

No. 846,677.

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O. E. & W. D. LOWERY.

SLIPPER SOLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1906.

Fig. 1.

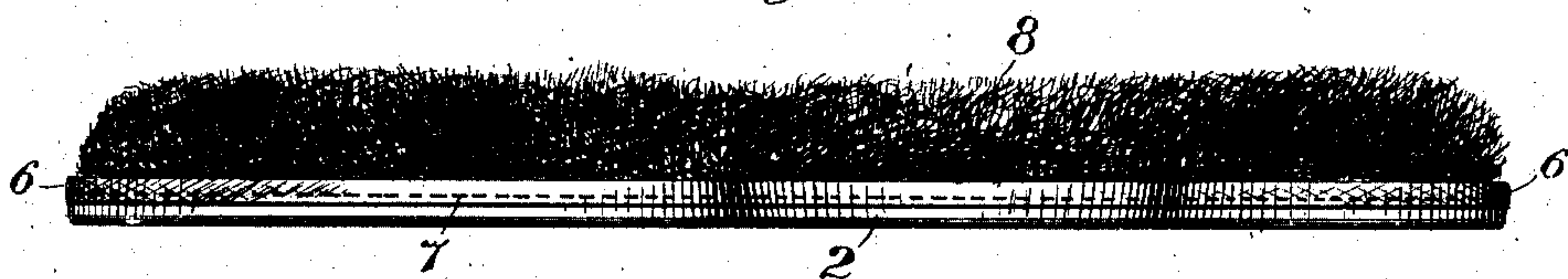


Fig. 2.

