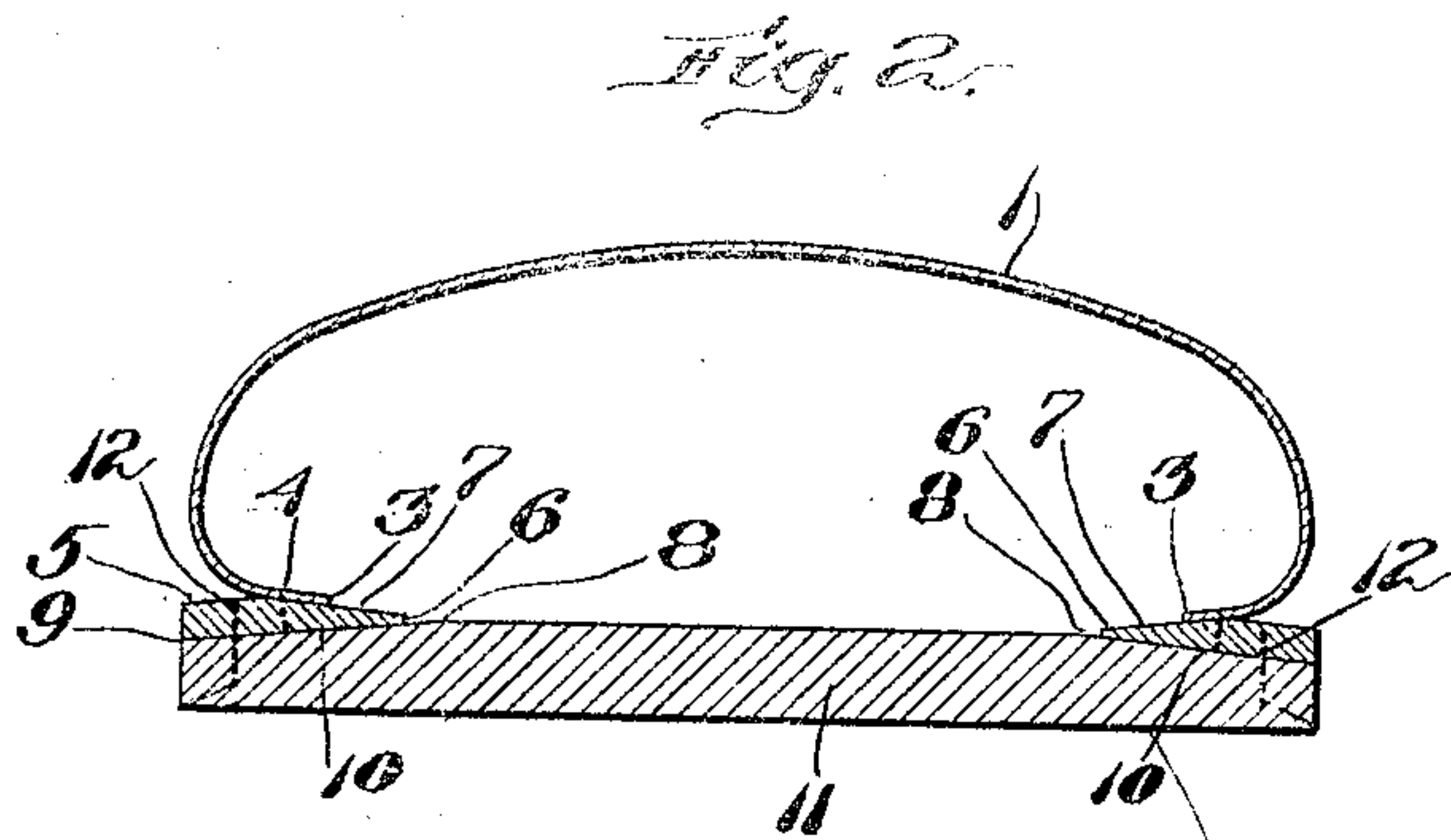
