

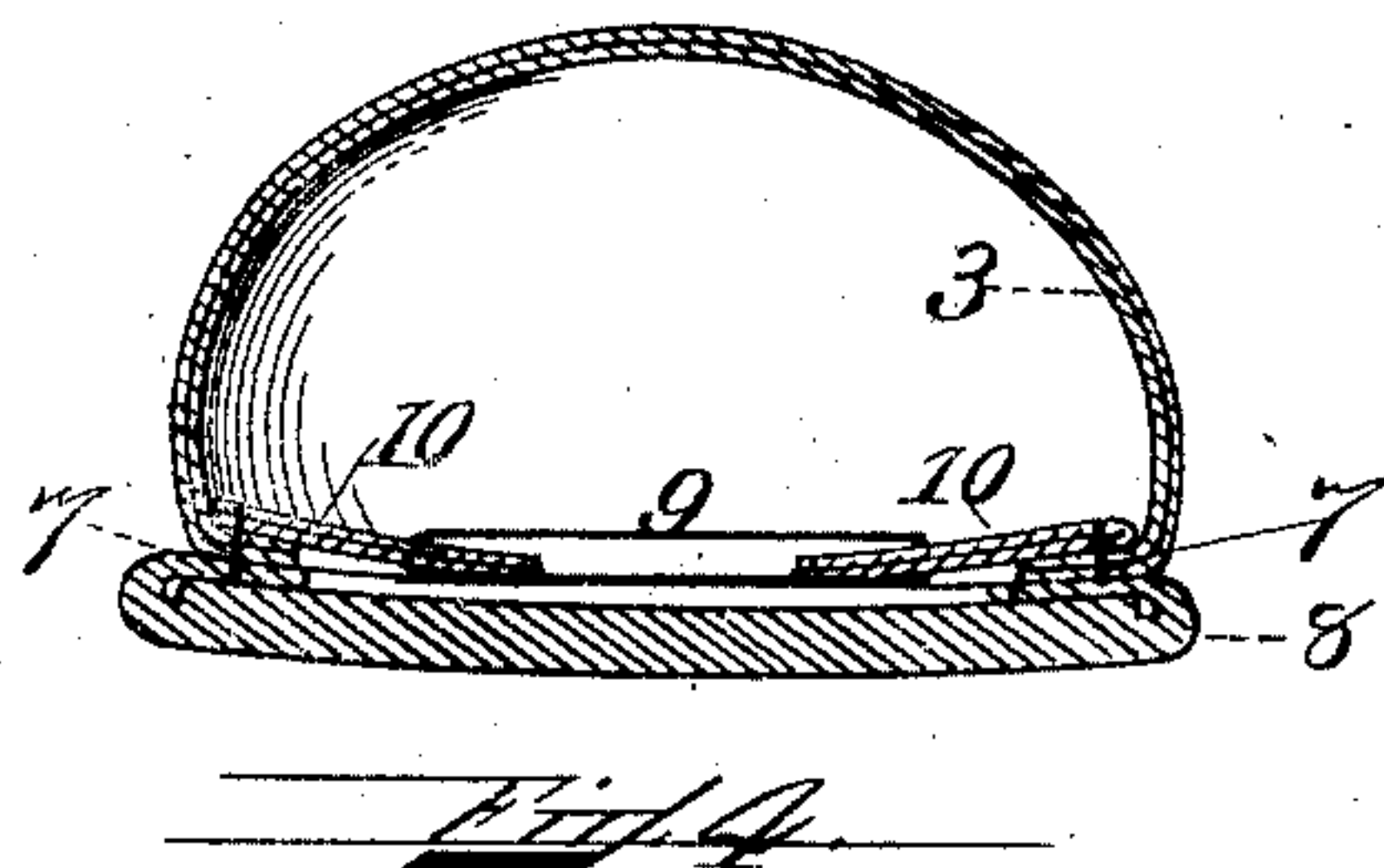
