

No. 674,068.

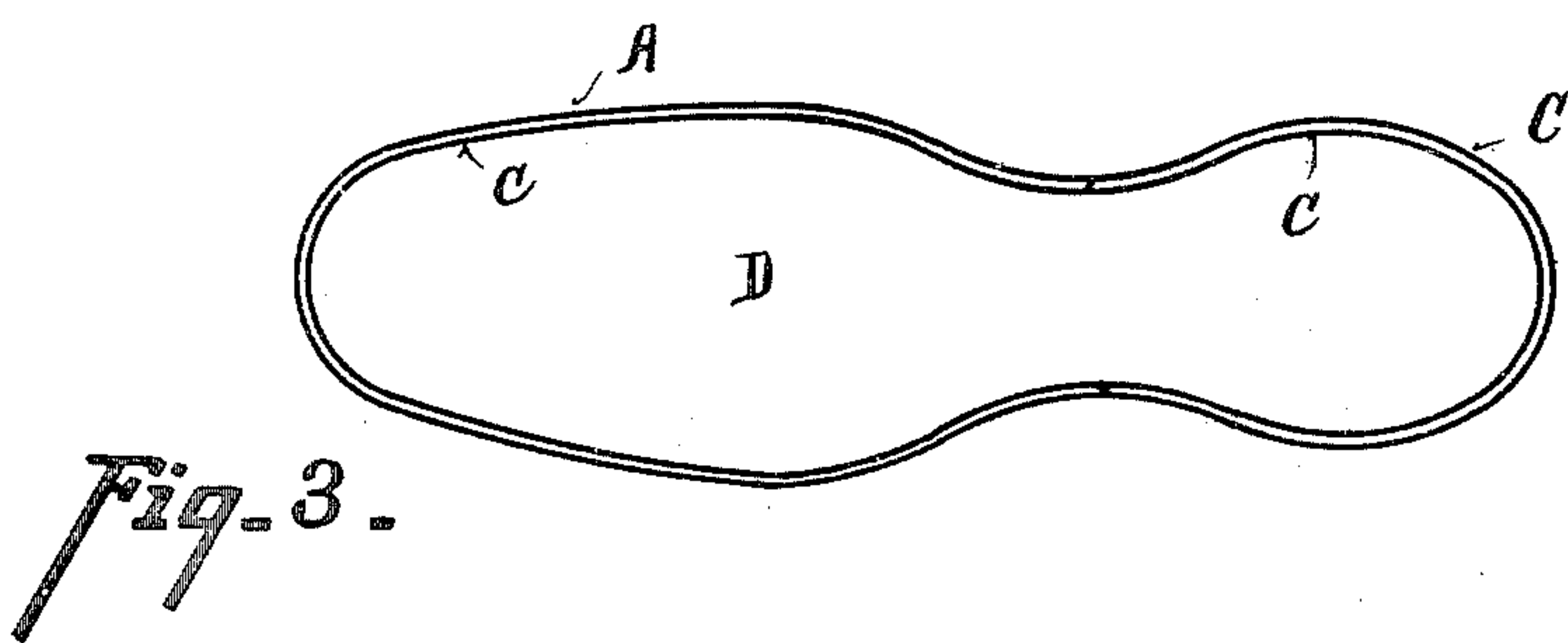