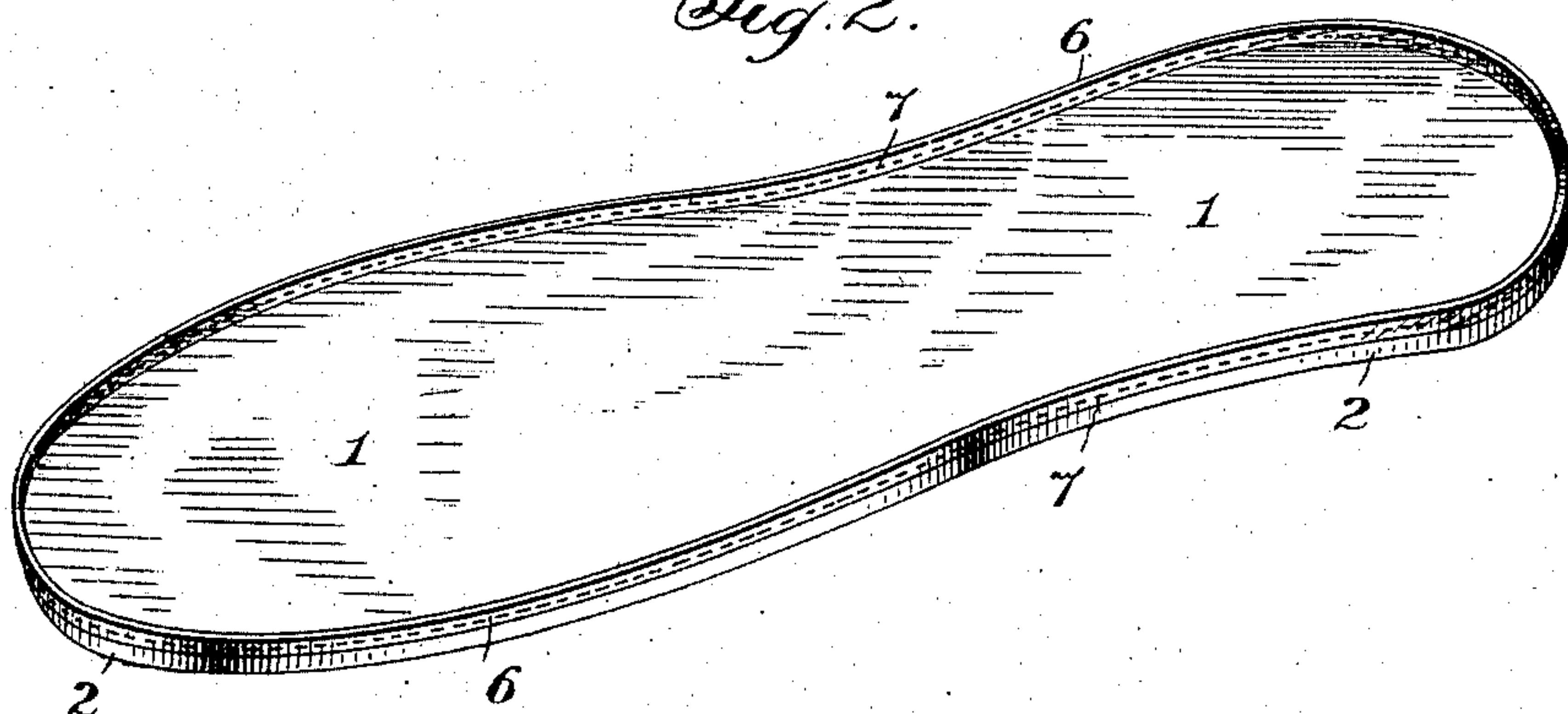
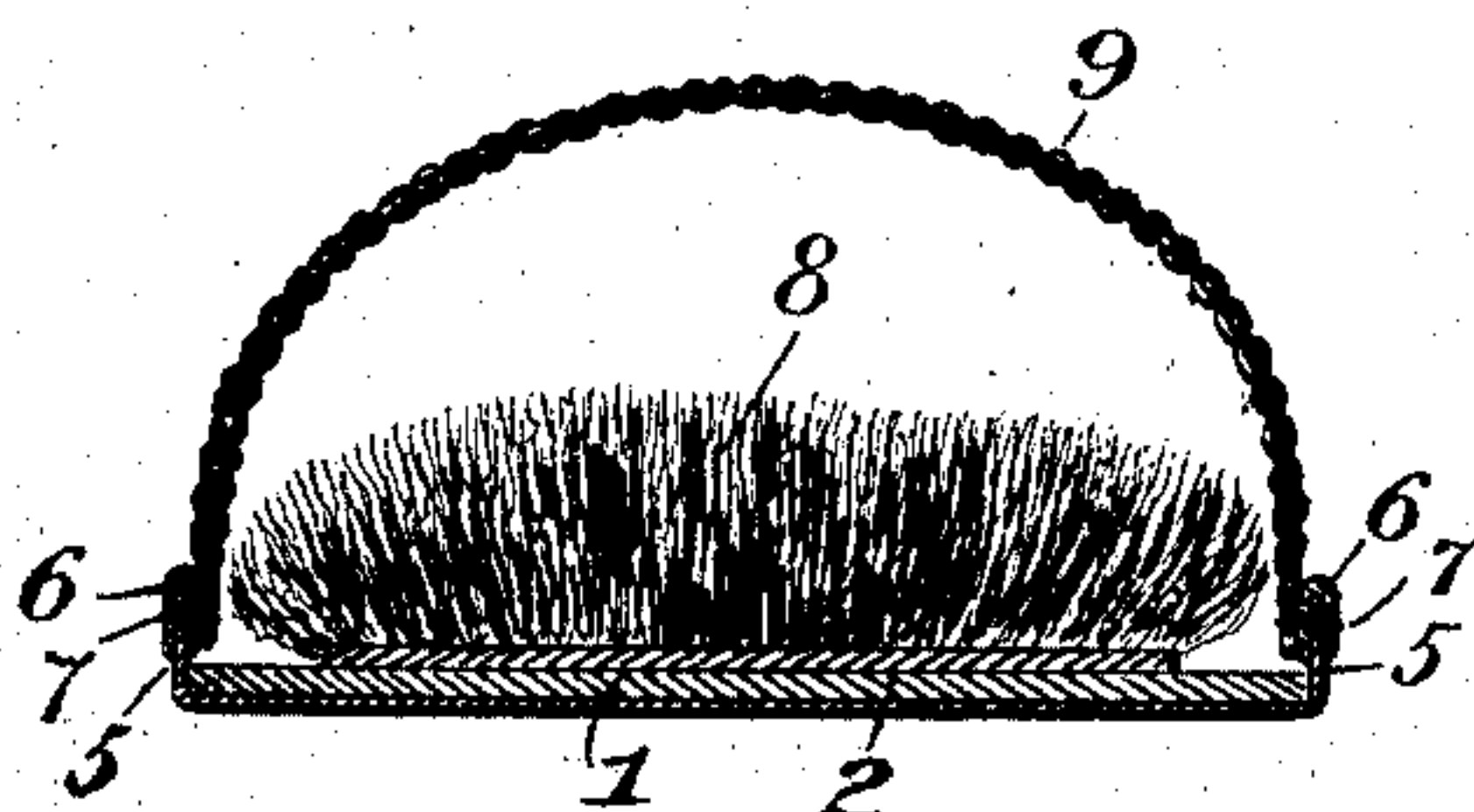


