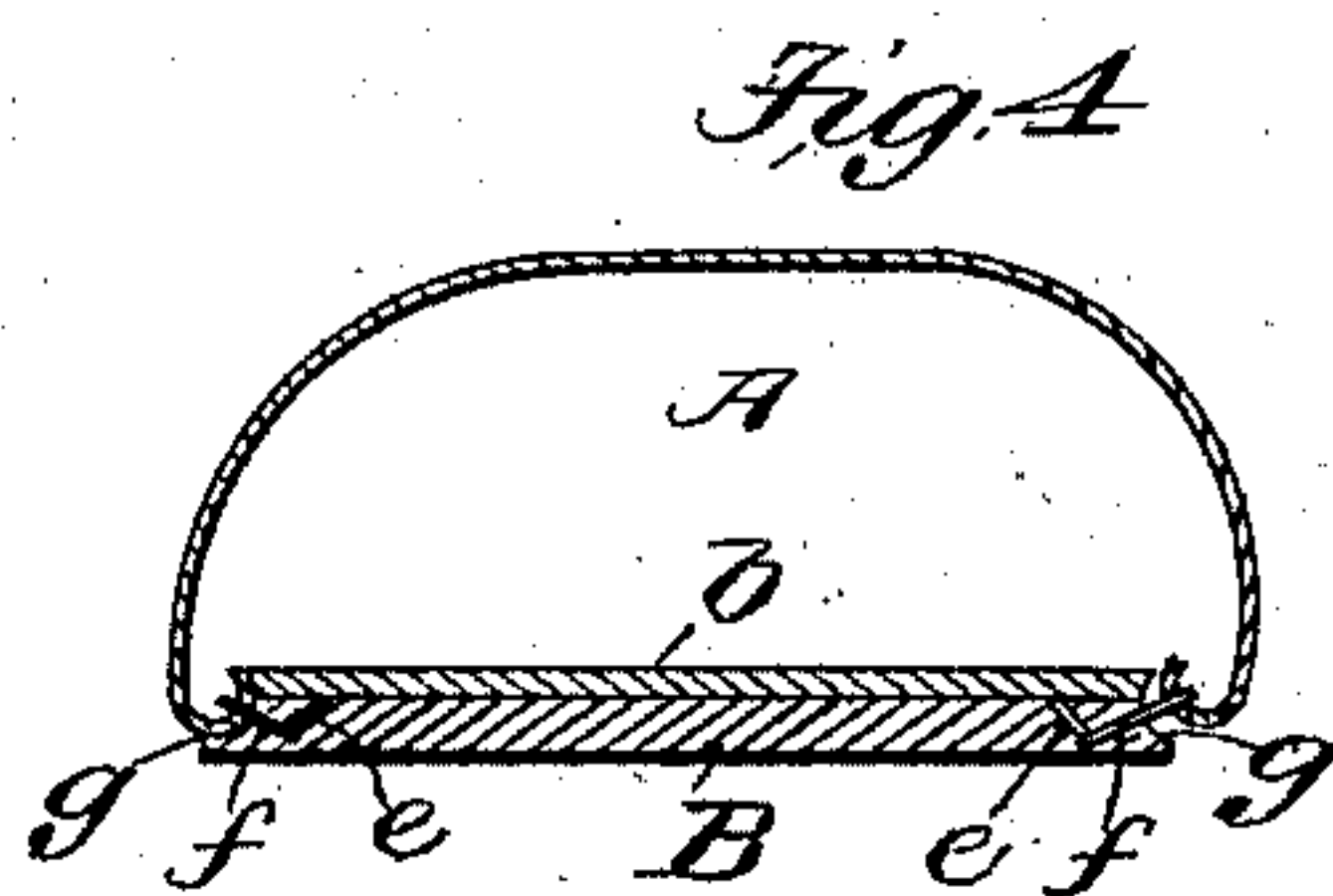