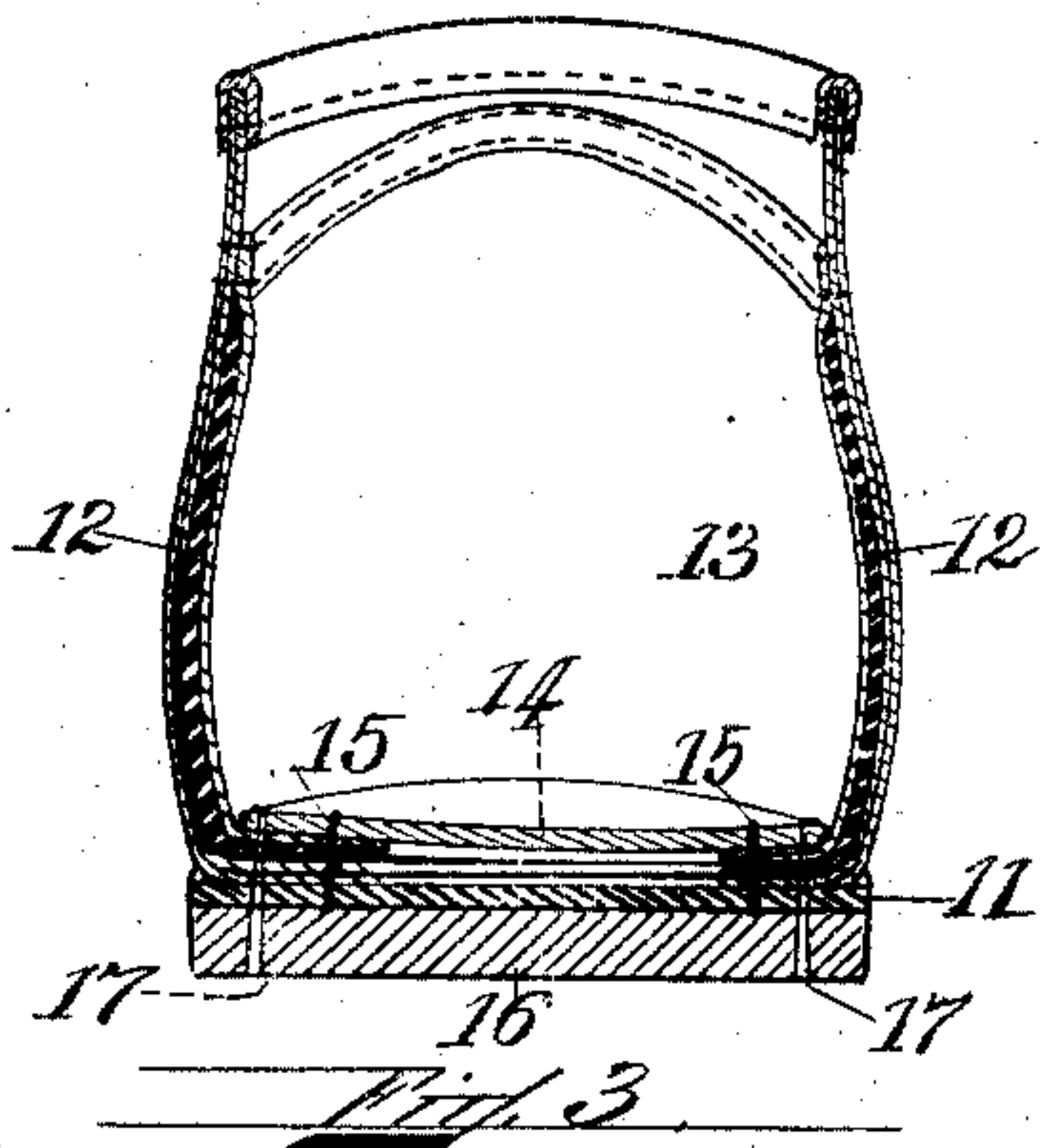