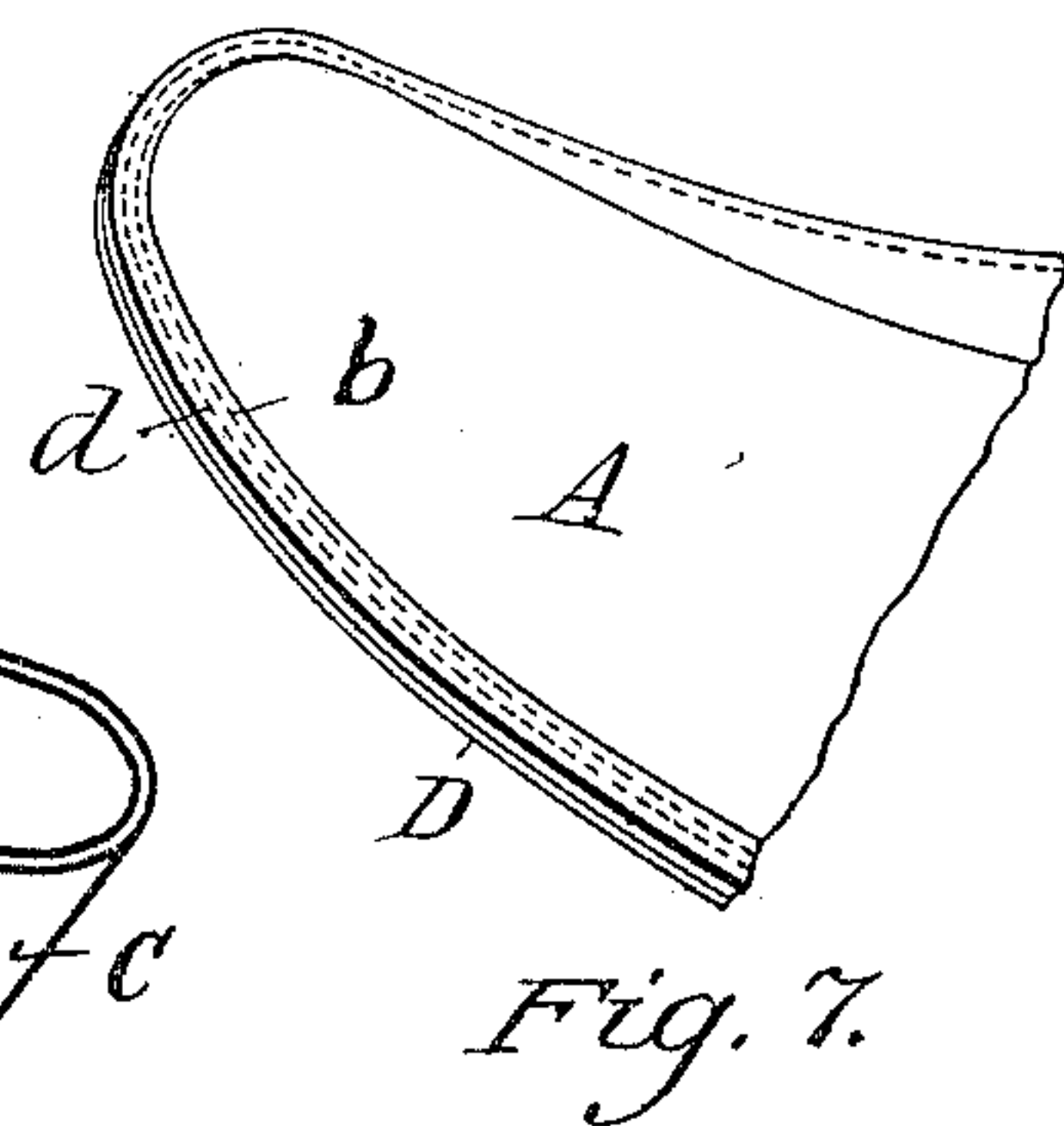
