

No. 622,825.

Patented Apr. 11, 1899.

A. SESSLER.
SOLE.

(Application filed Nov. 4, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

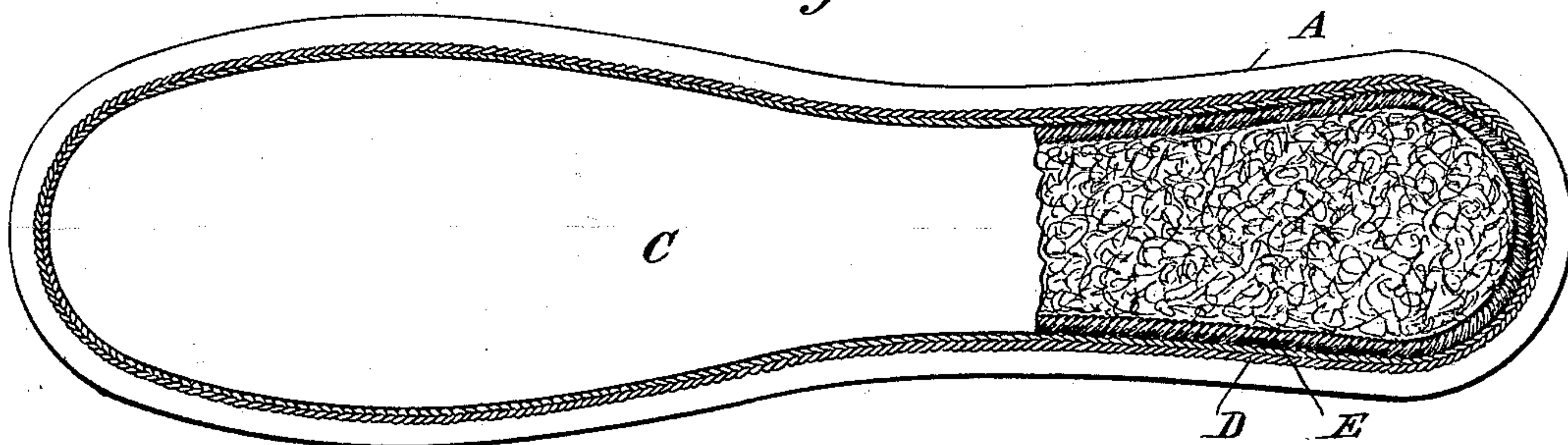


