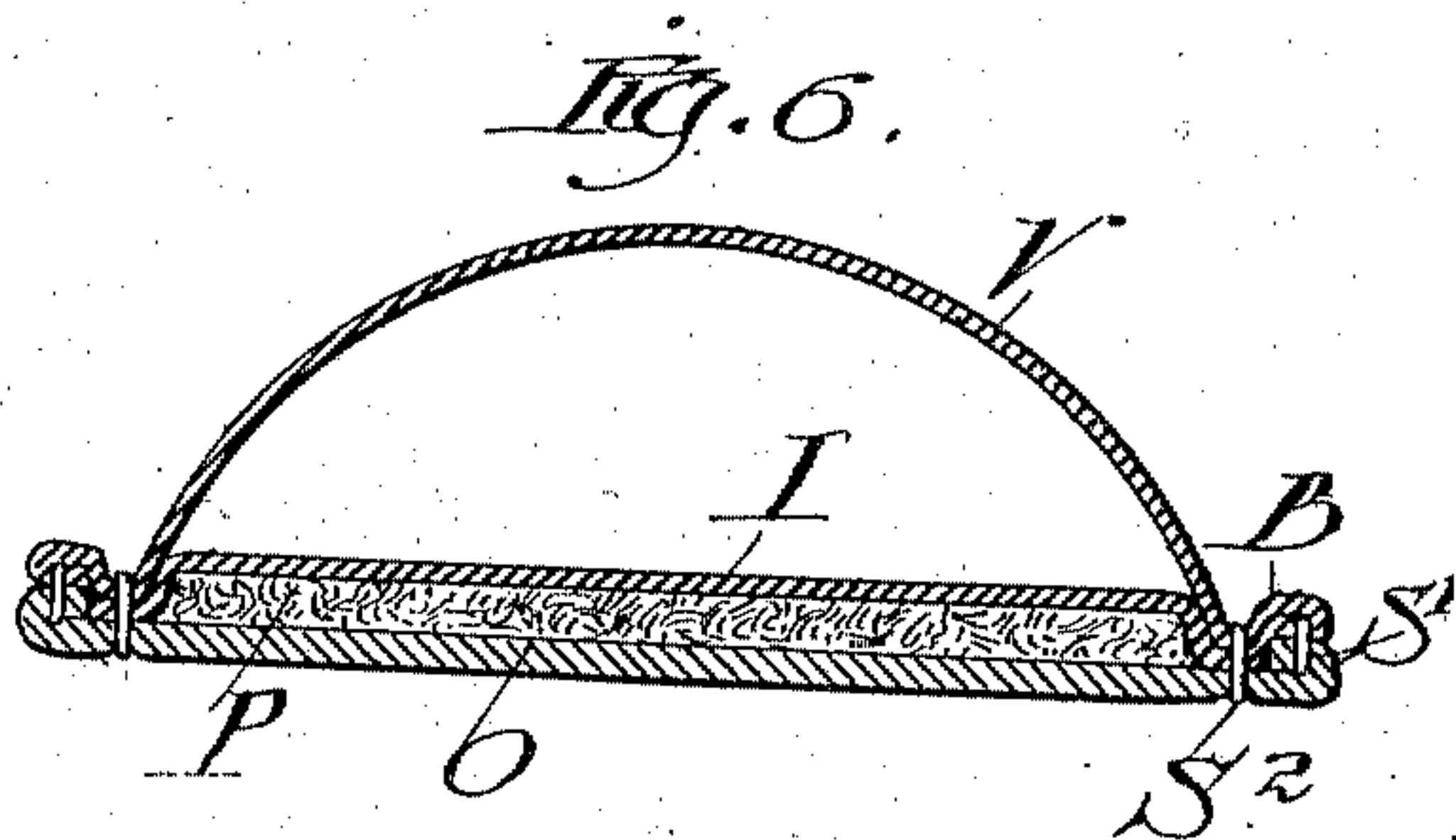