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

James Hutchinson.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSMOND E. LOWERY AND WILLIAM D. LOWERY, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SLIPPER-SOLE.

No. 846,677.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed January 25, 1906. Serial No. 297,831.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, OSMOND E. LOWERY and WILLIAM D. LOWERY, of the borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and in the State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Slipper-Soles; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a slipper-sole embodying our invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the sole having the lamb's-wool omitted, and Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of Fig. 1.

The object of our invention has been to provide a slipper-sole which shall be sufficiently strong and durable for the purpose, which shall afford means for readily attaching the upper of the slipper to the sole, and which shall be cheap and easily produced; and to such ends our invention consists in the slipper-sole hereinafter specified.

In carrying our invention into practice we provide an inner sole or stiffening-sole-shape piece 1 of pasteboard or other suitable material, to the bottom of which is secured sheet 2 of leather or other suitable material, forming an outer sole. The material of the outer sole projects beyond the edges of the stiffening-piece a uniform distance, sufficiently so that when it is turned up perpendicular to the stiffening piece it will project sufficiently above the latter to enable the upper of the slipper to be sewed to the flange 5 thus formed. In order to maintain the flange in an upright position, we sew a binding 6 of tape or other suitable material to the said flange. The method by which we form the said sole is as follows: The outer sole is first cemented to the stiffening-piece. The binding 6 is then started on the flange 5 on a sew-

ing-machine of any desired construction. The stiffening-piece is then turned parallel to the plane of the needle and the binding fed to the flange as the machine feeds the latter along. A line of stitching 7 is sewed through the binding and flange. The turning of the stiffening-piece so that the portion of the flange being stitched stands perpendicular to the sole during the sewing seems to compress the leather in the plane of the flange, and the sewing of the binding on the flange while in such compressed condition shortens the periphery of the flange so that it stands up substantially perpendicular to the sole when the binding has been secured to it. We find that if the braid is held somewhat against the feed and if the flange is made not too wide the flange stands up straighter but such expedients are not necessary. After the flange has been bound an upper facing 8 of lamb's-wool or other suitable material is secured to the stiffening-piece. The flange affords means for readily securing an upper of suitable material to the sole.

We claim—

A slipper-sole comprising a stiffening-sole-shape piece, a sheet of leather or other suitable material, secured upon the under side of said sole-shape piece, and extending upward, around and above the edge thereof to form a flange, and a binding-strip secured to and supporting said flange, said binding-strip being under tension and serving as the only means to support said flange.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands.

OSMOND E. LOWERY.
WILLIAM D. LOWERY.

Witnesses:

LOTTIE M. GARRICK,
EDWIN J. PRINDLE.