(No Model.)

W. F. KEARNEY.

BOOT OR SHOE.

No. 383,303. Patented May 22, 1888.

Fig. 1.

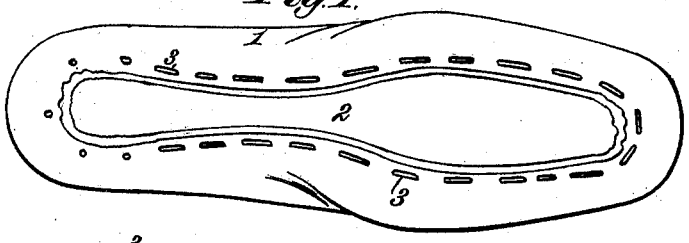


Fig. 2.

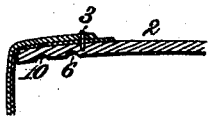


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

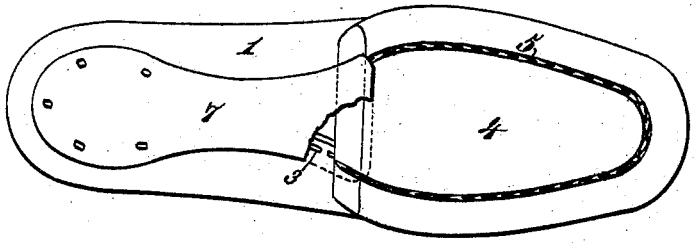


Fig. 5.

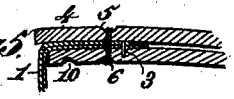


Fig. 6.

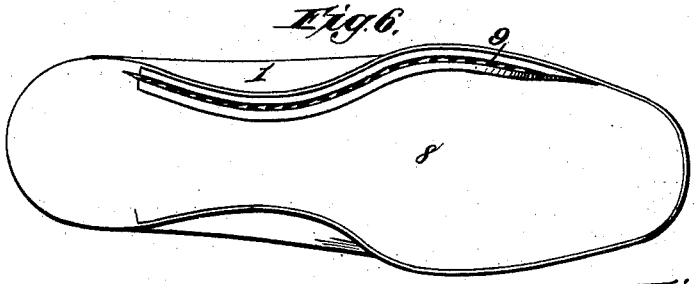


Fig. 7.

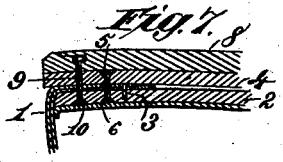
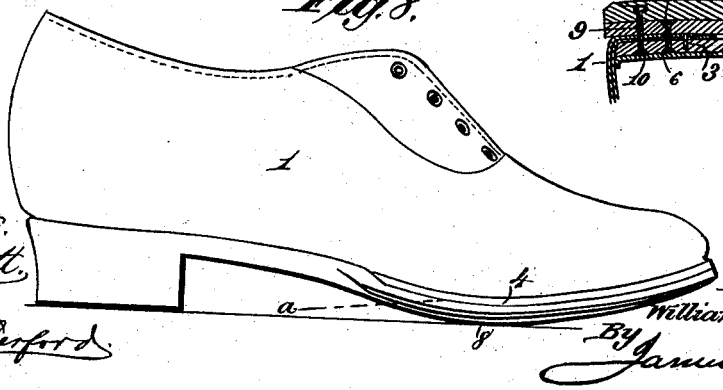


Fig. 8.



Witnesses.
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J. A. Rutherford.

Inventor:
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Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. KEARNEY, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-FIFTH TO GEORGE D. TILLMAN, OF EDGEFIELD, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND J. ALTHEUS JOHNSON, HOWARD C. WALL, LEWIS H. ROWE, AND THOMAS PARKER, ALL OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 383,303, dated May 22, 1888.

Application filed January 14, 1888. Serial No. 260,760. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. KEARNEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the manufacture of boots or shoes, the purpose thereof being to provide an improved method of lasting the same without the employment of nails or tacks, and without marring the inner surface of the insole. It is my purpose also to so construct and apply the slip-sole and the outer sole as to provide for an increased period of wear; or, in other words, to enable the purchaser to utilize both of the soles, the slip-sole being rendered capable of wear after the outer sole is destroyed, either wholly or in part, thereby providing soles of different weight and adapted to different seasons of the year.

The invention consists in the several features of construction and new combinations of parts hereinafter fully described, and then specifically defined in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view, showing my improved method of lasting. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the marginal portion of the shoe insole and upper. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same, taken in a line following the basting. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of a shoe having the slip-sole attached. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the marginal part of the shoe shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of the shoe with the outer sole attached, a portion of the welt being turned back. Fig. 7 is a transverse section of a marginal part of the shoe shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a side elevation of the completed article.