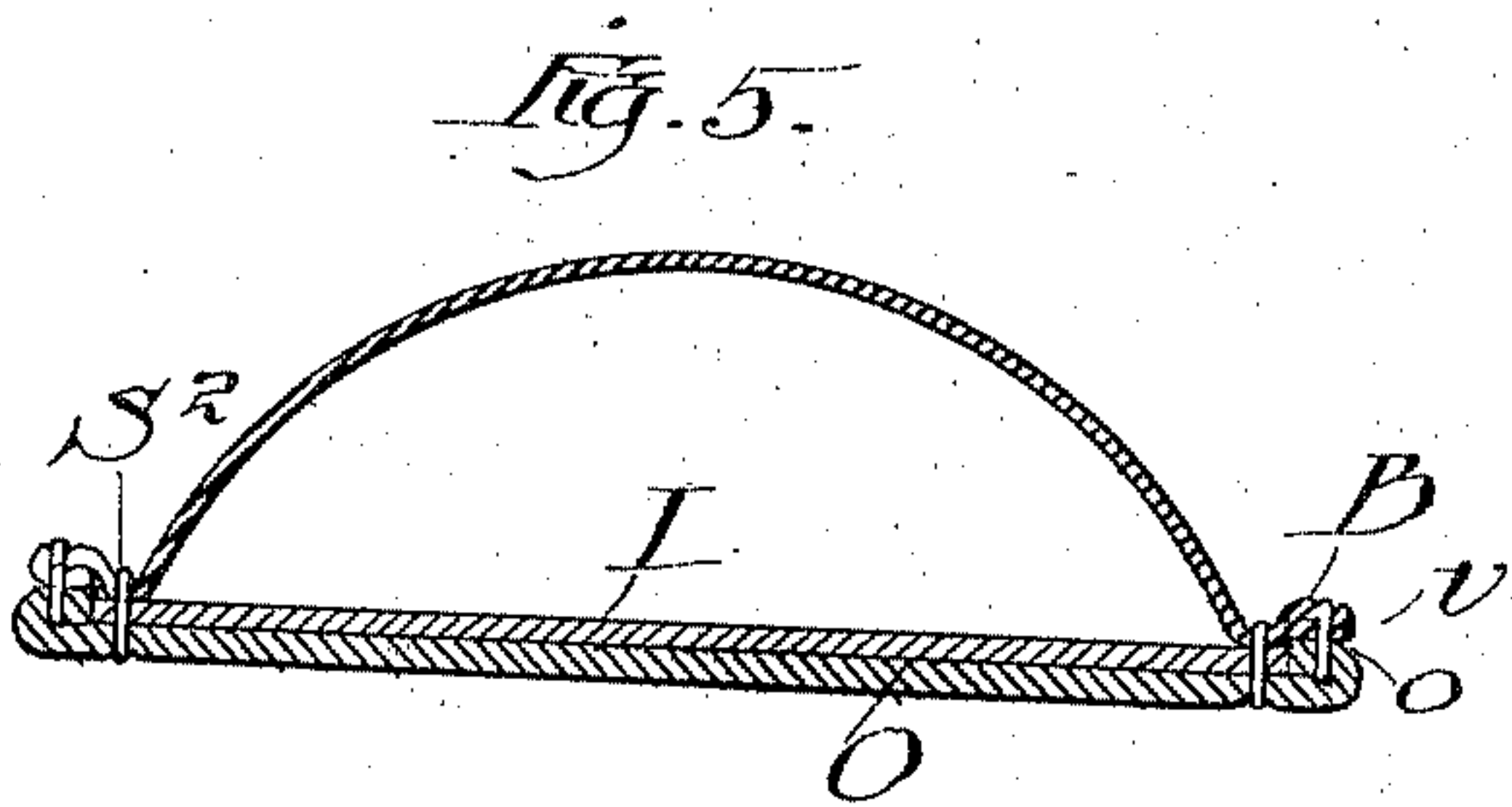
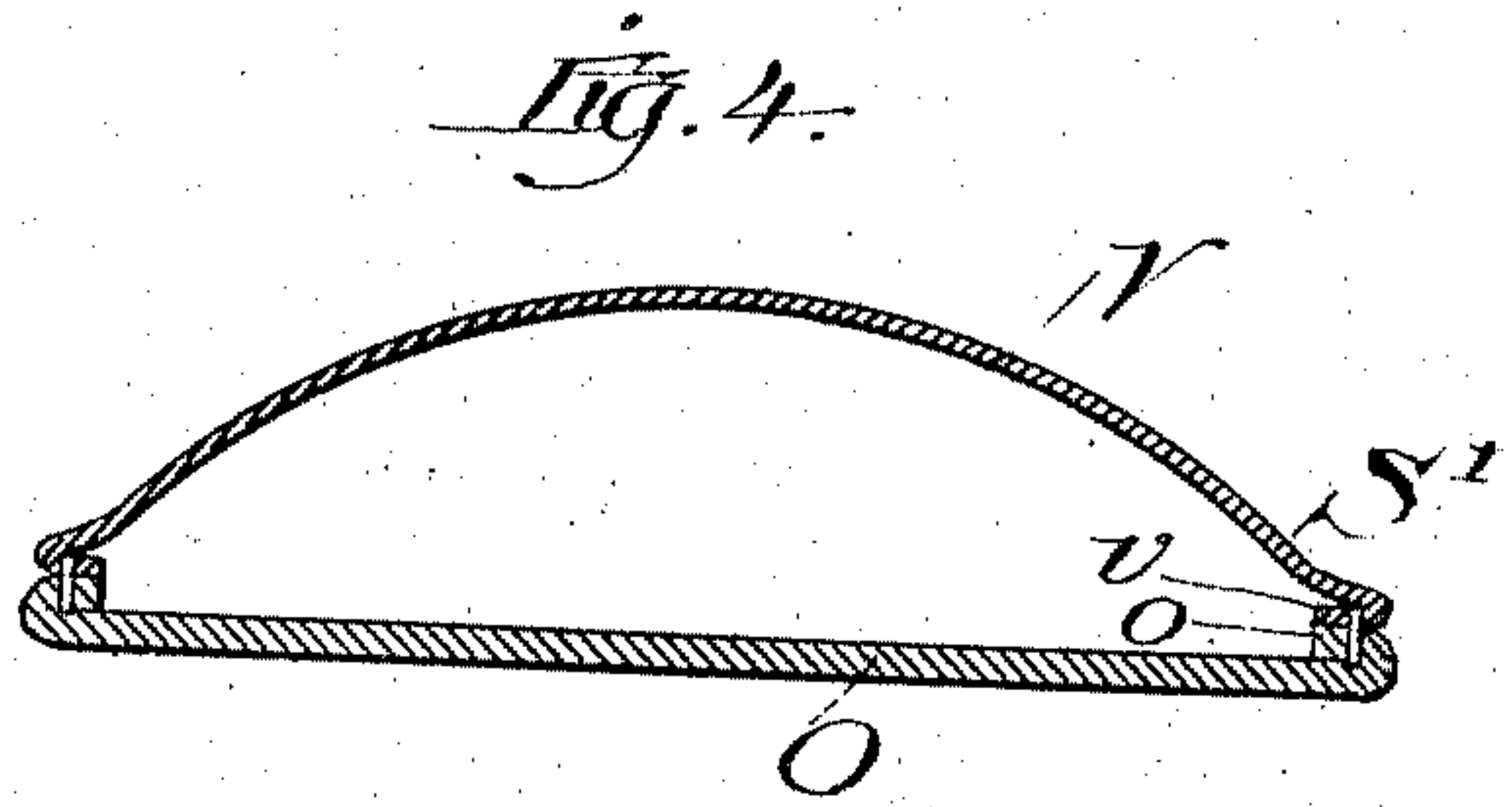
