

No. 636,353.

Patented Nov. 7, 1899.

E. PARENT.  
SHOE.

(Application filed Sept. 30, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

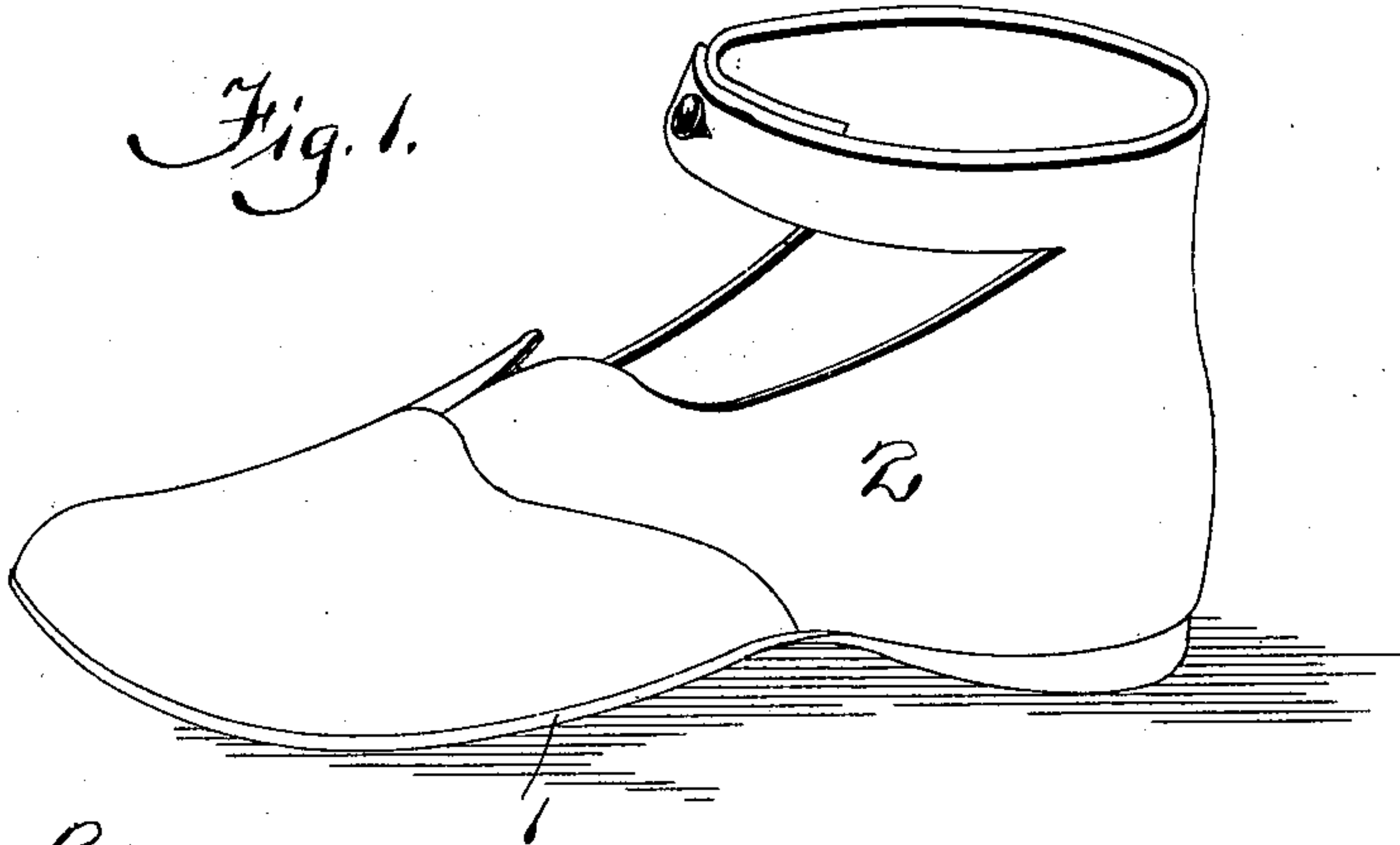


Fig. 2.