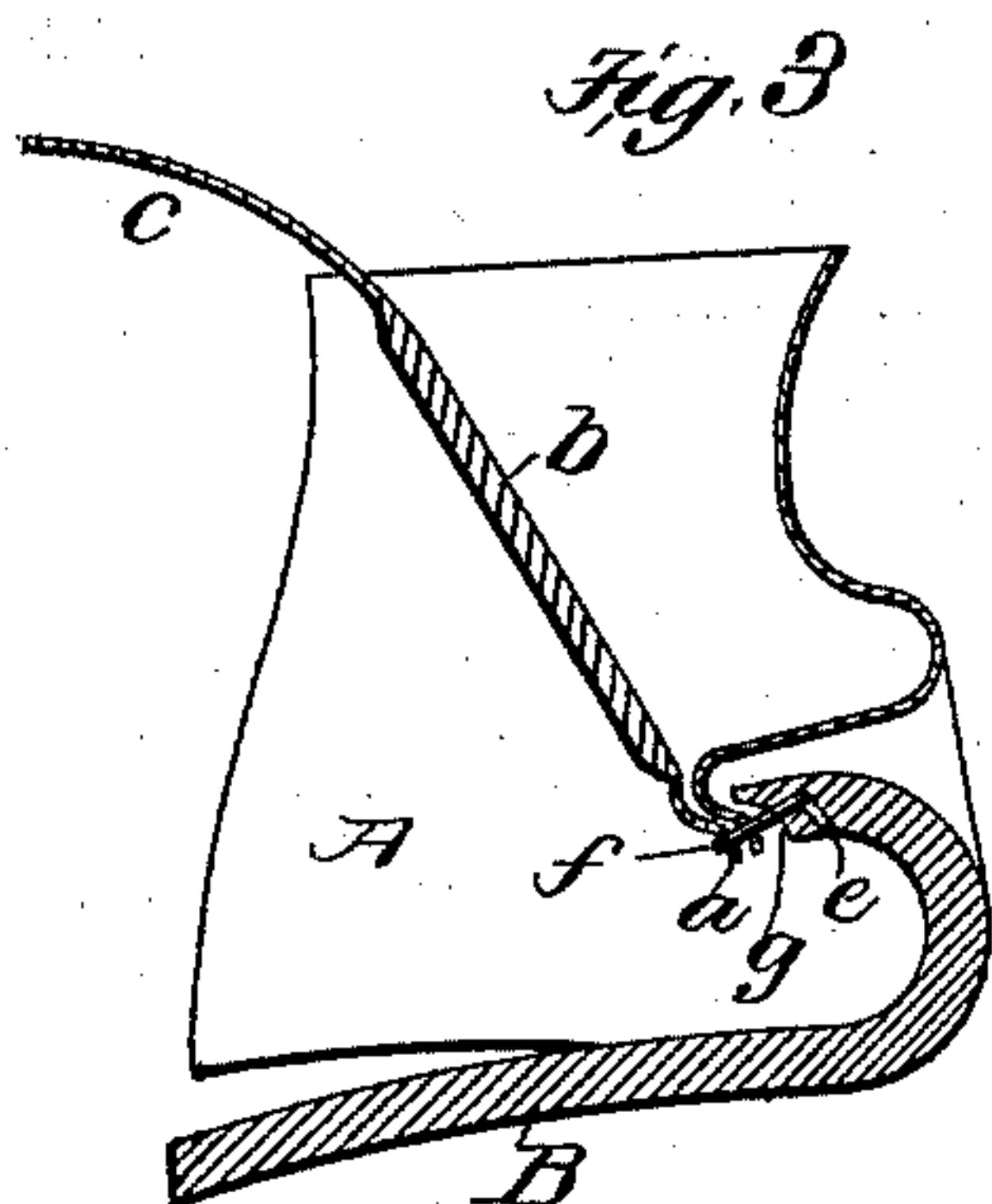
