

No. 773,850.

PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

J. D. COOPER & M. HALE.  
SLIPPER SOLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 20, 1899.

NO MODEL.

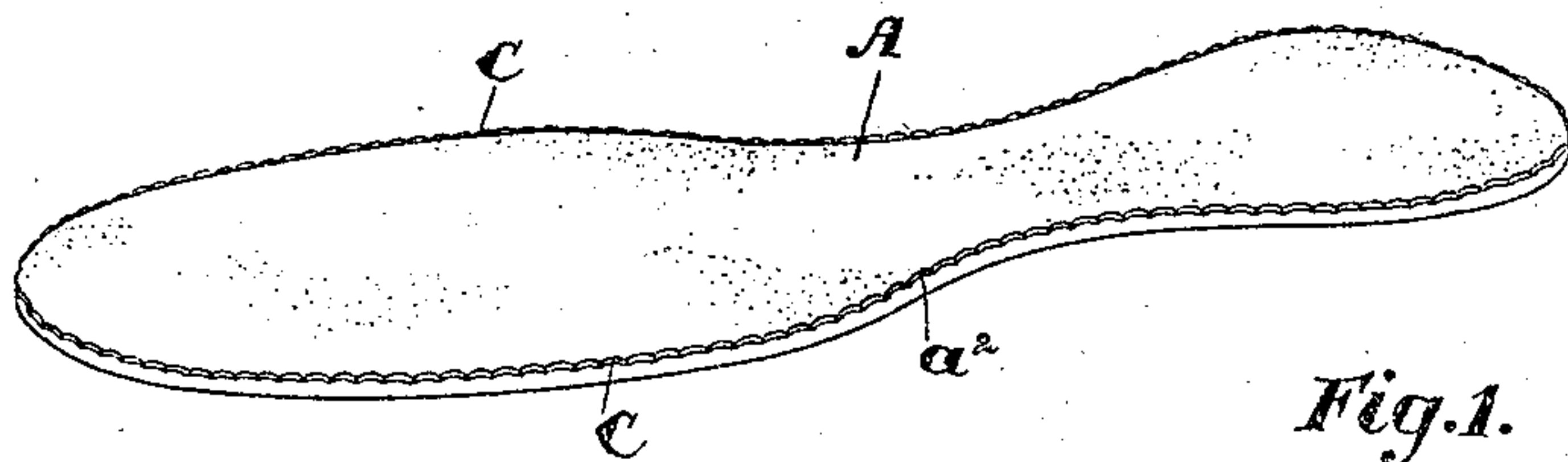


Fig. 1.

