

No. 745,462.

PATENTED DEC. 1, 1903.

G. STROOTMAN.
SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 7, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

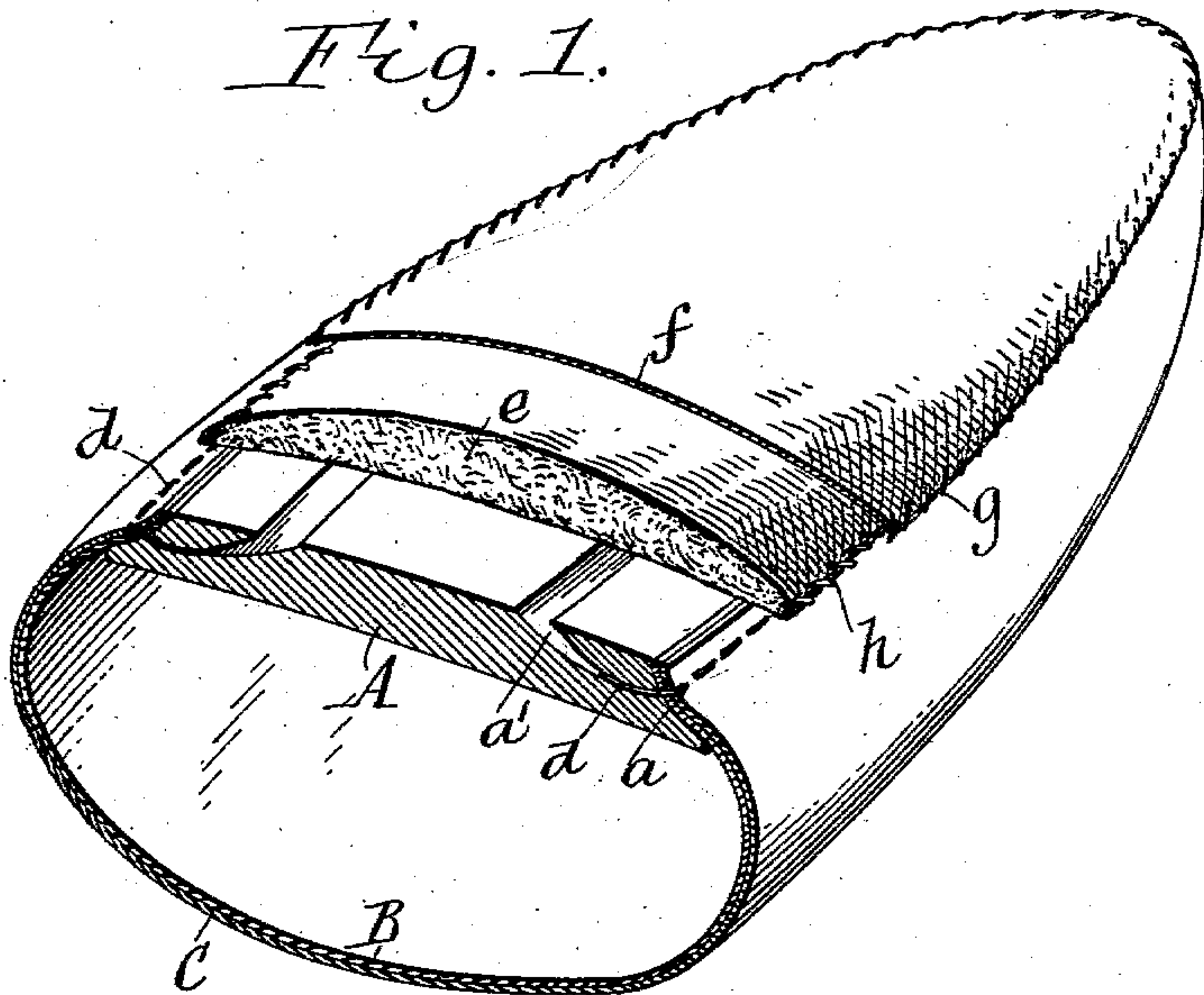