Fig. 2

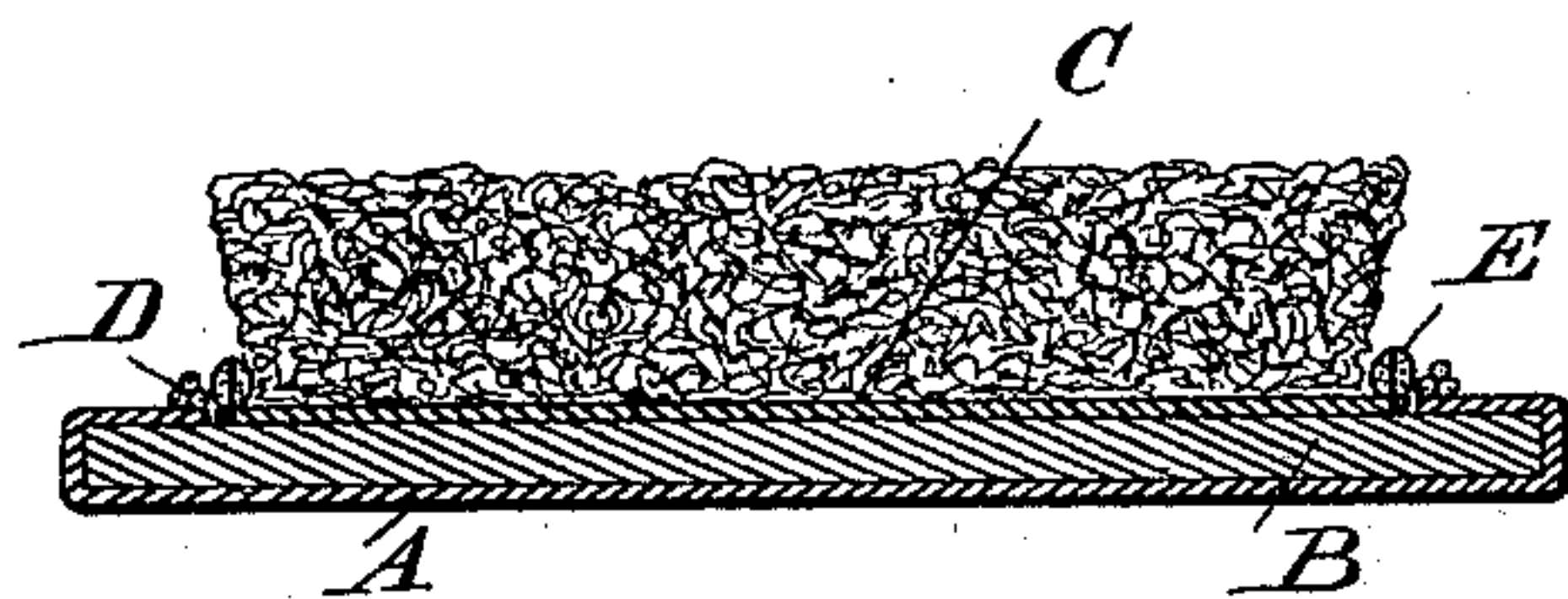


Fig. 3

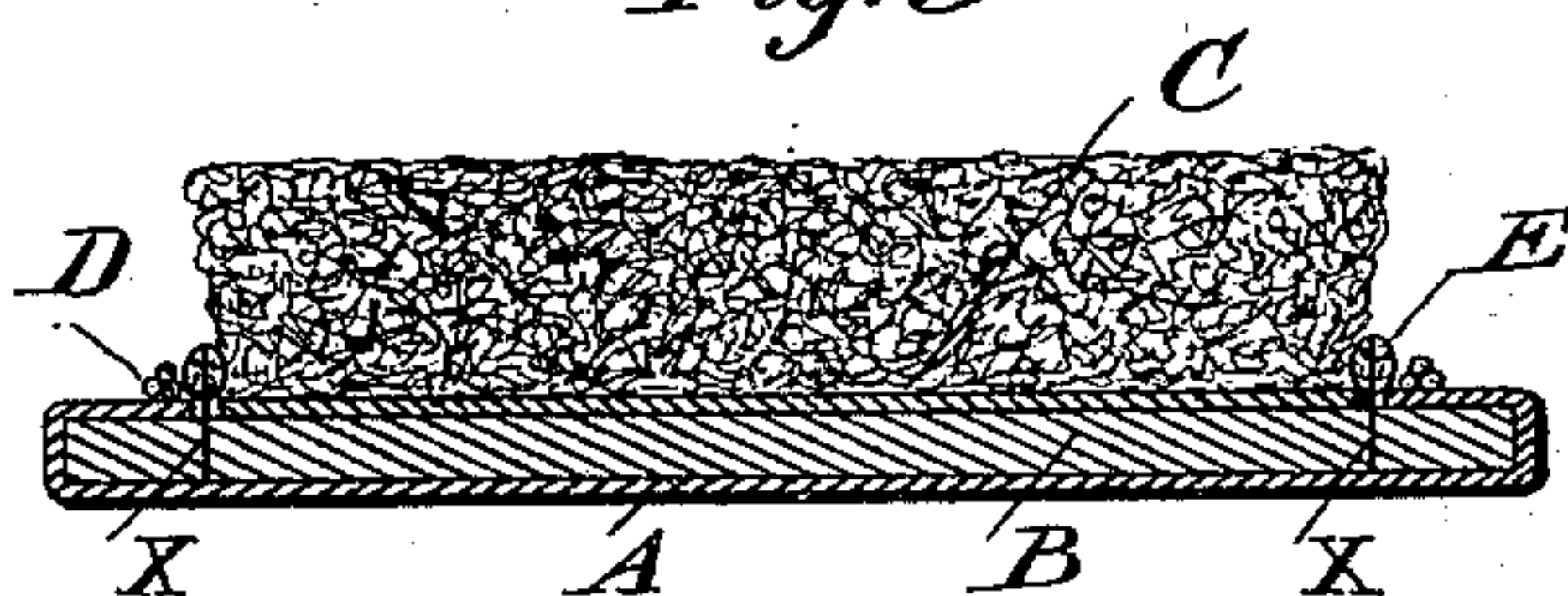
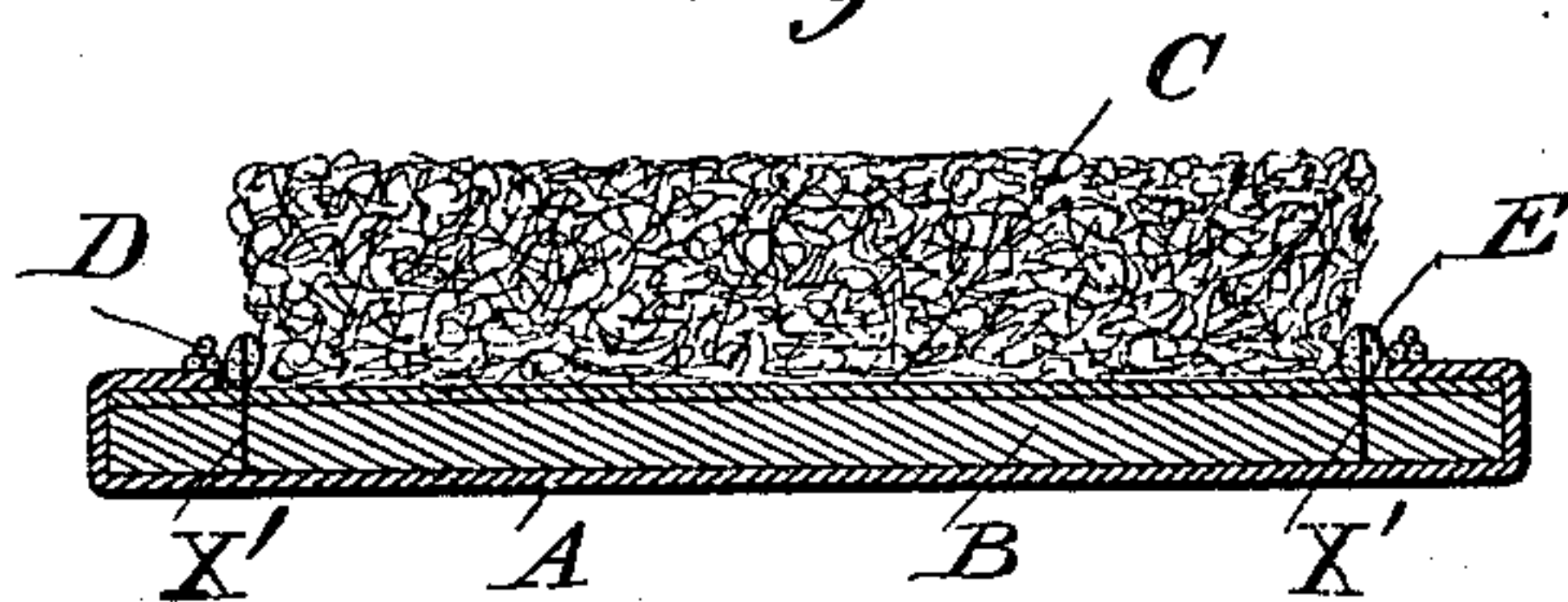


