

(No Model.)

J. SABINE.
LACING STRIP FOR LACED SHOES.

No. 570,963.

Patented Nov. 10, 1896.

Fig. 1.

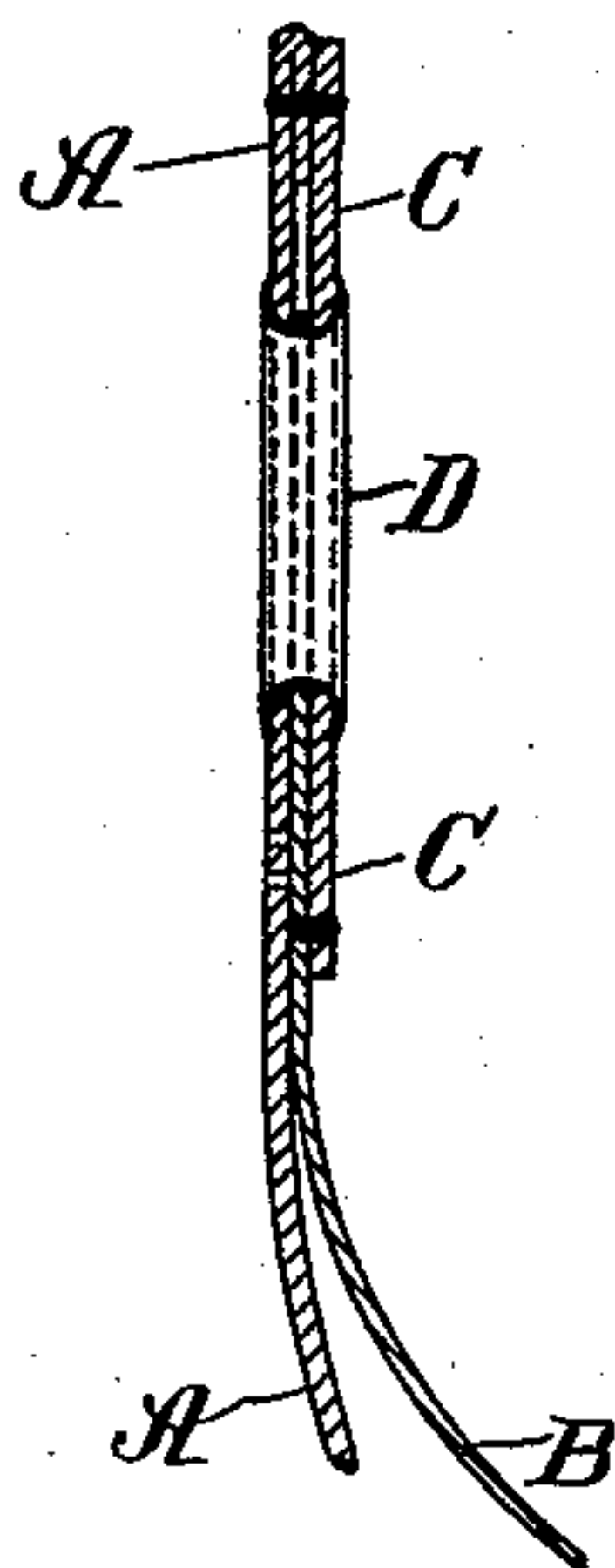


Fig. 3.

