

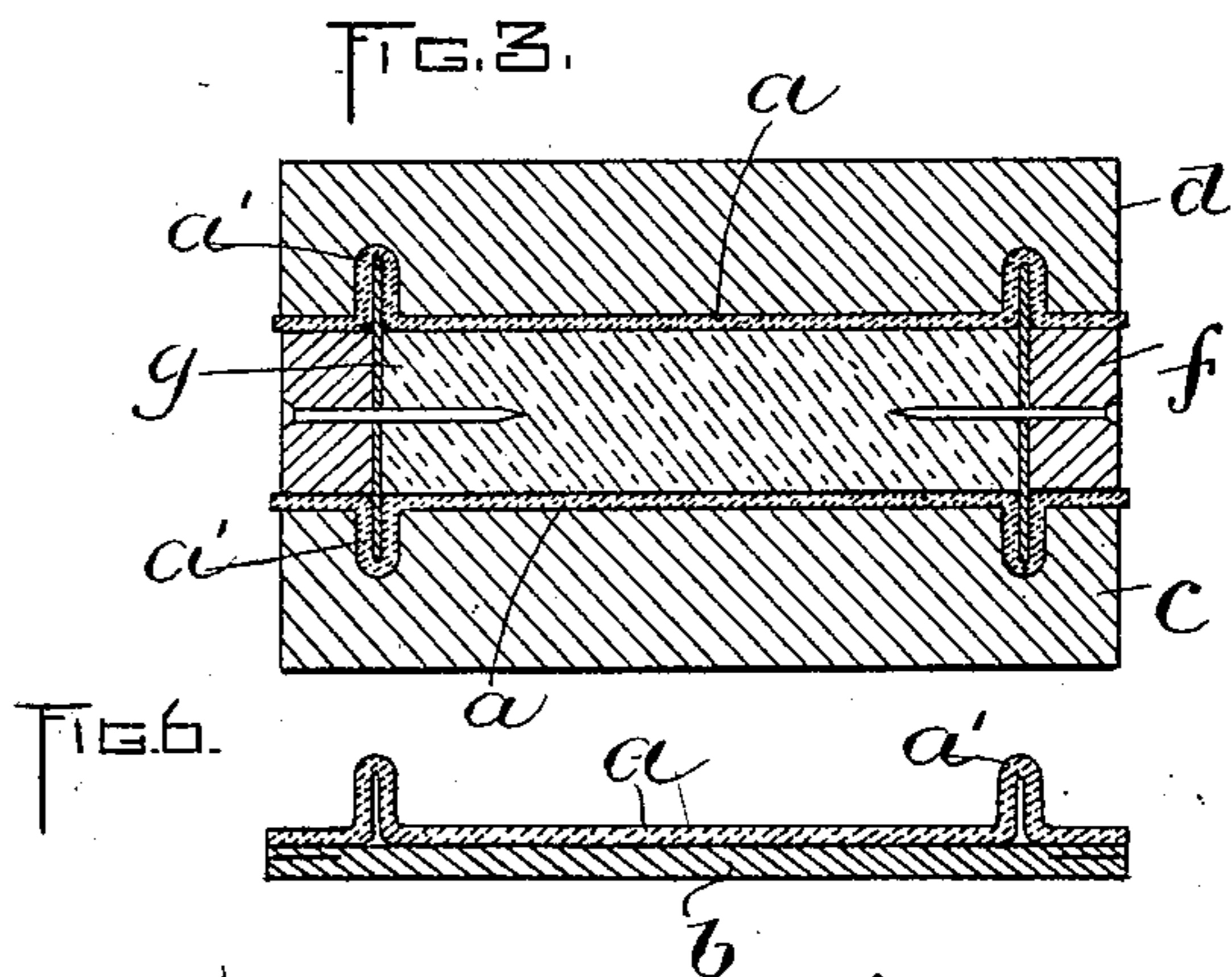
