

No. 648,209.

Patented Apr. 24, 1900.

J. E. JACKSON.  
BOOT OR SHOE.

(Application filed June 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

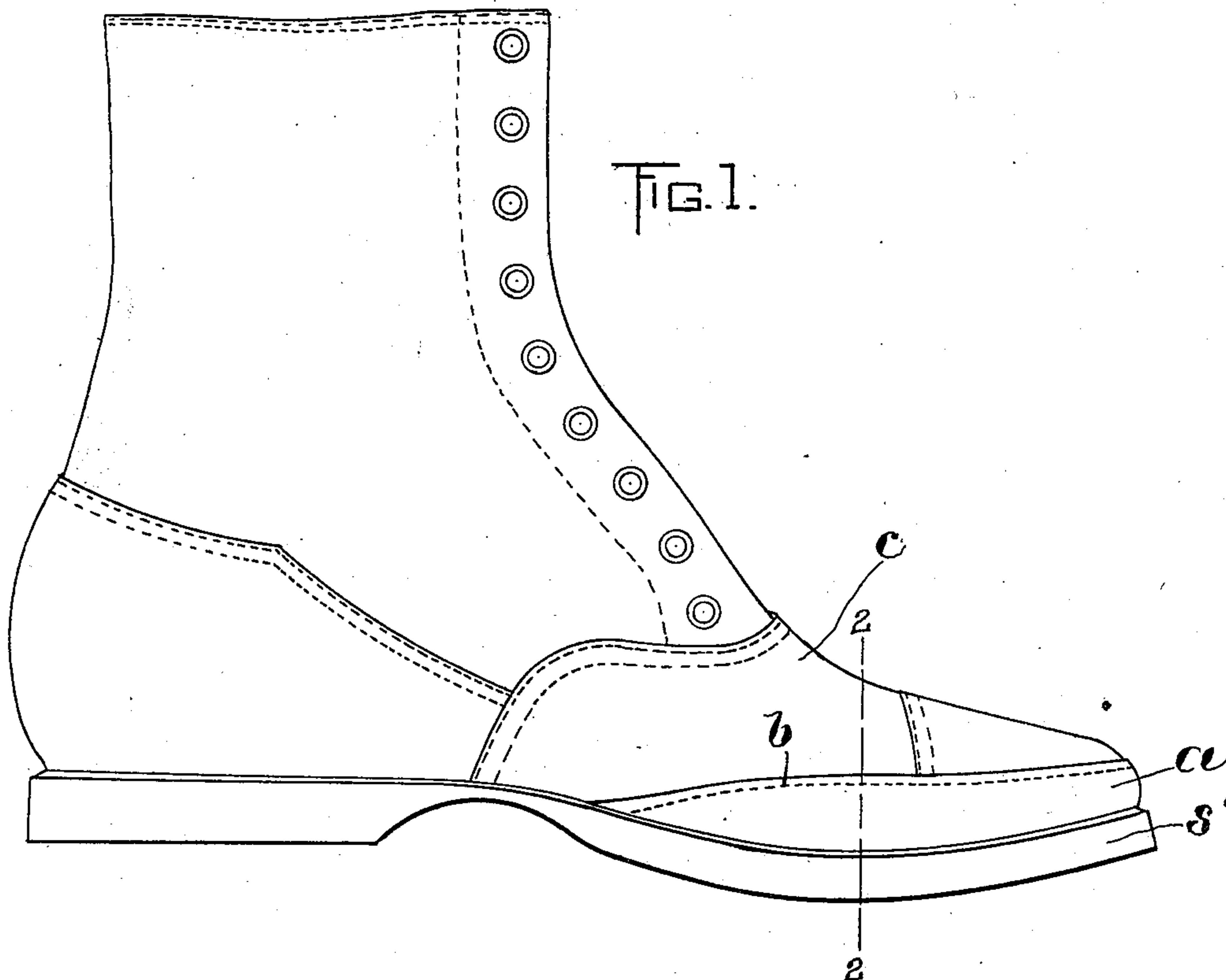


FIG. 2.

