

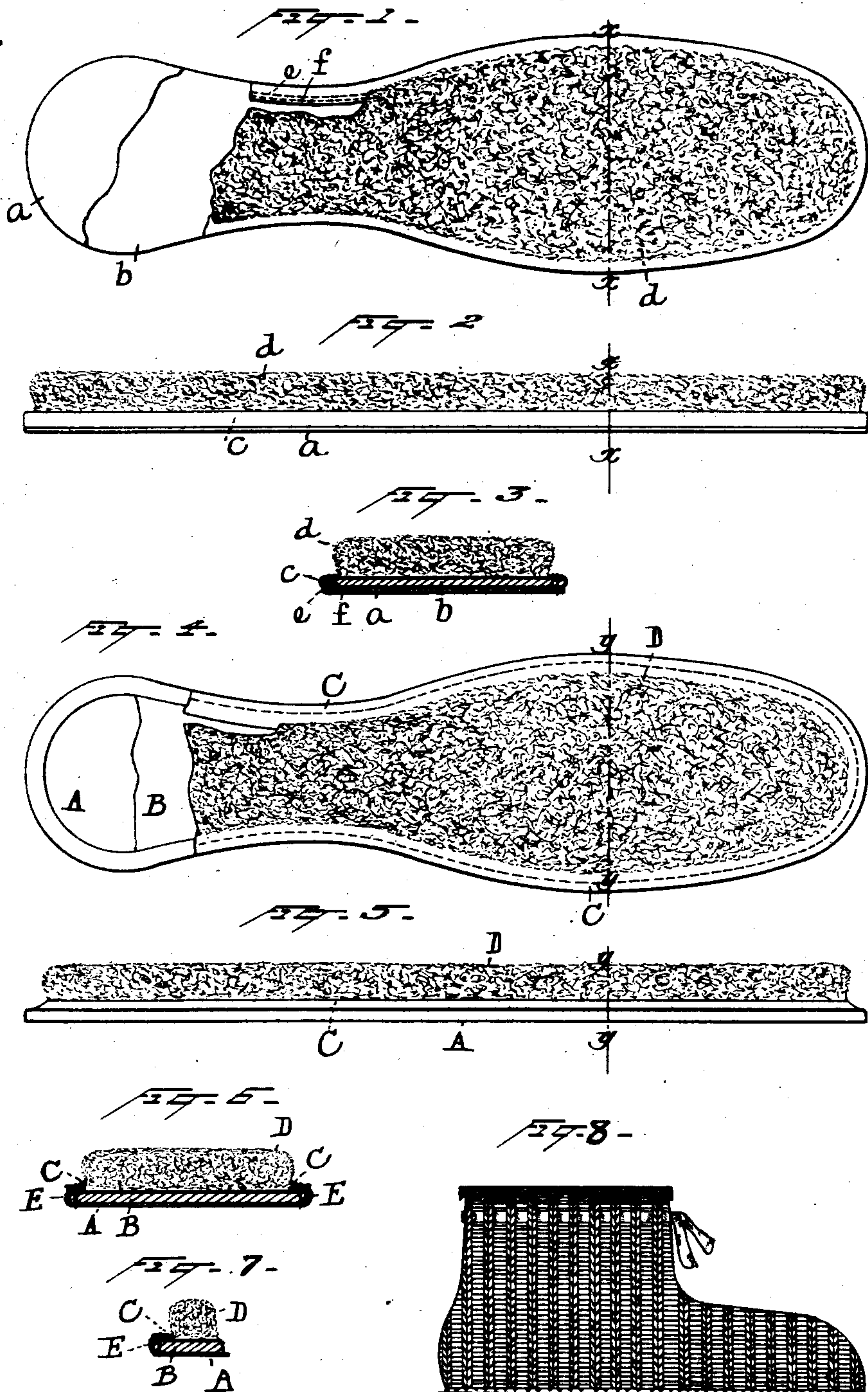
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. SESSLER.
INSOLE FOR SLIPPERS.

No. 525,746.

Patented Sept. 11, 1894.



Witnesses
Norris A. Clark.
John R. Taylor.

