

(No Model.)

G. H. HARLAND.
TURNED SHOE.

No. 546,323.

Patented Sept. 17, 1895.

Fig. 1.

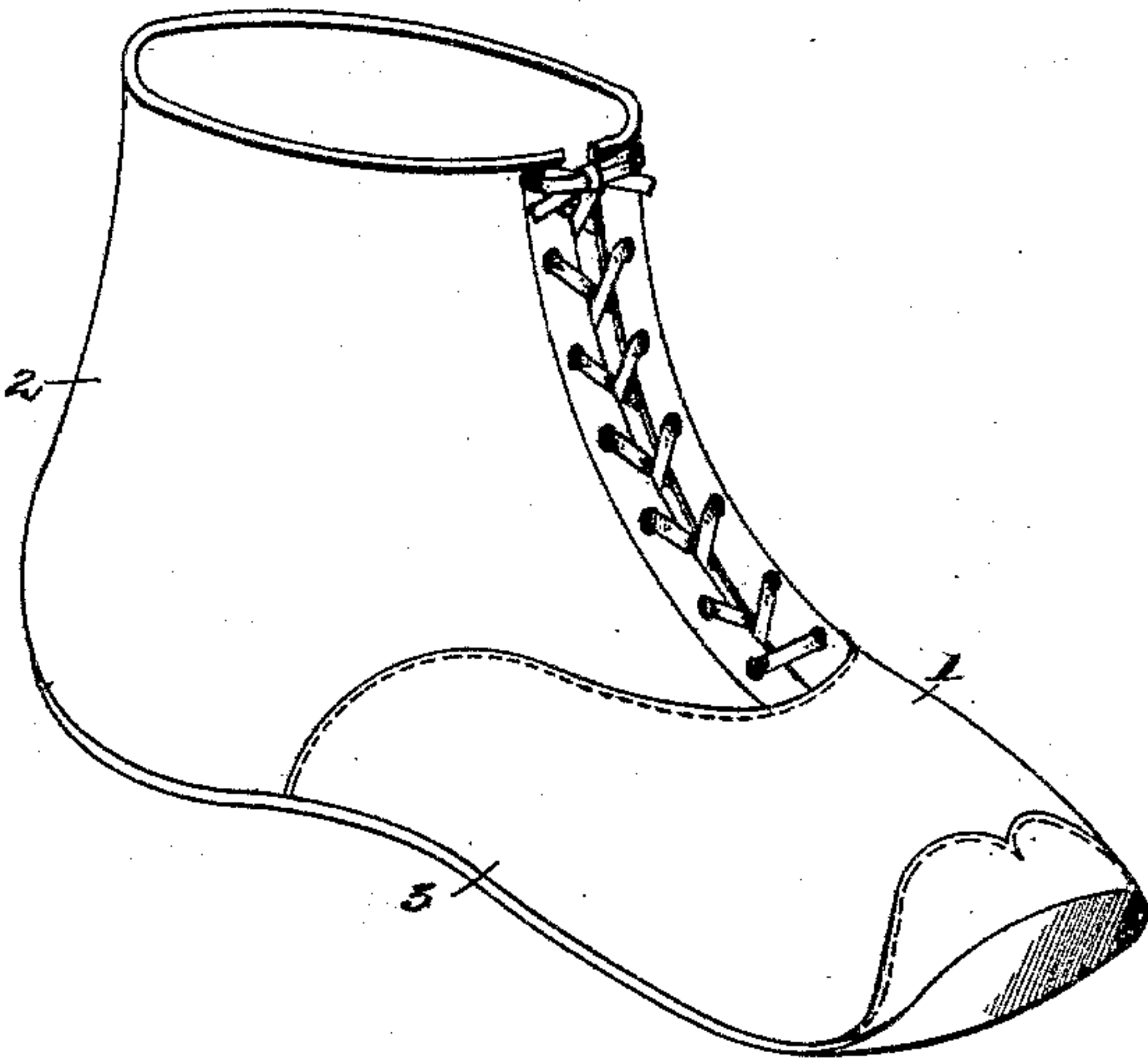


Fig. 2.

