

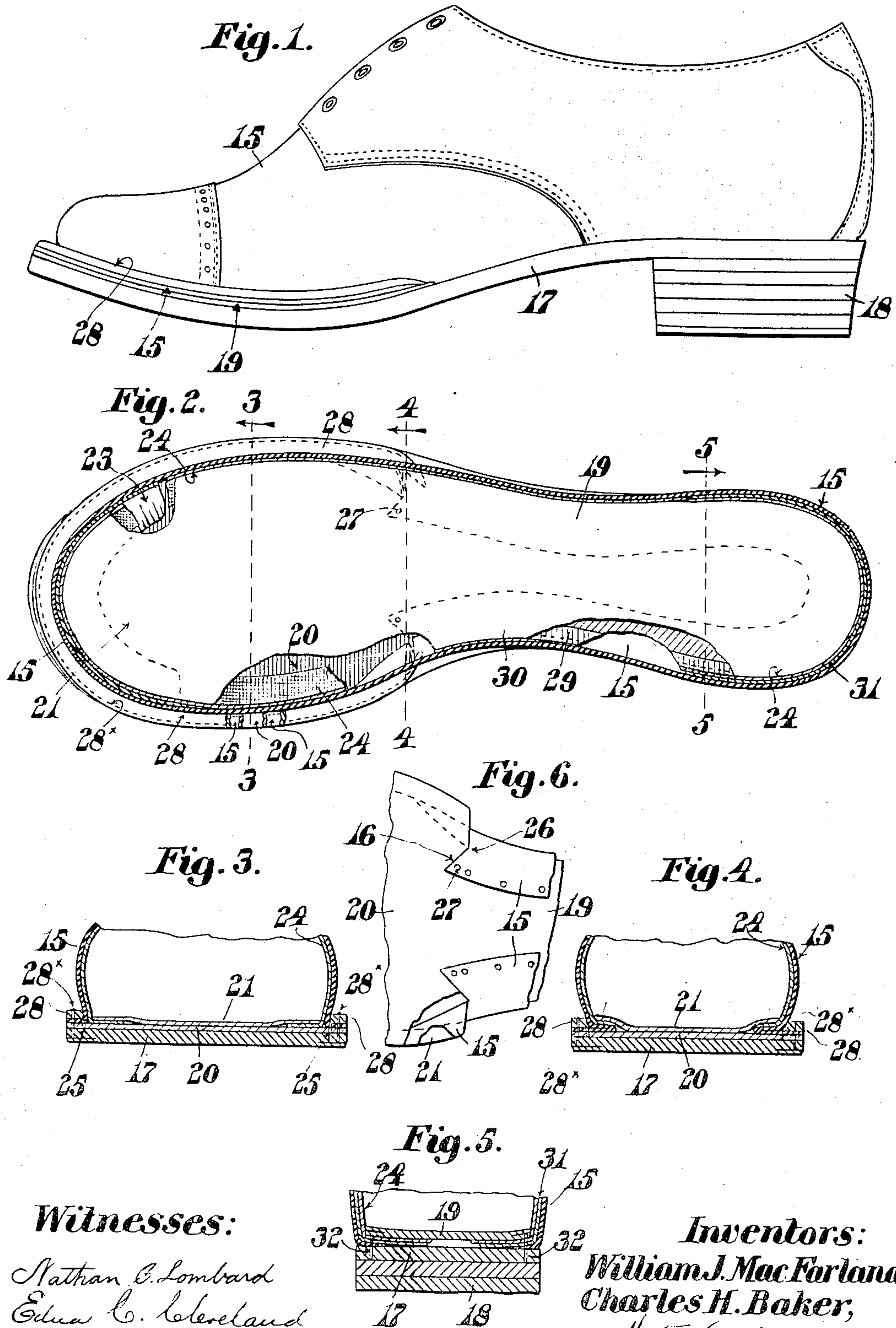
W. J. MACFARLAND & C. H. BAKER.
BOOT AND SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1909.

