

No. 737,244.

PATENTED AUG. 25, 1903.

J. E. JACKSON.
BOOT OR SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

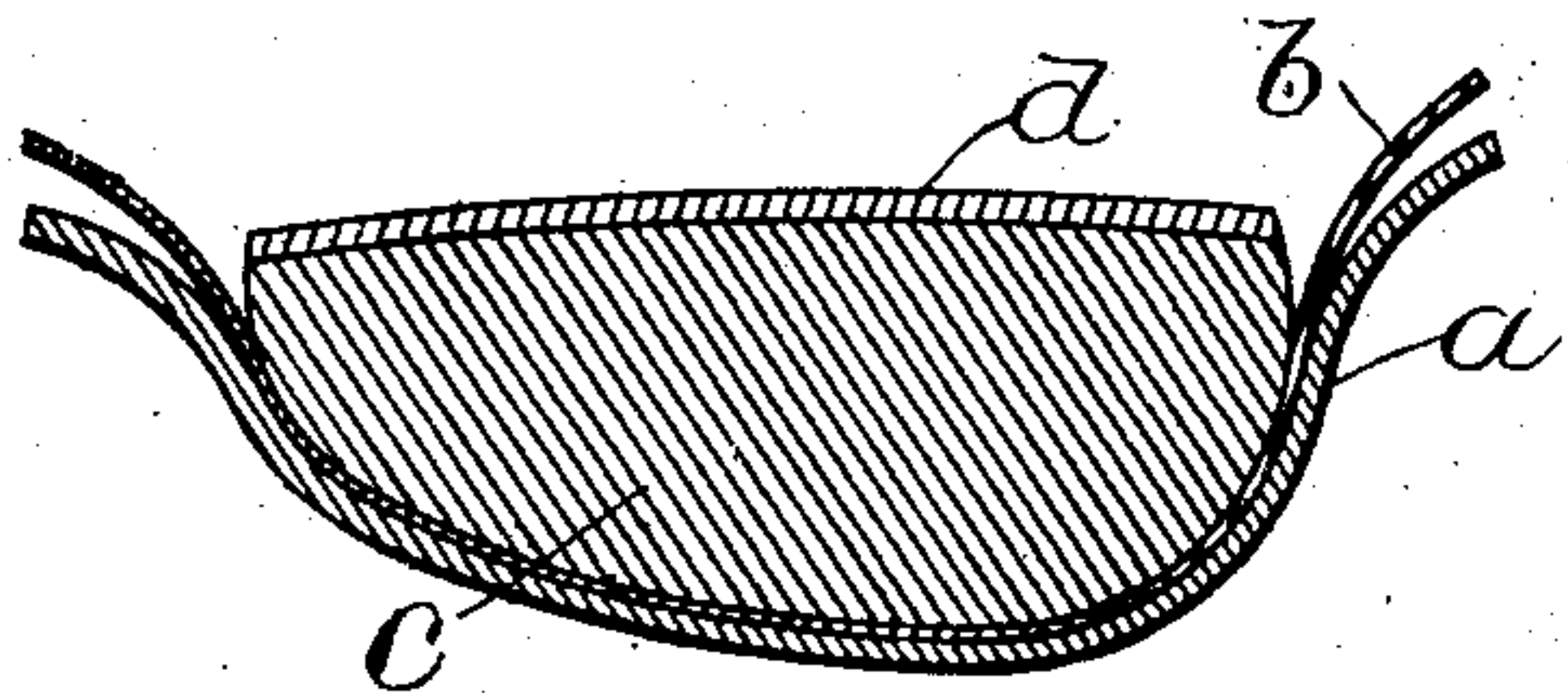


Fig. 2.

