

(No Model.)

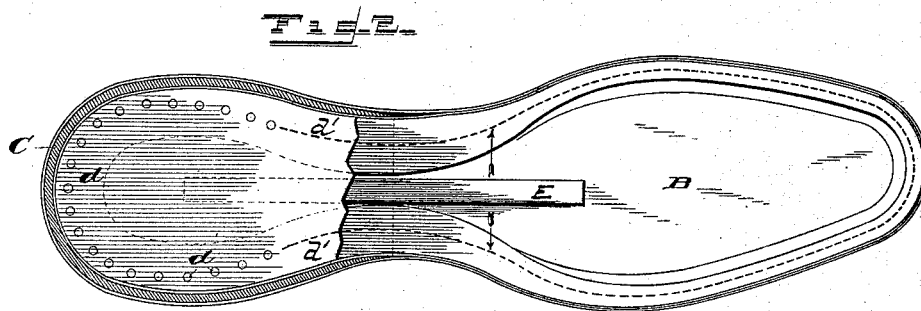
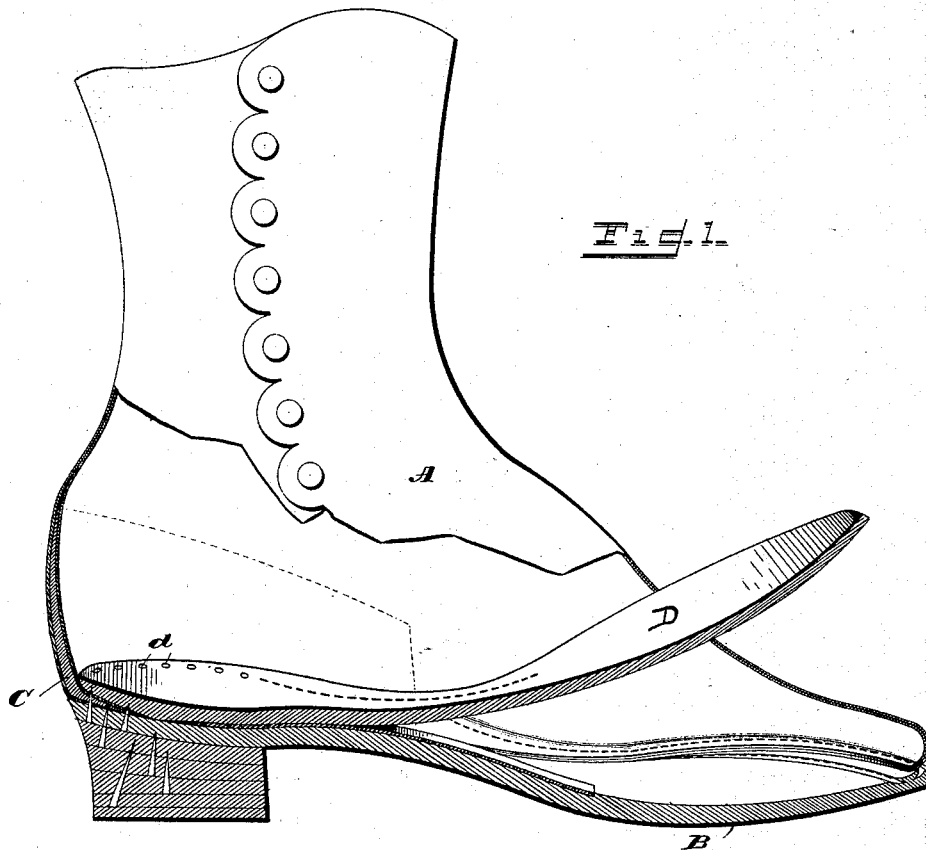
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. B. HILL.

SHOE.

No. 384,845.

Patented June 19, 1888.



Witnesses

L. S. Elliott.

E. M. Johnson.

Wilson B. Hill.

Inventor

[Signature]
Attorney.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 3.