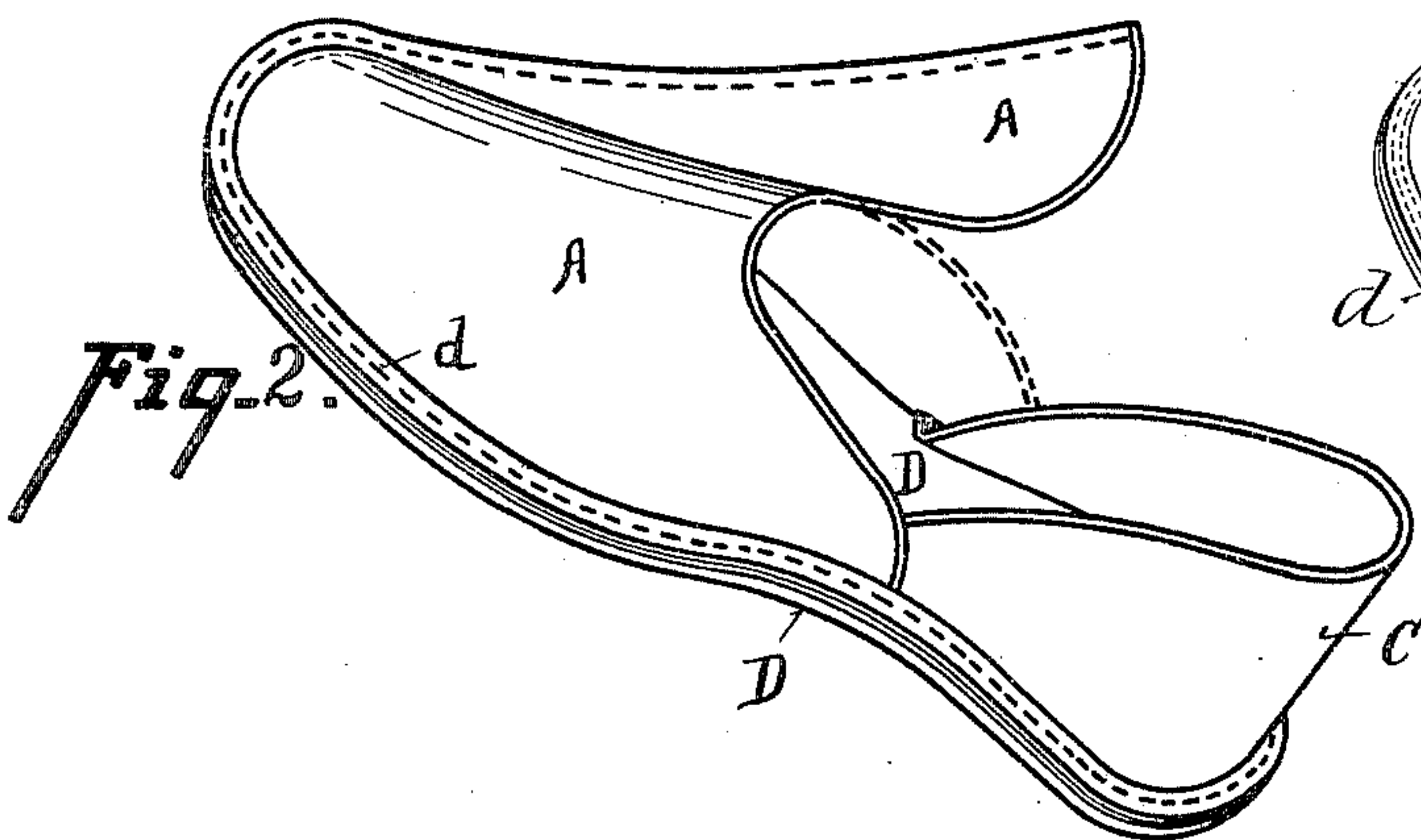
