

No. 879,704.

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

C. J. WALKER.
BOOT AND SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 24, 1907.

Fig-1-

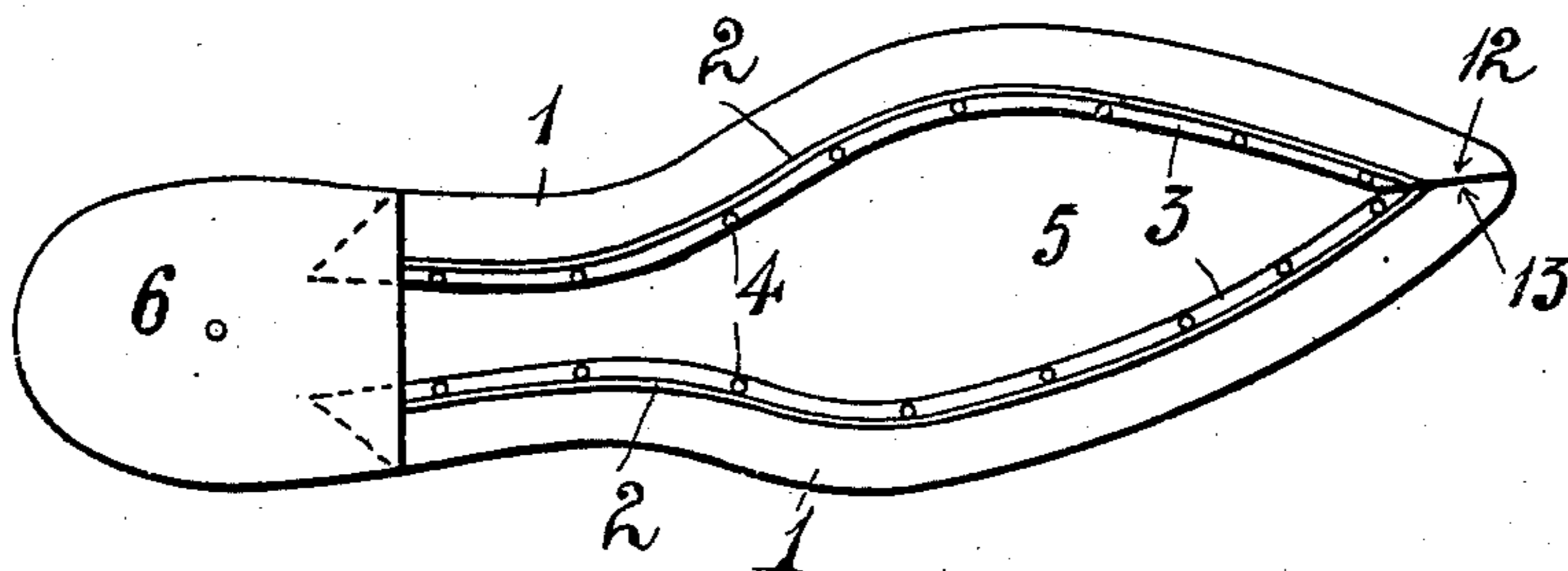


Fig-3-

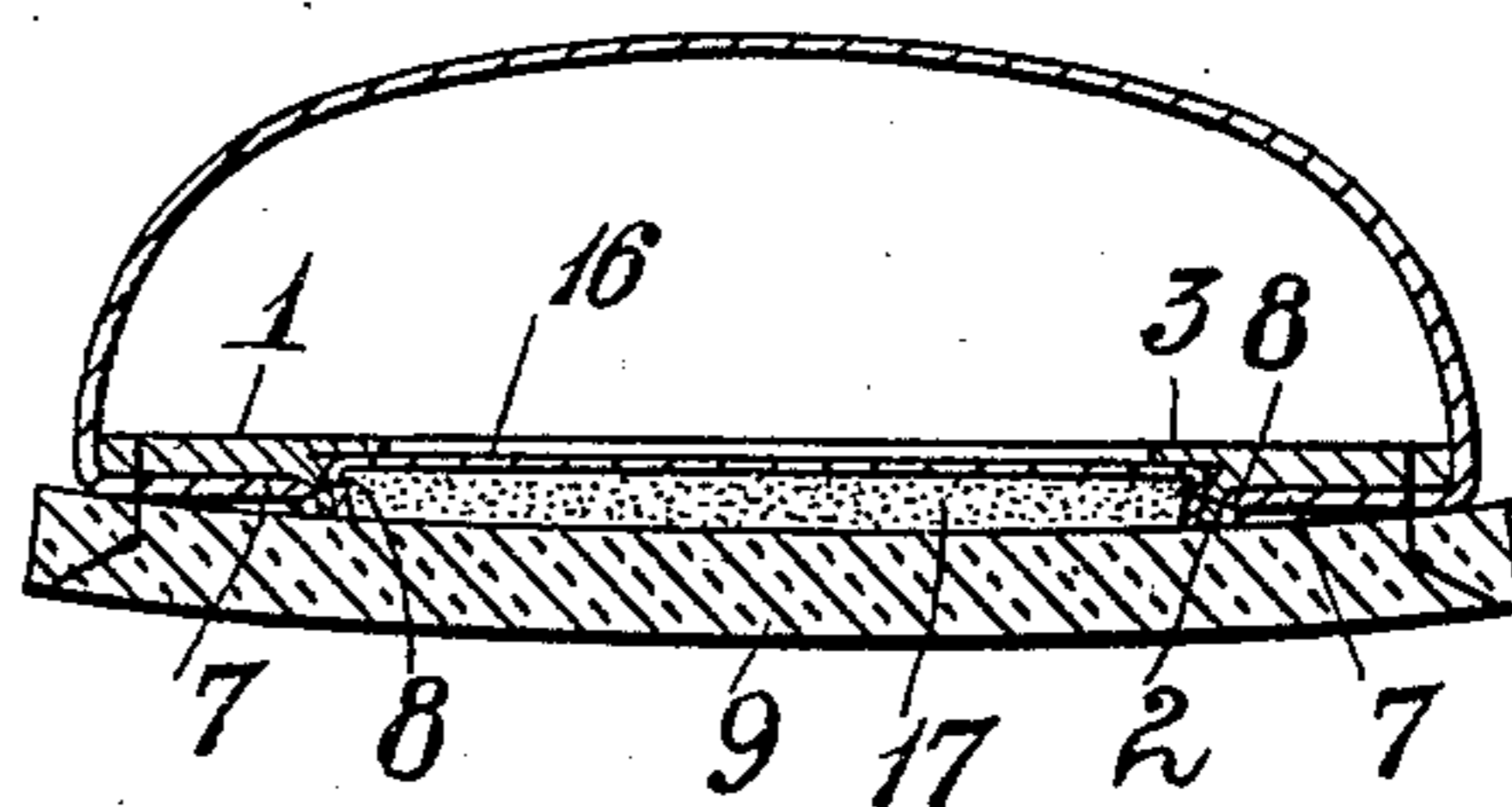