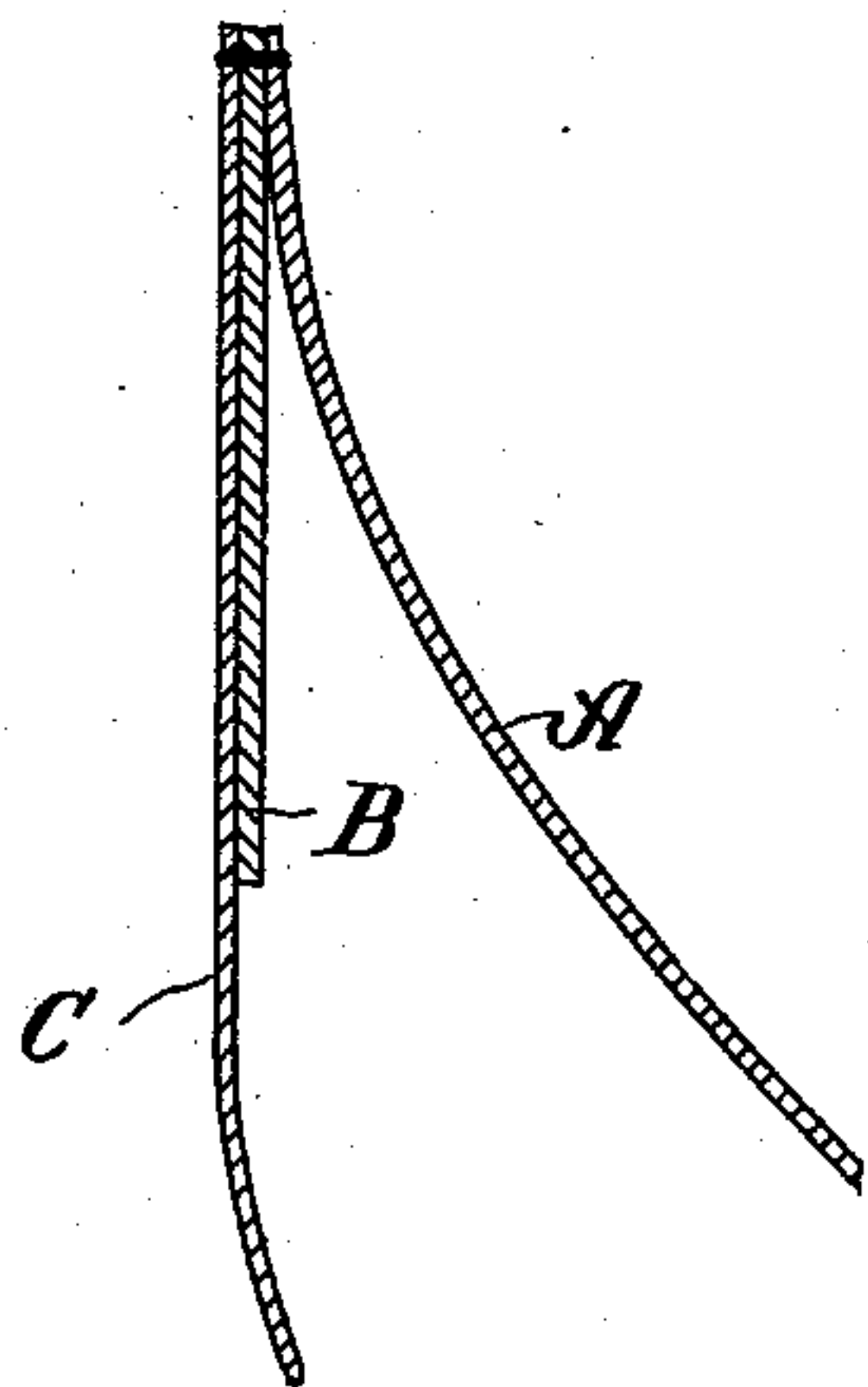
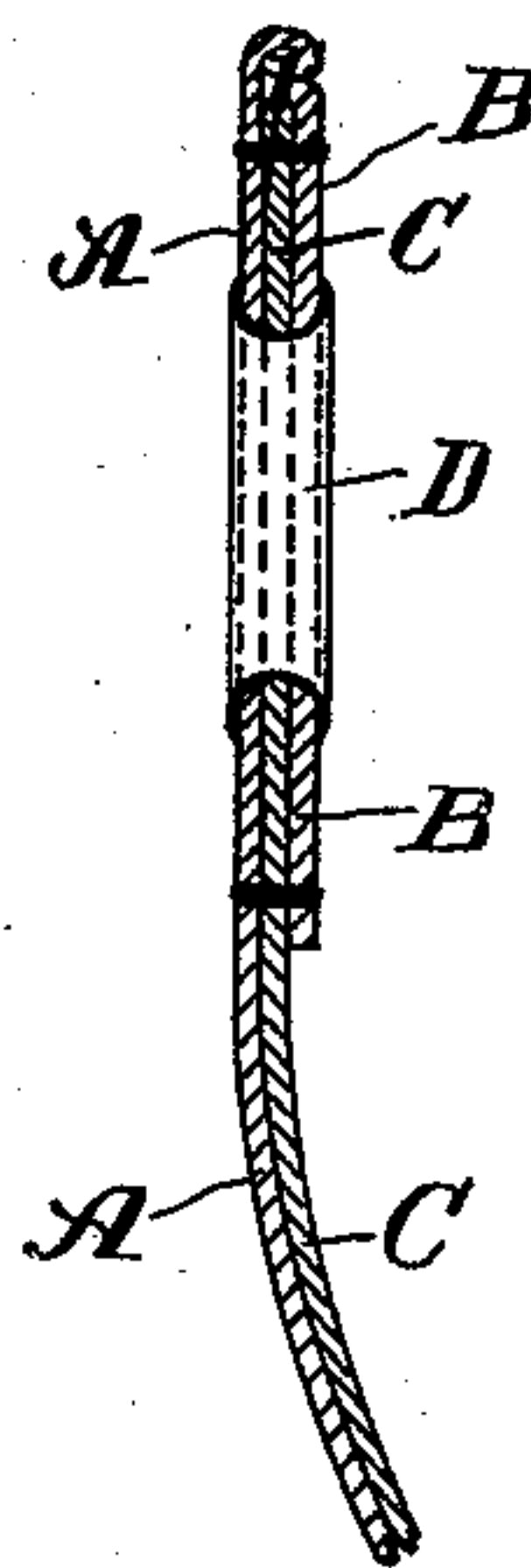


