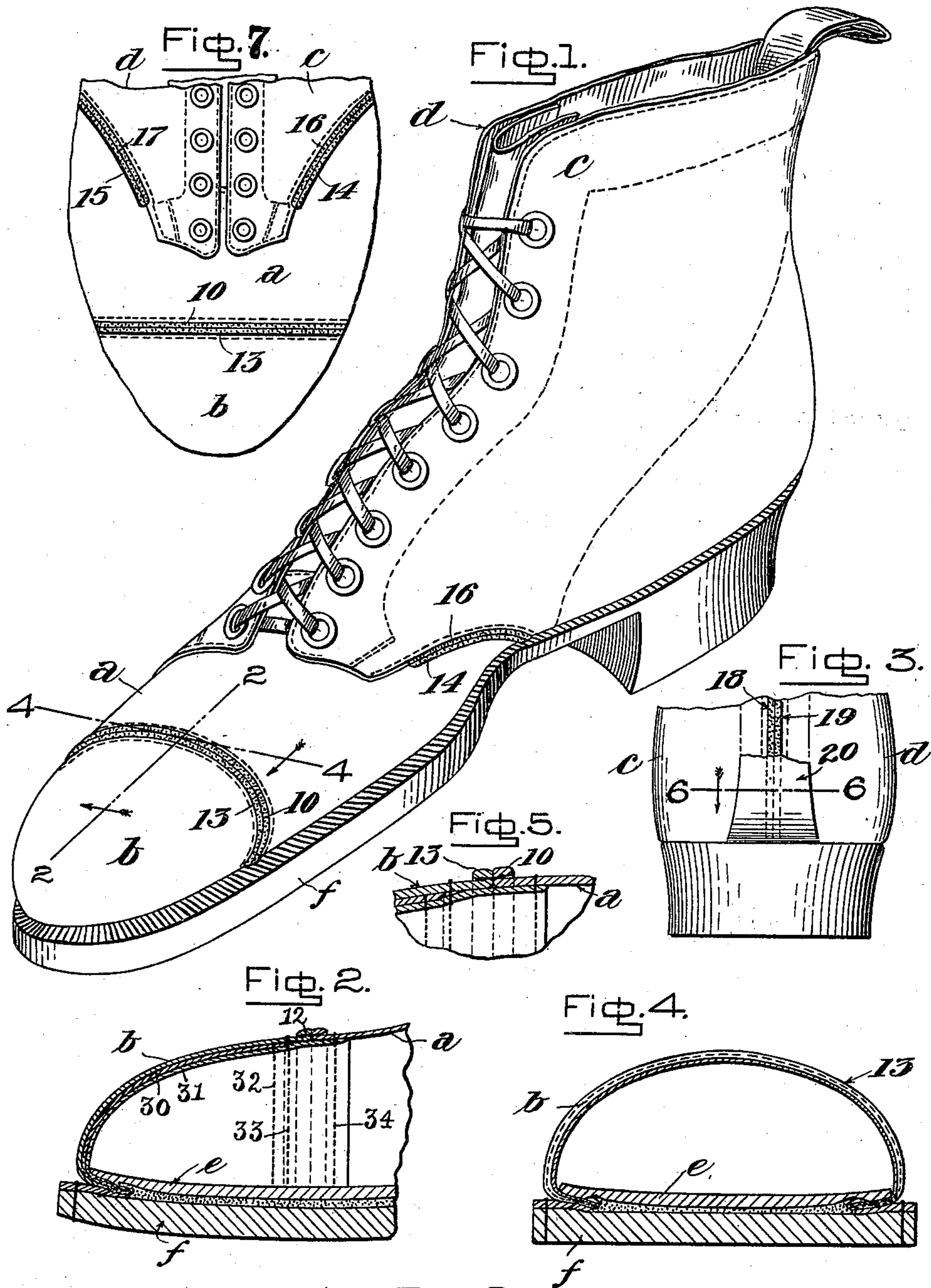


F. L. CHEEVER.
 BOOT OR SHOE.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1910.

983,604.

Patented Feb. 7, 1911.



Witnesses:
M. Crozier
J. Murphy

Fig. 6.
 18 19 20
 a b c
 Inventor,
 Frederick L. Cheever
 by Jas. H. Churchill
 Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK L. CHEEVER, OF QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOOT OR SHOE.

983,604.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 7, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK L. CHEEVER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Wollaston, Quincy, county of Norfolk, and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Boots or Shoes, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention relates to a boot or shoe and has for its object to provide a boot or shoe of novel construction, as will be described, which presents a novel and pleasing external appearance and provides for a smooth interior surface, and which enables a maximum number of boots or shoes to be made from a given quantity of stock at a minimum cost.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes of the class upon which the present invention is an improvement, the following parts are commonly employed in the toe portion of the boot or shoe, to wit:—a toe piece or tip, a box toe, a toe butt, a toe lining, and a main inside lining. As now commonly practiced and known to me, the toe piece or tip overlaps the front portion of the vamp, and the box toe, toe butt and toe lining are stitched to the portion of the vamp which extends under the toe piece or tip, which parts are covered by the main or inside lining to obtain a smooth interior surface.

In accordance with this invention, I am able to dispense with the toe butt and the main or inside lining and the operations which are practiced to secure them in place, and further am enabled to use a toe piece and vamp of less length, thereby effecting a material saving in stock, whereby a greater number of toe pieces and vamps of given quality may be obtained from a skin.

The above results are primarily accomplished by providing the vamp at its front end and the toe piece at its rear end with outwardly-turned edges which abut and extend transversely of the shoe and are secured together by substantially horizontal stitches.