Fig. 4



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARNOLD SESSLER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,825, dated April 11, 1899.

Application filed November 4, 1897. Serial No. 657,341. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

My invention relates to that class of soles commonly known as "wool soles" and which are used principally as soles for woolen slippers. In Letters Patent granted to me September 11, 1894, No. 525,746, is described an improvement in such soles consisting, essentially, in providing the lower or leather layer of the insole with a margin sufficiently wide to permit of the same being turned over the layer of paper or lamb's-wool usually employed and securing to such overturned portion a braid or tape suitable for attaching the upper to. By this improvement certain objections to the old style of bound insole were overcome, which objections chiefly were that in such bound insoles the leather layer presented a raw edge to view and was likely in wearing to pull away from the other layers, while the conspicuousness of the braid made it necessary to make up these bound soles in many-colored braids. With my improvement covered by said patent there was less likelihood of the leather layer pulling away from the other layers and but a single-color tape or braid was required for all colors of uppers, since the location of such braid rendered it easy to practically conceal it entirely when the upper was attached. Since, however, the braid or tape was secured to the overturned portion of the leather layer, the strains resulting from use tended somewhat to dislodge such overturned portion and render the insole more or less unsightly.

My present improvement relates to the insole of the type described in said patent; and it consists of a number of details of construction by which such soles will be materially improved. Instead of securing the tape, braid, cord, stitching, or other element to the overturned portion of the leather layer I secure such tape, braid, cord, stitching, or other element preferably to the upper layer, which is usually of lamb's-wool, but which may be of any other cushioning material—as, for instance, eider-down. The large surface of this

upper layer, which is generally secured by a paste or cement to a stiffening intermediate layer of paper or suitable material, offers a better support for the tape, braid, cord, stitching or other element than when the same is secured to the overturned portion of leather, as described in said patent. In order that there may be no danger of the upper layer of lamb's-wool or other material becoming dislodged, I prefer to extend the stitches by which the tape, braid, or cord is secured in place through both the upper layer and the intermediate layer, or, in case a row of stitching is used, to extend said stitching through both of said layers. Instead of securing the tape, braid, cord, stitching, or other element to the upper layer, as is preferable, it will be possible to secure the same to the intermediate layer of paper or similar material, in which case there will be no strain either upon the upper layer or upon the overturned portion of the leather layer. I also secure a second tape, braid, cord, stitching, or other element to the overturned portion of leather and arrange the same adjacent to the tape, braid, cord, stitching, or other element, which is secured to the upper layer or to the intermediate layer, whereby in securing the sole to a suitable upper the stitches by which said upper is held in place will pass through both of said tapes, braids, cords, stitchings, or other elements, so as not only to offer a much stronger support to the upper, but to practically unite the overturned portion of the leather with the upper layer and absolutely prevent any possibility of such overturned portion pulling off or even becoming dislodged or stretched in use.