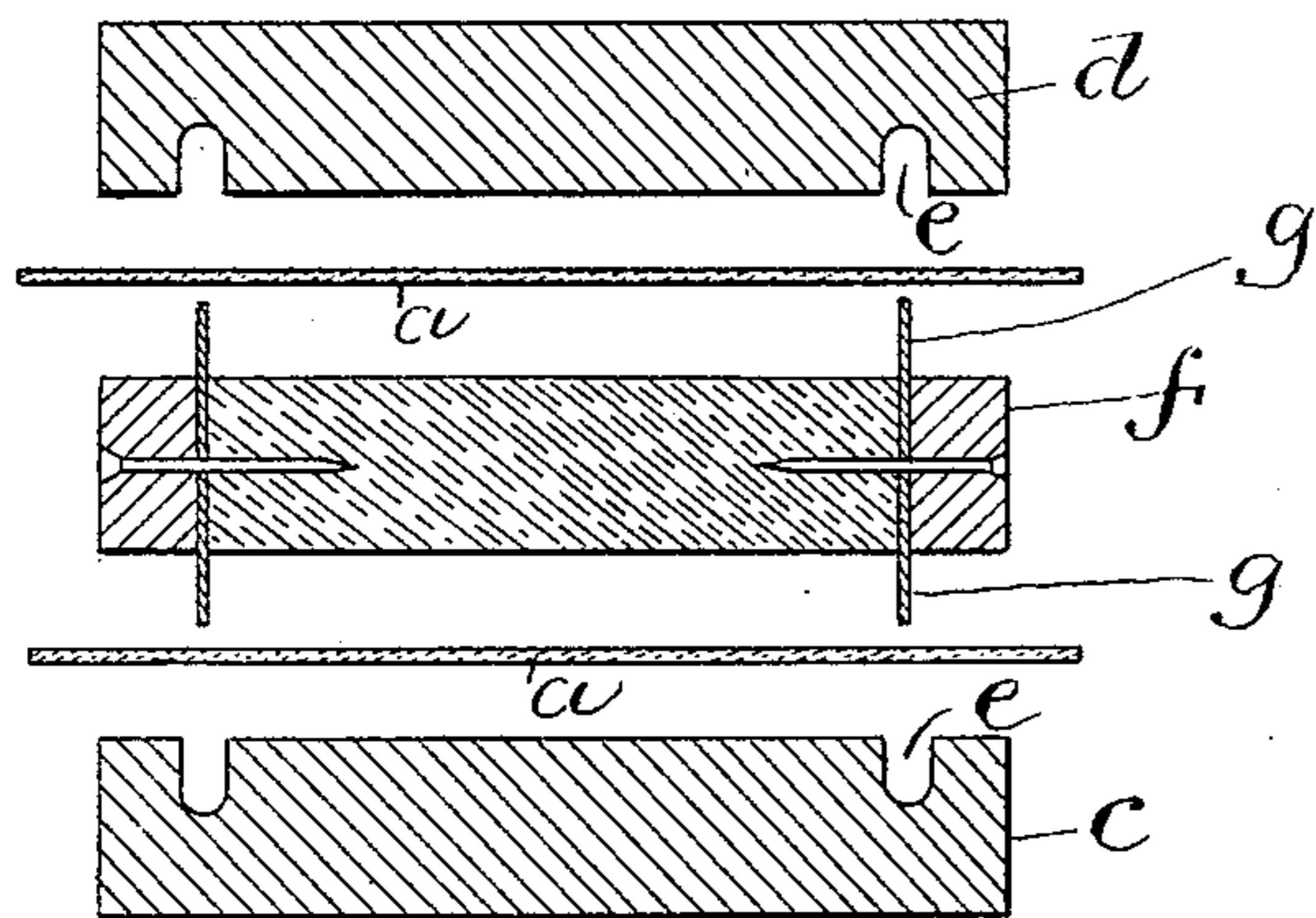