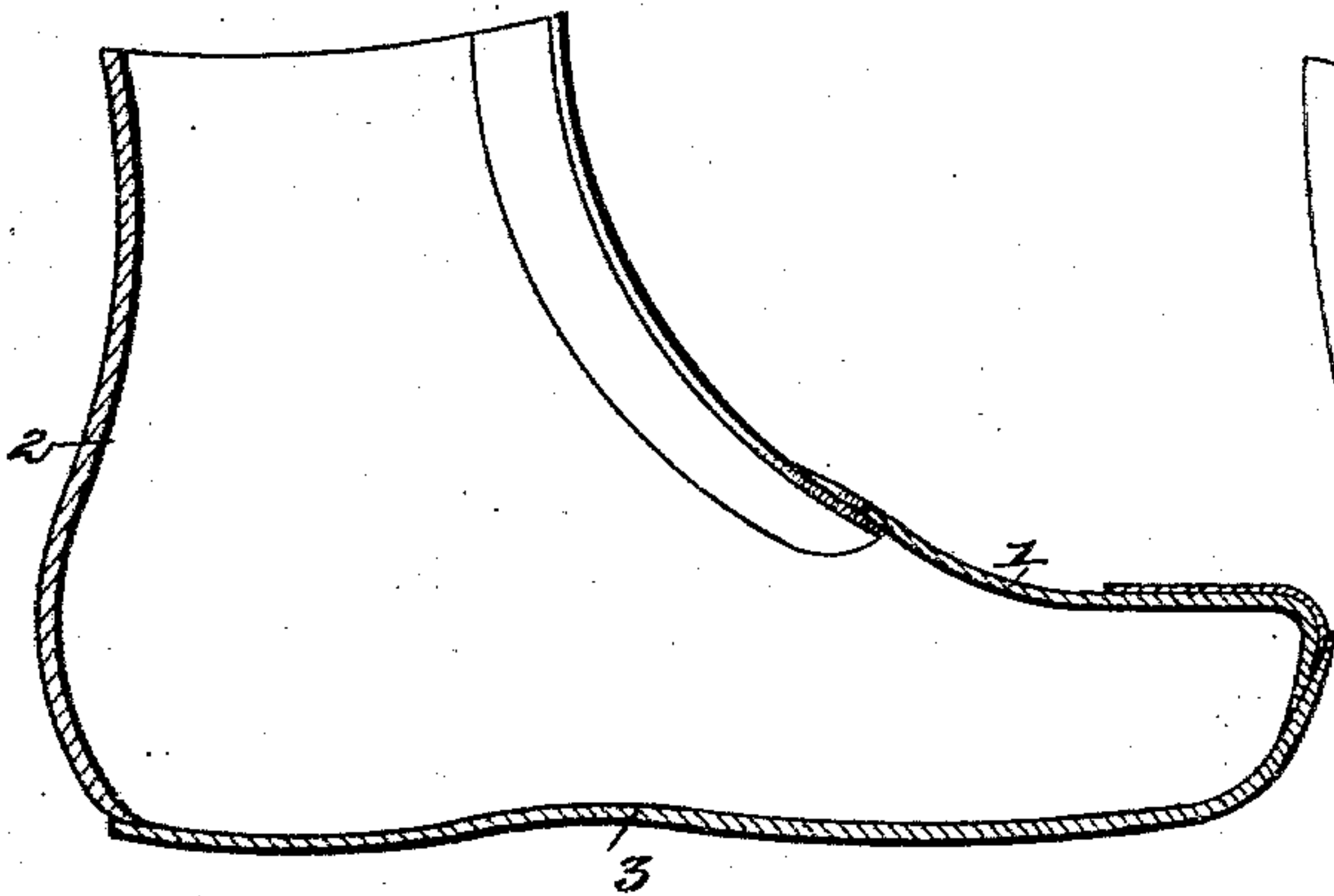


Fig. 3.