954,749.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

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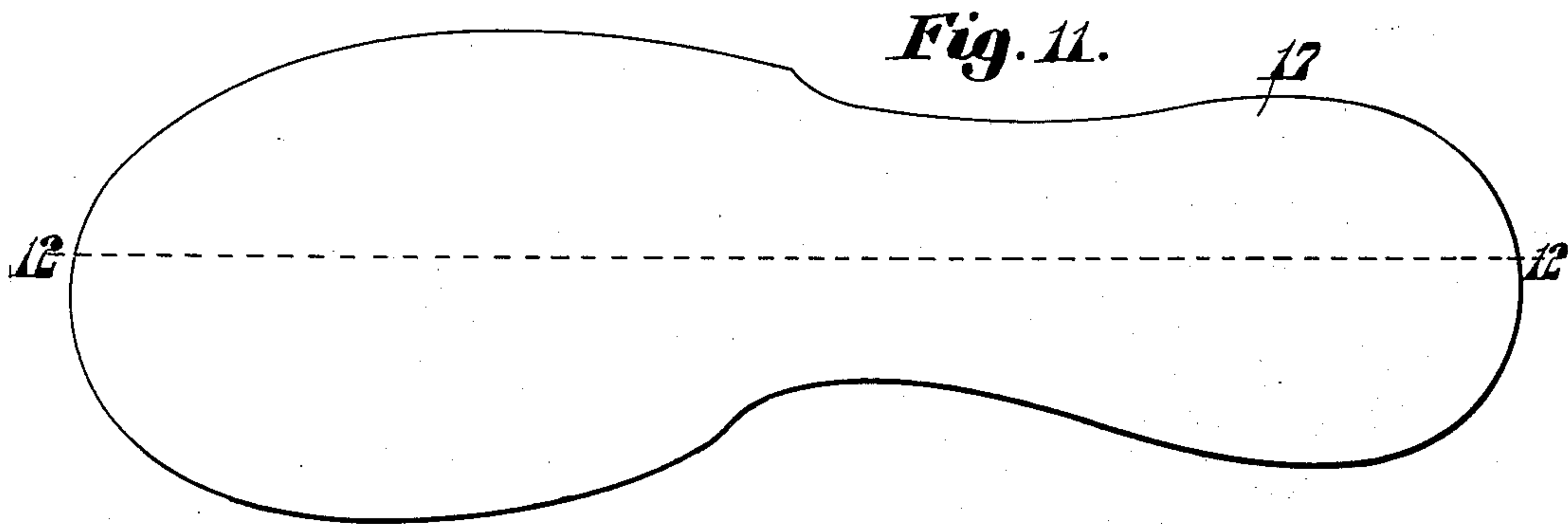
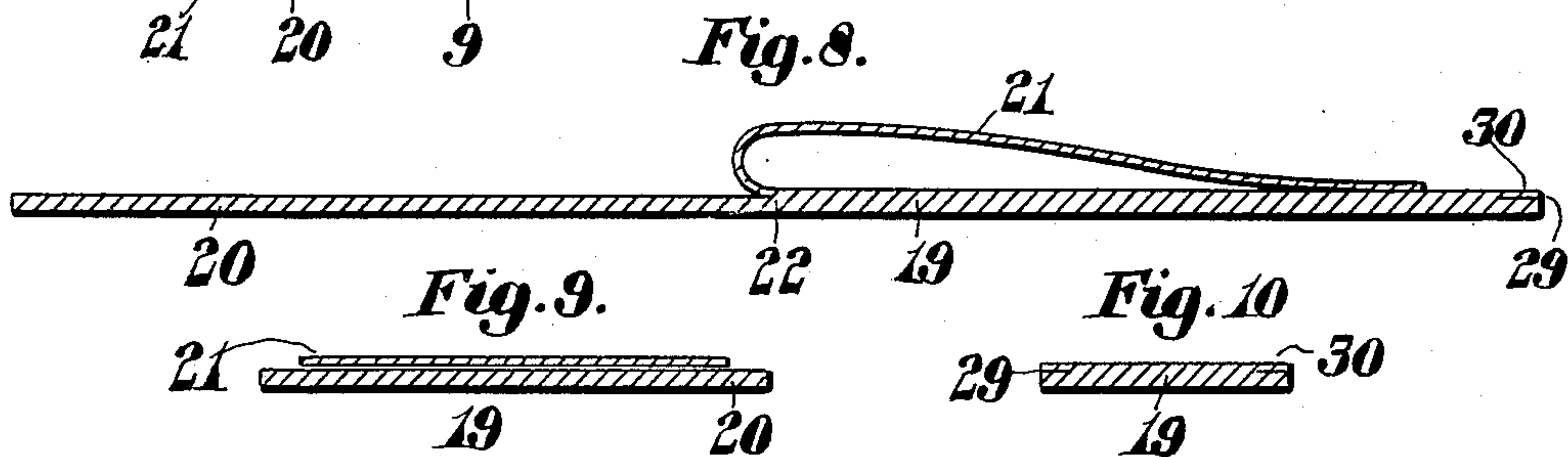