Fig-2-

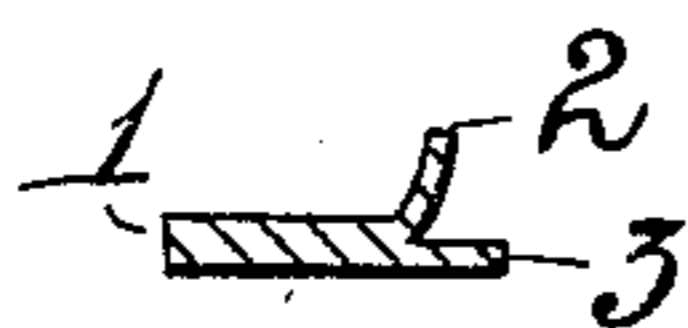
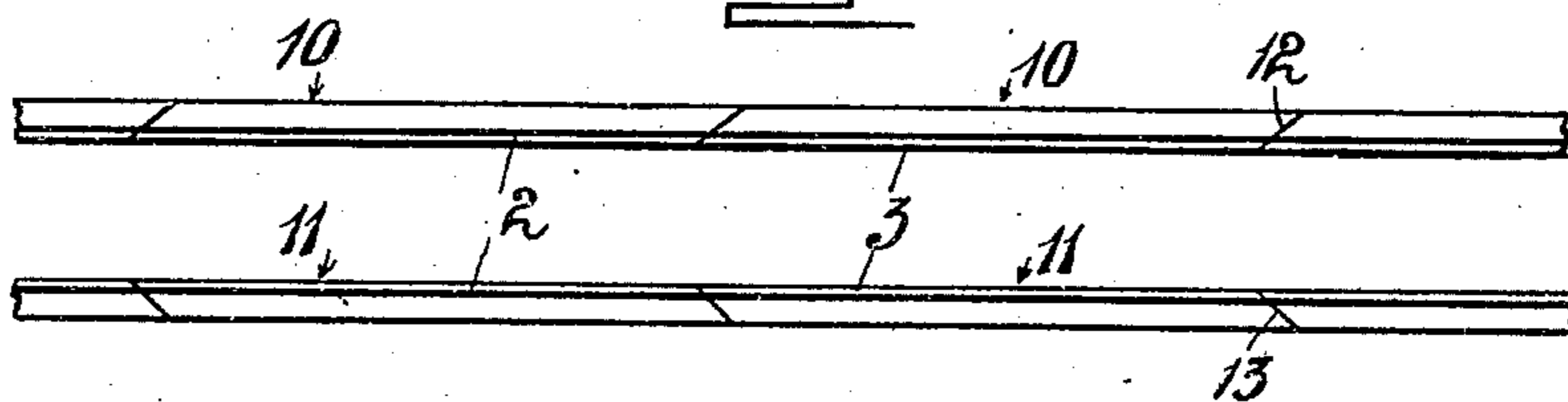


Fig-4-



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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BOOT AND SHOE.