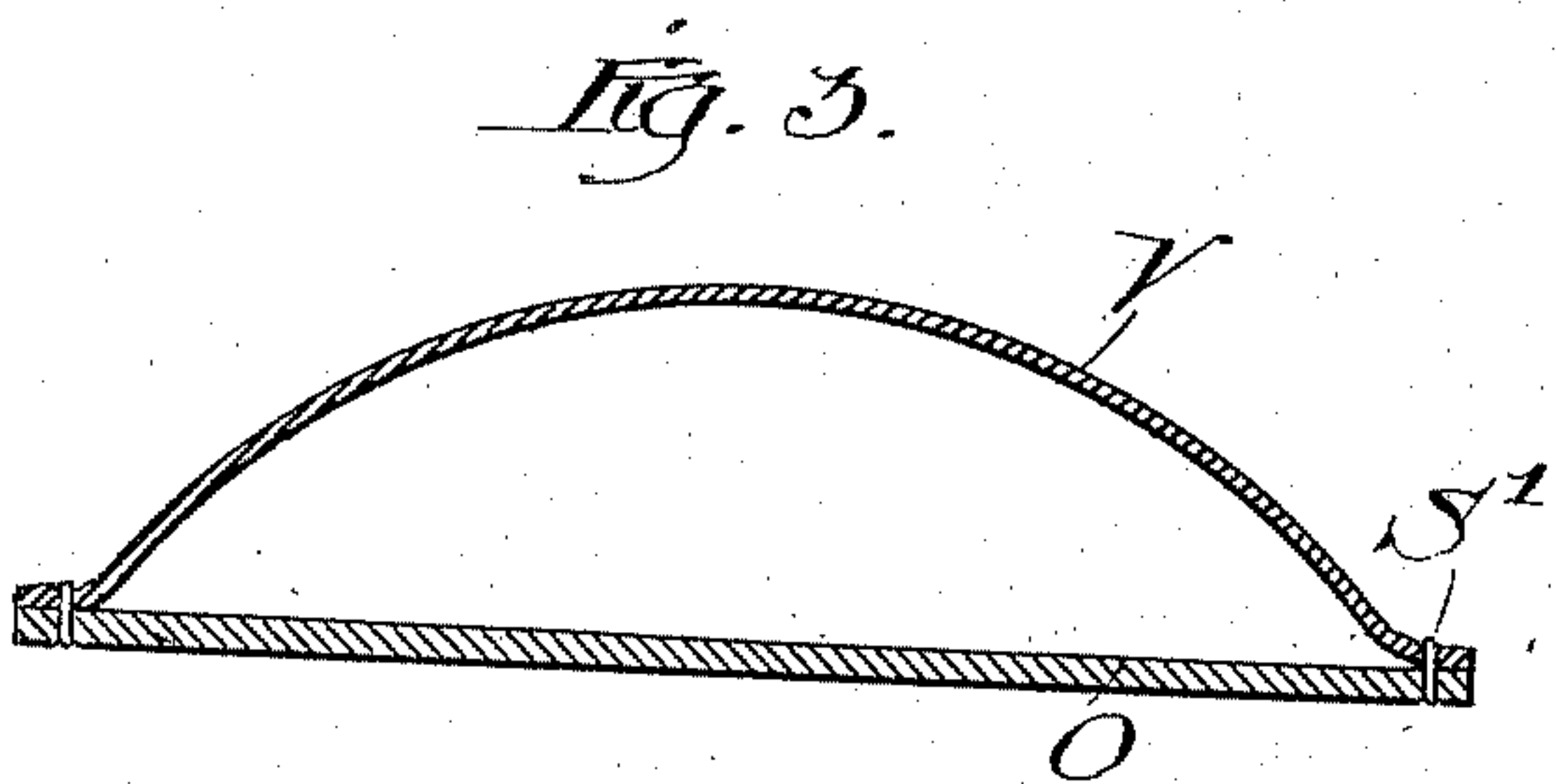