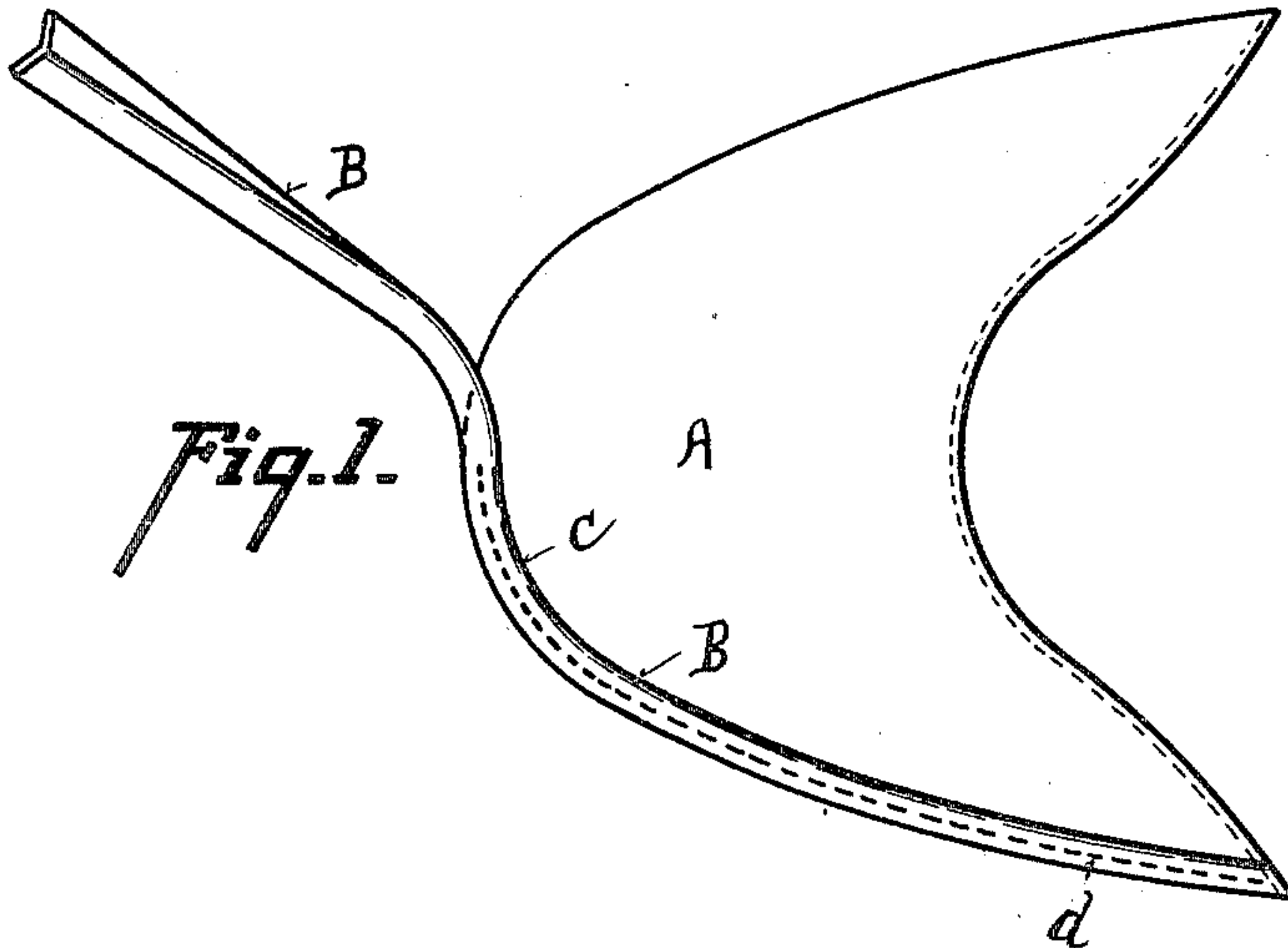
Patented May 14, 1901.