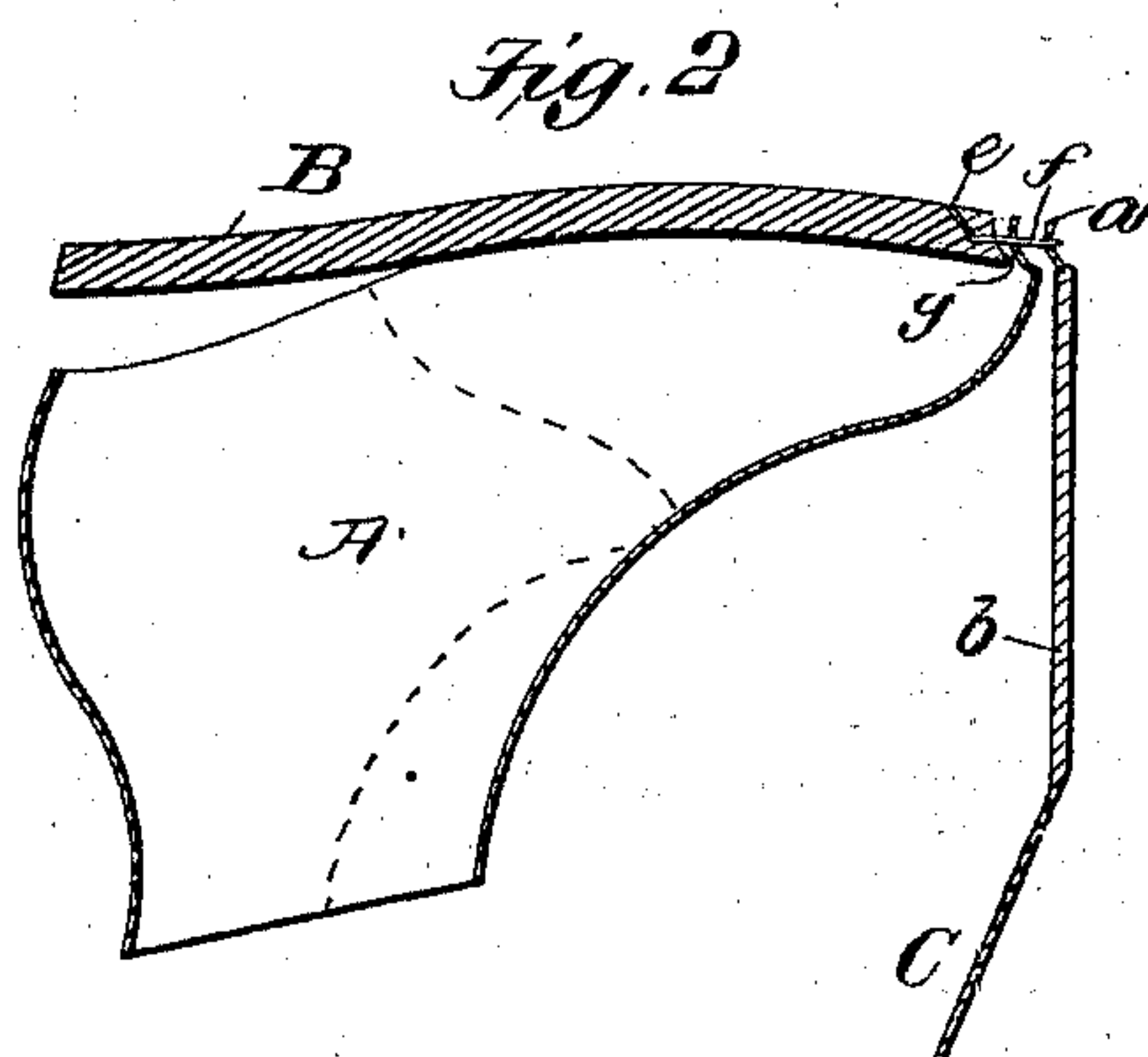