In the said drawings, the reference-numeral 1 designates the upper, and the numeral 2 denotes the insole of an ordinary boot or shoe. In lasting these parts I place the insole in the last, fastening it by a few tacks in the usual manner, and the upper is also drawn into place with its marginal portions overlapping the insole, and a few nails or tacks are driven to confine it temporarily in proper position. I then, by means of a suitable instrument, baste the insole and upper together, taking care, however, that the stitches shall follow the direction of the margin of the insole, and they should preferably pass into but not through the body of said insole, thereby giving the necessary temporary attachment to the parts without laying a projecting seam upon the inner surface of the insole, which would require to be covered by a heavy lining or otherwise prevented from injuring the foot of the wearer. By making a basting-stitch and carrying the thread 3 into but not through the insole, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, I am able to accomplish this result and at the same time perfectly last the upper. After lasting the shoe in this manner, the tacks are knocked out and a slip-sole, 4, is applied to the ball of the shoe. This slip-sole is channeled at a distance from its margin to receive a line of machine-stitching, 5, which unites the upper, insole, and slip sole 4. This seam will lie in a channel, 6, formed in the inner face of the insole for the purpose. The shank 7 is then tacked, overlapping upon the rearward end of the slip-sole 4. I then apply the outer sole, 8, which is channeled in any usual manner, and stitch the same in place, the stitching 9 passing through the insole, upper, and both the slip-soles 4 and shank 7, and being received in a channel, 10, formed in the inner face of the insole, parallel with and slightly removed from the channel 6, as shown in Fig. 7, and by Figs. 4 and 6. The heel is then applied and the shoe finished off in any chosen manner.

It will be seen that when the ball portion of the full outer sole, 8, is worn away, it may be cut or detached along the line *a*, Fig. 8, and the remnants thrown away. This discloses the unworn surface of the slip-sole 4, in which the attaching-seam is laid in a channel, whereby it is prevented from being rapidly worn away. By securing the cut edge of the outer sole by a few pegs or nails, or in any other suitable manner, the shoe may be worn for a further period or until the slip-sole 4 is also worn out. The shoe may then be half-soled, if desired.

This construction secures a material economy to the wearer or purchaser, besides enabling him to adapt the weight of the sole to the season of the year. For example, a pair of shoes purchased in the winter and having the heavy sole suitable for that season, may, when the ball portion of the full outer sole is worn partly or wholly away, be denuded of the worn portion, leaving the light slip sole 4 suitable for the milder weather of spring. The consumer may thus avoid the necessity of purchasing shoes merely to provide for change of season.

By my method of lasting the necessity of using an iron or iron shod last is avoided, since the clinching of the nails is wholly unnecessary. This cuts off a material item of expense in all shoe factories.

It will be understood that I may double-stitch the shank or may nail or peg it only without departing from my invention.

By basting the upper to the insole in the manner shown the surplus stock may be trimmed off without danger of cutting the thread, as would be the case if the thread passed across the sole.

It should be understood that in lasting I may baste as fast as I draw the upper to place, and thereby avoid the temporary use of nails altogether.

Shoes made according to my invention are much more solid and will wear longer and better than shoes made by hand or than machine-sewed shoes of other manufacture.

By my invention a single-sewed shoe may be produced which will be more solid than a hand-sewed turned shoe, the reason thereof being that in my invention the outer sole is sewed to the upper or to the insole and the slip-sole is secured by a wholly independent stitching.

What I claim is—

1. In a boot or shoe, an insole secured to the upper by a basting carried around the margin of the upper and into but not through the insole, said shoe having a slip-sole and an outer sole attached to the insole and upper in any suitable manner, substantially as described.

2. In a boot or shoe, an insole secured to the upper by a basting carried around the margin of the upper, a slip-sole secured by a line of stitching to the insole and to the turned-in upper, and an outer sole attached by a second line of stitching passing through the slip-sole, the turned-in upper, and insole, substantially as described.

3. A boot or shoe having an upper, an insole having two parallel channels on its inner surface, a slip sole channeled on its outer surface, a line of stitching uniting the insole, the turned-in upper, and slip-sole, and lying in the channel in the latter, and in one of the channels of the insole, and a separate line of stitching lying in the other channel of the insole and passing through the same, through the turned-in upper, the slip-sole, and the outer sole, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WM. F. KEARNEY.

Witnesses:

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JAMES A. RUTHERFORD.