Arnold Sessler Inventor
By his Attorneys Dyer & Seely

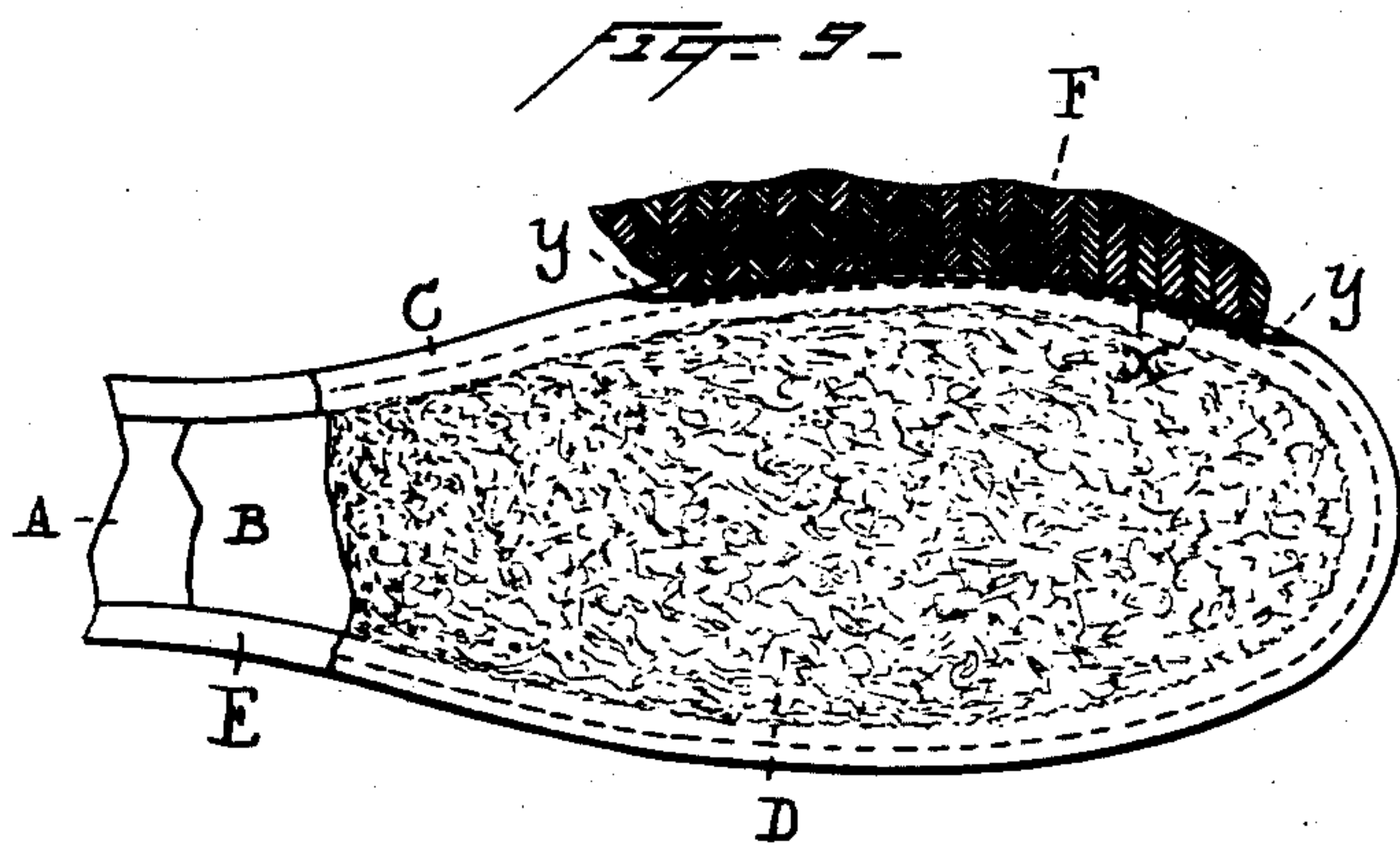
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARNOLD SESSLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INSOLE FOR SLIPPERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 525,746, dated September 11, 1894.

Application filed April 28, 1894. Serial No. 509,295. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARNOLD SESSLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Insoles for Slippers, &c., of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is an insole which shall present a neater appearance than insoles heretofore devised, and shall at the same time be more durable, without a material increase of the cost of manufacture.

Heretofore insoles have been made, especially adapted for use in connection with knitted slippers, the knitted portion of the slipper being united to a braid or tape forming part of the insole, and my invention has especial reference to this character of insole. In the prior insoles a layer of leather formed the bottom or wearing surface, a sheet or sheets of paper being superimposed thereon, a layer of lamb's wool or other woolly material being attached to the upper surface of the paper layer, and the tape being folded around the paper layer with its lower edge between the leather and paper layers, and its upper edge over the paper layer so as to permit of attachment if desired to the knitted portion of the slipper. This character of insole required two stitchings and was open to the objection that the braid was in close proximity to the ground and was liable to fray by contact therewith and thus become worn out and soon destroy the appearance and utility of the slipper to such an extent as to make it worthless or as to require a new insole.