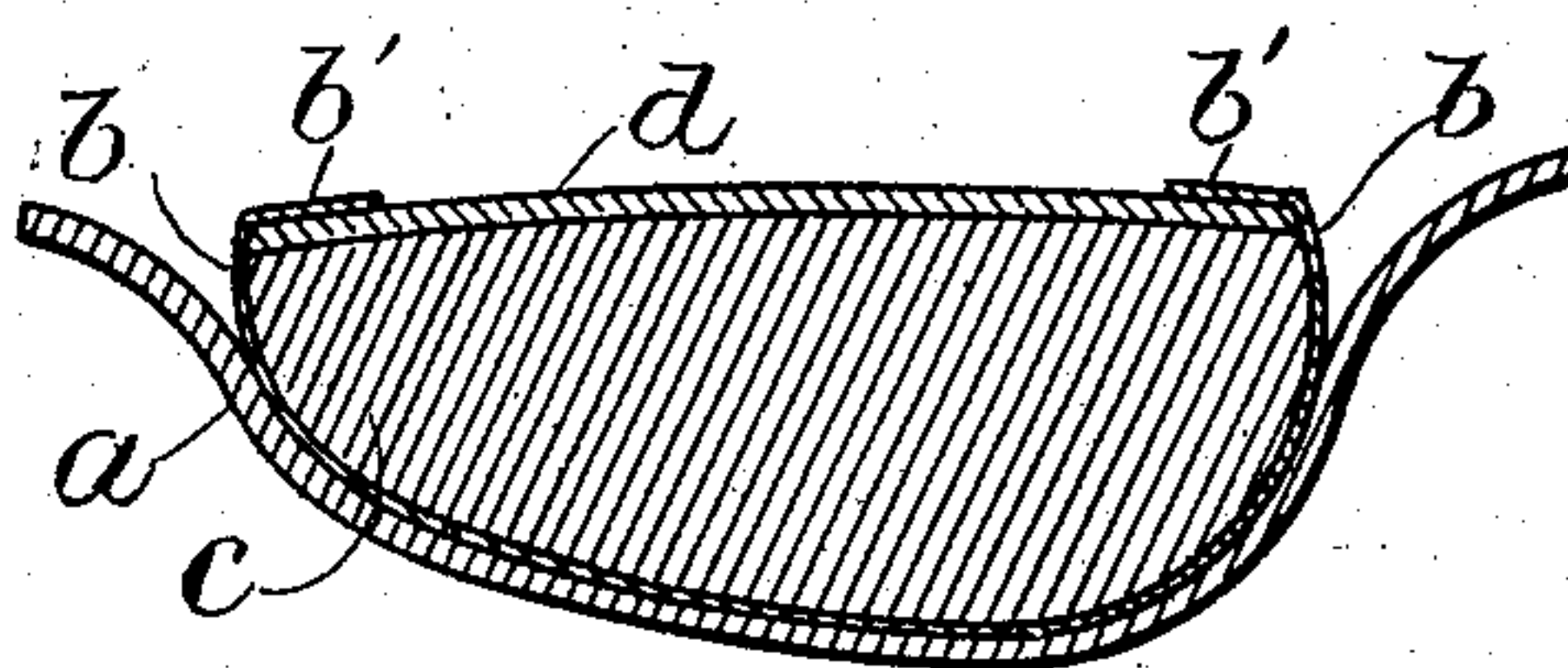


Fig. 3.