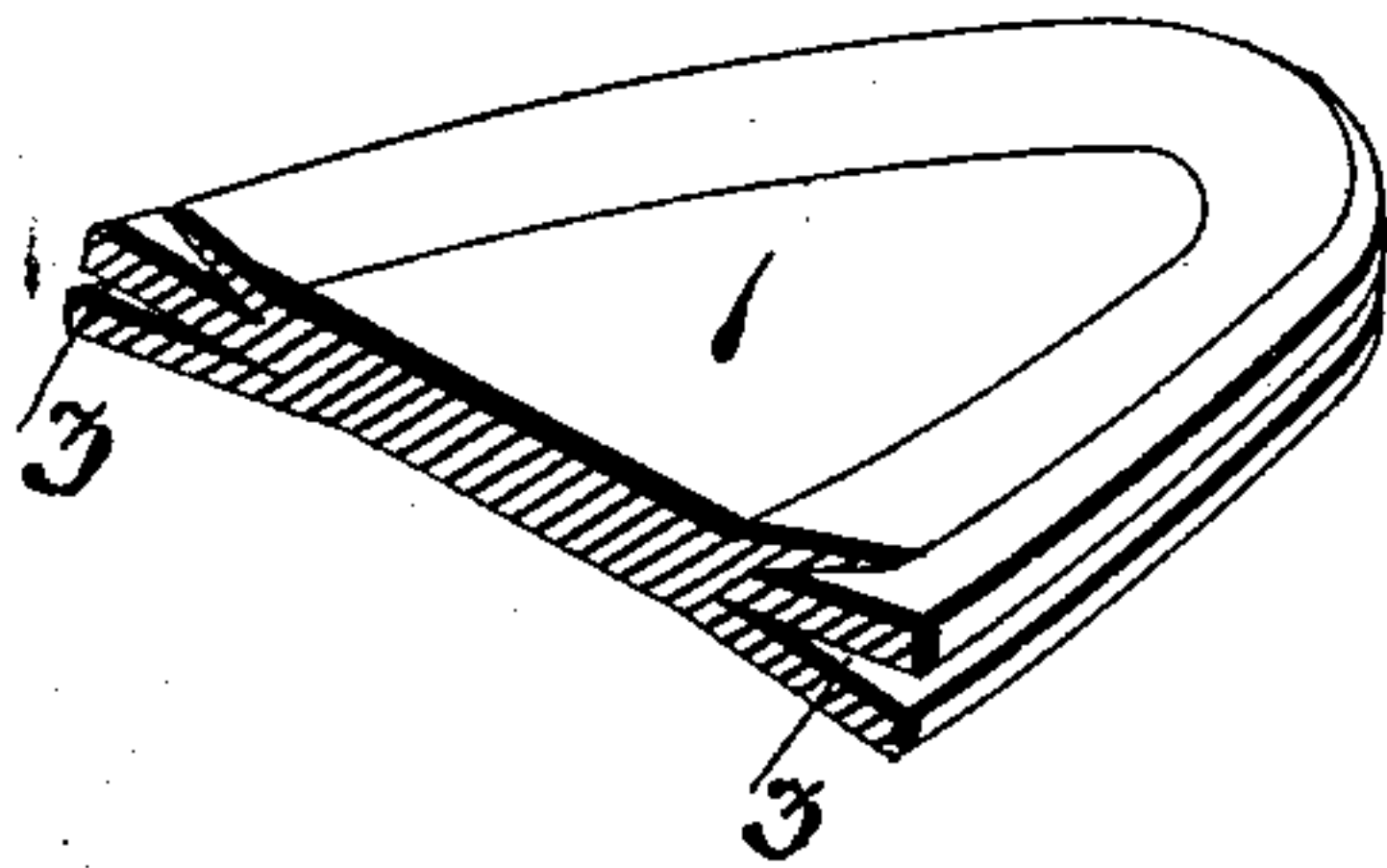
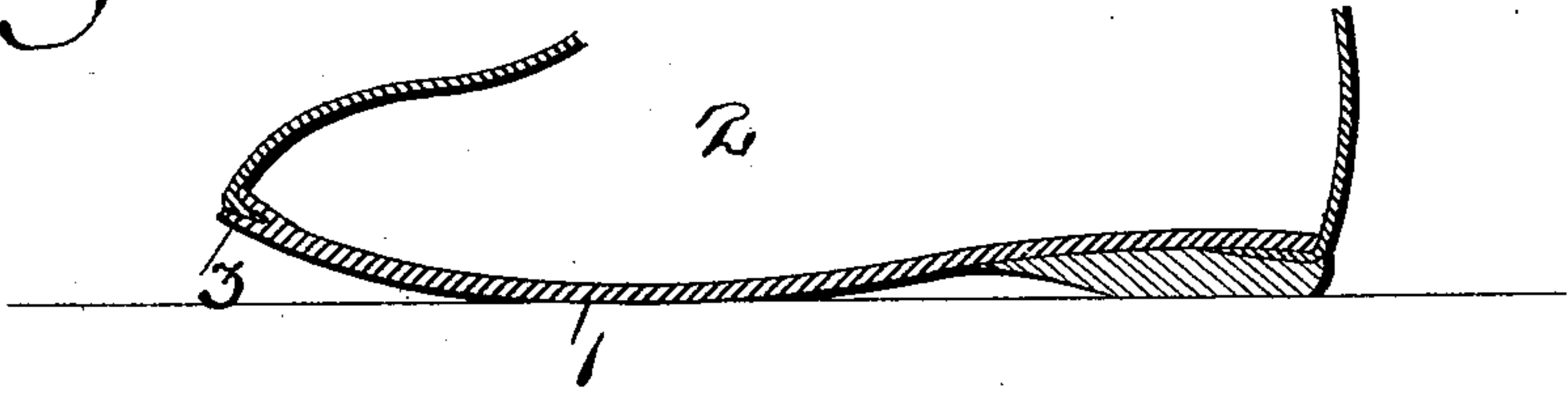