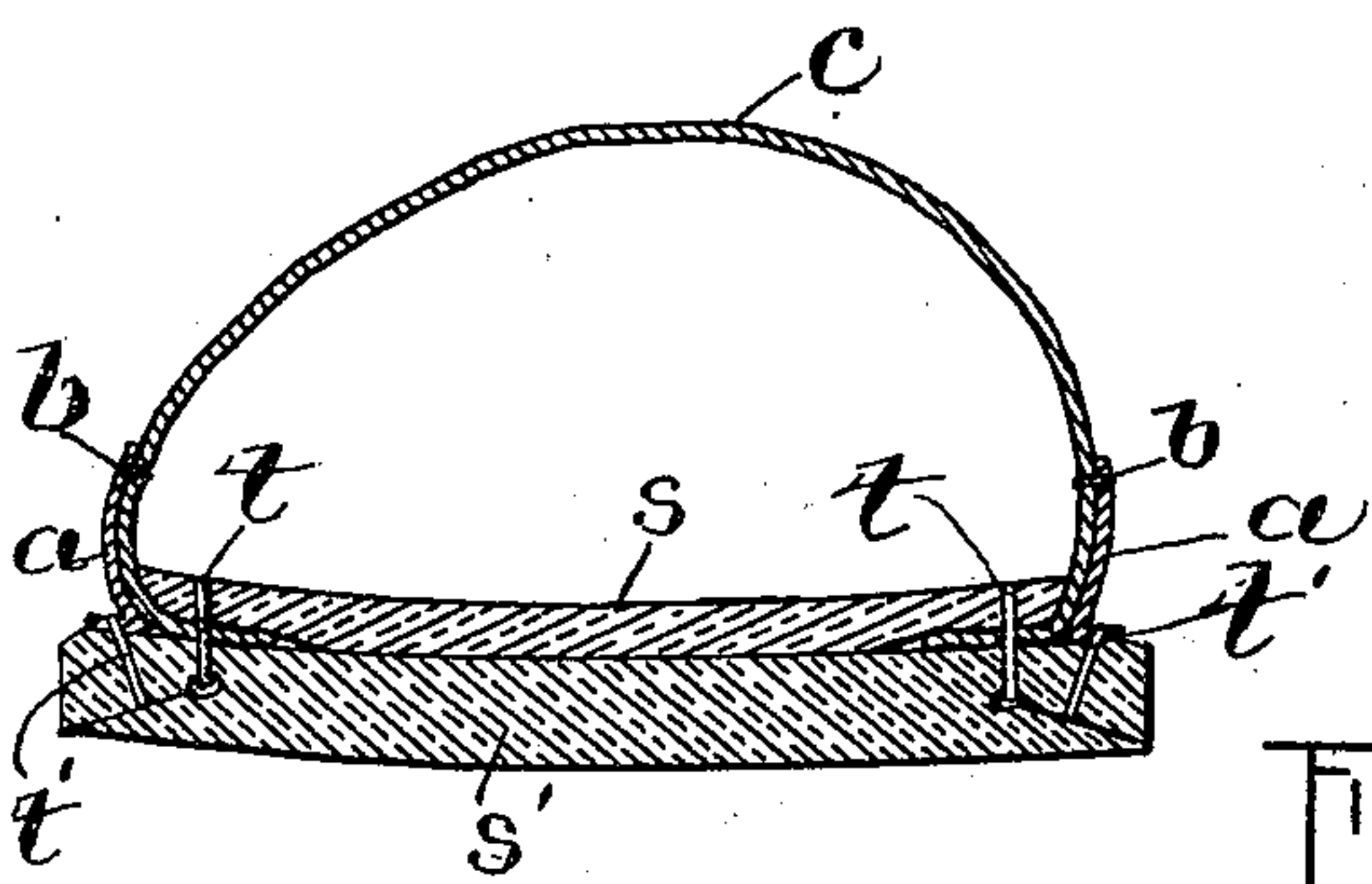


FIG. 3.

