

(No Model.)

T. W. TRIMBY.
TURNED SHOE.

No. 546,629.

Patented Sept. 17, 1895.

Fig. 1.

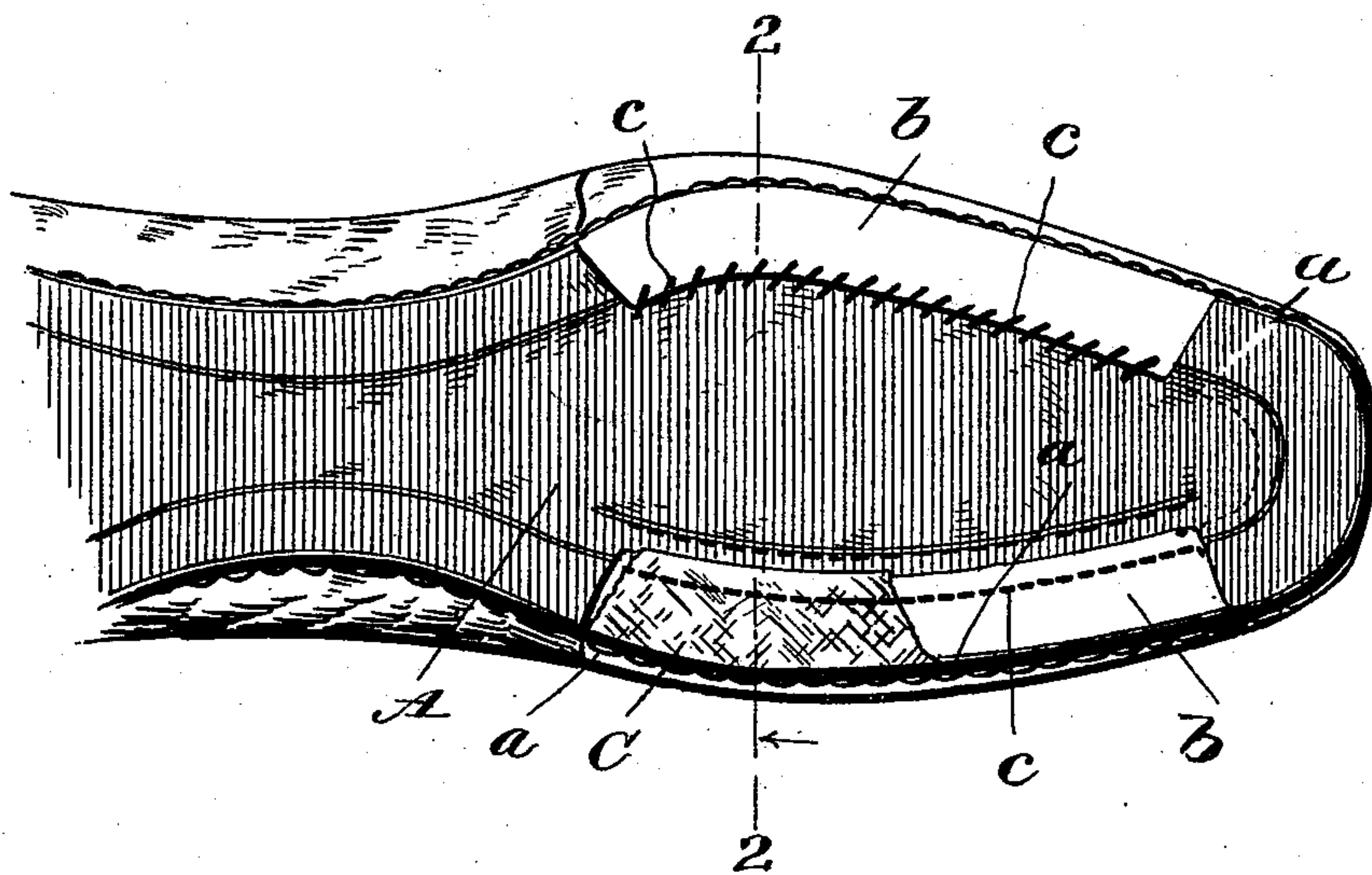
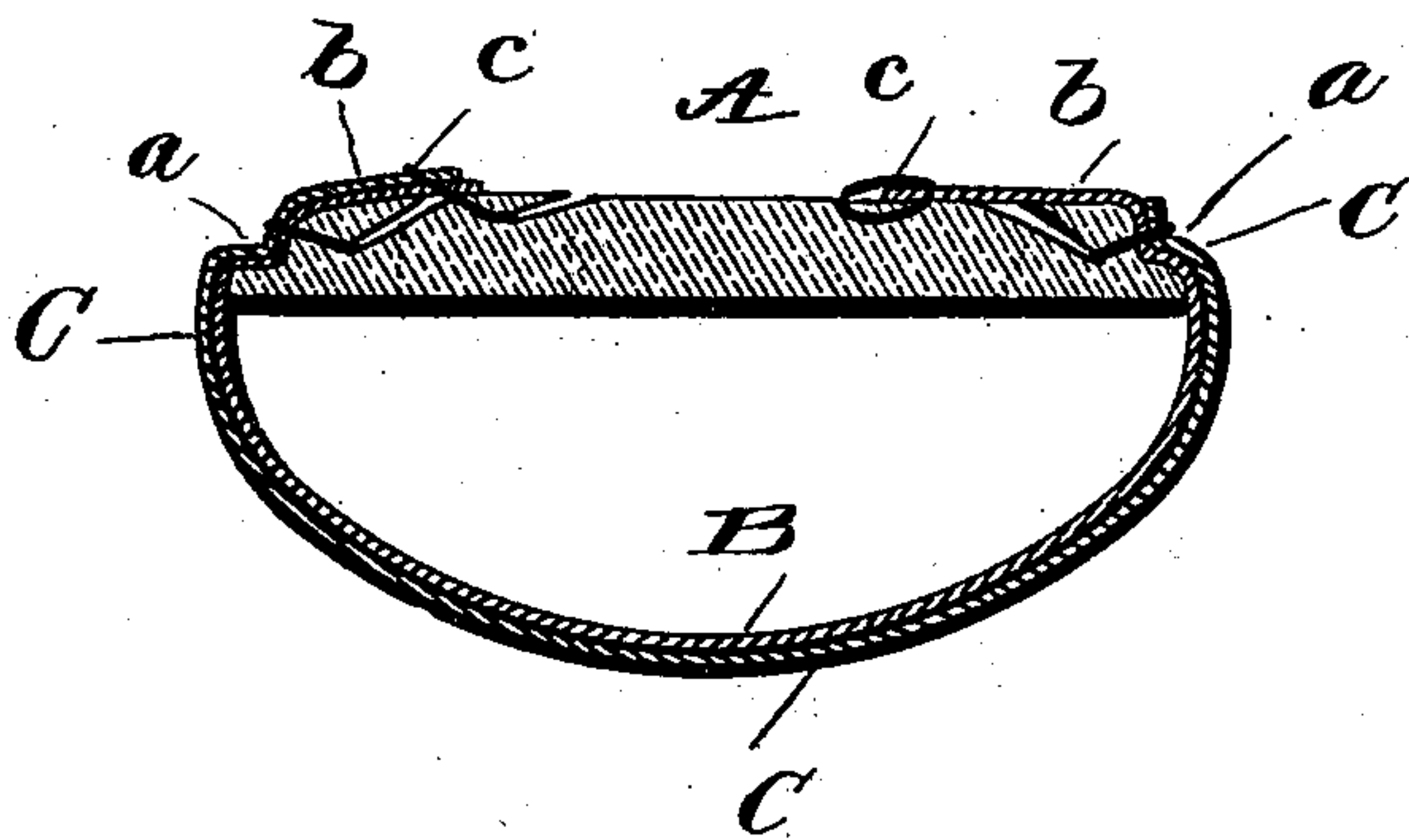


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. TRIMBY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

TURNED SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 546,629, dated September 17, 1895.