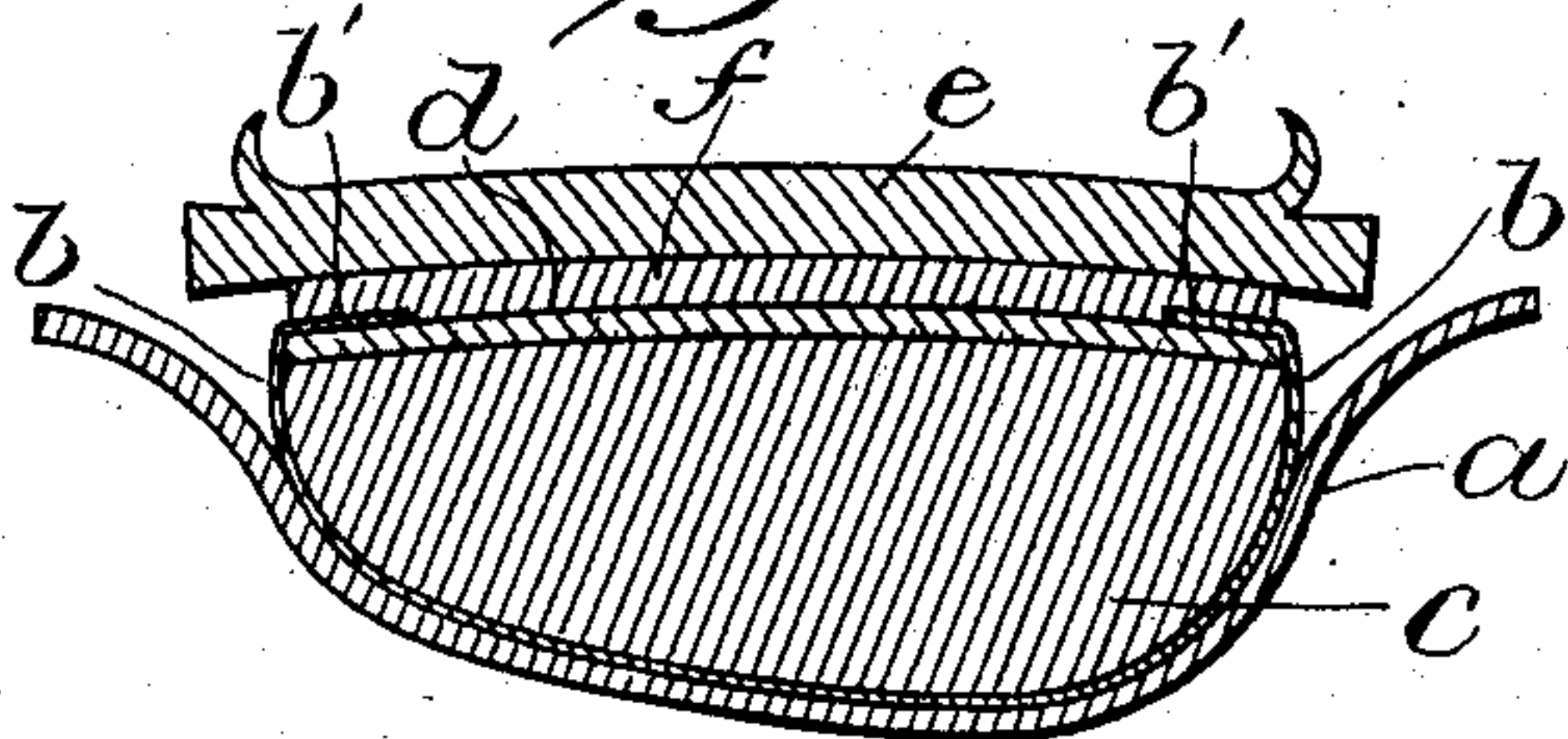


Fig. 4.