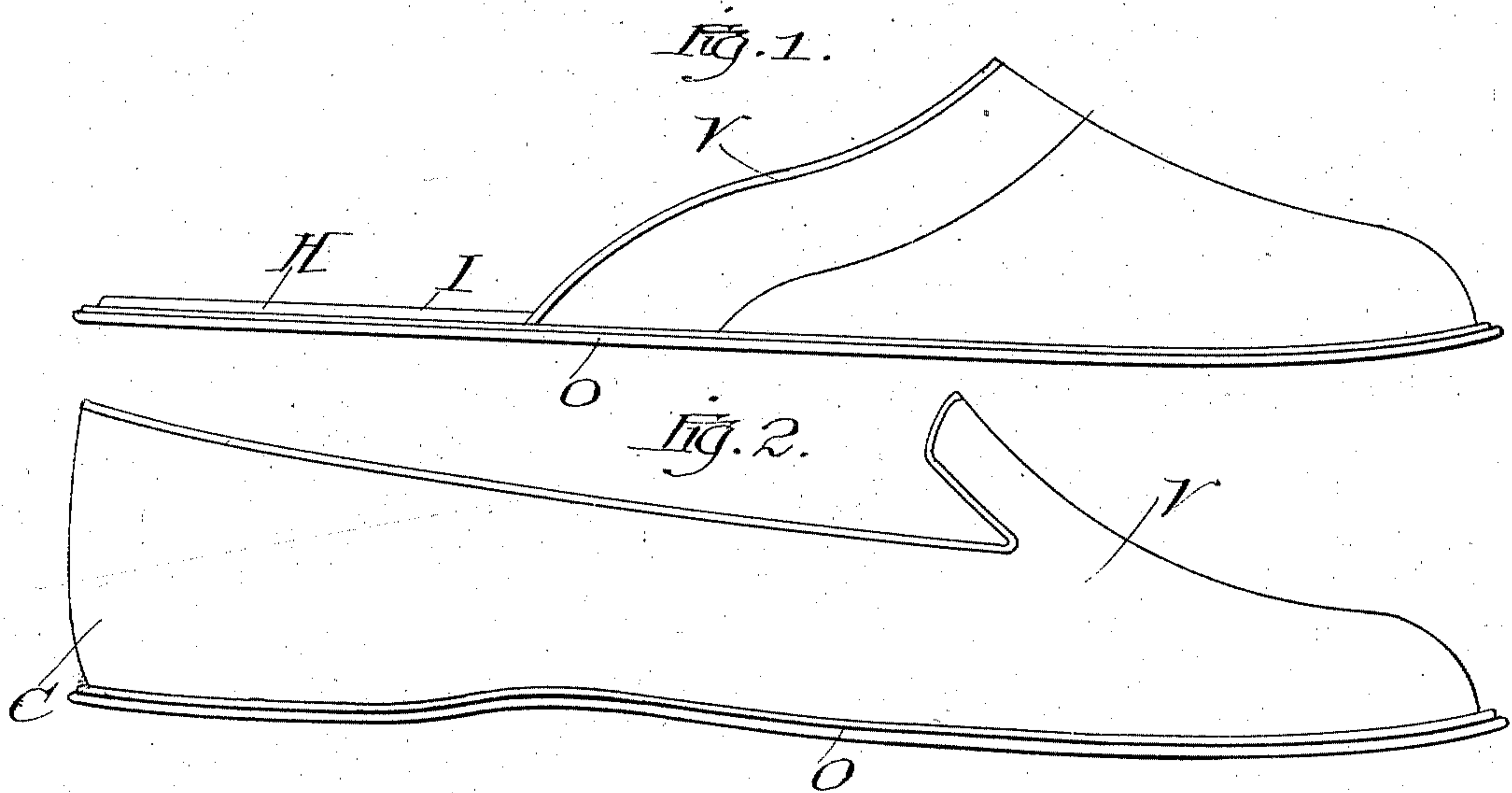


