

(No Model.)

J. H. MULLIGAN.  
SHOE.

No. 507,154.

Patented Oct. 24, 1893.

Fig. 1.

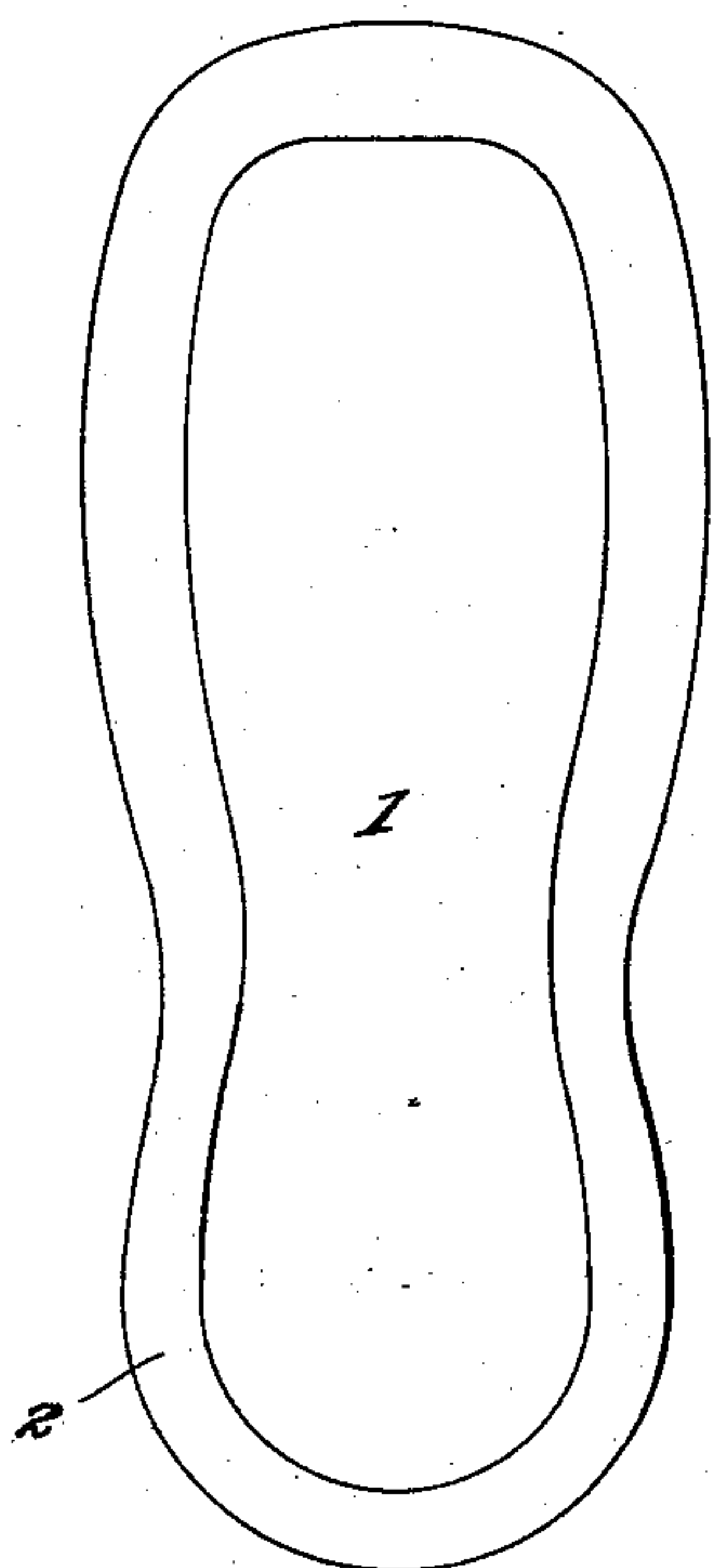


Fig. 2.