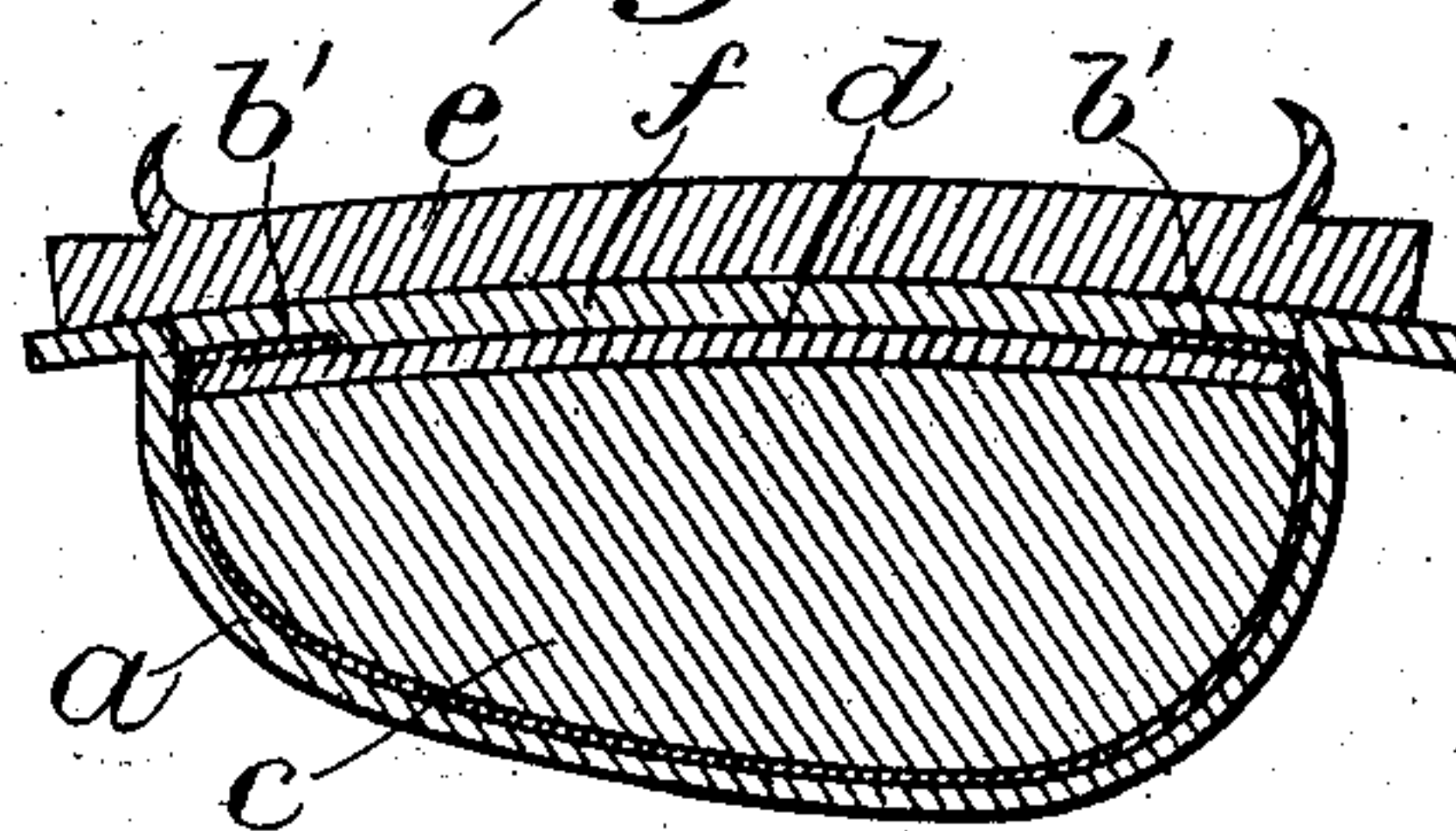


Fig. 5.