J. N. SCHWANDER.
SHOE.

(Application filed Dec. 11, 1899.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses
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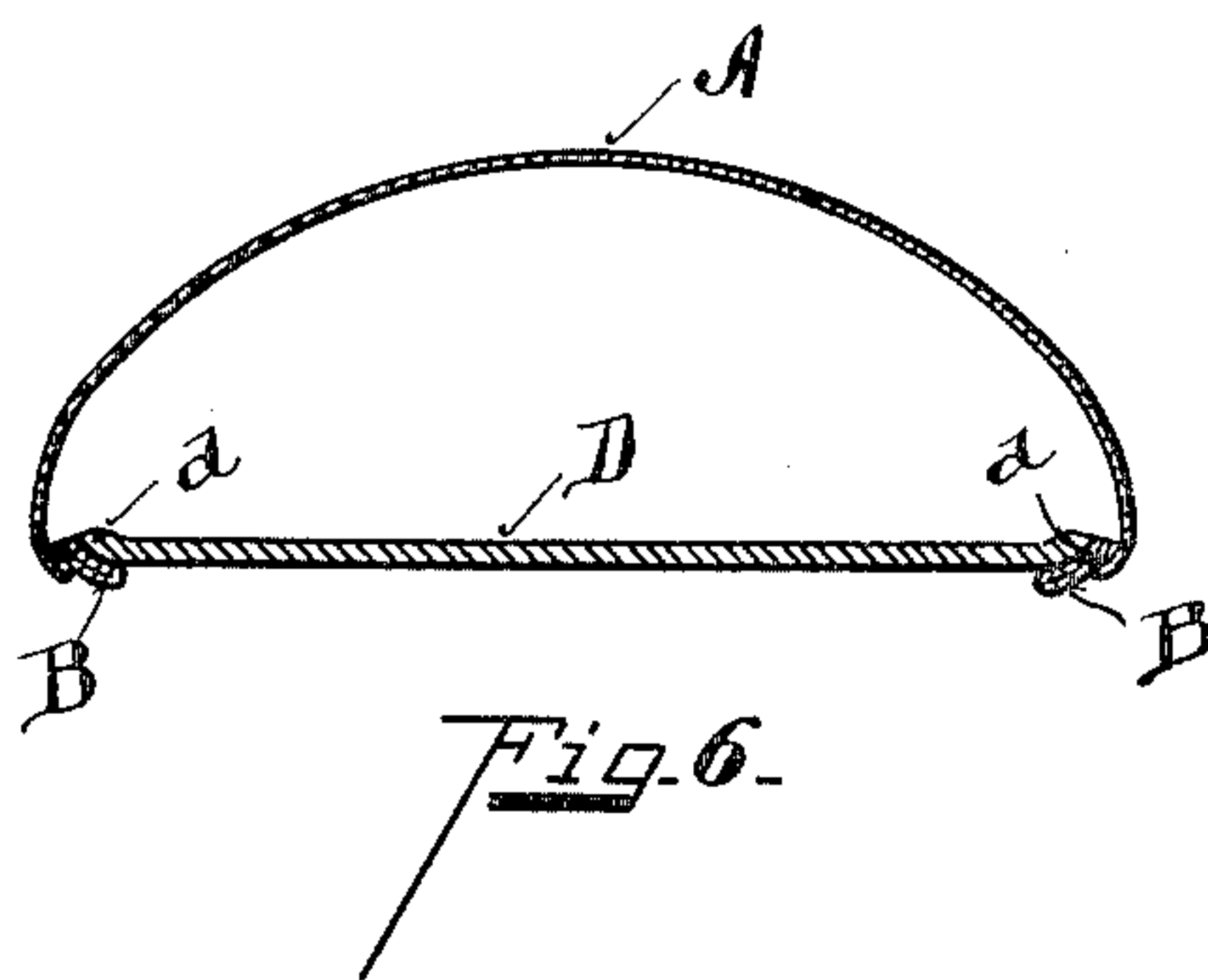
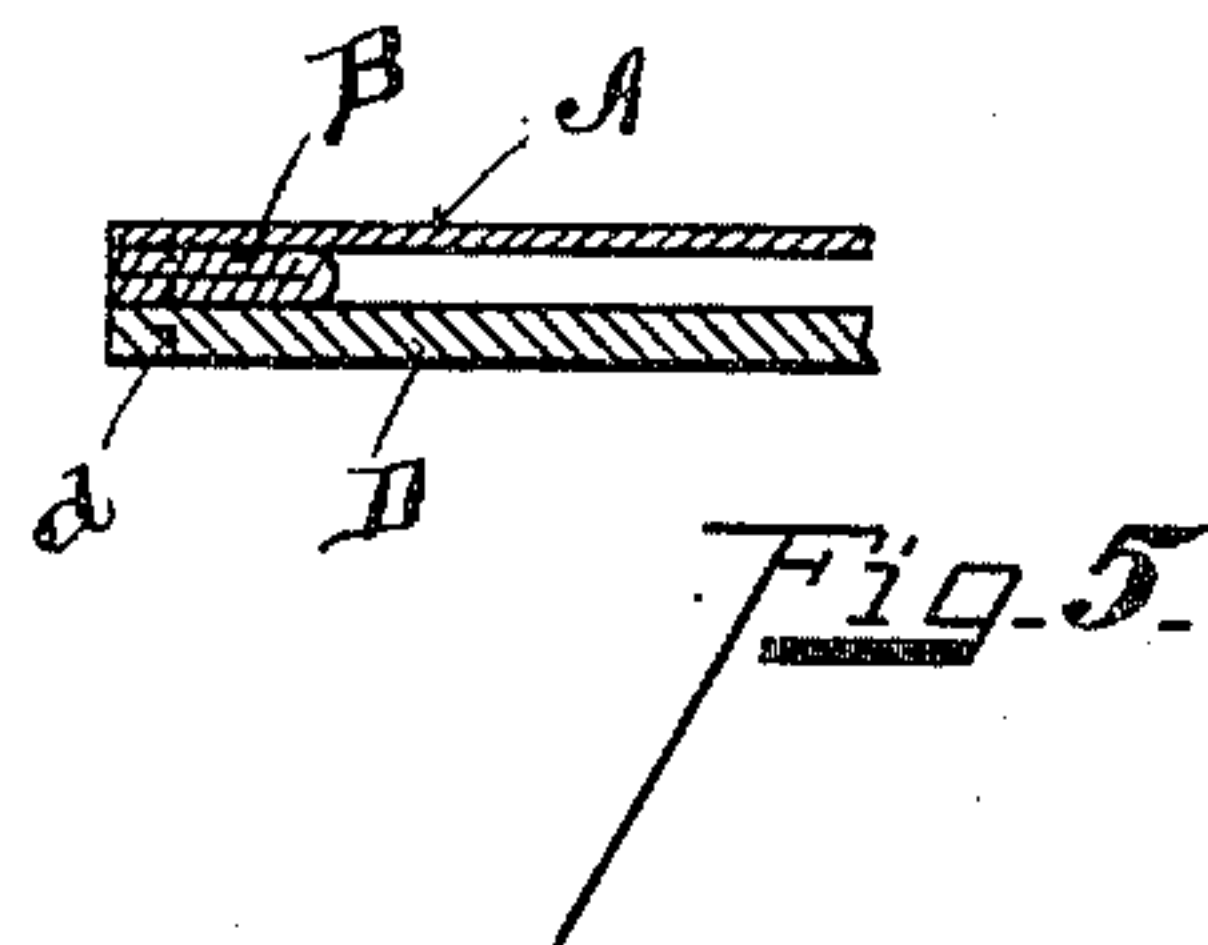
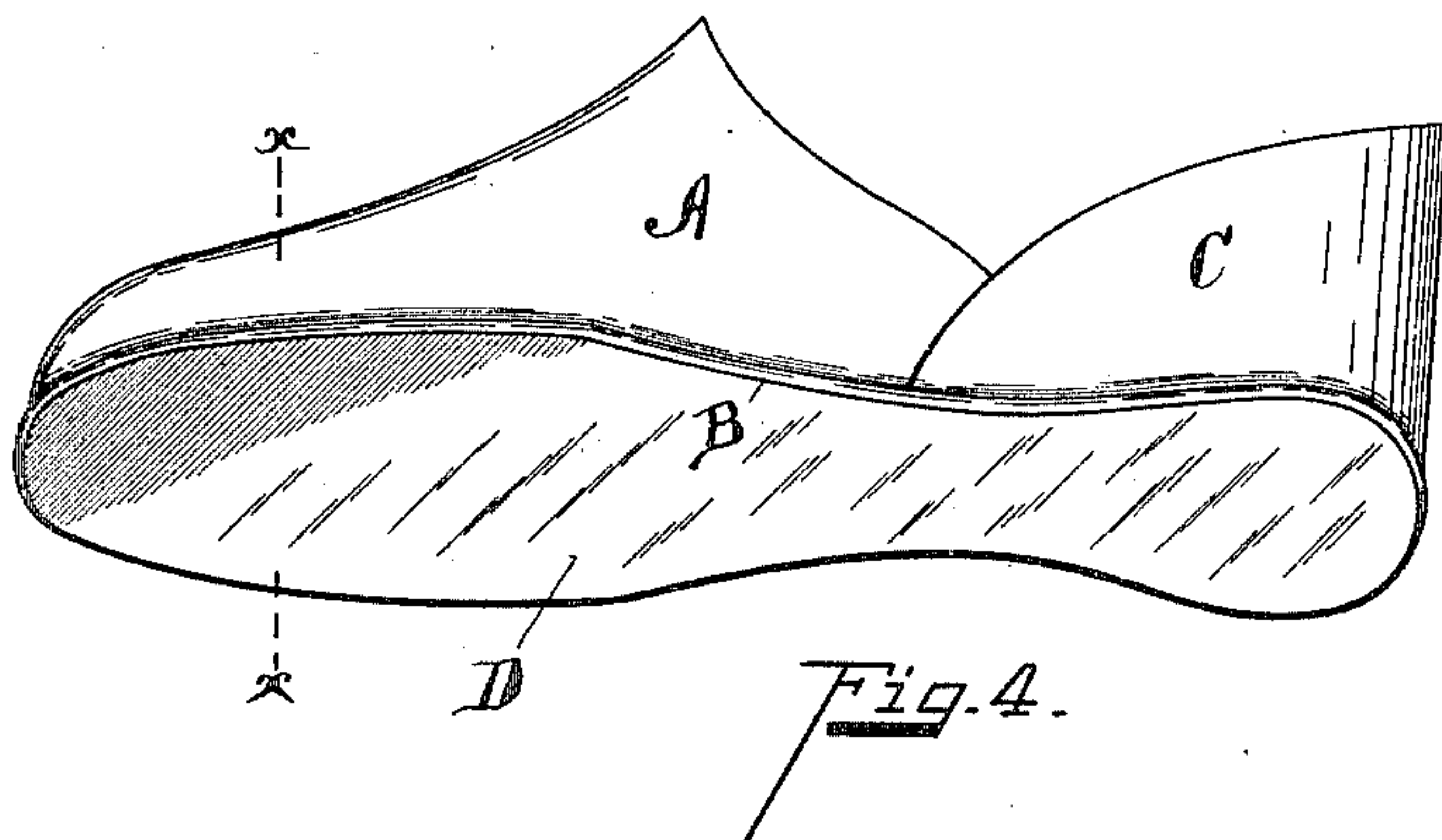
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB N. SCHWANDER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 674,068, dated May 14, 1901.