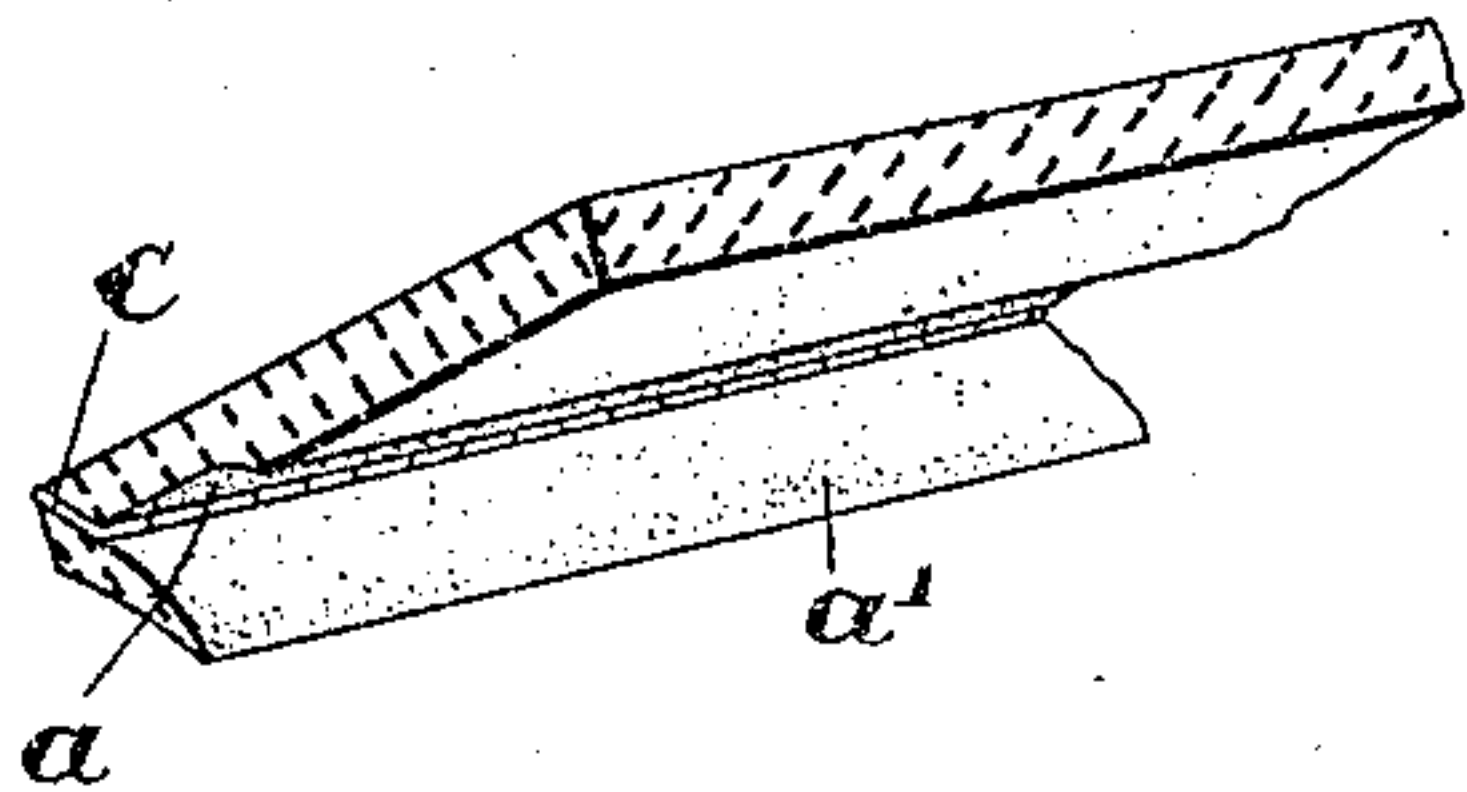


Fig. 2.

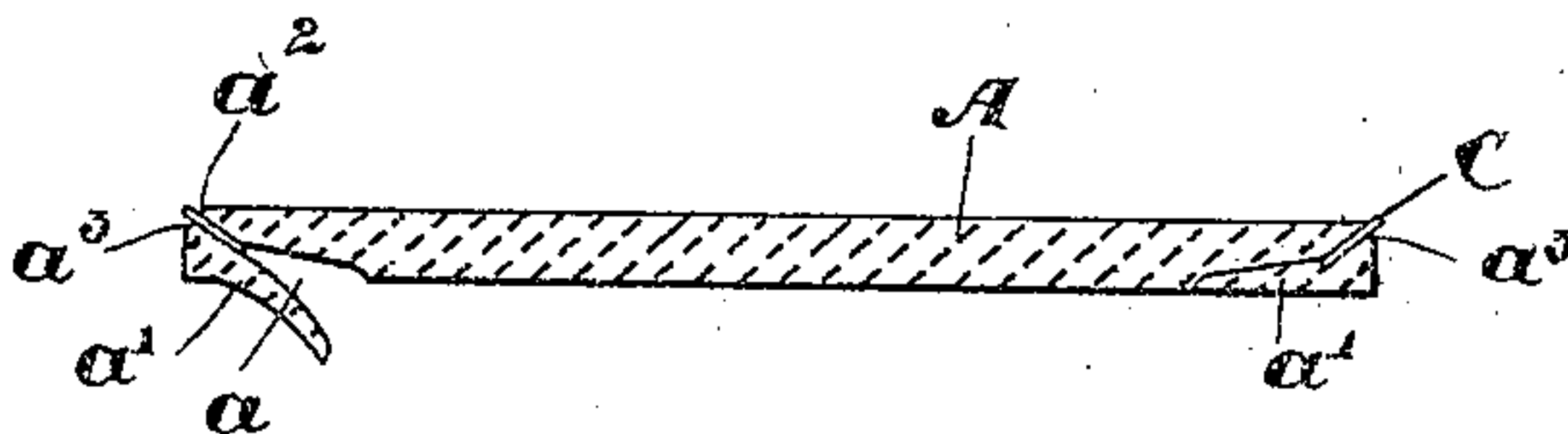


Fig. 3.