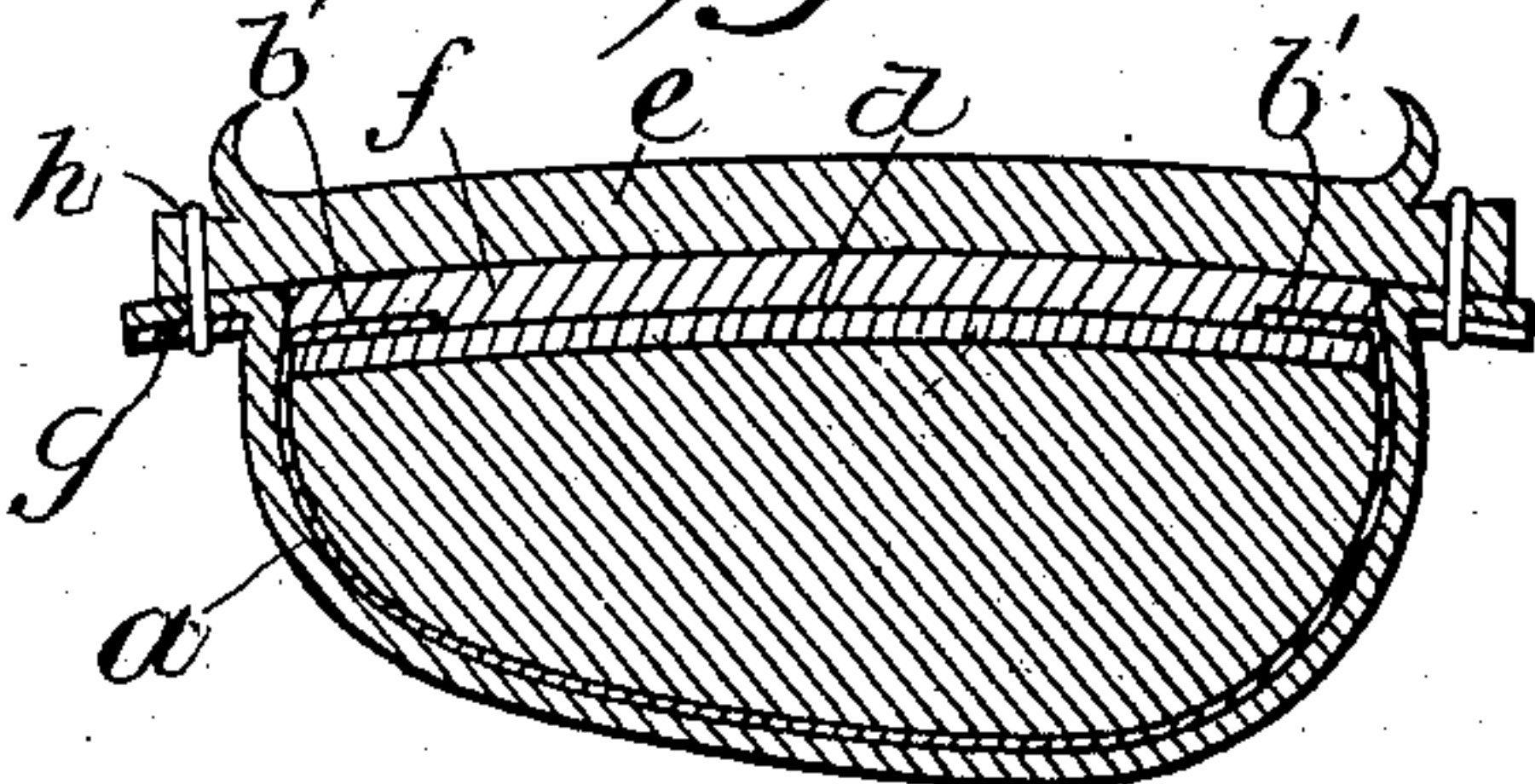


Fig. 6.