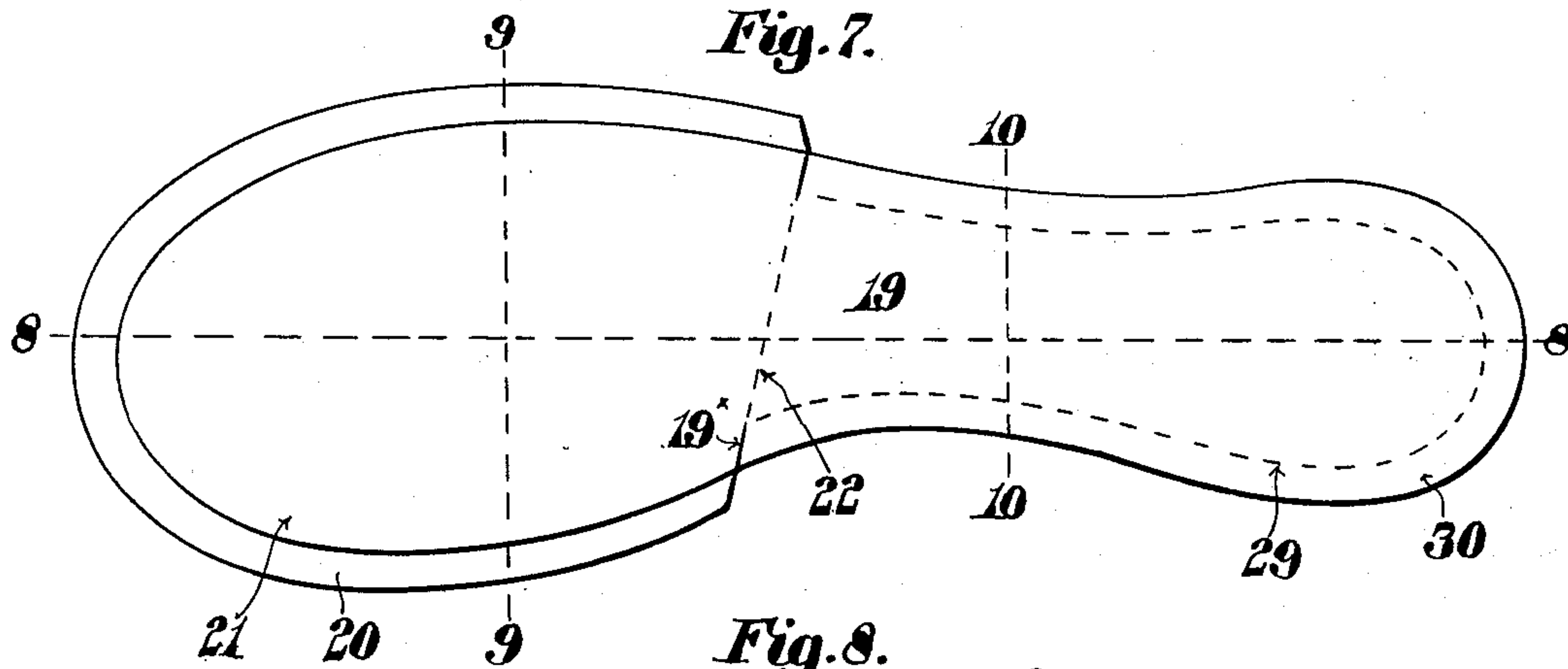
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. MACFARLAND AND CHARLES H. BAKER, OF DORCHESTER,
MASSACHUSETTS.