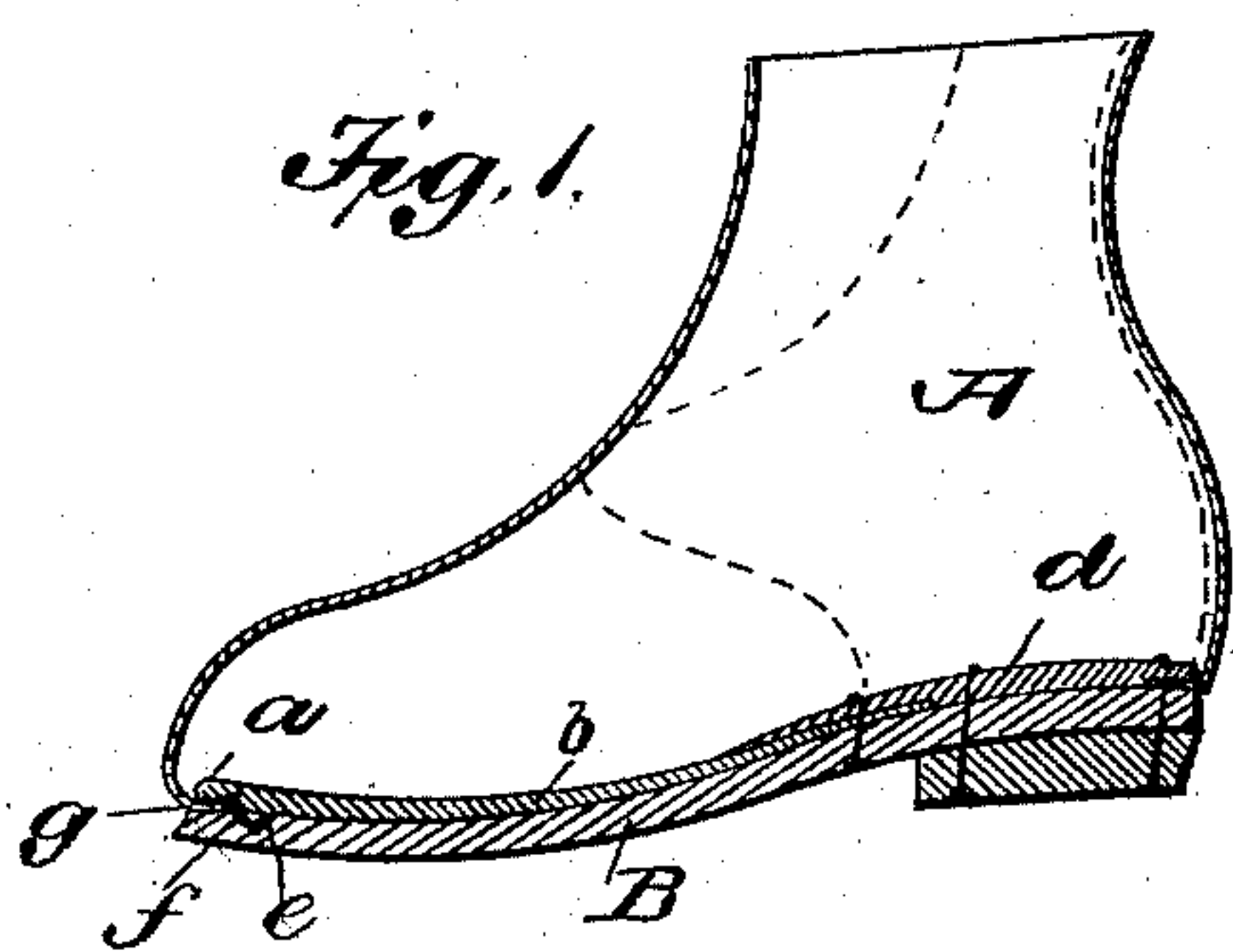