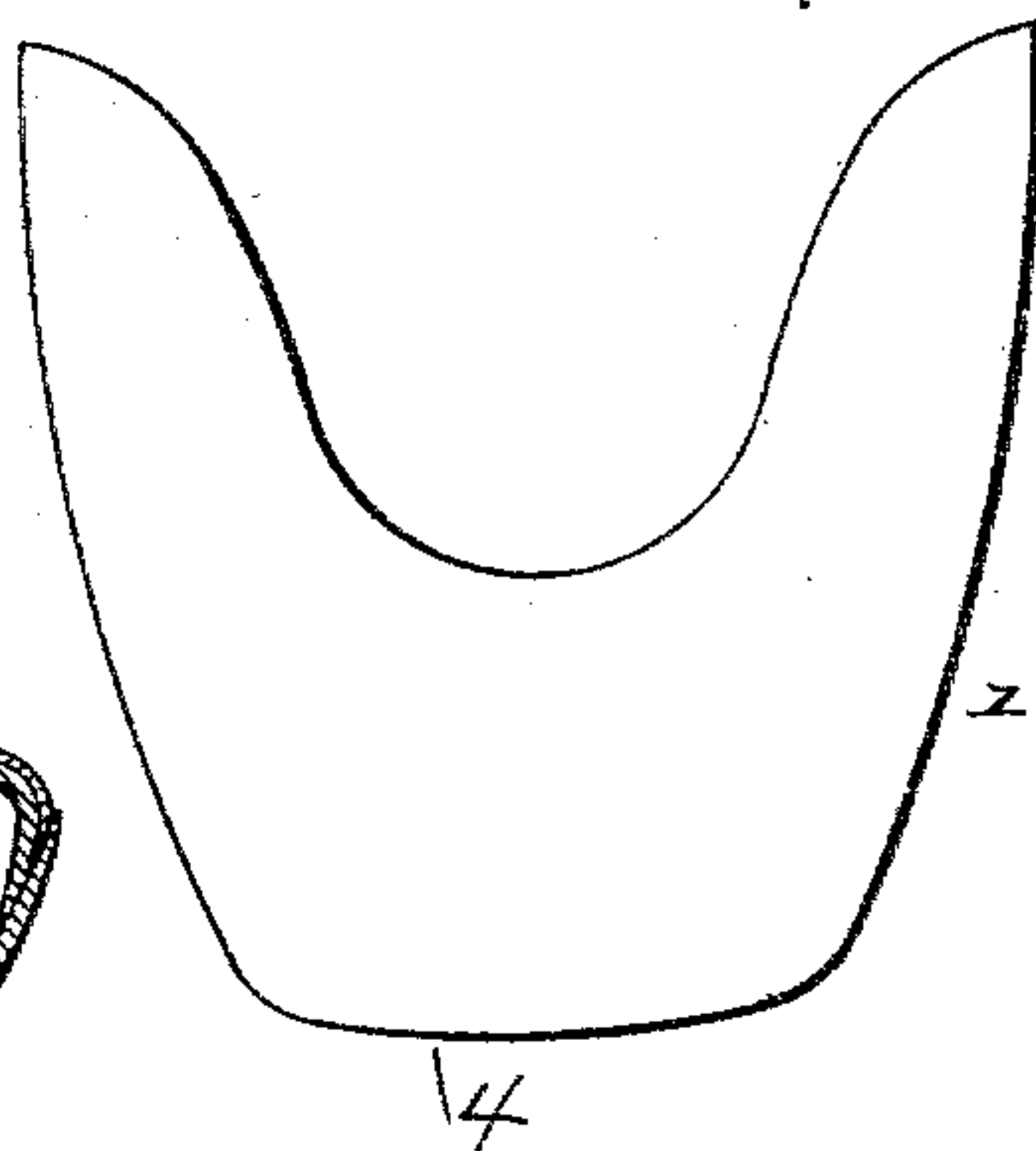
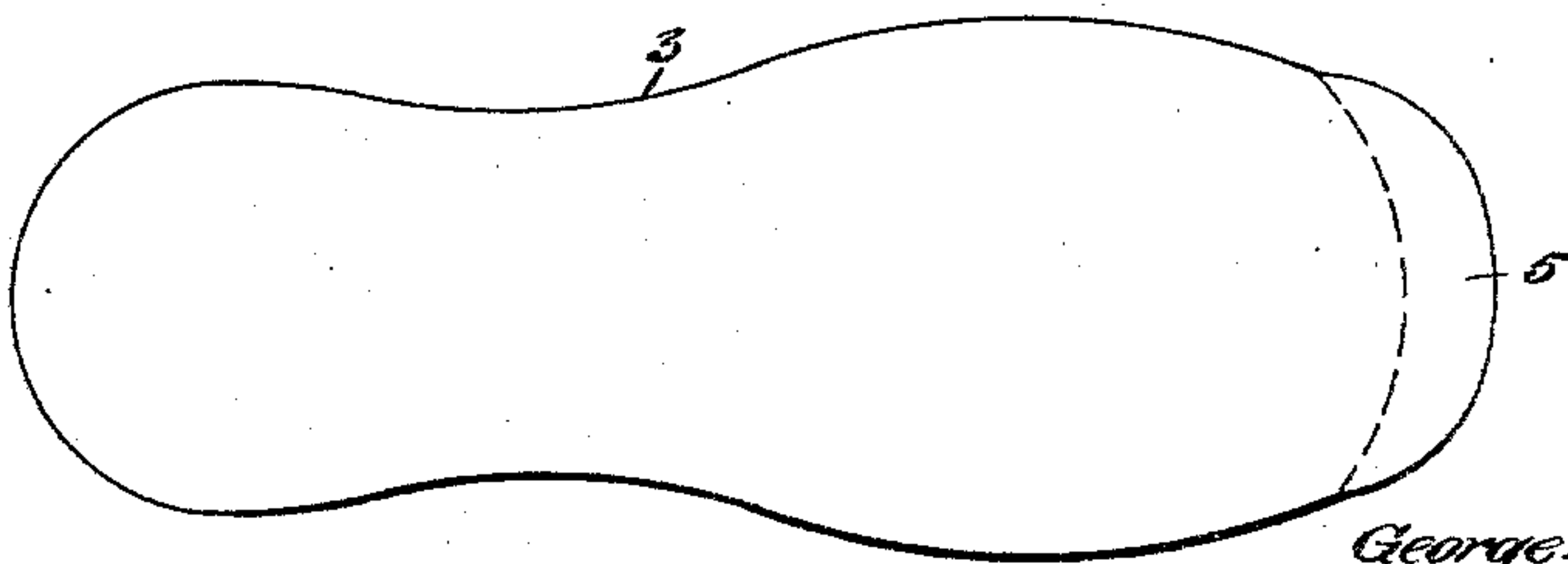