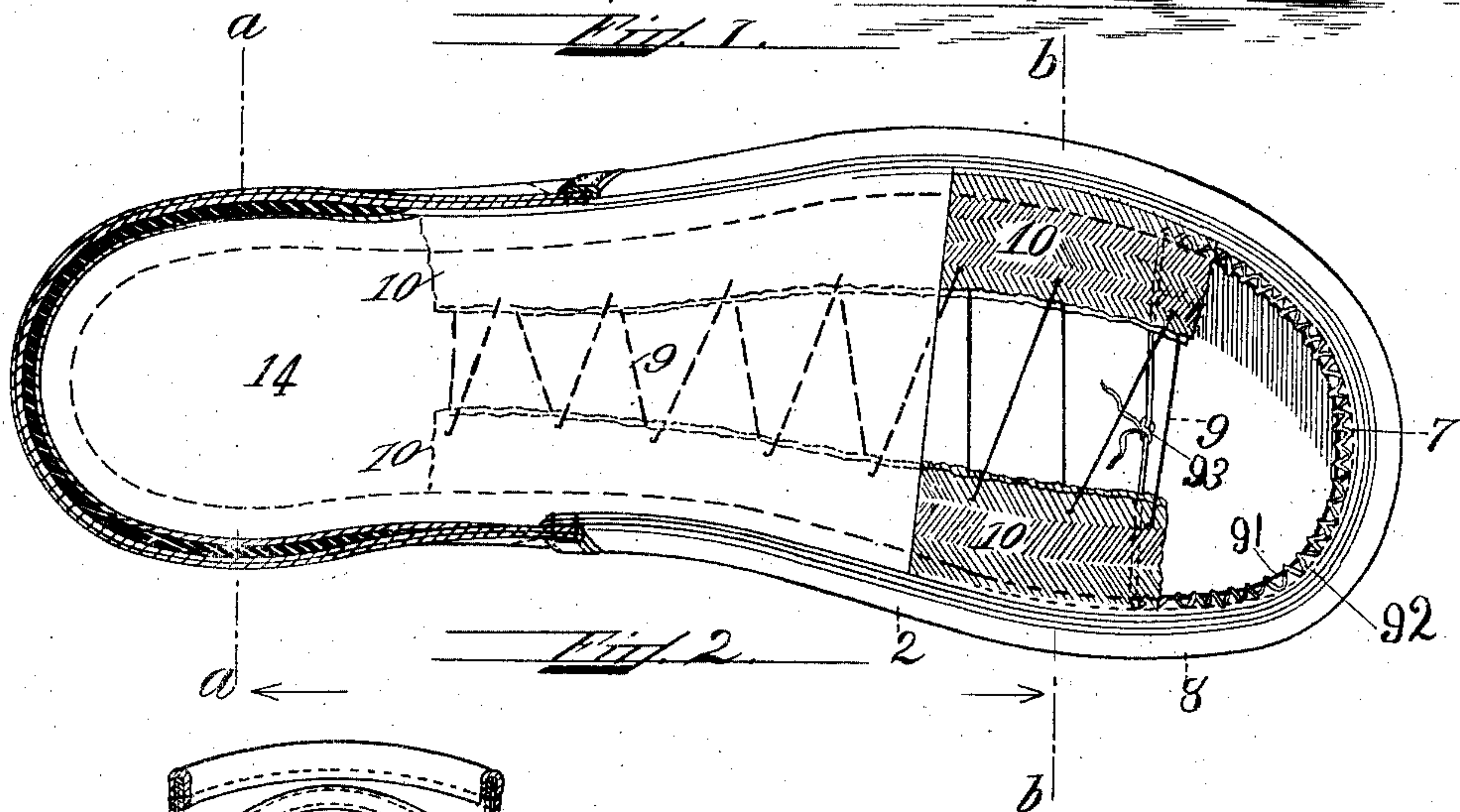