Application filed December 11, 1899. Serial No. 739,867. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB N. SCHWANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new method of making a shoe or slipper.

One of the objects of my invention is first to so construct a shoe or slipper that when the same is turned the seams will be on the inside away from the wearing portion of the shoe.

Another object of my invention is to enable a shoe or slipper to be made by the ordinary sewing-machine, avoiding the use of channels and crooked needles.

Another object of my invention is to construct a shoe or slipper proper without the process of lasting until the shoe has been completed and turned, when a last is employed simply for shaping it up.

The features of my invention are more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a vamp with a welt partially attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the shoe inside out, illustrating the manner in which the welt, upper, and sole are sewed by one line of stitches. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the bottom of the shoe after it is completed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the shoe completed and turned. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional view illustrating the manner in which the upper, welt, and sole are stitched together. Fig. 6 is an enlarged section on line *xx*, Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a section of a shoe, illustrating the same sewed with two lines of stitches.

In the drawings the invention is shown as applied to a slipper having the ordinary form of slipper cut. This form of slipper is merely shown for convenience of illustration.

A represents a vamp. It is shown in Fig. 1 with the finished or outer wearing-surface uppermost.

B represents a welt, the purpose of which will be hereinafter explained. It is made of folded or double form.

b represents a line of stitches for attaching

the welt to the upper. In Fig. 1 the welt is shown only partially attached. Of course it is attached all around the margin of the vamp.

C represents the counter. The welt is applied to the lower margin of the counter upon the outer or wearing surface in the same manner as it is shown applied to the vamp. When the vamp and counter are thus provided with a welt, they are then placed inside out upon the sole D. The edges of the welt and of the vamp and counter are placed about flush with the outer edge of the sole and are secured to it by a line of stitches *d*, sewed through and through, which can be readily made with the ordinary straight needle. When the upper has been secured to the sole all around, the shoe is wrong side out. It is turned in the ordinary manner of turning a shoe. The shoe then is placed upon a last and the bead or folded edge *c* of the welt is brought between the sole D and the upper and vamp A C. This beaded edge is then hammered down upon the sole when the shoe is shaped to the last. It is not absolutely essential to stitch the welt to the upper as a preliminary step, as welt, upper, and sole may be united together in one operation by one line of stitches, as shown in Fig. 2. The welt is folded and the single edge is placed innermost and stitched between the upper and sole, so that when the shoe is turned the said folded edge is outermost between the exterior edges of the sole and upper and constitutes a beaded or finished wearing-surface.

It will be observed that in this manner of constructing a shoe or slipper no channeling of the sole is required, and consequently the weakening of the sole is avoided. It will also be seen that both lines of stitches are upon the inside of the shoe and are closed or protected by the upper, avoiding the necessity of a channeled lip. Shoes or slippers made on this plan can be readily made on any ordinary sewing-machine and avoid much of the skill ordinarily required in the shoe-making art.

It is obvious that shoes or slippers of any style of cut may be made in this manner, the selected form being merely used for the purpose of illustration.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A turned shoe comprising a sole, a welt having a beaded edge on the bottom face of

the marginal edges of said sole, and an upper secured to the welt on the bottom of the sole and stretched over the edges thereof, substantially as specified.

- 5 2. A turned shoe comprising a sole and upper placed with the marginal edges of their outer faces opposing each other and secured to an intermediate welt whereby when the shoe is turned, the welt and upper are secured to the bottom of the sole, substantially
10 as specified.

3. A turned shoe comprising a sole and upper placed with the marginal edges of their outer faces overlapping each other and secured to an intermediate welt having an inside beaded edge, whereby when the shoe is
15 turned, the beaded edge and upper are attached to the bottom of the sole, substantially as specified.

- 20 4. A turned shoe comprising an upper and sole, a welt placed between the overlapping

marginal edges of the bottom of the sole and the outside face of the upper, the welt having an inside beaded edge and the parts secured together, whereby when the shoe is turned out
25 and down on the bottom of the sole, and the upper stretched over the edges of said sole, the upper face of which thereby forms an insole, substantially as specified.

5. A shoe comprising a sole, a welt secured
30 at its inner edge to the bottom face of said sole around the margin thereof, an upper secured to the outer edge of the welt and turned upward over the edge of the said sole, substantially as specified.
35

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JACOB N. SCHWANDER.

Witnesses:

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