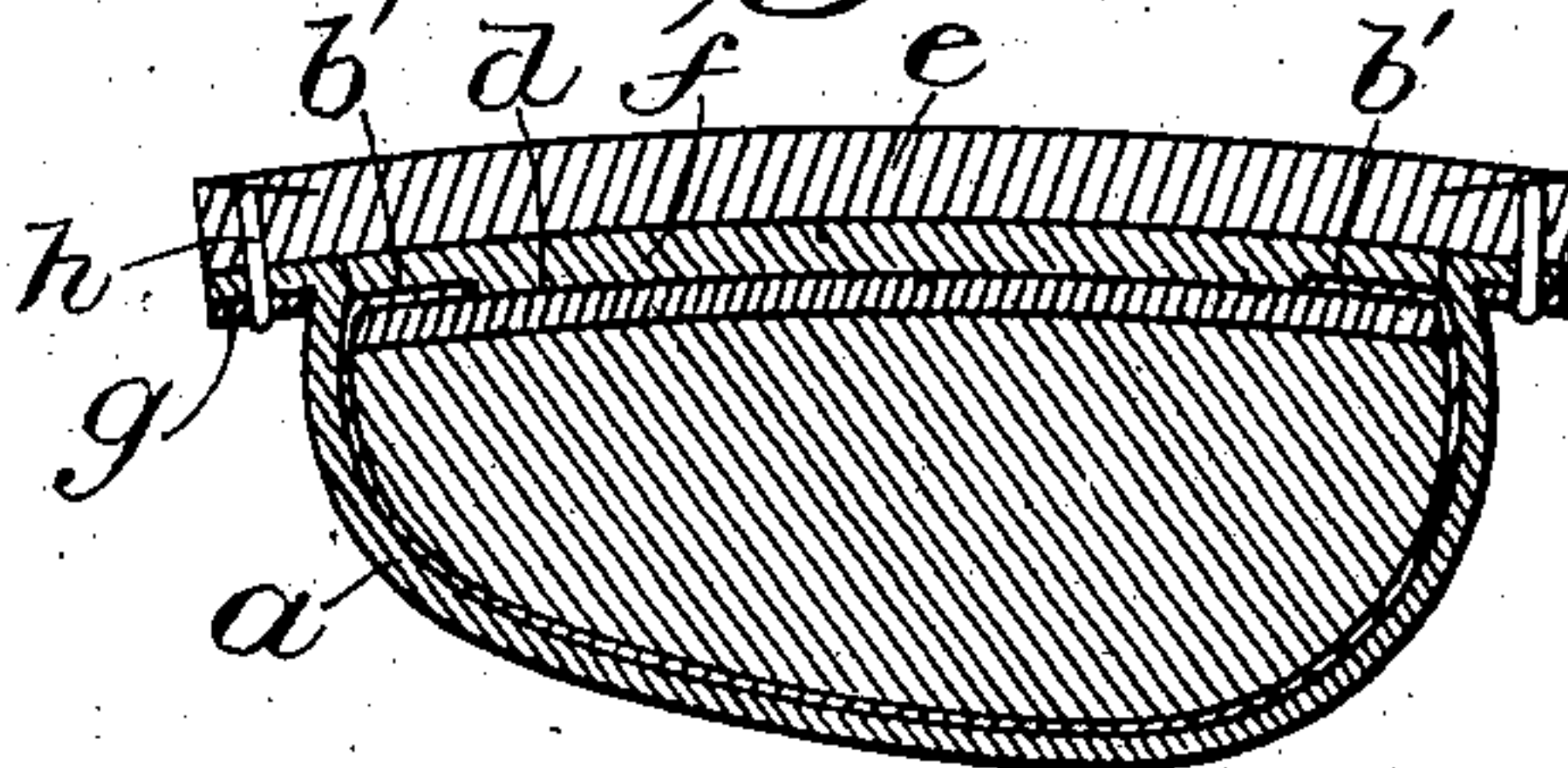
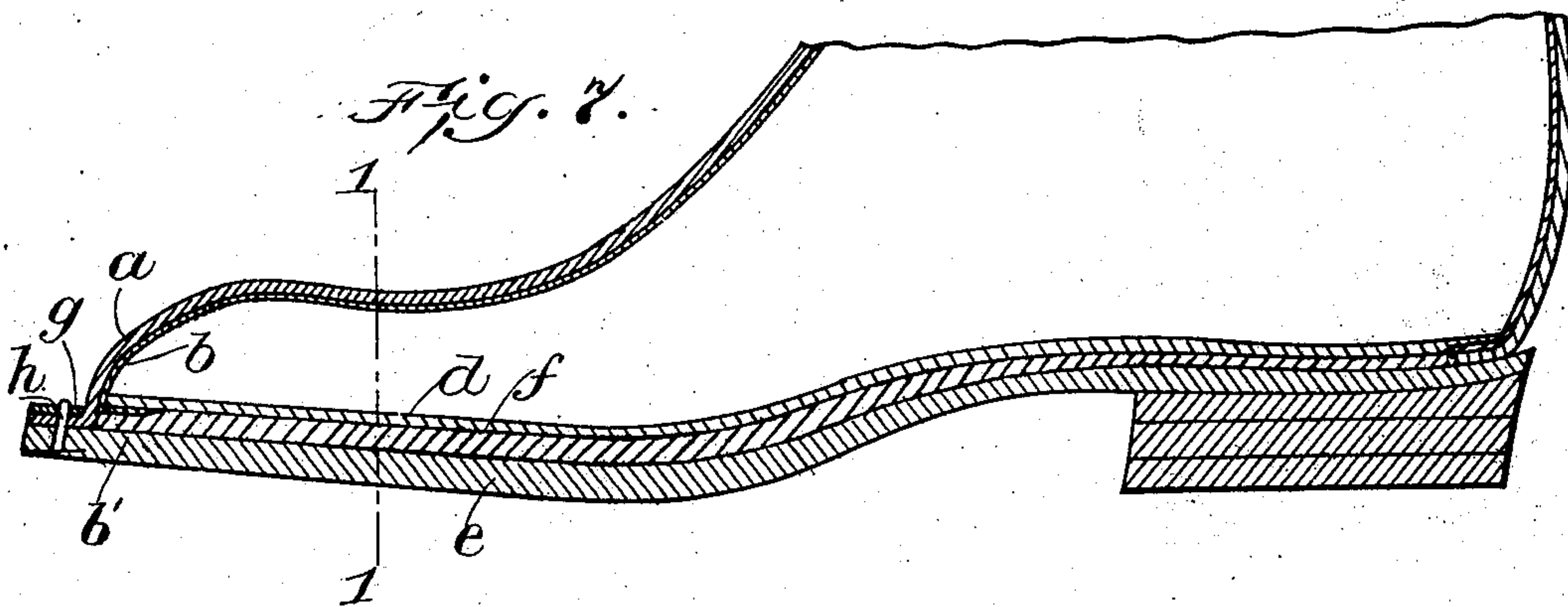