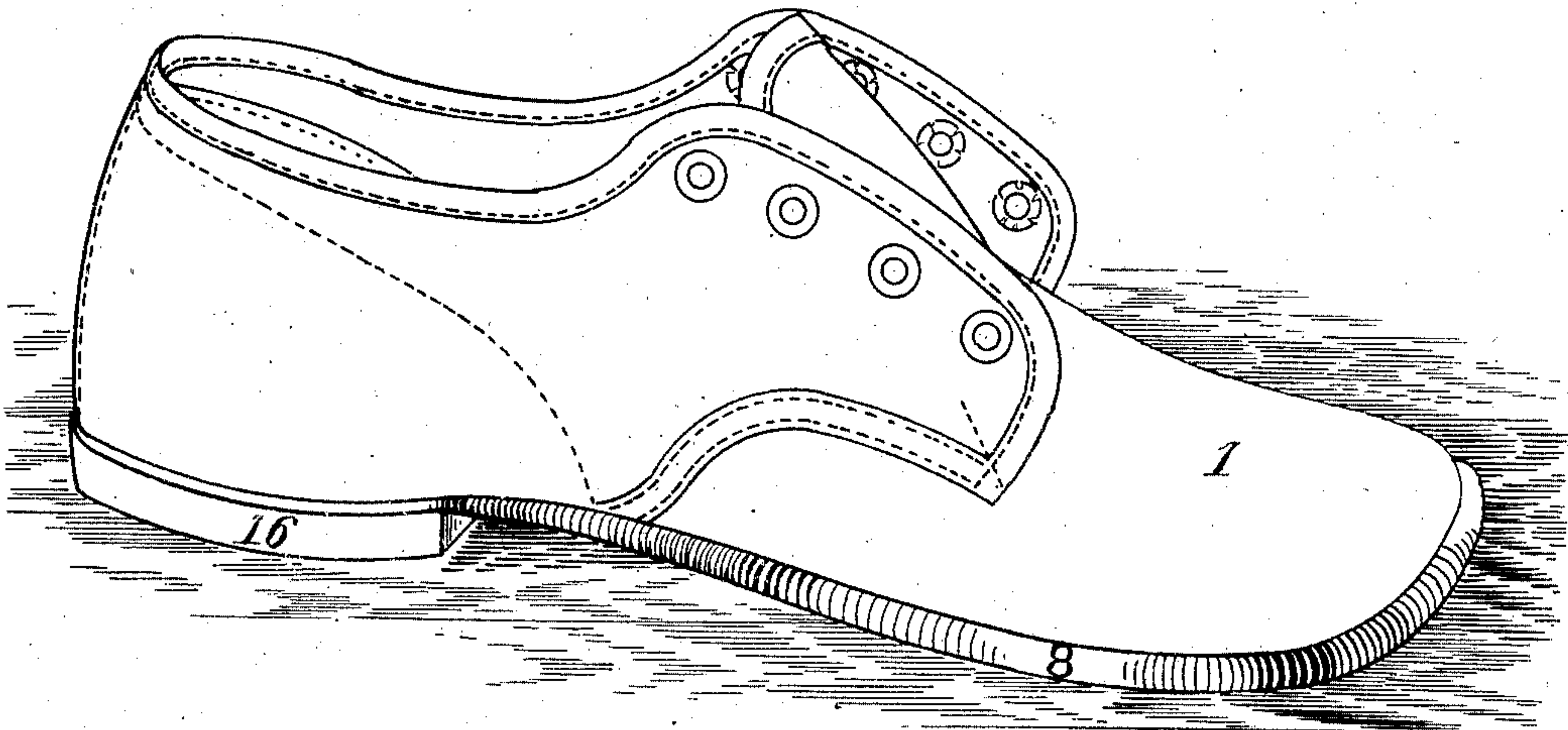
No. 883,199.