BOOT AND SHOE.

954,749.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 12, 1910.

Application filed March 11, 1909. Serial No. 483,293.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM J. MACFARLAND and CHARLES H. BAKER, citizens of the United States of America, and residents of
5 Dorchester, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boots and Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

10 This invention relates to boots and shoes and has for its object the production of a shoe, the forepart of which will have considerable flexibility while the rear portion thereof will have sufficient rigidity to support the arch of the foot.

15 It consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be readily understood by reference to the description of the drawings and to the claims hereinafter given.

20 Of the drawings: Figure 1 represents an elevation of a shoe embodying the features of this invention. Fig. 2 represents a horizontal section cutting through the upper and its lining immediately above the insole. Fig.
25 3 represents a transverse section of the same, the cutting plane being on line 3—3 on Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a similar section, the cutting plane being on line 4—4 on Fig. 2. Fig. 5 represents a similar section, the cutting plane being on line 5—5 on Fig. 2. Fig.
30 6 represents an inverted plan of a portion of the upper and insole before the outsole has been secured thereto. Fig. 7 represents a plan of the insole. Fig. 8 represents a longitudinal section of the same, the cutting plane being on line 8—8 on Fig. 7, showing one of the divided portions of the forepart folded over onto the heel part of the insole.
35 Fig. 9 represents a transverse section of the same, the cutting plane being on line 9—9 on Fig. 7. Fig. 10 represents a similar section of the same, the cutting plane being on line 10—10 on Fig. 7. Fig. 11 represents a plan of the outsole, and Fig. 12 represents a longitudinal section of the same, the cutting plane being on line 12—12 on Fig. 11.

45 Similar characters designate like parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

50 In the drawings, 15 represents an upper of any well-known construction except that its lower edge at a point on either side substantially midway between the heel and toe portions thereof is provided with an inwardly

extending slit 16, the purpose of which will be hereafter described.

17 and 18 represent, respectively, the usual outsole and heel.

In the manufacture of the shoe, an insole 60 19 is used, this insole being of peculiar construction, the forepart being divided transversely from the toe end to a point substantially midway between the toe and heel portions thereof, thus forming two portions or 65 layers 20 and 21, the latter being superimposed upon the part 20 but disconnected therefrom except at its juncture with the heel part as at 22. The edge of the part 20 extends a limited distance beyond the edge 70 of the part 21 and is substantially parallel thereto. The box toe 23 and the lining 24 of the upper extend between the parts 20 and 21 and are secured in any well-known manner, preferably by a suitable adhesive to the under 75 side of the part 21, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. The forepart of the upper from the slit 16 to the toe has its edge turned outwardly and is superimposed upon the part 20 of the insole to which it is secured by 80 a row of stitches 25.