By my improvement but one row of stitching is required and the tape is removed farther from the ground, so that it is not likely to come in contact and be worn by friction therewith, the leather portion of the insole receiving substantially the entire wear and tear from ground contact. This is accomplished by turning the thickness of leather at its edges over the thickness of paper and uniting to the turned-over portion of the leather the braid to which the knitted portion of the slipper is to be attached, the paper portion of the insole serving, as in the prior insoles, to carry the lamb's wool.

In the drawings I have shown the old insole, as well as my improved insole, and also

the knitted portion of a slipper attached to my improved insole.

Figure 1 in the drawings is a plan view of the old insoles, certain portions being broken away to show the different thicknesses of material employed. Fig. 2 is an edge view thereof. Fig. 3 is a cross-section taken on the lines $x-x$ of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of my improved insole, certain portions being broken away to show the different layers thereof. Fig. 5 is an edge view of the same. Fig. 6 is a cross-section thereof, taken on the lines $y-y$, Figs. 4 and 5. Fig. 7 is a cross-section showing a modification; and Fig. 8 shows a slipper completed with my improved insole. Fig. 9 is a view of part of a slipper showing the mode of attachment of the upper to the insole.

Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, a represents the wearing surface of leather; b , the thickness of paper; c , the tape, and d the lamb's wool. As shown more especially in Fig. 3, the tape c is folded around the paper thickness b , the tape and paper thickness being first united by a row of stitching e and the thickness of leather united thereto by another row of stitches f . As will be seen from an inspection of said figure, the tape is apt to lap over the thickness of leather a and come in contact with the ground, and this is what has happened in prior insoles; thereby the edge of the lower portion of the tape is apt to become worn and separated from the insole proper, hence tending to mar the appearance and utility of the slipper to which the same might be attached.

Referring to Figs. 4, 5 and 6, A represents the thickness of leather; B , the thickness of paper; C , the binding tape; D , the lamb's wool, and E the over-turned portion of the thickness of leather A . As is best seen in Fig. 6, the thickness of leather A at its edges is turned over and incloses the thickness of paper B . The tape C at its lower edge is attached to the turned-over portion E of the leather A by a suitable row of stitching, which preferably also passes through the thickness of paper B . By this means the tape is removed from contact with the ground and is not apt to come in contact therewith, and hence is avoided to a very large extent the chances of the same wearing out and destroy

ing the appearance or utility of any slipper to which it should be attached. Besides this feature of utility realized by attaching the tape to an inturned portion of the thickness
 5 of leather, there is also an improved appearance realized, in that the layer of leather has the appearance of being of increased thickness, and also extends beyond the tape like an extended shoe-sole. Also by turning the
 10 leather over the paper the latter is held in place and but a single row of stitches is required to unite the leather, paper and tape.

In Fig. 7 the tape is shown as entering beneath the inturned portion of leather instead
 15 of resting on top of it as shown in Fig. 5.

In Fig. 8 the appearance of the completed slipper is attempted to be shown, and in Fig. 9 the method of attachment of the upper to the tape is shown. In that figure, F is the
 20 upper, which may be a knitted material, and is united by stitches x to the tape C, which is turned up as shown at points y, y . When the upper is attached to the tape, the upper is then turned inside out and the slipper is
 25 completed.

I claim—

1. The combination, in an insole, of a thick-

ness of leather, a thickness of another material as paper, and a tape, said thickness of leather being turned over the thickness of pa- 30 per and the tape being attached to said inturned portion of leather, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in an insole, of a thickness of leather, a thickness of another material as paper, a tape, said thickness of leather being turned over the thickness of paper, the tape being attached to said inturned portion of leather, and a single row of stitching uniting leather, paper and tape, substantially as 40 set forth.

3. The combination with a slipper upper, of an insole provided with a thickness of leather having a turned-over edge, a tape attached to said overturned edge, said knitted 45 upper being attached to the tape, substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 27th day of April, 1894.

ARNOLD SESSLER.

Witnesses:

EUGENE CONRAN,
 JOHN R. TAYLOR.