Fig. 4.



Inventor

George H. Harland.

Witnesses

E. H. Monroe.

E. H. Monroe

By his Attorneys.

C. A. Snow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE HENRY HARLAND, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

TURNUED SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 546,323, dated September 17, 1895.

Application filed August 10, 1894. Serial No. 519,964. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE HENRY HARLAND, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Turned Shoe, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in turned shoes.

The object of the invention is to cheapen and improve the construction of such shoes and to provide a shoe which will not wear out at the toe and that has no seams underneath the toe to injure the foot.

The invention therefore primarily contemplates a specific construction of turned shoe that is especially designed for the use of infants and children, in order to protect the toes from undue chafing on seams while at the same time protecting the front end of the vamp from wearing out; and to secure these desirable results the invention provides at the front end of the shoe a broad flat bearing-surface that is disposed at just such an angle that the same will come in contact with the floor when the child is creeping or crawling.

The invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the completed shoe. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a plan of the shortened vamp, and Fig. 4 is a plan of the elongated sole.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 represents the vamp, which may be of any of the customary forms and may be either of a separate piece or integral with the quarters of the shoe. The vamp is shortened at the toe, as shown at 4, or, in other words, is of less length than the shoe to be constructed.

2 represents the quarters, which in this instance are separate from the vamp and comprise two pieces—viz., the outside and inside quarters.

3 represents the sole, which is of the cus-

tomary form, but is extended or prolonged and flattened at the toe, as at 5, for a purpose which will be presently explained.

The vamp with its shortened toe and the quarters provided with suitable linings are stitched or secured together in any well-known manner, and it is unimportant for the purposes of the invention whether the style of the shoe be the laced, buttoned, or gaiter class.