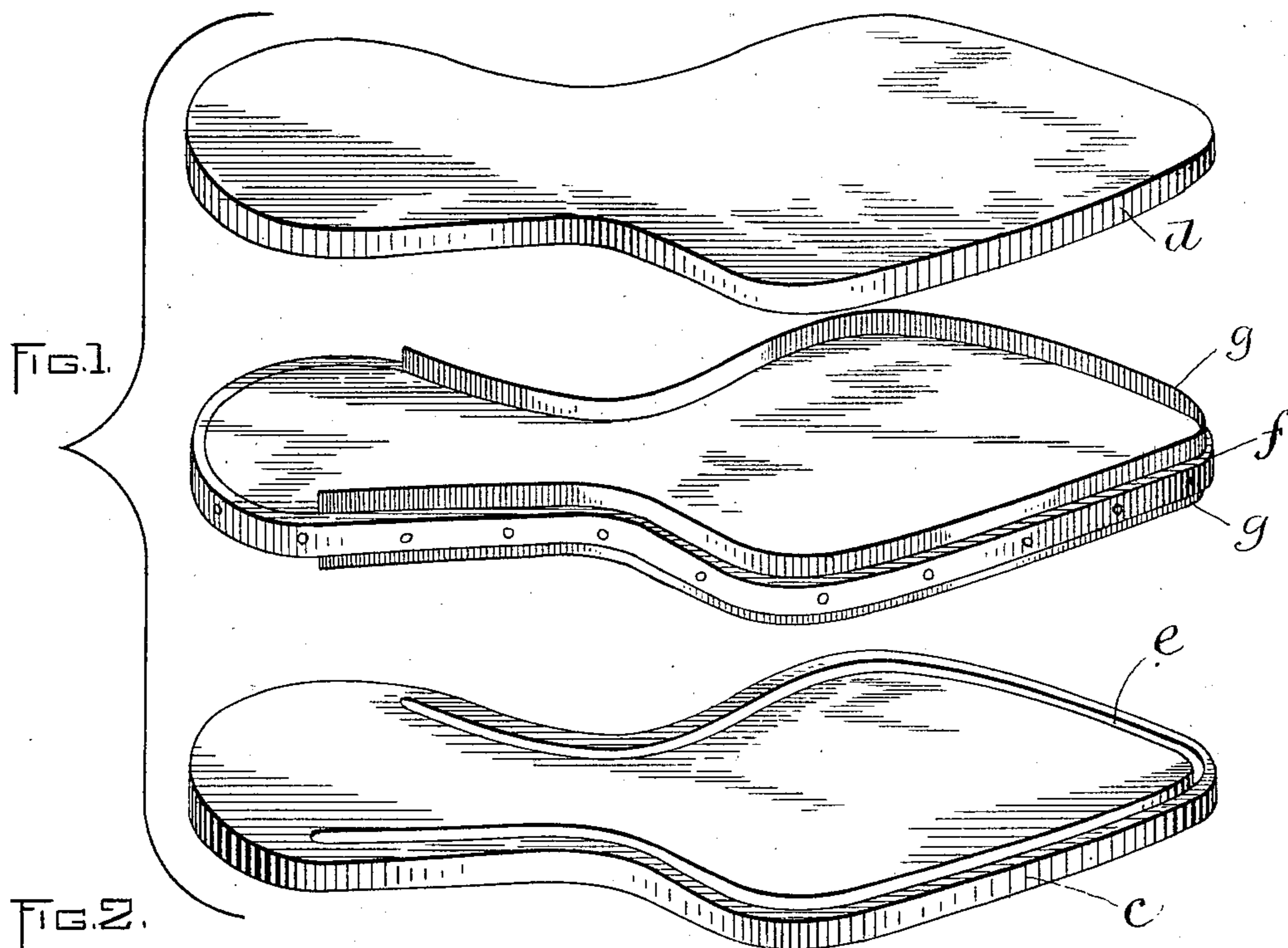
No. 607,396.