During the manufacture of the shoe the upper on either side of the slit 16 is pulled into a slit 19* of the insole so that the extreme end 26 of the slit 16 is well within 85 the edge of the insole and then that portion of the upper to the rear of said slit is secured to the lower face of the insole by a plurality of tacks 27, while that portion of the edge of the upper in front of the slit 90 16 is folded over on itself between the two parts 20 and 21 of the insole. The outsole 17 is then secured to the insole 19 and preferably to the edge of the upper by a second row of stitches 28*, outside of the row of 95 stitches 25 which secure the insole to the upper, and in the preferred form a welt 28 superimposed upon the edge of the forepart of the upper is secured thereto and to the outsole by the stitches 28*, this welt protecting the upper and the stitches 25 and at 100 the same time assisting in retaining the shape of the forepart of the upper.

The heel part of the insole is provided with a horizontal slit 29 cut into its edge 105 from the point 22 substantially midway between the heel and toe portions of the insole and outsole, leaving a flap 30 which may be turned up while the heel part of the outsole is being secured to the rear part of the 110

insole 19, with the edges of the lining 24, the upper 15, and the counter 31 interposed between the bottom of the insole and the upper face of the outsole 17. Any means of securing these parts together may be used but preferably a row of stitches 32 is used, the flap 30 being turned down upon the stitches as soon as they have been formed to leave a perfectly smooth surface within the shoe for the purpose of protecting the socks of the wearer.

The insole constructed and attached to the various parts of the shoe in the course of its manufacture in the manner herein described serves as a sock protector and a slip sole as well as its usual purpose.

By securing the box toe and the lining to the part 21 entirely detached from the part 20 except at its rear end and securing the edge of the upper to this part 20, which in turn is secured to the outsole, the forepart of the shoe is given great flexibility, thus affording increased comfort to the wearer in walking. By providing the slits 19* in the insole 19, the upper may be drawn forward onto the same sufficiently far to carry the end 26 of the slit 16 in said upper well within the confines of the insole and outsole which obviously is of great advantage.

It is believed that from the foregoing description the invention will be thoroughly understood.

Having thus described our invention, we claim:

1. In a boot or shoe, the combination of an insole provided with a slit on either side intermediate the forepart and heel extending inwardly from the edge thereof; and an upper, the edge of which is provided with a slit on either side and is drawn into the slit in the sole so that the end of the slit in the upper is well within the edge of the sole, that portion of said upper to the rear of its slit extending inwardly beyond the inner end of the slit in the insole and being secured to said insole while the forepart in front of said slit extends outwardly and is secured to said insole.

2. In a boot or shoe, the combination of an insole provided with a slit on either side intermediate the forepart and heel extending inwardly from the edge thereof; and an

upper, the edge of which is provided with a slit on either side and is drawn into the slit in the sole so that the end of the slit in the upper is well within the edge of the sole, that portion of said upper to the rear of its slit extending inwardly beyond the inner end of the slit in the insole and being secured to said insole while the forepart in front of said slit extends outwardly and is secured to said insole, one portion of the forepart immediately adjacent to said slit extending inwardly and then outwardly on itself.

3. In a boot or shoe, the combination of an insole provided with a slit on either side intermediate the forepart and heel extending inwardly from the edge thereof; and an upper, the edge of which is provided with a slit on either side registering with a slit in the insole, with the inner ends of the two slits contacting, that portion of the edge of the upper in the rear of said slits extending inwardly between the insole and outsole and secured thereto while the edge of the upper in front of said slits is turned outwardly upon the upper face of said insole and secured thereto.

4. In a boot or shoe, the combination of an insole provided with a slit on either side intermediate the forepart and heel extending inwardly from the edge thereof and divided into two superimposed layers from said slits to the toe; an upper, the edge of which is provided with a slit on either side registering with a slit in the insole, with the inner ends of the two slits contacting, that portion of the edge of the upper in the rear of said slits extending inwardly between the insole and outsole and secured thereto while the edge of the upper in front of said slits is turned outwardly upon the upper face of said insole and secured thereto; and a lining for said upper, the edges of which, in front of said slits, are turned inwardly between the two layers of said insole.

Signed by us at 4 Post Office Sq., Boston, Mass., this 20th day of February, 1909.

WILLIAM J. MacFARLAND.
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