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

H. P. Scullo.
John R. Snow.

INVENTOR

John Sabine,

BY

Maynard & Mitchell,

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SABINE, OF TAUNTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LACING-STRIP FOR LACED SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,963, dated November 10, 1896.

Application filed April 24, 1896. Serial No. 588,904. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SABINE, of Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Lacing-Strip for Laced Shoes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an enlarged sectional view of a lacing-strip as heretofore made. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view of my lacing-strip, and Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view of my lacing-strip before the top piece is turned.

As heretofore made the lacing-strip was composed of the top piece, lining, and facing-strip, the edge of the top piece being turned in and sewed to the facing-strip to make a finished edge for use in high-grade shoes, as is shown in Fig. 1, while in the lacing-strip used in low-grade shoes the edge was not turned in. The lining was held in place in both cases by being sewed to the facing-piece and by the eyelets or lacing-hooks.

My invention consists of a lacing-strip in which the lining, the facing-strip, and the top piece are all sewed together along their edges, the top piece with its skived edges and the facing-strip being placed together with their finished surfaces in contact and both laid upon the lining, as is shown in Fig. 3. The top piece is then turned over to make the finished edge, as shown in Fig. 2, and the second seam is sewed, which makes a firm strip for the eyelets and lacing-hooks.

The object of my invention is to make a la-

cing-strip in which the lining will add its strength to the lacing-strip and also to do away with the necessity of turning in the edge of the top piece to make a finished edge.

In the drawings, A is the top piece; B, the lining; C, the facing-strip, and D the eyelets. In practice a third seam along the lower edge of the facing-strip is used to hold that strip down, and the edge is trimmed after the strip is sewed. The eyelets and lacing-hooks are inserted in the usual way after the three seams have been sewed. The top piece must be skived, but the facing-piece need not be skived, as it is best made of thin leather instead of the bleached calf usually used, for the lining adds its strength to my lacing-strip and the thin leather is for that reason better than the bleached calf.

What I claim as my invention is—

The lacing-strip above described made up of a top piece with skived edges a facing-strip and a lining sewed together along their edges the top piece and the facing-piece being placed with their finished surfaces in contact and the top piece being turned over to form a finished edge and secured in that position by sewing through the three pieces and eyelets or lacing-hooks secured to the strip all substantially as described.

JOHN SABINE.

Witnesses:

J. E. MAYNADIER,
E. W. MAYNADIER.