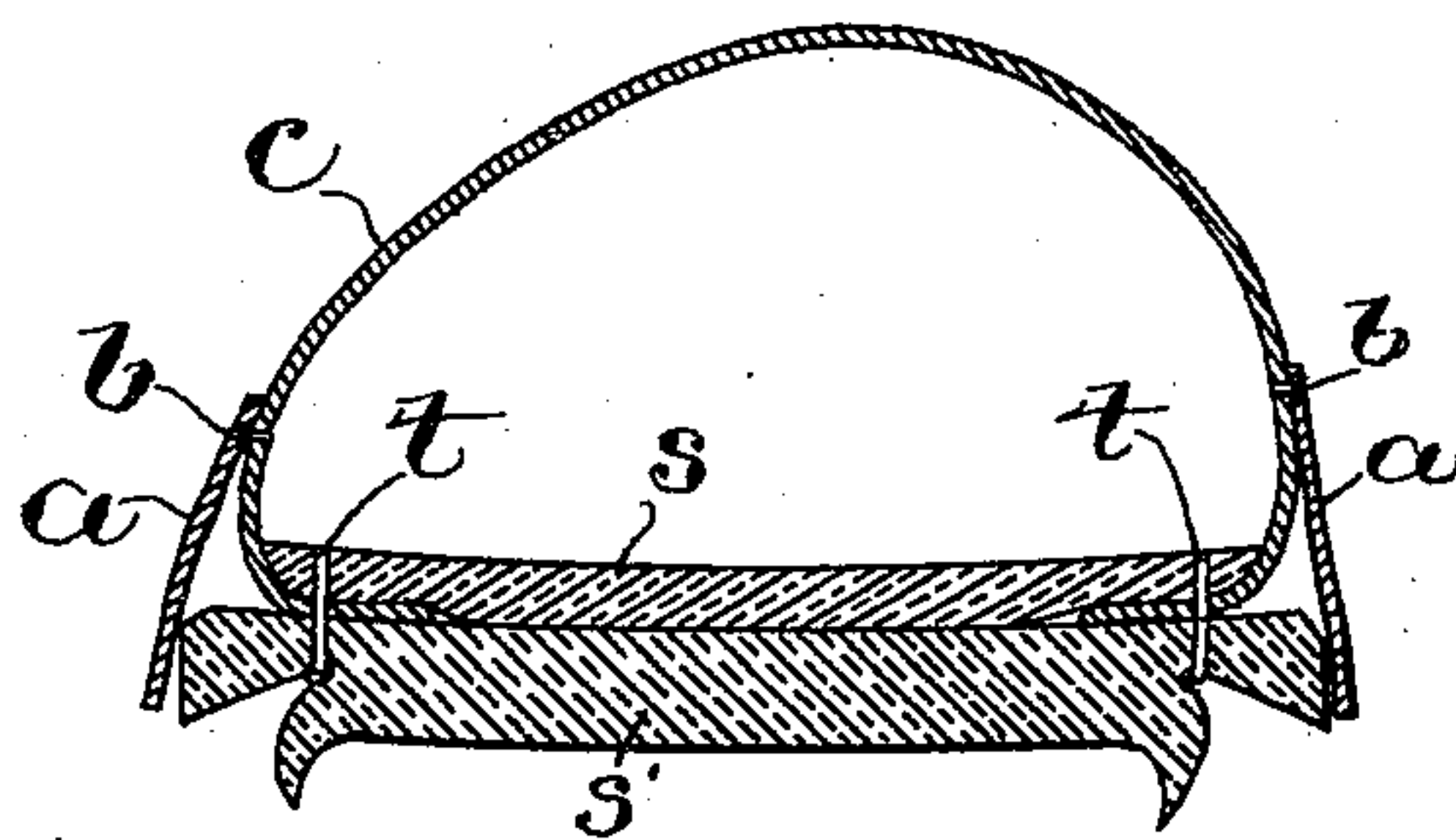
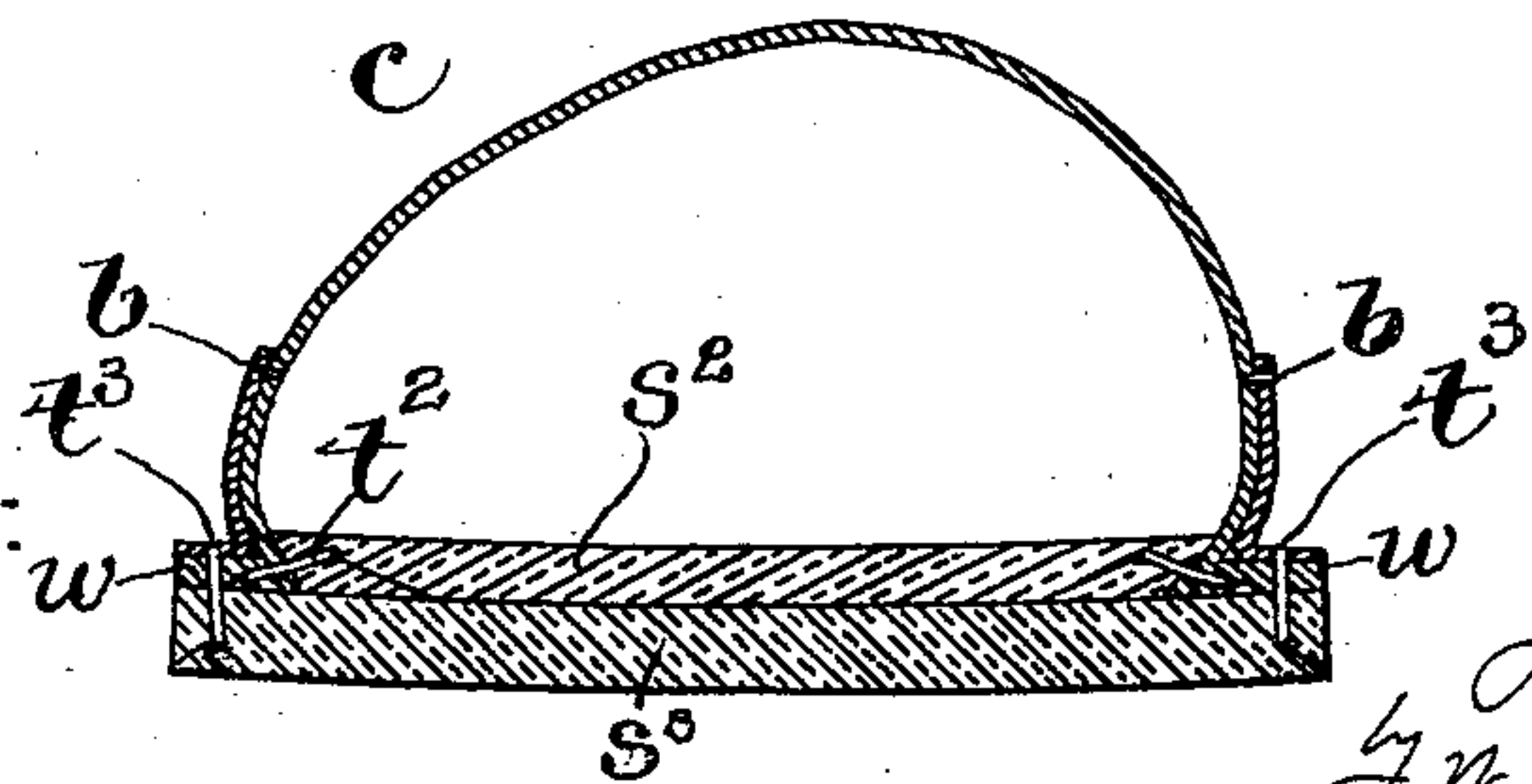


