

J. A. RHOULT.

METHOD OF SEWING SHOE SOLES TO UPPERS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1906.

Fig. 1.

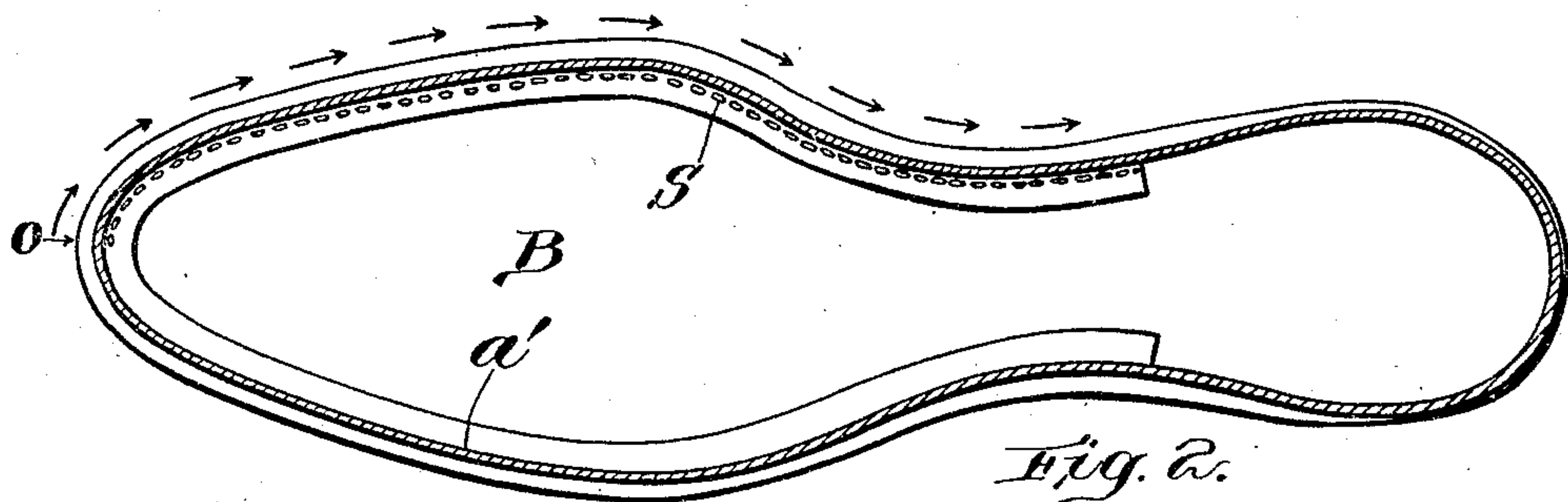
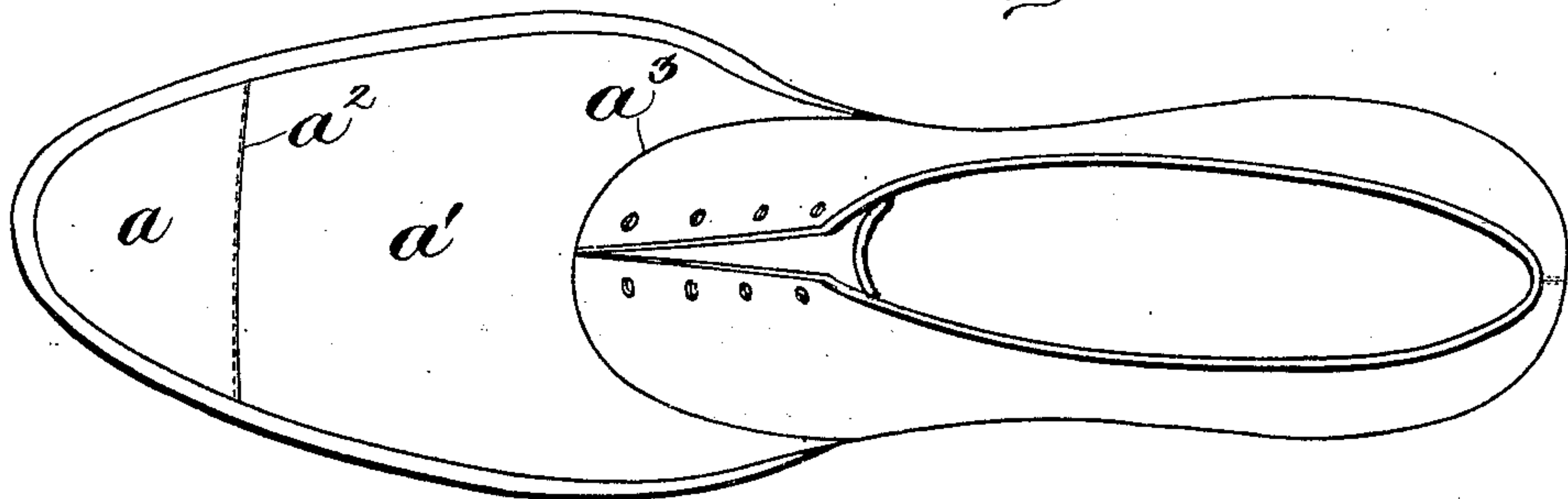


Fig. 2.