No. 879,704.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed April 24, 1907. Serial No. 370,043.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES JAMES WALKER, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at "Cloverfield," No. 238 McKean street, North Fitzroy, near Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, Australia, boot manufacturer, have invented Boots and Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has been devised in order to reduce the cost of manufacturing single soled boots and shoes while at the same time producing a thoroughly durable article, and this is effected by a saving in leather and labor.

According to this invention a narrow strip of leather termed a "rand" is channeled along its inside edge, the outer selvage of the channel being turned up and the inner selvage temporarily tacked or tingled to the last, said rand following the contour thereof. A stay-piece made of any suitable material is then placed upon the last within the rand and the upper is pulled over the last. The edges of the upper and said stay-piece are then sewn in one operation to the outer selvage of said channel after which the partially formed boot or shoe is removed from the last; a filling of suitable material is placed in the cavity formed within the rand, and the out-sole applied and sewn with any ordinary sole-sewing machine.

The rand or strip of leather may be continued around the whole contour of the last or only a portion thereof and it may consist of a single length or of two separate pieces which meet at the toe part of last and in the latter case economy of leather and labor is attained by cutting the pieces obliquely and in an opposite direction so that when brought together on the last they form a neat junction.

The invention will be readily understood by reference to the accompanying drawings whereof;—

Figure 1 is a plan showing the rand or strip of leather tingled to a last. Fig. 2 an enlarged transverse section through said rand. Fig. 3 an enlarged vertical transverse section through a boot manufactured according to this invention, and Fig. 4 a plan drawn to a comparatively small scale showing the manner in which the rand may be cut out of the lengths of leather.

According to this invention the rand or narrow strip of leather 1 is channeled or split along its inside edge and one selvage 2 thereof

is turned upwardly so that the other or inner selvage 3 thereof may be temporarily secured by tacks or tangles 4 along the edge of the last 5 as shown in Fig. 1. The heel piece 6 is then temporarily tacked in position and a piece of suitable material such as canvas, light leather or the like which is termed a stay-piece 16 is placed in the cavity within the rand, and the upper is pulled over the last and tacked in position over the heel. The edge 7 of said upper and the edge of the stay-piece are then sewn together by stitches 8 which pass through the outer selvage 2 of the channel, and the partially formed boot or shoe is completed by removing same from the last, applying a cork or other filling 17 to the cavity between the inside edges of the rand and then sewing the out-sole 9 in position by means of any ordinary sole sewing machine, said stay-piece 16 serving the purpose of holding the rand and edges of the upper during this latter operation.

The rand 1 may be formed in a single piece as in Fig. 3 in which case it is preferably cut partially through in two places at the toe in order to enable it to bend around such point, but said rand may be also formed in two separate pieces 10, 11 as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. In the latter case the respective piece of the rand for each side of the last is cut out in the manner shown in Fig. 4 that is, with the cuts 12, 13 formed in an opposite oblique direction.

It will thus be seen that by taking a right and left hand piece 10, 11 and tingling same on the respective edges of the last as in Fig. 1, that the oblique cuts 12, 13 meet at the point of the toe of the last and practically form a continuous strip 1, and where the rand is continued around the whole contour of the last, the cuts would be so formed that they make a similar neat junction at the heel or other portion of the last.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. In combination in a boot or shoe, a flexible rand having its inner longitudinal edge split to form a pair of selvages, one of the selvages being angularly disposed with respect to the other, an upper having an in-turned portion extending around the body portion of the rand and abutting against the angularly disposed selvage, means for securing the upper to said angularly disposed sel-

vage, a sole mounted against the in-turned portion of the upper, and means for securing the sole, inturned portion of the upper and body portion of the rand together.

5 2. In combination in a boot or shoe, a flexible rand having the inner longitudinal edge thereof split to form a pair of selvages, an upper having an inturned portion overlapping the body portion of the rand, means
10 for securing the inturned portion of the upper to one of the selvages, a sole abutting against

the inturned portion of the upper, and means for securing the sole, inturned portion of the upper and body portion of the rand together.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 15

CHARLES JAMES WALKER.

Witnesses:

EDWARD WATERS,
EDWARD N. WATERS.