FIG. 4.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. JACKSON, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO GEORGE E. BARTLETT, OF SAME PLACE.

## BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,209, dated April 24, 1900.

Application filed June 14, 1899. Serial No. 720,490. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES E. JACKSON, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and  
5 useful Improvements in Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates principally to boots or shoes for the use of children, and has for its object to provide the shoe with a rein-  
10 forcing-strip covering the crease between the upper and sole to exclude water, dust, and grit from the crease between said parts, said strip being lasted upon and conformed closely to the portions of the upper which it covers.

15 The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents  
20 a side view of a McKay-sewed shoe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the reinforcing-strip attached only to the upper. Fig. 4 rep-  
25 resents a sectional view showing my invention embodied in a welted shoe.

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

In carrying out my invention I attach to  
30 the upper *c* of a boot or shoe before the same is lasted a reinforcing-strip *a*, which may be of leather or any other suitable material. The strip *a* is placed on the outer surface of the upper in position to cover the toe and  
35 side portions thereof and is united to the upper by stitches *b*, extending along the upper edge of the strip, its lower edge being left free. The upper is then lasted, and a  
40 sole is suitably secured to it. The strip *a* is then lasted or conformed closely to the external surface of the portions of the upper covered by said strip, its lower edge being secured to the sole in such manner that the strip covers the crease between the upper and sole,  
45 as hereinafter described.