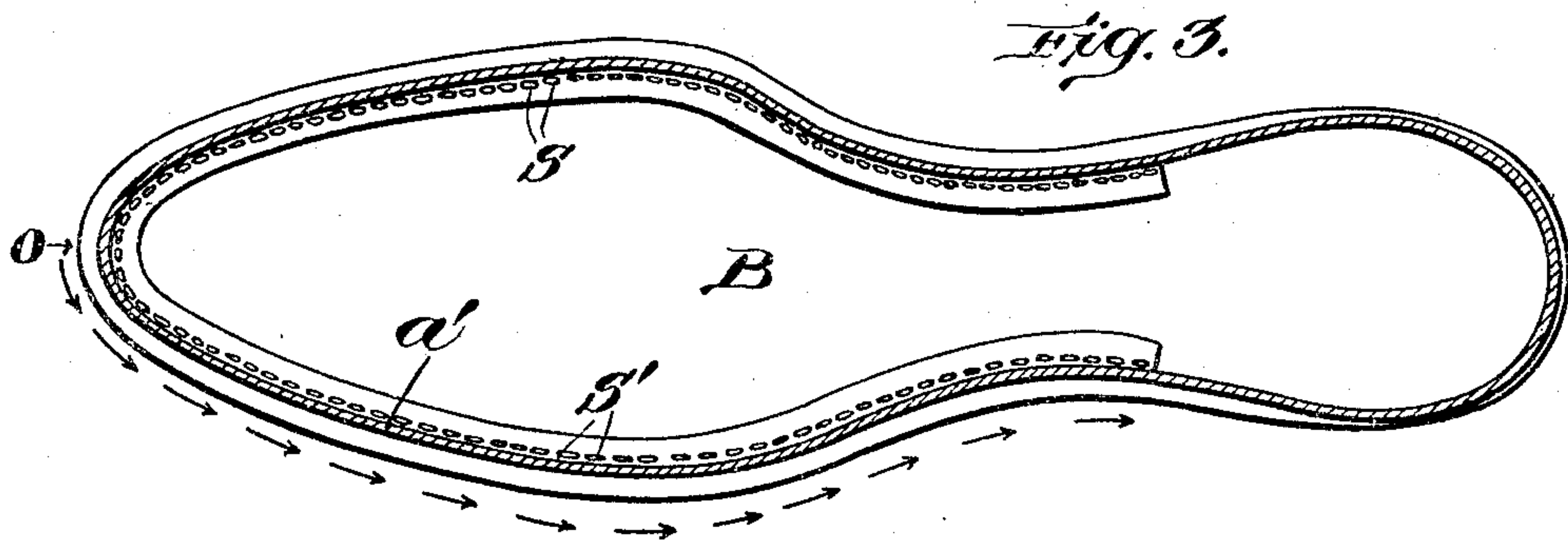


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

Rowell F. Hatch.
M. G. Hennessy.

Inventor:

Joseph A. Rhoults,
by George A. Rockwell
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH A. RHOULT, OF HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HARRIS W. SPAULDING, OF HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.

METHOD OF SEWING SHOE-SOLES TO UPPERS.

No. 891,291.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 23, 1908.

Application filed June 26, 1906. Serial No. 323,484.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH A. RHOULT, of Haverhill, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved
5 Method of Sewing Shoe-Soles to Uppers, of which the following is a specification.

My method relates to the method of sewing shoes described in United States Letters Patent No. 789,066, and its object is to sew
10 the sole and upper directly together progressively in such a way that the parts of the upper will be symmetrically positioned with reference to the sole.

My invention is a method of sewing progressively the upper directly to the sole consisting in sewing from the toe along one side in one direction, then sewing from the toe
15 along the other side in the other direction.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a plan of a shoe sewed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a plan partly in section showing the stitching along one side; Fig. 3 is the same but showing the stitching along the other side.

In sewing shoes as described in my Patent No. 789,066 it may happen that the operator will stretch one part of the upper more than another and if he starts near the heel seat it may result that the tip seam will not be
25 straight across. It will probably result from this that the shank seam will not be straight. The shoe will consequently be unsightly and probably unsalable.

It is the fact that the tip portion of the upper is generally thicker than the vamp and is therefore stiffer and less likely to stretch and it will result that if the sewing is started at this stiff portion and continued to the heel seat and then completed by sewing from the
35 starting point to the heel seat at the opposite side, the seams will be accurately positioned and will be straight across the shoe. Recognizing this fact and discovering this result I made my present invention.

The upper has the usual tip portion a which is thicker and stiffer than the vamp a^1 and has tip seam a^2 and shank seam a^3 . Stitching S secures the sole B to the upper on one side, and stitching S' on the other side.

In sewing soles and uppers together according to my method I may use any suitable sewing machine, such, for example, as shown in my above patent, and I guide the upper progressively onto the sole starting the machine preferably at the middle of the toe
50 portion of the upper and sewing to the heel seat or thereabout, then presenting the work to a suitable sewing mechanism with the parts arranged to sew in a direction opposite to that of the first sewing, and starting the sewing preferably in the original initial needle
55 hole I sew along the other side to the heel seat or thereabout. It will now be clear that the toe portion will be positioned accurately and if desired the sewing may be
60 started with reference to a chalk or other mark on the sole, and any system of marks for positioning the ends of the shank seam will be unnecessary, and this is important as heretofore the position of shank seams differed for different styles and sizes and it was
65 necessary to have a system of marks near the shank from which the sewing was to start, but with my present method one mark will suffice for all styles and sizes. Further-
70 more operators can work more quickly according to my method as it does not require the former care in positioning, and therefore the shoes are less expensive than formerly.

While my method is perhaps of greatest importance in sewing shoes with tips, that is, with toe portions which are thicker than the rest of the upper, yet it is of importance in all shoes because it insures the symmetrical positioning of any upper which is progressively
80 sewed directly to the sole.

What I claim is:

The method of sewing shoe soles directly to uppers consisting in sewing from the toe along one side of the shoe in one direction,
85 and then sewing from the starting point along the other side of the shoe in the other direction.

JOSEPH A. RHOULT.

Witnesses:

JULIENE MALENROW,
MARY DESPRES.