The toe piece is stiffened by the usual box toe, which is stitched to the toe lining, the latter being secured to the toe piece and vamp by substantially vertical stitches, which extend transversely of the shoe on opposite sides of the abutting ends of the vamp and toe piece. The vamp is further

provided with outwardly-turned side edges, which are stitched to outwardly-turned diverging edges on the sides of the upper at the front portion thereof, whereby a substantially smooth seam is obtained on the interior of the shoe at the sides thereof. The two parts comprising the upper may and preferably will be provided at their rear end with outwardly-turned and vertically arranged edges, which are stitched together. The outwardly-turned edges of the parts of the shoe may be left uncovered or they may be covered if desired by stays or strips.

These and other features of this invention will be pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a boot or shoe embodying this invention. Fig. 2, a detail in longitudinal section on the line 2—2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3, a detail in rear elevation to be referred to. Fig. 4, a transverse section on the line 4—4, Fig. 1. Fig. 5, a detail in section on an enlarged scale to be referred to. Fig. 6, a detail in section on the line 6—6, Fig. 3, and Fig. 7, a detail in plan to be referred to.

Referring to the drawings, *a* represents the vamp; *b* the toe piece; *c*, *d*, the two parts of the upper; *e* the inner sole; and *f* the outer sole of a boot or shoe embodying this invention. The vamp *a* at its front end is provided with an outwardly-turned flange or edge 10, which extends transversely of the shoe and is secured by substantially horizontal stitches 12 to an outwardly-extended flange or edge 13 at the rear end of the toe piece *b*, which has coöperating with it the usual box toe 30, which is covered by the toe lining 31 to which it is secured by stitches 32. The toe lining 31 is preferably made long enough to extend across and cover the abutting ends of the toe piece and vamp and is secured to both by the stitches 33—34 (see Figs. 2 and 5). The vamp *a* is further provided at its rear portion with diverging, outwardly-turned edges or flanges 14, 15, (see Fig. 7), which extend to the opposite sides of the vamp and are sewed to like outwardly-turned flanges or edges 16, 17, on the parts *c*, *d*, of the upper.

The parts *c*, *d*, may be provided with vertically-arranged, outwardly-turned flanges or edges 18, 19, (see Fig. 3), which are sewed together, and said edges may be covered by a stay or strip 20, if desired, which is

stitched to the parts *c, d*, as represented in Fig. 6. The toe-piece *b*, vamp *a* and upper *c, d*, are secured together by stitches extended through the outwardly-turned flanges or edges, and the upper part of the shoe thus formed is secured to the inner and outer soles *e, f*, in the usual manner now practiced in shoe factories, and by reference to Figs. 1 and 4, it will be seen that the flanges or out-turned edges 10, 13, extend entirely across the shoe from sole to sole, and form a conspicuous means for marking the separation of the toe-piece from the vamp and the diverging flanges or outwardly-turned edges 14, 15, 16, 17, also mark the separation of the vamp from the upper, and these prominent markings afford a considerable contrast between the finished surface of the toe piece, vamp and upper, and the unfinished surfaces of the outwardly-turned edges, which contrast imparts a pleasing and neat appearance and also character to the shoe and especially ladies' shoes. The exposed surfaces of the outwardly-turned edges may be left in the natural color of the leather, or they may be finished with a different color from the toe pieces, vamp and upper, with the result that a distinctive and pleasing appearance is imparted to the shoe, and at the same time the cost of making the shoe is reduced, inasmuch as the outwardly-turned edges are left standing and are not hammered down.

By reference to Figs. 2 and 5, it will be seen that the toe piece and vamp are united by the stitches 12 extended through the out-turned edges 19—13, and that the toe lining is made of a sufficient length to be stitched to the vamp and that the box toe is stitched to the toe lining. As a result, a very material saving in the manufacture of the shoe is effected, not only in the cost of materials, but in the saving of time and labor to perform the necessary operations which are practiced in the manufacture of the ordinary shoe having a toe butt and a main or inner lining.

It will be observed that, the vamp does not extend under the toe piece to afford means for securing thereto the box toe, toe butt and toe lining, but on the other hand said vamp and toe piece abut in close proximity to their ends and are secured at their

out-turned edges, consequently both the vamp and toe piece are made shorter, which enables a greater number of these parts to be cut from a skin.

In Fig. 3, the stay or piece 20 is shown as applied to the edges 18, 19, but if desired the edges 10—13; 14—16; and 15—17 may be covered in a similar manner.

By reference to Fig. 1, it will be seen that in the finished shoe, the transversely-extended, outwardly-turned edges 10, 13, extend to the welt or outer sole, and that the diverging side flanges or edges 14, 15, 16, 17, also extend to the outer sole or welt at or near the shank portion of the shoe, and in the lasting of the shoe, they are carried over the last, as represented in Fig. 4.

The invention is herein shown as embodied in a high boot or shoe, but I do not desire to limit the invention in this respect, as it may be embodied in low shoes and slippers equally as well. Furthermore, it is applicable not only to boots or shoes made from leather, but also those made in part or in whole from canvas, felt or other suitable material.

Claims.

1. A boot or shoe provided with an outer sole and with an upper part having a vamp and toe piece provided with outwardly-extended edges fastened together and extended transversely of the shoe from side to side, a box toe within said toe piece, and a toe lining covering said box toe and extended beyond the junction of the toe piece and vamp, and means to secure said lining to said vamp.

2. A boot or shoe provided with an outer sole and with an upper part having a vamp and toe piece provided with outwardly-extended edges fastened together and extended transversely of the shoe from side to side, a box toe within said toe piece and a toe lining for said box toe, means to secure said box toe to said lining, and means to secure said lining to said vamp.

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

FRÉDERICK L. CHEEVER.

Witnesses:

RIPLEY F. DANA,
HENRY F. KNIGHT.