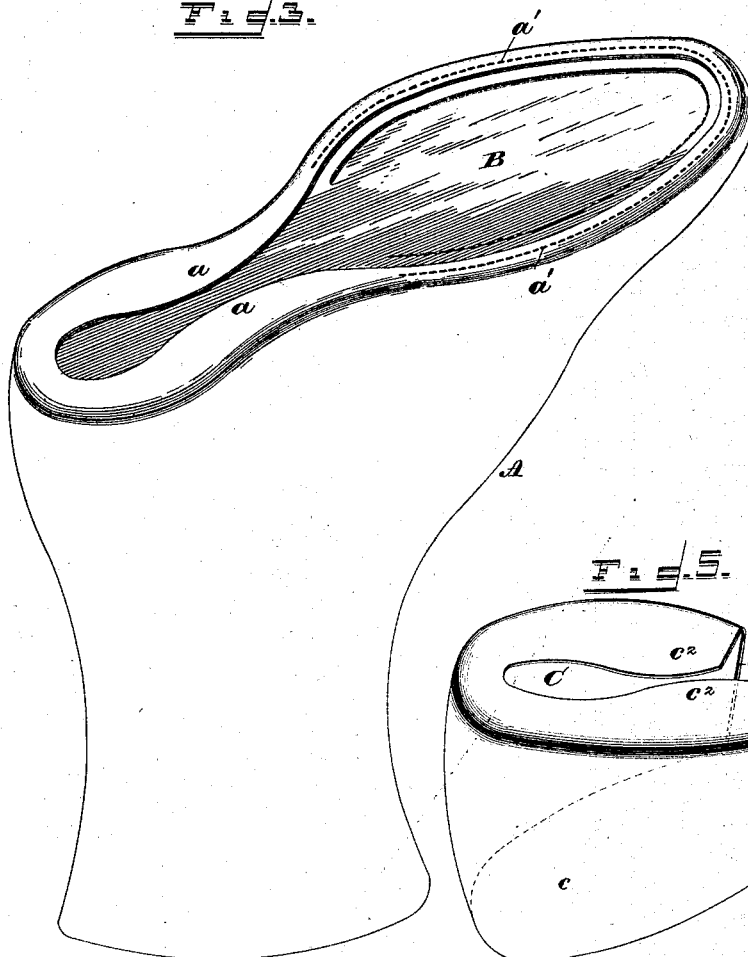


Fig. 5.

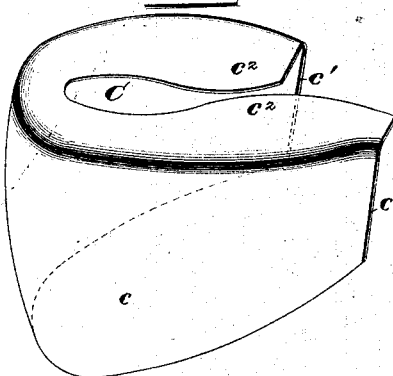
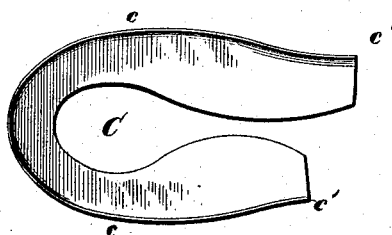


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILSON B. HILL, OF LEXINGTON, OHIO.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,845, dated June 19, 1888.

Application filed February 2, 1888. Serial No. 362,724. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILSON B. HILL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Lexington, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in turned shoes; and it consists in novel construction, arrangement, and combination of the parts thereof, which will be more fully hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

The object of my invention is to facilitate the manufacture of turned shoes in which a stiff counter is used, a part of the sole and upper being united by machine-stitching before the shoe is turned, and after turning the insole a part of the upper and an inner extension of the counter are united by hand or machine stitching. I attain this object by the preferred construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like letters of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of my improved shoe, showing the insole raised. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the shoe, showing the insole broken away. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the shoe shown inside out, and also showing the manner of attaching the outsole and upper. Fig. 4 is a detail top plan view of the counter. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the counter.

A indicates the upper provided with a suitable lining and cut in such manner as to have inward extensions, *a*, adjacent to the shank.

B indicates the outsole, which is of the ordinary form of construction.

C represents the counter, which is constructed of stiff leather and formed with rear upward-extended sides, *c*, gradually tapering downward to blunt front ends, *c'*. The lower part of said counter is bent inward to form an attaching-flange. The forward part of this

flange, as at *c*², projects inward farther than the rear part thereof and conforms with the inward extension, *a*, of the upper. This counter extends forwardly through the rear quarter of the shoe, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 1, between the lining and upper, and is retained in a fixed position by means which will be more fully hereinafter described. An insole, D, is provided, which is attached to the rear part of the sole only, and is projected into the forward part of the shoe, and is unsecured at any point in this part of the shoe.

As in the usual manner of making turned shoes, the upper A is turned inside out over the outsole B and stitched to said sole by a line of machine or hand stitching, *a'*, as far as the arrows shown in Fig. 2. This leaves the rear part of the upper and outsole unconnected, as shown in Fig. 3. The shoe is turned to its proper form, and the counter C is then placed in its position, and the inner-extended part, *a*, of the upper A, together with the flange of the counter, is drawn inward over the outsole B adjacent to the central part thereof, the shank E is placed in position, and the inner sole D is inserted, when the said indrawn part of the upper, the flange of the counter, and the insole, are secured to said outsole at their rear parts by a line of pegs, nails, or rivets, *d*. The insole, intumed part of the upper, and the securing-flange of the upper are further secured by a line of hand or machine stitching, which commences at the point where the line of nails, pegs, or rivets terminates and extends forward to the point indicated by the arrows in Fig. 2. This manner of attachment leaves the front end of the insole free in the shoe and unattached to the forward part of the outsole, and the said insole is constructed of such thickness as to lie flush with the seams in the forward part of the outsole between the sole and upper, as will be readily understood.

This construction and arrangement provide a flexible and comfortable shoe, and the extended counter supports the ankle of the wearer. The inturning of the counter and upper over the outsole not only insures a durable and efficient securement, but at the same time provides a pocket for the shank.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

As an improved article of manufacture, a turned shoe having the front part of the outsole secured to the upper by stitching, the counter having the upwardly-extended rear
5 part and lower inturned edges and the insole, the inturned rear part of the upper, together with the inturned lower edges of the counter and the insole, being secured to the outsole by a line of pegs or nails or rivets, *d*, and by
10 a line of stitching, *d'*, extending from the forward termination of said pegs, nails, or rivets

d to the rear termination of the line of stitching used to secure the forward part of the outsole to the upper before the shoe is turned, the said insole being fastened at rear end only, 15 substantially as described.

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

WILSON B. HILL.

Witnesses:

COLUMBUS D. CULP,
THOMAS G. MURRAY.