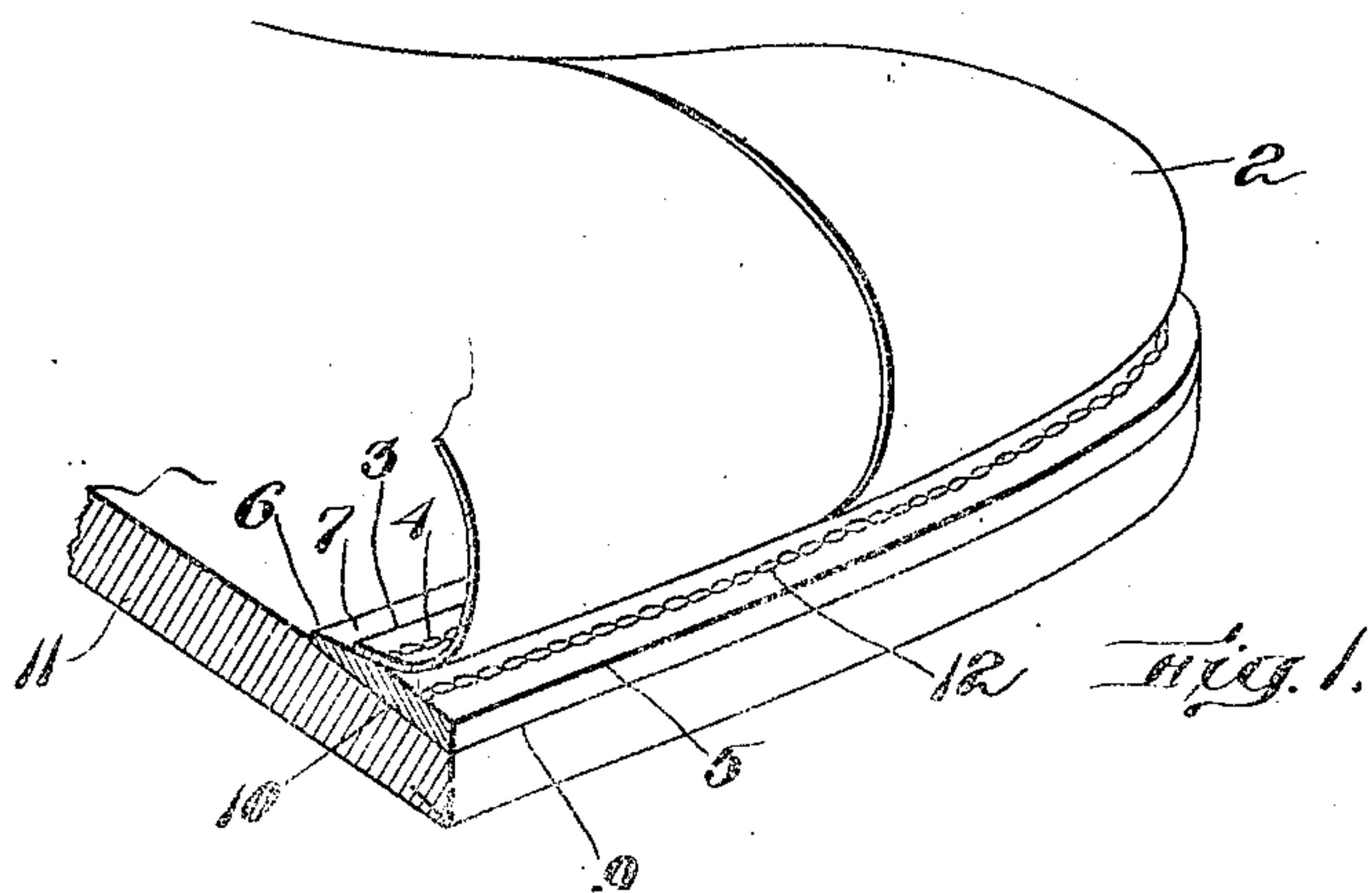


