

C.H. Trask & J.B. Johnson.

Boot & Shoe.

N^o 52798

Patented Feb. 20 1866

Fig. 1.



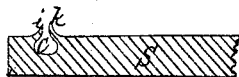
Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Witnesses

J. P. Hall
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Inventors

Charles H. Trask & Joseph B. Johnson.

by their attorney

R. M. Ledy

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. TRASK AND J. B. JOHNSON, OF LYNN, ASSIGNORS TO THEMSELVES AND G. L. THAYER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 52,798, dated February 20, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES H. TRASK and JOSEPH B. JOHNSON, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful improvement in channeling the soles of shoes for the reception of sewing or stitches of thread in the process of sewing such soles to shoes; and we do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a transverse section of a channel formed in the ordinary way with a single lip. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of a channel as made in our improved manner with two lips. Figs. 3 and 4 represent sections of such channels with their lips raised. Figs. 1 and 2 exhibit them as closed.

The common channel, as used with the McKay sewing-machine, has but one closing-lip, B, (see Figs. 1 and 3,) such lip, when depressed, resting in an angular notch or seat, *b c d*, extending from the channel, which, in Figs. 1 and 3, is shown at A. The extreme edge of the lip has, of necessity, to be arranged at so short a distance, *a b*, from the edges *a a'* of the sole S as to render it very difficult to finish the edge thereof.

In making our improved channel, which is shown at C in Figs. 2 and 4, we form it with two lips *i k*, to meet together directly or about over the axis of the channel, such channel being el-

liptical, circular, or of other proper shape in its cross-section. Thus the passage from the channel, when the channel is open, as shown in Fig. 4, leads vertically out of it, and there is a much greater space between the junction of the lips and the adjacent edge of the sole when the lips are in contact than exists between the edge *a a'* and the single lip B when the channel is provided with a single lip and seat there-to, in manner as heretofore practiced, or as exhibited in Figs. 1 and 3, the channel in each case being supposed to be arranged at the same distance from the edge of the sole.

With our improvement the accidental raising of either of the lips is not so likely to occur as with the single-lip channel, and, besides, the edges of the sole can be finished to much better advantage and with less cost and care.

We do not claim the channel formed with the single lip and a seat therefor, substantially in the manner as represented in Figs. 1 and 3.

We claim—

Our improved channel C, as made with the two lips *i k*, arranged so as, when closed, to meet together directly over the channel, substantially as hereinbefore described, and as represented in the remaining figures of the said drawings.

CHAS. H. TRASK.
J. B. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

HARRISON NEWHALL,
JAMES R. NEWHALL.