(No Model.)

E. KINSELLA.  
SHOE.

No. 505,428.

Patented Sept. 19, 1893.



Witnesses  
H. P. Cornwall  
A. M. Parkins.

Inventor,  
Edward Kinsella  
by  
Pennie & Goldborough  
assoc. attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD KINSELLA, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO MICHAEL J. MOLONEY.

## SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,428, dated September 19, 1893.

Application filed November 6, 1891. Serial No. 411,118. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD KINSELLA, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes and in the Method of Manufacturing the Same, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1, is a longitudinal section of a finished shoe made after my invention. Fig. 2, is a longitudinal section of my shoe after sewing and before it is turned. Fig. 3, is a like section of my shoe, showing the parts in a position which occurs during the turning. Fig. 4, is a cross-section of my shoe through the ball after turning. Fig. 5, is a plan view of my insole. Fig. 6, is a longitudinal section of my insole with a single covering. Fig. 7, is a longitudinal section of my insole with two coverings. Fig. 8, is a longitudinal section of my insole when made without a covering.

My invention relates to the improvements in shoes and in the method of manufacturing the same hereinafter described and claimed.

This device is particularly adapted to turned shoes and consists in an insole of peculiar construction and in the combination thereof with a shoe, and the method hereinafter described is adapted to the same class of shoes.

The object of my invention is to simplify and cheapen shoes having insoles preferably of cork.

The upper A is lasted to the sole B inside out in the usual way, and at the same time the front tab *a* of the insole is laid with the edge of the upper in the edge groove *g* of the sole at the point of the toe, so that the parts take the positions shown in Fig. 2. This is the most convenient method of attaching this insole.

My invention is practiced by fastening the insole by a hinge or flexible connection to the shoe at, or close to the toe seam and preferably by the same stitches as the upper is sewed to the sole in the ordinary manufacture of turned shoes. The shoe is then sewed

as usual and the sewing, as the toe is rounded, includes the tab *a* with the upper A, fastening both to the sole. If, for any reason it is desirable to fasten the tab *a* into the toe of a shoe in another way, such as by sewing it to the edge of the upper, this may be done without departing from my invention. This insole is made of a body part *b* of any suitable substance, but preferably of cork and in one form (see Fig. 6) is covered on one side with some thin, strong and flexible material, such as skived leather or duck. The cover is made enough longer than the insole to leave a rear tab *c* and at the toe a front tab *a*. The sole and cover are then fastened together as by cement or stitches. The insole may have a covering on both sides and the tabs *a'* and *c'* as shown in Fig. 7; or the cover may be omitted and the whole may be made of some suitable material as leather or felt, (see Fig. 8) making integral therewith the thinner front *a''* and rear *c''* tabs by removing a part of the material at the proper places. The shape of the complete insole with its tabs, as I prefer to make it, is shown in Fig. 5. After the sole upper and tab *a* have been sewed together the shoe is turned so that the grained surface of the upper comes outside. The insole is flexibly connected by the tab *a* to the inside toe seam of the shoe, and in turning the shoe the insole is pulled inside the same, and when the turning is completed the insole lies closely in its proper position on the sole of the shoe. As cork is brittle and when cracked is comparatively undesirable for the exclusion of moisture from the shoe, it is important to apply a cork insole to a turned shoe in such a manner that it will not be bent and cracked in the process of manufacture. The tab *a* forms a flexible hinge connecting the insole to the toe of the shoe and the insole turning on this hinge is drawn unbent into the shoe when the latter is turned. The insole is thus firmly fastened into the shoe at the toe and at the proper time is pulled back tightly by means of the rear tab *c*, so that the insole lies flat and close upon the sole. The tab *c* is firmly cemented to the inside of the sole in the usual manner of fastening linings, or is fastened under the shank



piece or heel seat *d*, as shown in Fig. 1. I prefer the latter method. The insole is thus fastened into the shoe by the tabs *a* and *c*.

This method of manufacturing cork soled 5 turned shoes does not in any way break into the systematic method of manufacturing shoes in factories. The "team work" is not interrupted; the sewer sews in the tab *a* at the time the upper is sewed to the sole and 10 by the same stitches. The second laster turns the shoe, draws back the rear tab *c* and fastens it as may be chosen, either under the heel seat or by cement directly to the sole. The toe tab *a* may be slit or notched when a 15 wide bearing at the toe is desired; and the insole may be sewed to the toe seam of the shoe by hand.