PATENTED MAR. 31, 1908.

F. W. HOMAN.
SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 22, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
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May A. Kerney

Inventor:
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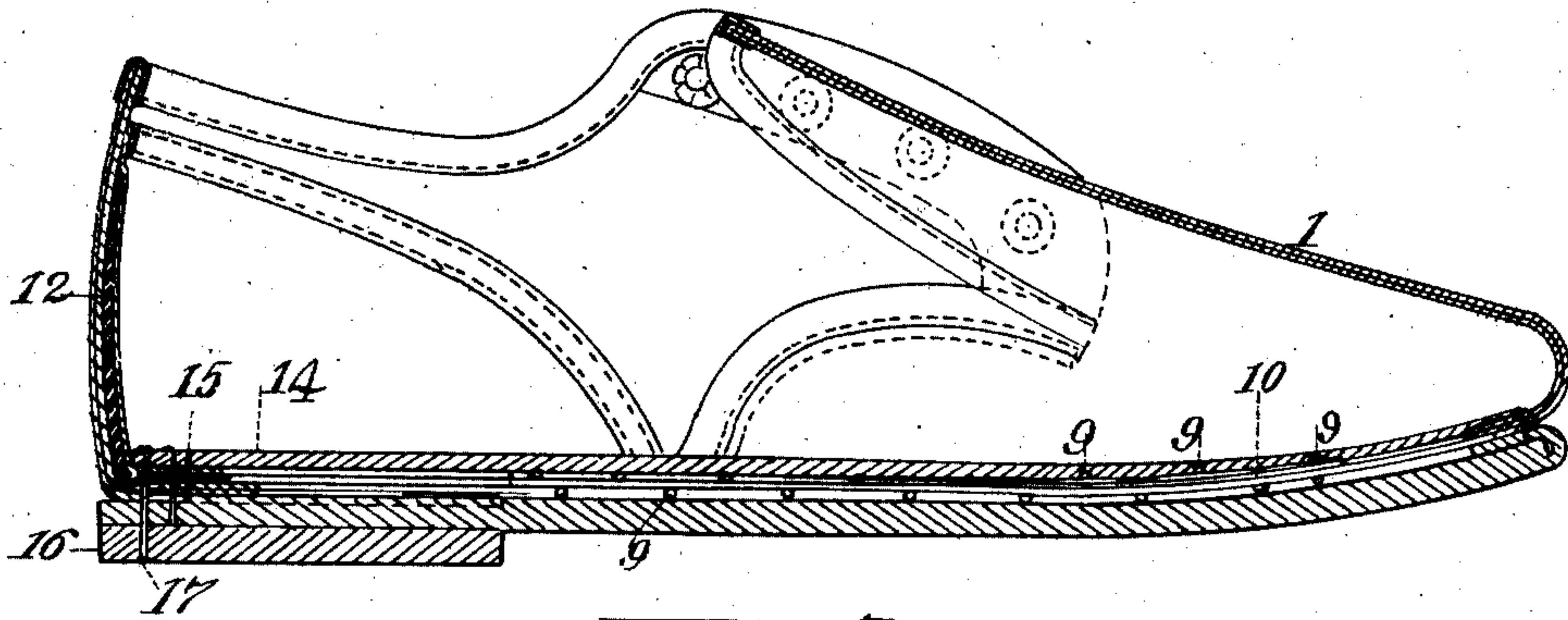