Patented July 12, 1898.

A. SEAYER.
APPLIANCE FOR MAKING INNER SOLES.

(Application filed July 16, 1897.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS SEAVER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO E. B. SEAVER, OF SAME PLACE.

APPLIANCE FOR MAKING INNER SOLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 607,396, dated July 12, 1898.

Application filed July 16, 1897. Serial No. 644,761. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS SEAVER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Appliances for Making Inner Soles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the manufacture of a compound inner sole for boots and shoes, that is to say, an inner sole composed of a layer of leather and a layer of suitable cloth—such as canvas, and provided with a loop-like rib or wale, as shown in Letters Patent of the United States No. 507,574, granted to G. W. Young October 31, 1893, the two layers being suitably secured together.

The invention consists in the improved appliance hereinafter described and claimed, adapted to form loop-like ribs or wales on two canvas layers, one for a right and the other for a left sole.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents in perspective the parts comprising my improved appliance as a whole, said parts being separated. Fig. 2 represents a sectional view showing the parts of my improved appliance separated and the blanks for the canvas layer interposed between said parts. Fig. 3 represents a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the parts of my improved appliance brought together to form the loop-like ribs or wales on the canvas layers. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of one of the canvas layers after the formation of the rib or wale thereon. Fig. 5 represents a view showing the two grooved plates represented in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 used to confine two of the compound soles between them while the edges of said soles are being trimmed. Fig. 6 represents a sectional view of a completed sole.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents a layer of suitable cloth, such as canvas, made in the shape of a sole and having a loop-like rib or wale *a'* projecting from one of its sides, parallel with its edge, said layer and its rib or wale being substantially of the construction shown in Letters Patent to Young, No. 507,574.

b represents a layer of leather, formed to

cover one side of the layer *a*, the two layers being suitably secured together and constituting a compound inner sole, of which the rib or wale *a'* constitutes the lip which receives the stitches.

In carrying out my present invention, which comprises an improved appliance for forming the ribs or wales on two layers, one for a right and the other for a left sole, I provide two plates *c d*, each of which is thicker than the depth of said rib or wale and has its margin formed in the shape of the margin of a sole to be produced, said plates being of any suitably stiff and rigid material, such as wood. In each plate is formed a groove *e*, which is formed to receive the rib or wale *a'*. In conjunction with the plates *c d* I employ an intermediate plate *f*, having thin fixed ribs *g g* projecting from its opposite sides, said ribs being formed to enter the grooves *e* and being narrower than said grooves, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Two cloth blanks for the layer *a* are interposed between the plates *c, d*, and *f*, as shown in Fig. 2, and then the plates *c* and *d* are moved toward the plate *f*, thus causing the ribs *g* to enter the grooves *e* and forcing portions of the cloth blanks into said grooves, thereby forming the ribs or wales *a'* on the cloth blanks, as shown in Fig. 3. The plates are then separated, and the leather layers *b* are secured to the cloth layers *a* by any suitable means, such as by cement or by stitching. The incomplete soles thus formed are then placed on the plates *c d*, the ribs or wales occupying the grooves *e* of said plates, and the plates are brought together, as shown in Fig. 5, the edges of the layers of the two soles projecting from the edges of said plates. The plates are now used to guide a suitable trimming-tool, which when moved along the sole-shaped edges of the plates trims the edges of the soles, making them parallel with the ribs or wales *a'*. The trimming operation may be performed by any suitable means, such as by a sole-rounding machine, the plates *c* and *d* being applied to said machine in place of the usual pattern and clamp, which guide the sole-rounding knife.

It will be seen that the plates *c, d*, and *f* constitute a simple and convenient appliance for forming the ribs or wales for a pair of

soles, one rib being formed for a right and the other for a left, the plates *c* and *d* subsequently holding the two soles while they are being trimmed.

5 I claim—

An appliance of the character specified, comprising two sole-shaped plates having grooves which are parallel with the edges of said plates, and an intermediate plate having
10 fixed ribs projecting from opposite sides of the plate and formed to enter the said grooves,

whereby two sole-blanks, a right and a left, may be simultaneously treated.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of 15 two subscribing witnesses, this 14th day of July, A. D. 1897.

AUGUSTUS SEAVER.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,

A. D. HARRISON.