J. N. SCHWANDER.
SHOE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 12, 1909.

967,572.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.



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SHOE.

967,572.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 16, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB N. SCHWANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

The term "shoes" is used, in this specification, in its generic sense and is intended to comprehend slippers, street shoes, boots and other articles of foot wear, which may be made of any desired material or materials.

One object of the invention is to provide a shoe of simple and inexpensive construction in which the use of a welt is dispensed with, the vamp and outer sole being directly secured together.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shoe which has no seam visible from within the shoe and therefore no seam with which the foot of the wearer can come in contact, thus conducing to ease and comfort.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shoe of such construction that the inner and outer soles and the vamp may all be secured together at one operation by a single row of stitches.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shoe having a pad or cushion interposed between the inner and outer soles and contained wholly within the inner row of stitches, so that the stitches do not pass through the pad or cushion, thus conducing to the flexibility of the shoe and affording a soft support for contact with the sole of the foot.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shoe in which all stitches excepting the inner row of stitches are invisible and in which this inner row of stitches is located within the reflexed margins of the outer sole and vamp, thus forming a bead on the upper side of the outer sole and surrounding the outer margin thereof.

The invention consists in the features of novelty that are hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawing which is made a part hereof and in which:

Figures 1 and 2 are side elevations of shoes of different forms, or in other words having uppers of different shapes, embodying the invention. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the vamp and the outer sole, which

are secured together inside out, by a single row of stitches, before they are "turned." Fig. 4 is a similar view of the vamp and outer sole after being secured together as shown in Fig. 3 and "turned" so as to bring them right side out. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of a completed shoe embodying the invention, looking toward the toe, but without a pad or cushion. Fig. 6 is a similar view of a completed shoe embodying the invention with a pad or cushion interposed between the inner and outer soles.

In Fig. 1 O represents the outer sole, I the inner sole and V the vamp. In a shoe of the form shown in this figure the vamp does not extend the entire length of the sole, but terminates forward of the heel end of the sole, leaving a portion H for the heel of the foot to bear upon. In a shoe of the form shown in Fig. 2 the vamp extends completely around the margin of the sole, providing at the rear end thereof a counter C.