Fig. 5

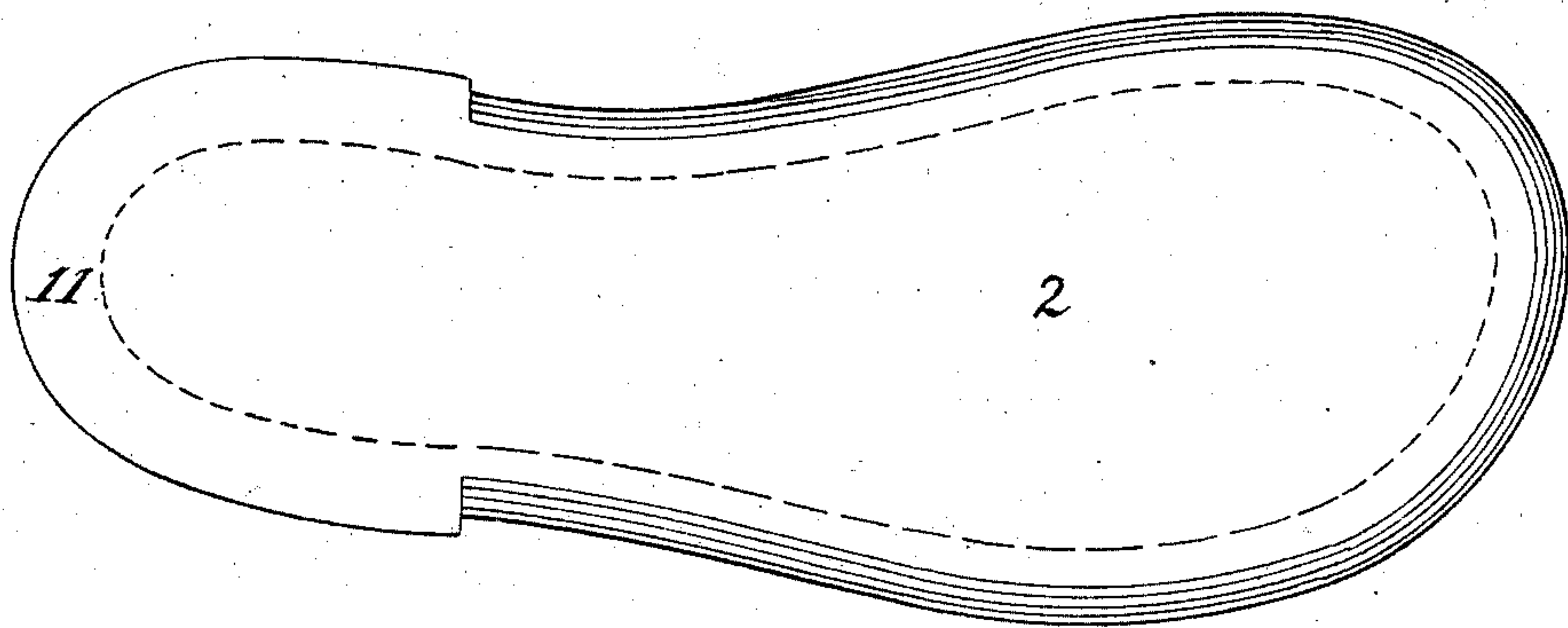


Fig. 6

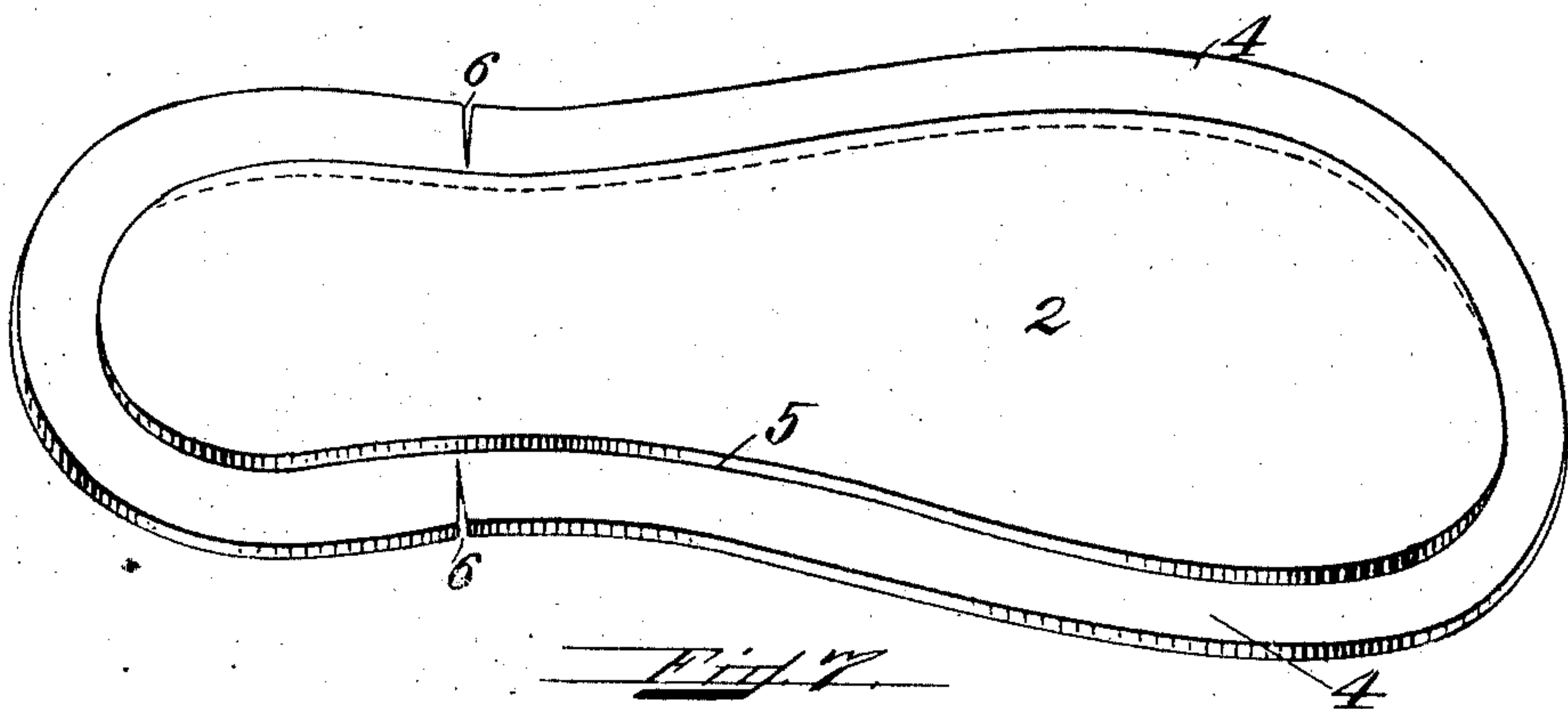


Fig. 7

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK W. HOMAN, OF SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOE.

No. 883,199.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 31, 1908.

Application filed October 22, 1906. Serial No. 340,020.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK W. HOMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Swampscott, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The present invention relates to boots and shoes and has for its object to produce a strong, flexible, comfortable boot or shoe so constructed that it can be made in the simplest manner and with the simplest machinery.

In carrying out my invention I propose to construct a shoe, the shank and forepart of which is made up wrong side out and then turned and the heel portion of which is constructed in the well known method of making a so-called McKay shoe. Briefly, my shoe may be described as being a combined turn and McKay shoe and in wear it is found to possess the durability of the McKay and welted shoe and the flexibility of the turn shoe.

To the above ends my invention consists of the improved shoe which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

My invention is shown in the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a shoe embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 shows a horizontal section through the upper of the shoe, showing the inner surface of the sole in top plan view. Fig. 3 shows a section taken on the dotted line *a— a* Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow adjacent to the dotted line *a— a*. Fig. 4 shows a section taken on the dotted line *b— b* in Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrow adjacent to the dotted line *b— b*. Fig. 5 shows a longitudinal sectional view through the shoe. Fig. 6 shows a bottom plan view of the shoe after the sole and upper have been united and turned preparatory to attaching the heel and uniting the heel end of the sole and the upper. Fig. 7 shows the outsole blank which I use in making my shoe.

Similar reference characters will be employed throughout the specification and drawings to designate corresponding parts.

In the drawing 1 indicates the upper and

2 the outsole of my improved shoe. The upper may be made of any suitable material and in any desired style, that shown in the drawing being an Oxford blucher, and as indicated by the sectional views it may have a lining 3.