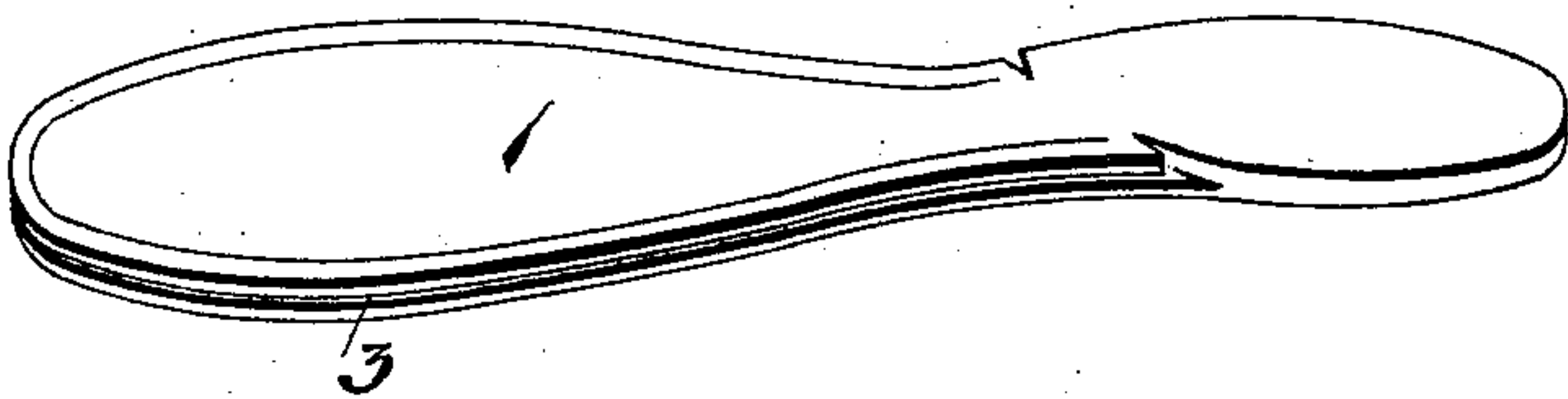