The upper thus prepared is mounted on a last or form wrong-side out. The elongated sole 3 is then applied, and the sole and upper are stitched together by any preferred means.

The elongation or extension 5 of the sole is bent to meet the shortened end of the vamp and stitched or otherwise secured thereto. The last or form is then removed, and the shoe is turned right-side out.

A spring or other form of heel may be applied to the shoe after turning if a heel should be desired.

The flat elongated portion 5 of the sole may be skived or thinned to facilitate the operation of bending it to an obtuse angle from the body of the sole and sewing it to the shortened vamp, and when a moderately thick sole is used this method is desirable, as it also makes a neater finish at the point of union of the vamp and the end of the sole.

By reason of the above-described improvement the upper can be cut to fit the shape of the foot accurately, inasmuch as the downturned portion of the vamp is omitted and is replaced by the upturned portion of the sole, and in addition to this advantage it will be seen that the puckering of the vamp contiguous to its point of attachment to the sole at the front is avoided, said puckering in the ordinary construction being due to the contraction of the vamp, which is necessary at the point of attachment to the sole. Furthermore, the front portion of the vamp is protected from wear by the upturned portion of the sole, and when the improvement is used in connection with children's shoes this advantage is of special importance, for the reason that even when the shoe is in the position in which it is held when the child is creeping the sole only can come in contact with the floor. The stitching whereby the extension

of the sole is connected to the front edge of the vamp being arranged at the upper portion of the front of the toe of the shoe does not receive the pressure of the foot, and hence
 5 does not inconvenience the wearer, and in order to strengthen the upper at its point of attachment to the extension of the sole, I employ an ordinary form of exterior tip or reinforcement, as shown clearly in the drawings,
 10 Figs. 1 and 2, the upper edge of the extension and the front edges of the vamp and tip being stitched together.

Changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction within the scope
 15 of the claim may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

In constructing shoes embodying the vital principles of the invention it will be understood that the sole 3 will be formed from such
 20 stock and material generally employed for such purpose and which is sufficiently stiff to resist wear and retain the proper shape of the shoe. The upper, comprising the quarters
 25 and vamp, is formed from comparatively thin and light stock, which is pliable to conform to the shape and movements of the foot without inflicting pain and causing inconvenience to the wearer. It is well known that the toe
 30 of shoes receives the greatest wear, and particularly is this the case with infants' shoes. Hence it is a desideratum to protect this point, which is effected in a simple and efficient manner by the present invention, by
 35 extending the front end portion of the stiffened sole beyond the prescribed outline of the finished shoe a sufficient distance to form and provide a stiffened toe when said extended portion is bent at approximately a right angle
 40 to the plane of the sole to meet the shortened vamp to which it is stitched. The edges of the vamp and quarters are brought to the plane

of the sole and stitched to the edge portions thereof in the ordinary manner.

A shoe of the improved construction embodies a stiffened sole, whose parts are in substantially the same plane, except the stiffened
 45 toe-piece, and an upper of light pliable material, having the edges of the quarters and vamp terminating or brought to the plane of
 50 the sole and attached to the edges thereof by stitching in the ordinary manner, the vamp being shortened and attached to the edge of the upturned stiffened toe-piece. In these
 55 particulars the present invention distinguishes essentially and materially from mocasins as heretofore constructed, which have the sole and upper formed of substantially the same material, the edge portions of the
 60 sole being upturned and crimped and attached to the shortened quarters and vamp.

What I claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a shoe comprising a stiff sole having all its parts in substantially the same plane except the
 65 front end, which is extended beyond the prescribed outline of the finished shoe and bent to form a stiffened toe, and an upper, comprising quarters and a vamp, of comparatively thin and pliable material and having
 70 its lower edges brought to the plane of the sole and stitched to the edges thereof, the front end of the vamp being shortened to correspond with the said outline of the shoe and stitched to the edge of the said upturned stiff-
 75 ened toe, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE HENRY HARLAND.

Witnesses:

E. W. RICHARDS,
 J. G. HARLAND.