Cement may be used to fasten the insole to the sole as an additional precaution.

20 My invention comprises among other things, the use of any suitable, flexible hinge, whether a tab or not connecting the toe end of the insole to a turned shoe otherwise complete, the hinge having such a character that the insole 25 may be drawn unbent into the shoe when the shoe is turned, and in addition the use of any suitable rear connection for said insole to hold it flat in the shoe; the sides of the insole in the process of manufacture herein de- 30 scribed remain unfastened. Any hinge at the toe of the insole is the equivalent of the tab.

This shoe is made at a low cost and with an amount of labor not appreciably greater 35 than that necessary to make the ordinary shoe. The cost of the insole and the labor of making it are both small. The rear tab *c* may be occasionally omitted and the insole may be cemented directly to the sole but the 40 method hereinbefore described of making the shoe, is much preferred in use.

I would have it understood that I do not limit myself to the exact construction shown and described, but hold myself at liberty to 45 make such changes and alterations as fairly fall within the spirit and scope of my invention.

What I claim is—

1. As an article of manufacture, an insole 50 for turned shoes, the same having a flexible tab projecting from its toe end, whereby said insole is adapted for attachment at that point to the shoe before turning, said insole being also provided at its heel end with a projecting 55 tab, whereby it may be attached to the shoe at that point after turning; substantially as described.

2. As an article of manufacture, an insole 60 for turned shoes, the same composed of a body part and a flexible covering, the latter having tabs projecting from its toe and heel ends, whereby said insole is adapted for attachment to the outer sole; substantially as described.

65 3. As an article of manufacture, an insole for turned shoes, the same having a flexible

tab projecting from its toe end, whereby said insole is adapted for attachment at that point to the outer sole before the shoe is turned, said insole being also provided at its heel end 70 with means for attachment to the outer sole after the shoe is turned; substantially as described.

4. A turned shoe composed of an upper, a sole and an insole, the insole being fastened 75 to the toe seam by a flexible hinge and to the sole by a rear connection; substantially as described.

5. A turned shoe composed of an upper, a sole and an insole of cork or other suitable 80 material provided with a flexible covering having a projecting tab attached to the shoe at the toe seam by the same stitches as the upper is sewed to the sole and adapted to be drawn into the shoe when the latter is turned 85 without bending the insole and fastened closely upon the sole after the shoe is turned; substantially as described.

6. A turned shoe composed of an upper, a sole and an insole provided with a flexible 90 projecting tab attached to the shoe at the toe seam by the same stitches as the upper is sewed to the sole and adapted to be drawn into the shoe when the latter is turned without bending the insole, and a flexible tab pro- 95 jecting rearwardly from said insole whereby the same is fastened upon the sole; substantially as described.

7. The method of manufacturing turned shoes, the same consisting in sewing an up- 100 per inside out to the outer sole, fastening an insole to the upper and outer sole at the toe while in this position by a flexible projection from the insole, turning the shoe right side out, whereby the insole is drawn unbent into 105 the shoe, fastening the rear end of the insole to the shoe after turning and finishing the shoe as usual; substantially as described.

8. The method of manufacturing turned shoes, the same consisting in sewing an up- 110 per inside out to the outer sole, fastening an insole at the toe end only to said upper and outer sole before turning, turning the shoe right side out, thus drawing the insole end- wise into the shoe, securing the rear end of 115 the insole to the shoe after turning and finishing the shoe as usual, substantially as described.

9. The method of manufacturing turned shoes which consists in sewing an upper in- 120 side out to the sole, fastening an insole having a rearwardly projecting tab to the seam at the toe by a flexible connection, then turning the shoe whereby the insole is drawn unbent into the shoe, fastening said rear tab 125 under the shank piece or heel seat of the shoe and finishing the shoe as usual; substantially as described.

EDWARD KINSELLA.

Witnesses:

C. D. KIEHEL,  
H. L. OSGOOD.