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

Horace T. Deitz

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Edmond Parent, Inventor,

By

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his Attorneys.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMOND PARENT, OF TERREBONNE, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO IDA PARENT,  
OF SAME PLACE.

## SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 636,353, dated November 7, 1899.

Application filed September 30, 1898. Serial No. 692,358. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDMOND PARENT, a subject of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Terrebonne, county of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes, (for which Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada were granted October 17, 1898, No. 61,413, the application for which was duly filed September 21, 1898, Serial No. 84,083;) and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, exact, and clear description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention has relation to improvements in shoes.

The object of my invention is to provide a combined inner and outer sole for shoes, which is formed of a single piece of material and which is secured to the upper in a secure manner.

A further object is to provide a shoe which is neat and attractive in appearance, simple in operation, durable in construction, and which can be made at a minimum cost.

To these ends my invention consists in the improved construction and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings, in which similar numerals of reference indicate similar parts in all of the views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing a shoe provided with my improved sole. Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the manner of securing the upper to the sole. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the sole ready for lasting. Fig. 4 is a bottom perspective view showing the sole as made when intended to be sewed to the upper.

In constructing shoes it has heretofore been the practice to provide an inner and outer sole, between which the upper is placed and lasted. This requires a considerable amount of material and also a waste of time in both cutting and lasting, in addition to which the use of the inner and outer split soles has a tendency to prevent flexibility, especially in light-weight soles. To overcome these and other disadvantages and to make a sole which is serviceable and which can be made at a

great saving of time, labor, and expense, I cut a sole of the required shape and split the edges with the exception of the heel portion, and within this split portion, between the resulting two portions, I place the upper, secure it to the inner side of the sole by nails, &c., in the usual manner of lasting, after which I place the outer side of the sole onto the upper and secure it either by nails, pegs, or sewing, as may be desired. This enables me to last the shoe in a great deal less time than in the ordinary manner, in addition to which I provide a sole in which the inner and outer portions (at the present time being the inner and outer soles) are in one solid sole, thus making the wearing ability of the shoe much greater than in the present mode of lasting and also saving a vast amount of material, doing away entirely with the inner sole and also saving on the outer sole.

To more clearly set forth the improved construction, I refer to the drawings, in which—

1 designates my improved sole, and 2 the upper. The sole 1 is split, as at 3, for a distance extending around the edge of the sole, excepting the portion to which the heel is to be applied, and at this point the sole is cut inwardly, the upper, in lasting, being passed from between the two portions of the sole outward onto the top, the heel portion being placed onto the upper in the ordinary manner. In lasting, as heretofore set forth, the upper is placed between the two portions of the sole formed by the split and lasted to the inner portion in the same manner as the upper is at present lasted to the inner sole. The outer portion is then placed down onto the upper and secured to the upper and to the inner portion by suitable means, such as nails, pegs, or by sewing, as may be desired.

When the sole is to be nailed or pegged, there is made only the split within which the upper is placed, but when it is intended to be sewed to the upper, the usual split (shown in Fig. 3) is made on the outer face of the sole and closed, as is the case at the present time.

The advantages of this manner of placing soles on shoes are obvious and have been heretofore set forth.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—



In a shoe, the combination with a sole having a peripheral split extending for the entire periphery of the toe and instep portions, said split extending to the outer surface of the  
5 sole at a point in juxtaposition to the heel; of an upper secured within said split and extending outwardly onto and lasted to the outer face of the said sole beneath the heel portion; the heel and means for securing said upper  
10 within said split and onto said outer portion,

said securing means passing through both of the portions of the sole caused by said split and through said upper, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

EDMOND PARENT.

Witnesses:

F. A. CABANA,  
HORACE G. SEITZ.