The details in the construction and arrangement of the several parts of a shoe embodying the invention are more fully shown in the sectional views and they are assembled by following the successive steps now to be described.

In Fig. 3, O represents the outer sole and V the vamp the margins of which are secured together by a row of stitches S^1 . In this figure the outer sole and vamp are both inside out, preparatory to being turned right side out, and it is while they are inside out that the row of stitches S^1 is run. Fig. 4 shows the same parts after they have been turned right side out and this turning results in reflexing the marginal portions, o and v , of the outer sole and vamp, respectively. After being turned right side out to bring them to the conditions shown in Fig. 4 the folds surrounding the reflexed marginal portions are subjected to the action of a hammer or beater for flattening the folds and making the overlapping portions lie close together. After this is done the inner sole I is placed within the shoe so that its outer edge is parallel with and in proximity to the inner edge of the reflexed marginal portion o of the outer sole, or with the inner edge of the reflexed marginal portion of the outer sole and also the inner edge of the reflexed marginal portion v of the vamp, if the inner sole is made of material of sufficient thickness. The leather or other material of

which the inner sole is made is, however, preferably of less thickness than the aggregate thickness of the leather or other material of which the outer sole and the vamp are made so that the edge of the inner sole lies opposite to or contacts with the inner edge of the outer sole only. After the inner sole is put in place, as shown in Fig. 5, a second row of stitches, S^2 , is passed through both soles and also through the vamp, or through the outer sole and vamp alone, if no inner sole be used, upon a line a little inside of the inner edges of the reflexed margins o and v respectively. This row of stitches has the effect of securing the soles and vamp together upon a line inside of the aforesaid edges of said reflexed margins and at the same time drawing the vamp tightly on to the upper surface of the inner sole so that a bead B is formed outside of the inner row of stitches. This bead as before suggested extends entirely around the coextensive portions of the margins of the outer sole and vamp. The second row of stitches also has the effect of completely concealing the outer row of stitches and by reason of its location avoids the presence of a seam within the shoe or within the innermost point of contact between the inner surface of the vamp and the upper surface of the inner sole. A shoe thus constructed with the inner and outer soles lying together, face to face, has great flexibility, is comparatively inexpensive to make, may be made without employing skilled labor or any of the customarily used shoemaking appliances and presents a neat appearance.

In the preferred form of the invention a pad P is arranged between the inner and outer soles and wholly within the inner row of stitches, so that the pad, not being stitched, does not detract from the flexibility of the shoe.

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

1. As a new article of manufacture, a shoe having an outer sole and a vamp, said outer sole and vamp having reflexed margins, a row of stitches passing through and uniting said reflexed margins, an inner sole located between the outer sole and the vamp and with its outer edge opposite and in proximity to the reflexed margin of the outer sole, and a second row of stitches passing through and uniting the outer sole and the

vamp, said second row of stitches being located within the edges of the reflexed margins of the outer sole and vamp.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a shoe, having an outer sole and a vamp, the margins of which are reflexed, a row of stitches passing through and uniting said reflexed margins and a second row of stitches passing through and uniting the outer sole and the vamp, said second row of stitches being located within the edges of the reflexed margins of the outer sole and the vamp.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a shoe, having an outer sole and a vamp, the margins of which are reflexed, a row of stitches, passing through and uniting said reflexed margins, an inner sole the edge of which lies opposite and in proximity to the edge of the reflexed margin of the outer sole, and a row of stitches passing through and uniting the outer sole, the inner sole and the vamp, said second row of stitches being located within the edges of the reflexed margins of the outer sole and the vamp.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a shoe, having an outer sole and vamp, the margins of which are reflexed, a row of stitches passing through and uniting said reflexed margins, an inner sole the edge of which lies opposite and in proximity to the edge of the reflexed margin of the outer sole, a row of stitches passing through and uniting the outer sole, the inner sole and the vamp, said second row of stitches being located within the edges of the reflexed margins of the outer sole and the vamp, and a pad or cushion interposed between the inner and outer soles and located within the inner row of stitches.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a shoe, having an outer sole and a vamp having reflexed margins, a row of stitches passing through said reflexed margins, an inner sole located wholly within the edges of said reflexed margins, a second row of stitches passing through the outer sole, the inner sole and the vamp, and a pad or cushion interposed between the outer and inner soles and lying wholly within the second row of stitches.

JACOB N. SCHWANDER.

Witnesses:

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