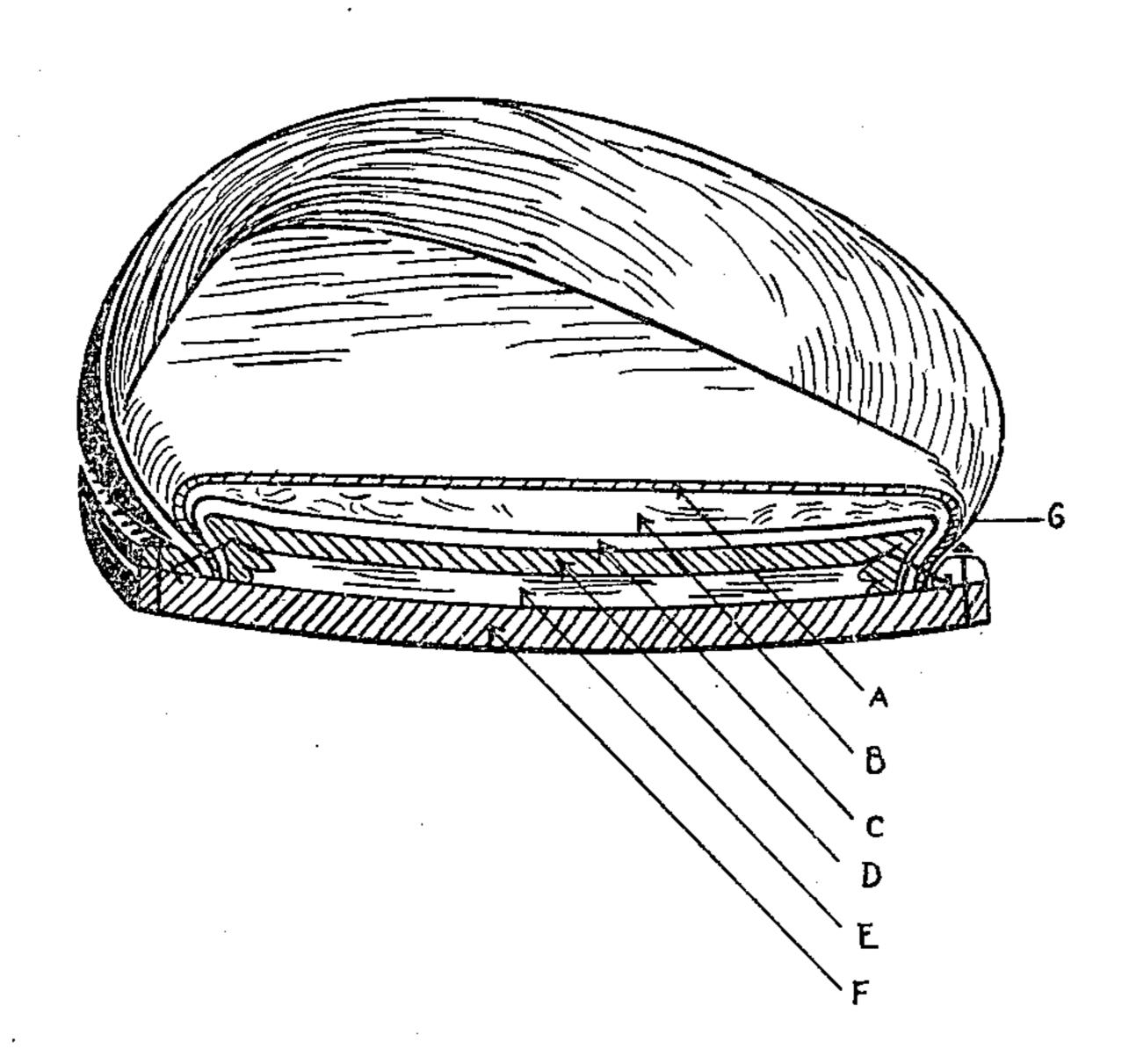
C. E. SANDERSON.

MANUFACTURE OF BOOT AND SHOE SOLES.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1907. RENEWED APR. 26, 1910.

960,202.

Patented May 31, 1910.