The outsole 2 is shown as comprising a sole-shaped blank surrounded by a flange 4. This sole may consist of two pieces of material united together by cement, but preferably I make it of a single thickness of sole leather, which is split about its edge on a plane parallel to the surface of the blank, and the upper part formed by splitting, cut off, leaving the shoulder 5 and the flange 4. The flange 4 will be slit as shown at 6, 6, for a purpose which will be hereinafter described.

In making the shoe, the upper, wrong side out, and the sole with the shouldered surface uppermost, as shown in Fig. 7, are united by a line of stitches 7, which passes through the edge of the upper and the lining and the stitch receiving flange 4 along the shank portion and around the forepart of the shoe. This line of stitches may be formed by any usual or ordinary straight needle sewing machine.

After the upper and sole are united as described, the shoe is turned, thus causing the edge of the sole along the shank and around the forepart to present a rolled surface, as shown at 8. Before turning, however, the edge of the upper and the stitch receiving edge of the sole are turned inward over the inner surface of the sole and held from lateral stretching by means of the cord or lacing 9, which may be laced into the inturned edge of the upper and lining, or as shown in the drawing, laced into the stays 10, which extend along the shank and ball portion of the shoe upon each side and secured thereto by the stitches 7 which unite the edge of the upper and the inturned edge of the sole. Also the toe portion of the upper and sole is drawn in by the cord 91 which is secured by the overseam stitches 92, the free ends of the cord being tied as at 93.

The turning of the shoe leaves the flange 4 of the sole about the heel outstanding, as shown at 11 in Fig. 6. The shoe is now placed upon a last and the rear end of the sole turned up and the upper and the edge of the counter 12 and the counter lining 13 lasted in beneath the rear end of the sole and over the insole 14, all in the usual manner of lasting McKay shoes, and is secured

in the lasted condition to the rear end of the sole 2 by means of lasting tacks 15, driven through the rear end of the sole 2, the inturnd edge of the upper and counter and the insole 14. After this operation the heel 16 is attached by means of tacks or nails 17, which are driven through the heel, the rear end of the sole, and the inturnd edge of the upper and counter and clenched into the insole 14. After the attaching of the heel 16, the edge thereof and the outstanding edge 11 of the sole will be trimmed and finished all in the usual manner of attaching heels; and thus a shoe will be produced which, at the rear, has the appearance of the ordinary shoe with the heel attached thereto in the ordinary manner, and from the heel forward will be practically a turned shoe, with the sole edge rolled as shown.

The insole 14 is shown as extending forward only to the ball portion of the shoe, but if desired it may of course be extended to cover the entire inner surface.

Having described my invention I claim as new and desire to protect by Letters Patent of the United States:—

1. A boot or shoe comprising an upper and an outsole, the outsole having an extended edge slit inwardly upon opposite sides between the heel and shank portions, the extended sole edge along the shank and about the fore-part turned over upon the inner surface of the outsole and the upper stitched

to the inturnd edge of the sole along the shank and about the fore-part, and a lacing extending across the inner face of the sole and engaging the inturnd edges of the upper and sole, an insole, the edge of the upper lasted inward upon the insole at the heel and secured between the insole and the rear end of the outsole and heel and the outstanding edge of the sole at the heel trimmed to conform thereto, substantially as described.

2. A boot or shoe comprising an upper and an outsole, the outsole having an extended edge slit inwardly upon opposite sides between the heel and shank portions and the extended edge along the shank and about the fore-part turned over upon the inner surface of the outsole, the upper stitched to the inturnd edge of the outsole along the shank and about the fore-part, means for securing the inturnd edge of the upper and outsole, the edge of the upper lasted inward upon the insole at the heel and secured between the insole and the rear end of the outsole, a heel secured to the outsole, and the outstanding edge of the outsole at the heel trimmed to conform thereto and forming a part of the heel, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

FRANK W. HOMAN.

Witnesses:

RUPERT B. ROGERS,
SADIE C. HURLEY.