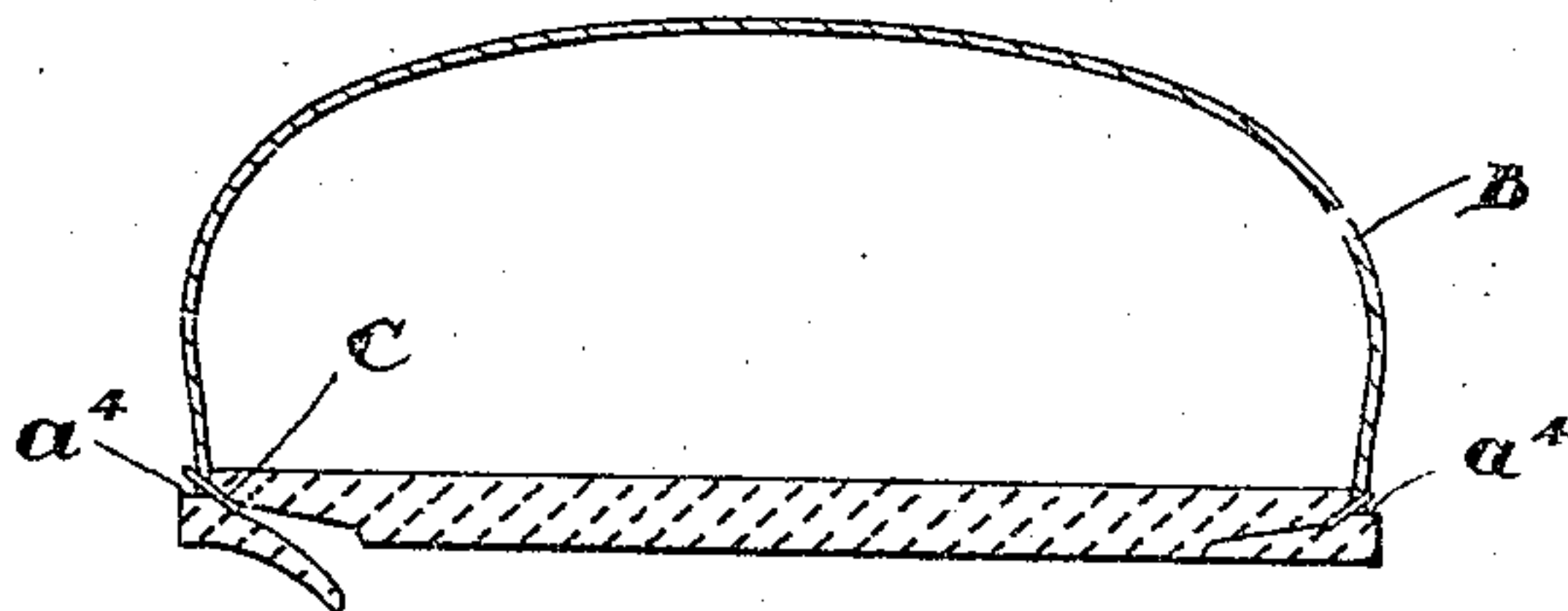


Fig. 4.

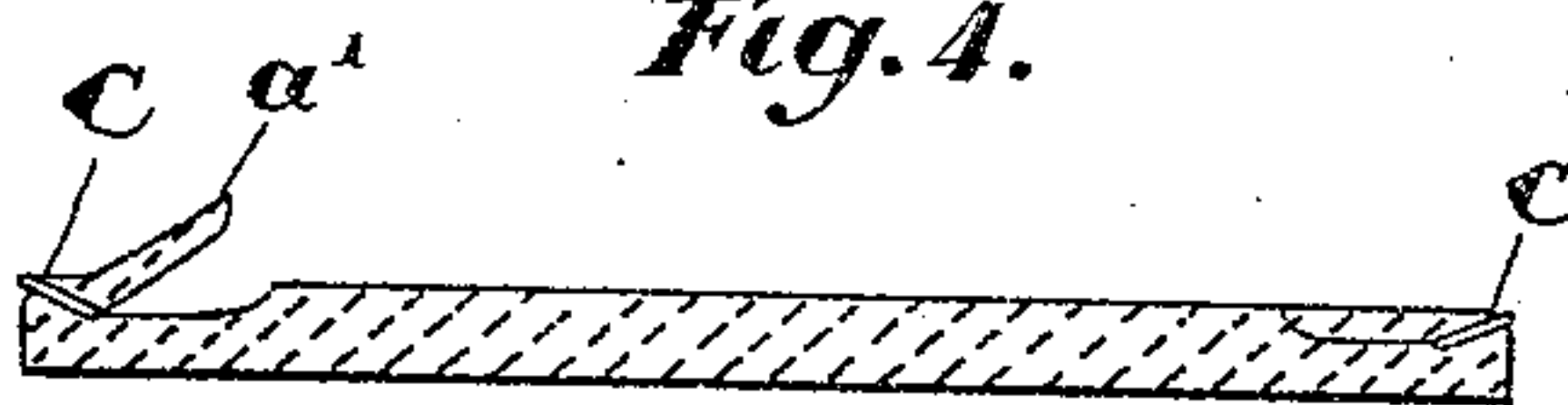


Fig. 5.

Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES DIXON COOPER AND MARY HALE, OF TORONTO, CANADA.

## SLIPPER-SOLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,850, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed May 20, 1899. Serial No. 717,658. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JAMES DIXON COOPER, shoemaker, and MARY HALE, gentlewoman, both of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Slipper-Soles, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in slipper-soles more particularly adapted for bedroom-slippers; and the object of the invention is to devise a strong durable sole in which the upper may be connected thereto very securely, durably, and cheaply; and it consists, essentially, of a slipper-sole made of one thickness of leather having a channel or slit cut around the edge from the inside and extending into proximity with the upper corner and a row of stitching extending through the bottom of the channel and this portion of the sole to the apex or upper corner of the edge of the sole, as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a slipper-sole adapted particularly to receive a knitted or crocheted fabric upper. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of portion of the sole, showing the way the channel is cut and turned out in order to make the stitching. Fig. 3 is a cross-section showing at one side the flap of the channel turned down and the channel open and at the opposite side the channel cemented and the stitching in place. Fig. 4 is an alternative form showing the upper connected to the stitching. Fig. 5 is a detail of a still further alternative form of leather sole.

In the drawings like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

A is the main body of the sole. The sole A, on reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, is provided with a channel  $a$ , cut from the inside toward the upper apex or corner of the edge of the sole, a flap  $a'$  being formed in the process of cutting, which is done by any suitable machine adapted for this purpose. The sole is then stitched from the channel and up to the upper apex or corner  $a^2$  of the edge, which is preferably beveled off at  $a^3$ , as shown.

The stitching C extends or projects outwardly from the corner, and by a series of

stitches extending around the upper corner to the edge of the sole a series of loops are necessarily formed, whereby the knitted or crocheted fabric may be secured in position. Of course it is not necessary that the upper should be a knitted or crocheted fabric; but any other suitable material might be with facility connected to the stitching, as shown.

In Fig. 4 we show an upper B, attached by the stitching C to the upper corner of the edge of the sole. The lower edge of the upper, however, extends into a right-angular groove  $a^4$ , cut in the corner instead of the beveled portion referred to in the former figures.

In Fig. 5 we show the channel cut from the inside at the top down and along toward the upper corner or edge of the sole, the stitching C being secured in position and projecting from the upper corner, as hereinbefore described.

In all of the forms it will be noticed that it is adapted to have the channel extend into proximity with the upper corner of the edge of the sole and to always cut the channel from the inside toward the corner instead of, as is usual in the manufacture of shoes, cutting the channel from the outside to the inside at the bottom of the sole. It will of course be understood that the flaps  $a'$  in every instance are cemented down in position and that the bottom surface of the sole is thereby strong and will last quite a length of time.

Heretofore slipper-soles of this class have been frequently of cardboard and covered with thin leather and having a cord stitched into the leather where it is turned around the upper corner of the edge of the sole. There are various makes in which this sole is employed in varied forms; but necessarily the life of such a sole, seeing that the leather is just a thin cover, is but short.

By our construction of sole it will be readily understood that the sole being of leather throughout and the stitching being secured in the manner as hereinbefore described the life of the sole, particularly as in the preferred form as shown in the first three figures, is lengthened to a maximum extent.

The form of stitch we use in the manufac-



ture of our sole is preferably a chain-stitch, and it will be understood that once the flap of the channel is cemented down in position the inner end of the flap pinches upon the stitching, so that when the sole has become worn and one or more stitches give it necessarily follows that the remaining stitches will not give, but be held in place by the inner end of the flap of the channel.

10 What we claim as our invention is—

As a new article of manufacture, a slipper-sole comprising a single thickness of leather

having its upper and lower surface level, a channel cut around the edge from the inside and extending into proximity with the upper corner and a row of stitching extending through the bottom of the channel into the upper corner of the edge of the sole whereby an upper can be secured thereto. 15

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Witnesses:

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