Fig. 7.



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E. Batchelder

Inventor:
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

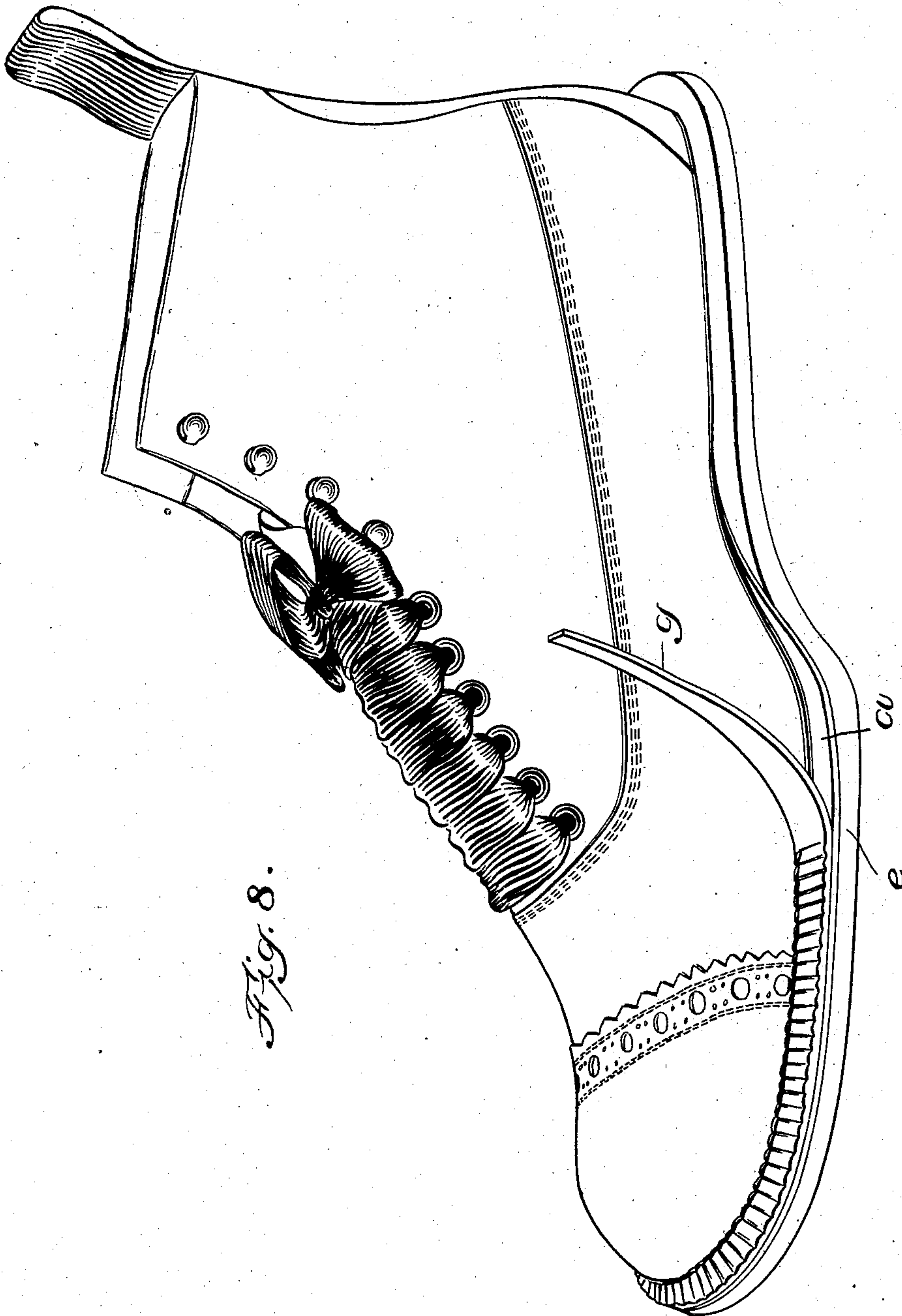


Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. JACKSON, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN
CALLAHAN, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 737,244, dated August 25, 1903.

Application filed September 12, 1902. Serial No. 123,063. (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 useful Improvements in Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to boots or shoes in which the marginal portion of the upper is turned outwardly and laid upon the marginal portion of the outer sole and secured thereto, so that the marginal portion of the upper increases the thickness of the edge of the outer sole, as in the ordinary welted shoe. In shoes of this character the upper has a tendency to sag inwardly just above the angle formed by turning outwardly its marginal portion, this tendency being due to the fact that the marginal portion is bent outwardly instead of inwardly, as in an ordinary shoe, in which the marginal portion of the upper is laid upon the outer face of the inner sole, and, moreover, in such shoes where a lining is employed that is turned outwardly with the upper the presence of the lining edges between the upper and outer sole prevents a water-tight seam from being formed at that point.

The invention has for its object to provide certain improvements whereby the portion of the upper adjacent to the angle formed by bending outwardly its margin shall be effectively supported and prevented from sagging inwardly, and whereby the edge of the lining will be so disposed that it will neither interfere with making a water-tight seam nor exert a pulling action on the inner sole, tending to separate the latter from the outer sole.

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, Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 represent transverse sectional views through the fore part of a last and illustrating the various stages hereinafter described in the operation of making a shoe in accordance with my invention, the said section be-

ing on the plane of line 1 1 of Fig. 7. Fig. 7 represents a longitudinal section of a completed boot or shoe embodying my invention. Fig. 8 represents a perspective view, showing the shoe partially completed and without a heel.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In making my improved shoe the upper *a* and its lining *b* are placed upon a last *c*, upon which an inner sole *d* has also been placed, as shown in Fig. 1. The marginal portion of the lining is then bent inwardly upon the outer face of the inner sole, as shown in Fig. 2, the marginal portion of the upper being left free. An outer sole *e*, of greater area than the inner sole and having attached to its inner surface an intermediate piece *f*, is then placed upon the outer face of the inner sole and upon the inwardly-turned marginal portion *b'* of the lining, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the said marginal portion of the lining will be interposed between the inner sole *d* and the intermediate piece *f*. The intermediate piece *f* may be cemented to the outer sole, and the marginal portion *b'* of the lining may be cemented to the inner sole. The upper is then pressed into the angle formed by the sides of the last, the edge of the intermediate piece, and the upper face of the marginal portion of the outer sole, the marginal portion of the upper being thus bent outwardly and caused to lie upon the marginal portion of the outer sole, while the portion of the upper at and immediately above the angle formed therein is preferably caused to bear closely against the edge of the intermediate piece, all as shown in Fig. 4. The upper being temporarily secured in the position shown in Fig. 4, a welt *g* is then placed upon the upper surface of its outwardly-bent marginal portion, the inner edge of the welt bearing against the portion of the upper that is supported by the edge of the intermediate piece. The welt is then secured to the upper and outer sole by suitable fastening means, such as stitches *h*, as shown in Fig. 5, the

stitches being preferably laid in a channel in the outer face of the outer sole, which channel is afterward closed, as shown in Fig. 6.