Witnesses:

Cyrus E. Sanderson.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CYRUS E. SANDERSON, OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

MANUFACTURE OF BOOT AND SHOE SOLES.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed August 8, 1907, Serial No. 387,642. Renewed April 26, 1910. Serial No. 557,800.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Cyrus E. Sanderson, a citizen of the United States and of the State of Nebraska, residing in the city of Lincoln, county of Lancaster, and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Boot and Shoe Soles, of which the following is a

specification.

10 My invention relates to and consists of a boot and shoe sole made, formed and combined substantially as follows; to-wit: By the use of felt so as to form a thin felt cushion to prevent the jar, and to contribute 15 ease and comfort, and diminish the wear and tear on the nervous system when walking or standing. The other materials used in the manufacture and construction of this invention are linen, sail cloth, duck or other strong, soft woven or cloth material, as nearly as possible inelastic, to be used in connection with and attached to the common and ordinary parts of any manufactured shoe.

The following description of said invention is such as will enable all persons skilled in the art to which it appertains, to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters or figures of reference made thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Referring to said drawing, which represents a transverse section of a manufactured boot or shoe according to the plan of my invention, A is the sock lining or top covering cushion made of linen, sail cloth, duck or other strong soft thin material that will not easily stretch and which will not sweat out, wrinkle or mat down, and will not become ridgy or lumpy and break, like the soft calfskin or leather frequently and usually used in the manufacture of cushion shoes.

B is a thin felt cushion inserted between the solid leather insole D and the sock lining 45 A with a thin asbestos insertion between

B and D.

C is a thin sheet or layer of asbestos paper that prevents moisture, heat and cold from penetrating to the foot and which acts as a non-conductor and prevents the electric fluid or current from leaving the body and entering the damp ground through or from the foot. This non-conductor serves as an important and material aid in maintaining the warmth of the foot and body, promoting a free circulation.

D is a leather insole which gives strength, flexibility and durability to the shoe.

E is an asbestos filler which may be made from asbestos pulp or by using the common 60 thin sheet of manufactured asbestos paper. This serves to prevent heat, cold or moisture from penetrating farther than the sole (F).

F is the outer sole made of leather.

When all these parts and materials are combined in a completely manufactured shoe they constitute a decided and important improvement over anything that has ever been made or placed on the market in the 70 form of a combination health and comfort shoe.

This invention comprehends a boot and shoe sole that may be used in connection with the manufacture of any and all kinds 75 of boots, shoes, slippers, oxfords and gaiters, in fact every variety of foot wear requiring

a sole.

The combination with a leather insole, of a layer of asbestos below said insole and a 80 layer of asbestos above the insole, is advantageous inasmuch as the leather insole isolates the asbestos layers each from the other, and hence if either asbestos layer is deteriorated through wear or otherwise, the 85 efficiency of the other for the purpose stated will remain unimpaired.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that the leather insole D is skived at its underside to afford portions for the passage of 90 connecting stitches; also, that the lower layer E, of asbestos, is arranged between said portions to prevent moisture reaching the major portion of the insole D, while the upper layer C, of asbestos is arranged directly above the insole D and has depending portions arranged at the outer sides of the said portions of the insole and receiving the connecting stitches, this latter provision being resorted to in order to practically preclude moisture from reaching and deteriorating the cushion on the insole.

I am well aware that it is old in a boot or shoe to arrange a layer of asbestos against a sole of leather or other material suitable 105 to the purpose of a sole. I therefore make no claim to said combination, but

What I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

The combination in a boot or shoe, of an 110 insole, of leather, skived at its underside to afford portions for the passage of connect-

ing stitches, an outer or tap sole of leather, a layer, of asbestos, arranged within the said portions of the insole and interposed between the major portion of the insole and 5 the tap sole, a layer, of asbestos, arranged directly on the insole and having depending portions arranged at the outer sides of the said portions of the insole, a cushion arranged on the last-named asbestos layer, a 10 covering, of material that will not readily stretch, arranged over the cushion and having depending portions arranged at the outer sides of the depending portions of the upper asbestos layer, a vamp having portions arranged at the outer sides of the de-

pending cover portions, and stitches extending through the vamp, the depending portions of the covering, the depending portions of the upper asbestos layer and the said portions at the underside of the insole and 20 connecting said elements together and to the outer or tap sole.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses this 6th

day of March, A. D. 1907.

CYRUS E. SANDERSON.

Witnesses:

Edith A. Badger, Emma J. Hedges.