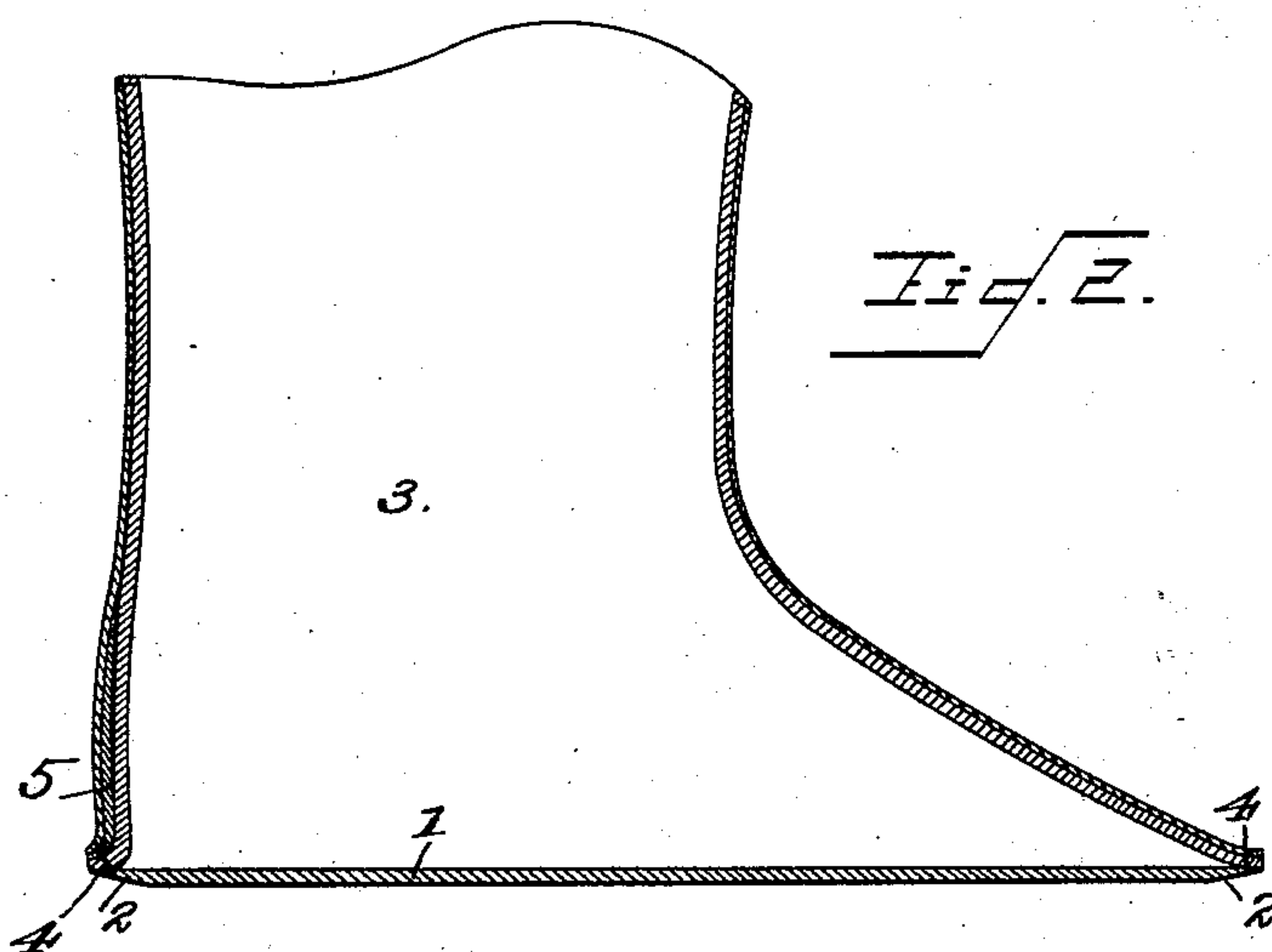
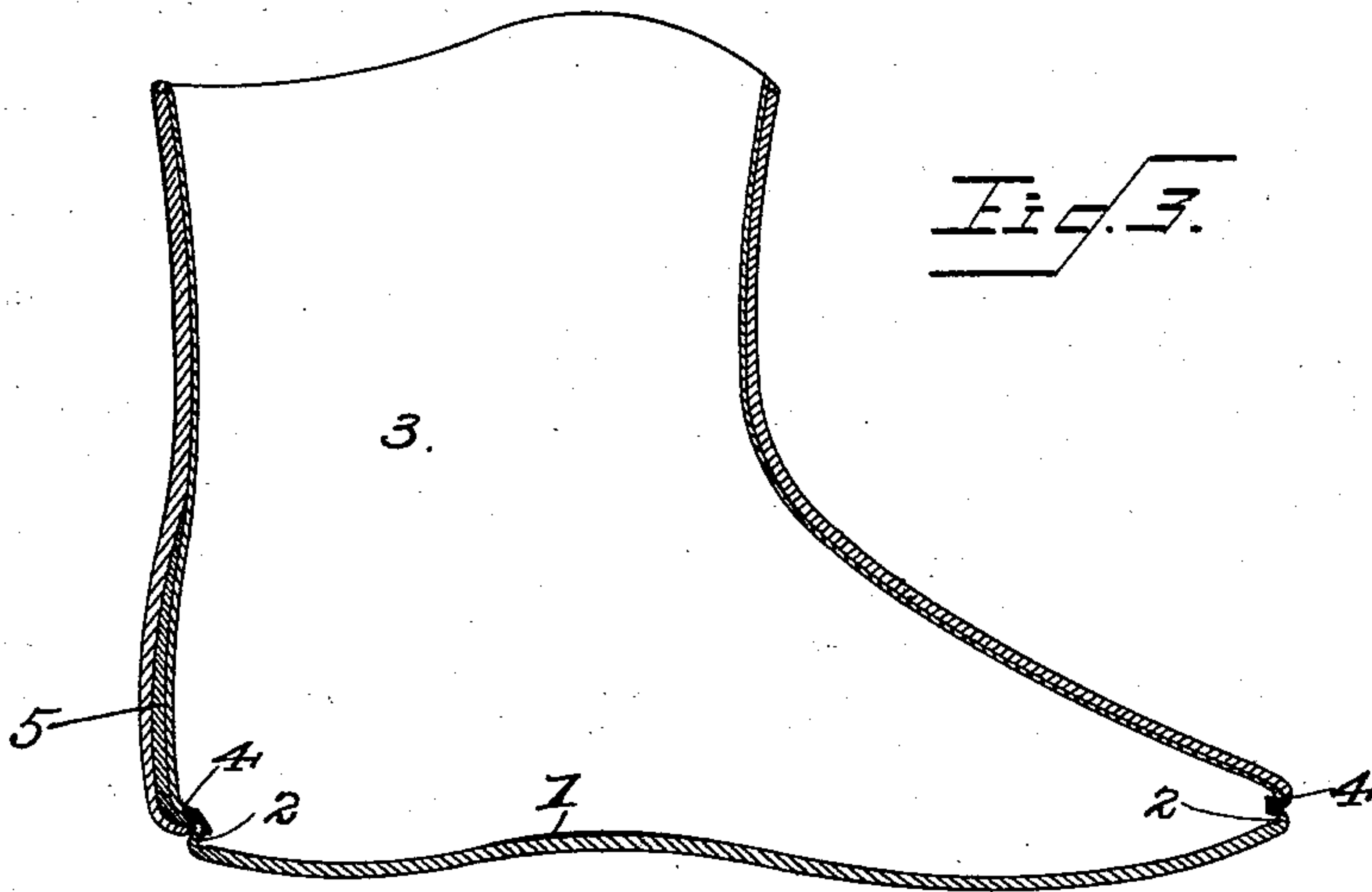