It will be seen that the intermediate piece 5 *f*, the thickness of which should be substantially equal to the combined thickness of the upper and welt, performs the following functions, namely: First, it raises the inner sole, so that its edge supports the upper above the 10 upper surface of the welt *g*, thus preventing the upper from sagging inwardly; secondly, it forms a shoulder or support for the portion of the upper immediately adjacent to the angle formed by bending outwardly the margin 15 of the upper, and thus constitutes a guide or rest for the inner edge of the welt, said inner edge being supported by the edge of the intermediate piece through the interposed portion of the upper; thirdly, by raising the 20 foot-supporting surface of the inner sole considerably above the outer sole the intermediate piece reduces the liability of the entrance of water that may find its way between the upper and the outer sole coming in contact with the foot of the wearer; 25 fourthly, it separates the inwardly-turned marginal portion of the lining from the outer sole and causes said marginal portion to lie in substantially the plane of the exposed surface of the welt *g*, as shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 30 7, and thereby reduces liability of the lining to exert a pulling action, that would tend to separate the edges of the inner sole and intermediate piece from the outer sole. This 35 last-mentioned function is due to the lining extending, as at *b'*, between the inner sole and the intermediate piece. If it extended between the intermediate piece and the outer sole, then any spreading of the upper that 40 would cause said upper and lining to be bent outward over the welt *g* would result in a purchase being taken on the inner edge of the welt and result in a heavy pull of the lining, tending to pry the edges of the intermediate piece and inner sole away from the 45 outer sole. The fact that the inwardly-turned margin of the lining extends between the inner sole and the intermediate piece and in the plane of the upper or exposed surface of the welt prevents any such spreading as 50 above referred to from resulting in a pulling purchase of the lining. The intermediate piece *f* may extend the entire length of the inner sole, or it may extend only from the toe 55 portion to or about to the breast of the heel, as shown in Fig. 7, or its rear end may be at any desired point. The piece *f* should be of about the same width as the corresponding part of the inner sole, so that its edge will 60 substantially coincide with the edge of the inner sole.

I prefer to turn outwardly only the fore part of the upper, as indicated in Fig. 8, the

marginal portion of the heel part being turned inwardly under the inner sole and secured by 65 McKay stitching or otherwise, the welt *g* being of a length suitable to cover the outwardly-turned portion of the upper.

It is obvious that the outwardly-turned portion of the upper may terminate at the forward 70 portion of the shank or at the breast of the heel or at any other desired point between the toe and heel. If desired, however, the entire marginal portion of the upper, including the heel portion, may be turned outwardly and secured in the manner described, 75 in which case the intermediate piece *f* would extend the entire length of the inner sole and the welt would extend around the heel.

I claim— 80

1. A boot or shoe comprising an inner sole, an outer sole of greater area than the inner sole, an intermediate piece interposed between the two soles, an upper having its marginal portion turned outwardly on the marginal 85 portion of the inner face of the outer sole, an upper-lining, and a welt laid upon the outwardly-turned portion of the upper and secured with said portion to the outer sole, the thickness of the intermediate piece 90 being such that it raises the inner sole above the upper surface of the welt, whereby the edge of the inner sole is caused to internally support the upper above the welt, the edge of the lining being confined between the inner 95 sole and said intermediate piece.

2. A boot or shoe comprising an inner sole, an outer sole of greater area than the inner sole, an intermediate piece interposed between the two soles, an upper-lining having 100 its marginal portion turned inwardly over the outer face of the inner sole and interposed between the inner sole and intermediate piece, an upper having its marginal portion turned outwardly on the marginal portion of 105 the inner face of the outer sole, and a welt laid upon the outwardly-turned portion of the upper and secured with said portion to the outer sole, the intermediate piece not only raising the inner sole above the welt, but also 110 cooperating with the inner sole in confining the marginal portion of the lining and locating the latter in the plane of the upper surface of the welt.

3. A boot or shoe comprising an inner sole, 115 an outer sole of greater area than the inner sole, an intermediate piece interposed between the outer and inner soles, its edge being substantially flush with the edge of the inner sole, an upper having its marginal portion turned outwardly on the marginal portion 120 of the inner face of the outer sole and bearing on the edge of the intermediate piece at and above the angle formed by the outward bending of said marginal portion, an upper-lining having its edge confined be- 125

5 tween the inner sole and intermediate piece,
and a welt laid upon the outwardly-turned
portion of the upper and stitched therewith
to the outer sole, the inner edge of the welt
bearing against the portion of the upper that
is supported by the edge of the intermediate
piece, so that the intermediate piece not only
presents a shoulder that supports the inner
edge of the welt through the interposed up-

per, but also raises the inner sole and causes its edge to support the upper above the welt.

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

JAMES E. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

EDWIN C. LEWIS,
JAMES J. LEMMAR.