A further improvement which I prefer to employ in my improved sole is to bring the inner edge of the overturned portion of leather into a plane practically flush with the edge of the lamb's-wool or other upper layer, whereby a very considerable saving in the stock of lamb's-wool is effected and the appearance of the article improved, although, of course, it will be understood that the lamb's-wool layer may extend beneath the overturned portion of the leather without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view, partly in section, of my improved sole;

Fig. 2, a sectional view showing the main attaching element secured to the upper layer alone, the upper layer being flush with the overturned margin; Fig. 3, a similar view with the main attaching element secured only to the intermediate layer, the upper layer being also flush with the overturned margin; and Fig. 4, a similar view showing the main attaching element secured both to the upper layer and to the intermediate layer, the overturned margin being lapped over upon the upper layer.

In all of the above views corresponding parts are designated by the same letters of reference.

A is the layer of leather or other suitable material, which, as shown, has a margin extending beyond the intermediate layer B, which is of paper or any other suitable material, and which margin when the article is completed is turned over on or above such intermediate layer. The intermediate layer is preferably the full width of the sole desired and gives shape thereto.

C is the upper layer of lamb's-wool, which, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, is cut so as to fit within the overturned margin of leather without extending beneath, the two being substantially flush, while in Fig. 4 the lamb's-wool layer is shown as extending practically the full width of the intermediate layer, with the overturned leather portion turned over its outer edges.

The form of construction illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 effects a very considerable saving of stock and at the same time improves the appearance of the article; but such construction is not absolutely necessary, since the construction illustrated in Fig. 4 may be effectively used.

D represents a line of stitching along the edge of the margin of the leather layer and which preferably is employed to secure the upper to; but instead of such a line of stitches a tape, braid, cord, or other suitable substitute may be employed, the purpose being simply to furnish a material which it will not be difficult to pass the needle through for the attachment of the upper.

E represents a cord which may be stitched to the lamb's-wool layer, as shown in Fig. 2, and which is preferably somewhat heavier than the stitching D. Instead of a cord E a corresponding line of stitching, tape, braid, or other suitable substitute may be employed. Instead of securing the cord E or its substitute to the lamb's-wool layer such cord or substitute may be secured to the intermediate layer, as shown in Fig. 3, such as by suitable stitches X, passing through said cord or substitute and said intermediate layer. Prefer-

ably, however, the cord E or its substitute is secured upon the lamb's-wool layer, as shown in Fig. 4, by stitches X', passing through the cord, lamb's-wool layer, and intermediate layer; but instead of this arrangement such stitches may pass only through the cord and lamb's-wool layer, as will be understood. The two lines of stitches, tapes, braids, cords, or other elements employed, as D and E, extend in close proximity, so that an operator in attaching the upper will almost inevitably pass the needle through both of said lines, tapes, braids, cords, or other elements, whereby the liability of the leather spreading away from the other layers is entirely overcome.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. A sole comprising an intermediate layer, a bottom layer of leather having an overturned portion or margin, an upper layer of lamb's-wool, a main textile attaching element secured to the sole and located within the edge of the overturned portion or margin, and a supplemental textile attaching element secured to the edge of said overturned portion adjacent thereto, substantially as set forth.

2. A sole comprising an intermediate layer, a bottom layer of leather having an overturned portion or margin, an upper layer of lamb's-wool, a textile attaching element secured to said upper layer, and a supplemental textile attaching element secured to the edge of said overturned portion adjacent thereto, substantially as set forth.

3. A sole comprising an intermediate layer, a bottom layer of leather having an overturned portion or margin, an upper layer of lamb's-wool, a textile attaching element secured to the upper and intermediate layers, and a supplemental textile attaching element secured to the edge of the overturned portion adjacent thereto, substantially as set forth.

4. A sole having a stiffening-layer between a top layer and a bottom layer, the layers being cut to size so that the margin of the bottom layer turned up over the stiffening-layer does not lap over the edge of the top layer but lies substantially flush therewith upon the top of the stiffening-layer, and a textile attaching element secured to each of the adjacent edges of the overturned bottom layer and the top layer, for the purpose substantially as set forth.

This specification signed and witnessed this 26th day of October, 1897.

ARNOLD SESSLER.

Witnesses:

EUGENE CONRAN,
JNO. R. TAYLOR.