Application filed February 25, 1895. Serial No. 539,586. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. TRIMBY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Turned Shoes; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in shoes, and more especially to ladies' turn-shoes of the different varieties. Turn-shoes are lasted with the lining on the outside, sewed to the edge of the sole laterally in a channel prepared in the sole, and the edges of the upper, above or below the sewing, are then trimmed off even with the flat surface of the sole, after which the shoe is turned, re-lasted, &c. The frequent ripping of turned shoes at the ball is caused by the bending of the shoe, which occurs when in use at this point, and this bending has a tendency to cut the stitches, because the upper is trimmed close to the seam, which trimming is necessary in order to make a flat and neat bottom. This loosening of the fastenings at the ball and fore part of the shoe and a frequent ripping at that point causes the shoe to lose its shape and symmetry. In order to be properly repaired, the shoe must be turned, so that it can be sewed in the same manner as when originally sewed or constructed, and cobblers find it difficult to turn the shoe and repair it.

The object of my invention is to so construct a shoe as to overcome these objections and to make the shoe stronger and more durable and less liable to lose its shape. I leave the upper and its lining, one or both, instead of trimming it off, and then sew the same to the sole for a greater or less distance, preferably from in front of the ball to a point a little way back of the end of the toe. This strengthens the shoe at the points where the same as ordinarily constructed is most liable

to rip and the weight of the wearer is thrown upon the portion of the upper which passes beneath the foot and thus keeps the upper in place and the shoe in shape, and the greater the weight of the person the more firmly will the upper be held down.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter appear, and the novel features thereof will be specifically defined by the appended claim.

The invention in this instance resides in the peculiarities of construction and in the combination, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, all as more fully hereinafter described, shown in the drawings, and then particularly pointed out in the claim.

The invention is clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawings, which, with the letters of reference marked thereon, form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a bottom plan after the upper has been sewed to the sole. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section through the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in both of the views.

Referring to the details of the drawings by letter, A designates the sole having the channel *a*, into which the upper B and the lining C are sewed in the usual manner. The shoe may be lasted and sewed in the ordinary manner, either by hand or machine; but instead of trimming off the upper at the edge of the sole even or flat therewith, in the usual manner, part of the upper, either with or without the lining, is left upon one or both sides of the shoe, as shown at *b*, this portion being of greater or less width, and it is then sewed to the shoe, as by the stitches *c*, the sewing being of any desired character, either regular sewing or overlapped stitch. This portion *b* may be left for a greater or less length, extending, preferably, from a point in front of the ball nearly to the toe, as shown. When stitched down it makes a practically-smooth bottom, as shown. The shoe is afterward turned and re-lasted in the usual manner.

The sewing of the upper to the surface of the sole reinforces the edge seam, and the extension of the upper under the foot serves to

strengthen the shoe at the points where the greatest strain occurs. This construction has the further advantage of covering the ordinary channel and thus making a smoother
5 bottom, and where soles are channeled for machine-sewing the channel is cut deep and necessarily weakens the sole and the selvage of the upper so sewed to the sole reinforces and strengthens the sole.
10 It is deemed important that the upper be extended so as to overlap and cover the channel in the sole, as seen best in Fig. 2, and that it be sewed to the body of the sole instead of to the inner edge of the channel-flap, as has
15 been proposed, as by my construction the edge of the upper serves to hold down the channel-flap, and being sewed to the body of the sole the latter provides a better hold for the stitches, and there is less liability of the same
20 ripping and less liability of pulling away of

the upper in walking, the tendency being rather to hold the upper down by the weight and pressure upon the same.

What I claim as new is—

A turned shoe having its upper sewed in a 25 channel at the edge of the sole and the upper and lining extended beyond the channel and overlapping the same and stitched to the flat surface of the body of the sole beyond and independent of the channel flap with the two 30 rows of stitches in substantially parallel planes, whereby the sole is strengthened and retains its shape, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature 35 in presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS W. TRIMBY.

Witnesses:

JASPER CORNAIRE,

A. E. SHANNON.