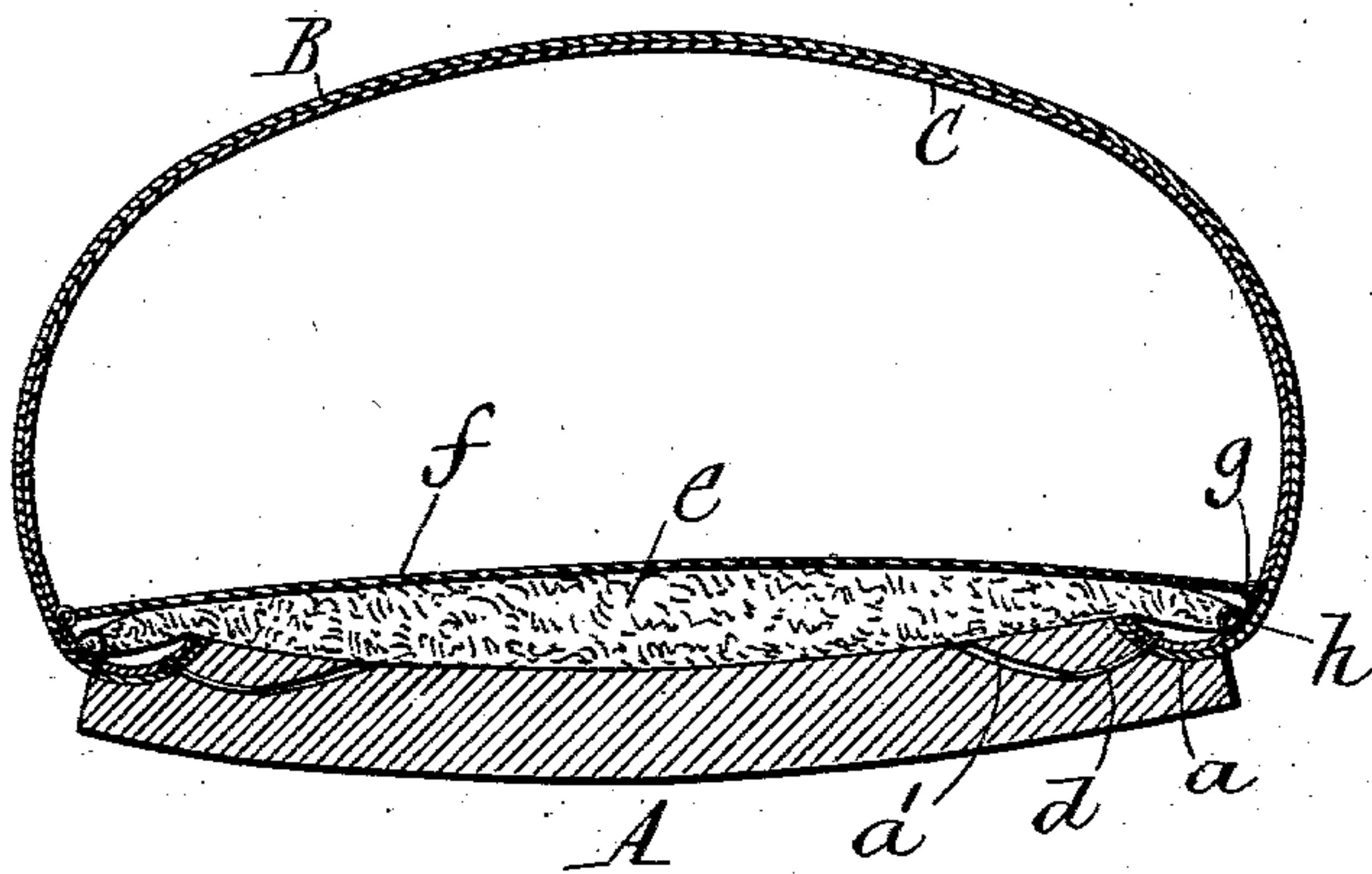


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GREGORY STROOTMAN, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,462, dated December 1, 1903.