Fig. 3.



Witnesses,  
*Louisa T. Miller*

*Chas. S. Hyer.*

Inventor  
James H. Mulligan

By his Attorneys,

*C. A. Snow & Co.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. MULLIGAN, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

## SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,154, dated October 24, 1893.

Application filed November 30, 1891. Serial No. 413,568. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES H. MULLIGAN, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to turned shoes, and has special reference to shoes with flexible soles, and has for its object to provide an improved shoe of the class set forth in which the sole shall be sufficiently flexible for all practicable purposes and yet rigid enough to maintain its shape and prevent crowding the foot of the wearer in such manner as to render it uncomfortable, and to these and other ends the invention consists of the construction and arrangement of parts as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a plan view of a sole embodying a part of the invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of a shoe, embodying the invention, after it has been sewed and before being turned. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the completed shoe.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a leather sole of a flexible or freely-yielding nature, with its edge skived at an angle all around, as at 2, to form the same with a reduced thickness.

The upper 3 is of preferred construction and is provided with the usual lining, and is turned inside out and sewed at its lower edge, by means of an ordinary sewing-machine to the outer side of the sole 1, as positioned in Fig. 2, the stitches 4 passing directly through the sole adjacent to the skived portion 2 of the same, and the upper. The usual counter 5 of rather light material is inserted between the upper and its lining and its lower edge is also secured to the sole by the same stitches 4, or otherwise if desired. The shoe thus formed is now turned right side out and then properly shaped.

It will be observed that the skived portion 2 of the sole is formed on that side that is to lie against the foot of the wearer and facilitates the formation of a seam having a very small bulk, and also causes the said portion of the sole to turn inward freely without forming an exterior bulky appearance or projection. The inwardly turned portion of the sole is located above and apart from the major part of the same, thereby elevating the stitches and the seam formed thereby at such a distance as to avoid exterior contact thereof with the surface upon which the tread is made, or be subjected to contact by lateral drag of the shoe. The shoe as thus constructed is sufficiently flexible longitudinally for all practicable purposes, and at the same time one that is rigid enough laterally to prevent undue compression of the foot of the wearer and also to prevent the shoe losing its shape. If the sole did not have its surrounding edges skived, but a piece of material was used that was thick enough to give the necessary lateral support, the shoe when turned right side out would pull the stitches and the edge of the upper down so far that the latter would project below the edge of the bottom and soon wear out. On the other hand, by the employment of the form of skived sole heretofore described, the same may not only be sewed to the upper on an ordinary form of sewing-machine, but the upper will draw the edges and stitches above the bottom, as shown in Fig. 3, and the sole will be rigid enough laterally to preserve the shape of the shoe.

Having described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A heelless single soled turned shoe having a longitudinally flexible sole with a skived edge, and an upper and lining secured to said skived edge of the sole, the entire skived edge being in rounded form and standing inward over and above and apart from the inner surface of said sole to thereby elevate the securing stitches, substantially as described.

JAMES H. MULLIGAN.

Witnesses:

FRED F. CHURCH,  
WILLIAM B. HALE.