A. J. GABRIELIAN.  
SHOE.  
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914,485.

Patented Mar. 9, 1909.



Witnesses:

Arthur J. Randall,  
Edward Maxwell.

Inventor:

Avedis J. Gabrielian,  
by Geo. J. Maxwell,  
Att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AVEDIS J. GABRIELIAN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## SHOE.

No. 914,485.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 9, 1909.

Application filed April 13, 1907. Serial No. 368,008.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AVEDIS J. GABRIELIAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Shoes, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like numerals on the drawings representing like parts.

My invention is a shoe having certain features of the welt type of shoe and others of the turn type of shoe, being an improvement on the invention shown in my Patent No. 821,935 of May 29, 1906.

My object is to produce a construction having great flexibility, using a minimum amount of leather, and requiring a minimum amount of labor to construct it, while at the same time utilizing to the fullest extent and best advantage all the leather employed, especially the expensive sole leather of the shoe. To this end I secure to the outside surface of the vamp directly at the edge thereof the longitudinal middle of a welt strip, so that approximately half of the welt strip projects beyond the edge of the vamp, and the opposite half of the welt strip projects back in the opposite direction from the stitching line which joins the welt and vamp. The inner or top side of the welt next to the vamp, and projecting beyond the edge of the vamp as stated, is skived or beveled off toward the central portion of the sole (when in place as a part of the shoe), and the top surface of the sole at the edge thereof is skived or beveled off in an opposite direction from the beveling of the welt, the welt being laid flat on this beveled portion of the sole, which are then stitched together adjacent their outer edges. This makes an exceedingly flexible, durable, comfortable, and inexpensive shoe. It makes possible the laying of a much thinner sole than in my patent aforesaid, and avoids the necessity of undercutting the edge of the sole, with the consequent loss of strength and material, and avoids the necessity of the over-hanging innersole with its thick heavy middle portion of Woodley (Patent No. 423,709) and yet gives a strong, solid edge portion. Above all, the shoe possesses extreme comfort and flexibility, due to the elimination of all the extra portions and foreign materials usually found in a shoe, as nothing but the essentials

viz. the upper, connecting welt, and sole, are required.

Further constructional details and the advantages thereof will be pointed out more at length in the course of the following description, taken with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which I have shown a preferred embodiment of the invention.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of a shoe, parts being broken away for clearness of illustration; Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view showing the details of construction.

The upper or vamp 1 may be of any kind desired, being herein shown as provided with a box toe 2. Close to its peripheral edges the vamp is sewed by a line of stitches 4 to the longitudinal middle of a welt strip 5. From the stitching point 4 to the inner edge 6 of the vamp the welt is skived or beveled off as indicated at 7 in the general direction of the center of the sole, and the latter from approximately the point 6, or as herein indicated beginning at the point 8, is skived or beveled off in the opposite direction to its edge at 9, thereby producing the bevel 10. The bevel 7 extends downwardly in one direction, and the bevel 10 extends downwardly in the opposite direction, so that the body of the welt is not parallel to the bottom of the sole, but rests obliquely thereto, the object being to bring the skived surface 7 as nearly as possible into the position of the adjacent portion of the foot. This is clearly shown in Fig. 2. The welt and sole 11 are then stitched together adjacent their peripheral edges as indicated at 12.

The simplicity and advantages of my invention will be most clearly apparent from Fig. 2, viewing which it will be seen that the shoe has all the simplicity and flexibility of the usual turn shoe, which has heretofore been considered feasible only for the thinner, lighter grades of womens' shoes, and yet has the strength, solidity, and wearing qualities of the heavier kinds of shoes ordinarily provided for men. The sole 11 may be even thicker than usual, and yet the shoe when constructed according to my invention will still be more flexible than previously with a lighter sole, because the usual heavy innersole which it has always been considered necessary heretofore to sew to the vamp and then fill in the cavity of the innersole between the leather and the sole is omitted.



Yet there are no ridges or unevennesses, but on the contrary, the interior of the shoe is smooth, shapely, and comfortable. A sock lining or any other tread surface for the foot to rest upon may be provided in usual manner if desired.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

10 A welt shoe, having its vamp sewed at its extreme edge to the longitudinal middle of a welt strip, said vamp terminating approximately at said middle of the welt, and the welt projecting thence inwardly beyond said  
15 vamp edge for approximately half of its width, the inwardly projecting top edge of the welt strip being beveled inwardly down to a thin edge beyond the vamp-edge, and

an out-sole having its peripheral top surface outwardly beveled, the plane under side of the welt strip being laid flat on said peripheral beveled surface of the sole and stitched thereto at its outer edge about the toe-part of the shoe, and said thin inner edge of the welt strip terminating at the upper and inner  
25 line of said sole-bevel, whereby the vamp, welt, and sole afford a continuous, smooth approximately level surface for the foot.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of  
30 two subscribing witnesses.

AVEDIS J. GABRIELIAN.

Witnesses:

WM. J. PIKE,  
EDWARD MAXWELL.