In a McKay-sewed shoe (shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3) the edge of the upper is turned inwardly and secured between the inner sole *s* and the outer sole *s'* by the usual inseam-  
50 stitches *t*, extending through and through said parts. The lower portion of the strip *a* is then

pressed into the crease between the upper and outer sole, its edge being turned outwardly upon the upper surface of the outer sole and secured to the outer sole by an independent  
55 series of stitches *t'*, formed between the inseam-stitches *t* and the edge of the outer sole. While the stitches *t* are being formed, the stitches *b* hold the strip *a* and support the strip against any tension that may be exerted  
60 on it tending to stretch and conform it to the outer surface of the portion of the lasted upper covered by the strip *a*. Hence the strip can be made of any desired width, so as to cover any desired extent of the upper, the  
65 operation of securing the lower edge of the strip stretching the strip between its upper and lower edges or, in other words, lasting the strip on the previously-formed upper. The lasting of the strip is illustrated in Fig.  
70 1, where the toe portion of the strip is shown with a convex curvature conforming to that of the toe portion of the upper. I use the term "lasted" to signify that the strip *a* is backed by and conformed to the shape of the  
75 upper by first attaching the upper edge of the strip to the upper before the upper is lasted and attached to the sole and then attaching the lower edge of the strip to the outer sole after the lasting operation.  
80

In a welted shoe (shown in Fig. 4) the upper is united to the inner sole *s*<sup>2</sup> and to the welt *w* by the inseam-stitches *t*<sup>2</sup>, after which the lower portion of the strip *a* is pressed into the crease between the upper and the welt,  
85 its lower edge being turned outwardly as before and secured by the usual outer-seam stitches *t*<sup>3</sup>, that connect the welt with the outer sole *s*<sup>3</sup>.

It will be seen that in each of the embodi-  
90 ments of my invention above described the reinforcing-strip *a* protects the toe and side portions of the upper immediately above the sole of the shoe and covers the crease between the upper and sole, moisture and dirt being  
95 thus excluded from the stitches *t* in a McKay-sewed shoe and from the stitches *t*<sup>2</sup> in a welted shoe.

I am aware that it has been proposed to cement a strip to the outer surface of the up-  
100 per and the upper surface of the projecting portion of the sole for the purpose of exclud-



ing water from the crease between the upper and sole; but it will be seen that a reinforcing-strip stitched at its upper edge to the upper and at its lower edge to the sole in accordance with my invention provides a much more substantial and desirable construction and does not interfere with the flexibility of the shoe. I am also aware that it has been proposed to stitch a narrow strip to the welt and outer sole of a welted shoe outside of the upper after the shoe has been lasted and the sole permanently attached to the upper, and then stitch the upper edge of the strip to the upper above the welt, the strip covering the crease between the welt and upper; but a strip so attached cannot be lasted or conformed closely to the covered portion of the upper if made of sufficient width to serve as a substantial reinforcement of the upper.

My invention may be applied to turned shoes, as well as to the kinds above described.

The lower edge of the reinforcing-strip may be secured to the sole of the shoe by nails or other independent fastenings, these being regarded by me as the equivalent of stitches.

In the following claims I intend the terms "stitched" and "stitches," so far as they relate to the attachment of the lower edge of the strip to the sole of the shoe, to cover metallic fastenings, as well as fastenings made of thread in the form of stitches.

I claim—

1. A boot or shoe having a molded or lasted

reinforcing-strip stitched at its upper edge to the toe and side portions of the upper, and turned outwardly at its lower edge and stitched to the sole of the boot or shoe, the said strip covering the crease between the upper and the outer sole or welt, and the portions of the upper immediately above the crease, and being stretched between the two lines of stitching and conformed closely to the outer surface of the portions of the upper which it covers.

2. A boot or shoe comprising an upper, an inner sole, and an outer sole, the edge of the upper being turned inwardly and secured to the inner and outer soles by inner-seam stitches extending through said parts, and molded or lasted, and a reinforcing-strip stitched at its upper edge to the toe and side portions of the upper and turned outwardly at its lower edge and united to the outer sole by stitches between the margin of said sole and the inner seam, said strip covering the crease between the upper and the outer sole, and the portions of the upper immediately above the crease, and conforming closely to the outer surface of the portions of the upper which it covers.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES E. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

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A. D. HARRISON.