Application filed August 7, 1902. Serial No. 118,737. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GREGORY STROOTMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of shoes which are provided with cushion-insoles intended to be worn more particularly by persons having tender feet.

One of the objects of this invention is to produce a turned shoe of this character in which the cushion is so arranged and fastened in the shoe that it covers both the channel and the seam between the edges of the main sole and the vamp, thereby relieving the foot from the discomfort which is experienced when this seam and channel are unprotected.

Another object of my invention is to fasten the cushion-filling in the shoe that the same will not ball or gather in lumps, which otherwise renders the shoe uncomfortable.

My invention has the further object to so apply the cushion-insole to the shoe that the stitches connecting the vamp and main sole will be reinforced and relieved from strain, thus increasing the durability of the shoe.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a fragmentary sectional perspective view of a shoe before it is turned provided with my improved cushion-insole. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same after being turned.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

A represents the main sole, B the vamp, and C the lining of the latter, which parts are secured together by the well-known method of manufacturing turned shoes. In this method the main sole is provided in its edge with a groove *a* and at a short distance inwardly from the groove with a slit *a'*. The edges of the vamp and its lining are secured in the groove *a* of the main sole while the parts are in a reversed position, as shown in Fig. 1, by a row of stitches *d*, extending through the vamp and lining and that part of the main sole between the groove *a* and the slit *a'*. While the shoe is still in a reversed condition, the insole is applied thereto. This insole is preferably made like a cushion

and consists of a cushion-filling *e*, of lamb's wool or similar soft material, cemented on top of the main sole, and a cushion-covering *f*, of calfskin, canvas, or similar pliable material, placed over the filling and preferably secured thereto by cement. The marginal portion of both parts of the cushion-insole extend outwardly over the seam between the main sole and the vamp, and each part of the cushion-insole is secured by separate rows of stitches *g h* to the vamp outside of said seam. These stitches preferably pass only through the lining of the vamp, as shown in the drawings. By thus attaching the edge of the insole to the vamp or its lining outside of the seam connecting the vamp and main sole the cushion-insole covers this seam and also bridges or fills the gap or channel which is formed between the main sole and the vamp upon turning the shoe into its proper position, thereby covering the ridge formed by the seam at the junction of the insole and vamp and producing a comparatively even surface across the entire shoe for uniformly supporting the foot and preventing the same from becoming cut or chafed. In addition to furnishing a better bearing-surface for the foot this manner of securing the insole in place is simpler and less expensive, and the appearance is also neater and more finished than the shoes of this character as heretofore constructed. Furthermore, the attachment of the insole to the vamp outside of the seam between the vamp and main sole relieves this seam from the lateral strains to which the same is subject when worn, thereby rendering the shoe more durable.

If desired, the stitches connecting the cushion-filling and vamp may be omitted, in which case the filling is held in place by the main sole and covering, to which it is cemented. It is preferable, however, to stitch the cushion-filling to the vamp, as this prevents the filling from creeping or balling and forming lumps or uneven places, which produce an uncomfortable pressure on the foot.

I claim as my invention—

In a turned shoe, the combination of a sole, a vamp and its lining having their inwardly and upwardly turned edges secured by one line of stitches to the sole, a cushion-filling

arranged on the sole and extending over the seam between the sole, vamp and lining, a second row of stitches connecting the cushion-filling and lining outside of the seam between
5 the sole, vamp and lining, a cushion-covering arranged on said filling, and a third row of stitches connecting the cushion-covering and said lining outside of the line of stitches con-

necting the filling and lining, substantially as set forth. 10

Witness my hand this 5th day of August, 1902.

GREGORY STROOTMAN.

Witnesses:

THEO. L. POPP,
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