

(No Model.)

C. W. KING.

BOOT OR SHOE.

No. 386,833.

Patented July 31, 1888.

Fig. 1.

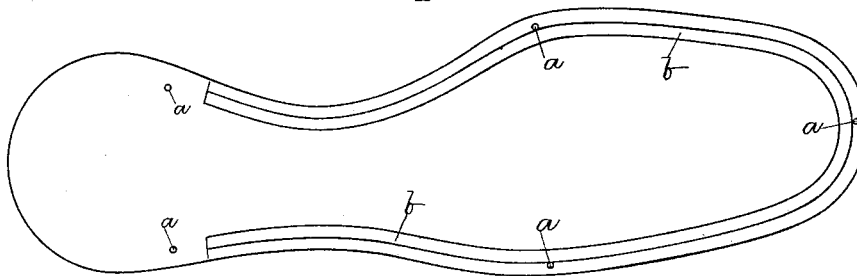


Fig. 2.

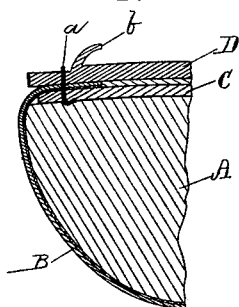


Fig. 3.

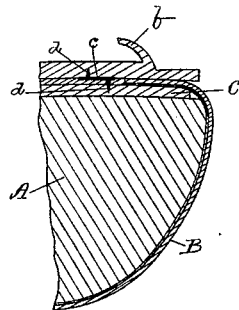
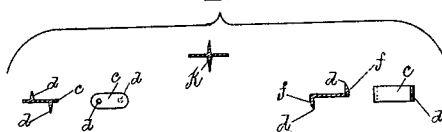


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

Robert Wallaer.  
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Inventor.

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his atty

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 386,833, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed November 14, 1887. Serial No. 255,030. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. KING, of West Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the drawings accompanying and forming a part hereof, in which—

10 Figure 1 is a bottom view of a shoe-sole, showing the position of the tacks or nails as at present employed for securing the outsole to the upper and insole preparatory to permanently securing the outsole in position by a line of  
15 stitches or otherwise. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of one side of a lasted shoe, showing the outsole tacked in position prior to permanently securing it. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing my improvement. Fig. 4 shows several forms  
20 of my improved fastening detached.

As is well known to those skilled in the art of shoe-making, the outsole of the boot or shoe is temporarily secured in position on the insole after the shoe has been lasted in order that  
25 it may be permanently secured by the subsequent operation of sewing or the like. To thus temporarily secure the outsole in position, tacks or nails or short sections of wire are driven through the outsole, upper, and insole  
30 at three or four points around the edge of the outsole, said nails being driven in the channel at the edge of the outsole, in order to prevent the other portions of the sole from being damaged by a puncture or hole, which would show  
35 when the shoe was finished. These nails are consequently often in the path of the needle when the shoe is being sewed, and are liable to break the needle, besides causing delays and inconvenience to the operator and subsequent  
40 discomfort to the wearer.

The object of my invention is to obviate these difficulties; and it consists in a boot or shoe the outsole and insole of which are secured together with what I have termed an "intermediate fastener," composed of a middle portion  
45 or intermediate plate or base having oppositely-projecting prongs, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

A represents the last; B the upper, C the insole, and D the outsole, of a boot or shoe. The

outsole is shown with a channel around the edge, in which the stitches or fastenings are laid which secure it in place.

*a a* represent the nails or tacks or portions  
5 of wire which are now commonly used for securing the outsole temporarily on the lasted shoe. These are generally not drawn, but are  
10 left in place and are covered up by the channel-flap *b* when it is pasted or cemented down in finishing the shoe. When the shoe is worn, they are apt to loosen and to be forced upwardly in the operation of walking, and thus  
15 injure the foot or sock of the wearer. To avoid the use of these nails, and at the same time secure the outsole firmly in position, I have produced a fastening (see Fig. 4) consisting of a  
20 middle portion or plate, *c*, provided with oppositely-projecting pointed prongs *d*, set on either side thereof. The exact size of the plate  
25 *c* and prongs or projections *d* is obviously unessential so long as they are not long enough to extend completely through the sole, and the  
30 projection or prong on one side of the plate is usually preferably of a different size from the prong on the opposite side to suit the different  
35 thickness of the insole and outsole. The projections *d* may be set at a slight angle to the plate *c*, or with one side slightly rounding from the point to the base and the other side flat,  
40 as shown at *f*, Fig. 4. When they are set in this position or are of this shape, they tend to bend and clinch or grip the material of the sole, and so hold the parts more securely.

My fastener is applied as follows: The side  
45 of the outsole which is to lie next the insole is laid uppermost on a bench or block and the desired number of fasteners is driven into it at the points desired, (usually at the toe and heel and either side of the ball,) but inside the line  
50 of the channel, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the path around the channel will be clear and present no obstructions to the needle in stitching the outsole. After the fasteners are applied to the sole, one of the prongs *d* will be embedded in the sole, the plate *c* will lie on the surface of the sole or be slightly embedded in the  
55 surface by the blow of the hammer, while the other projection will stand up from the plate *c* clear of the surface of the sole. With fasteners thus applied the outsole is ready to be  
60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100

laid on the lasted shoe with the fasteners next  
the insole. When the outsole is in the right  
position, a tap of the hammer over each fast-  
ener embeds the free prong of the fastener in  
5 the insole and forces the outsole and insole  
closely together, where they are firmly held,  
the fasteners being wholly concealed from view.  
In this position, with the plate *c* between the  
soles, the prongs *d* are prevented from work-  
10 ing through either sole when the shoe is being  
worn.

Although the prongs of the fastener may be  
in line with each other on either side of the  
plate *c*, as shown at *k*, Fig. 4, I prefer to offset  
15 them on the plate, one being at either end  
thereof, as such a construction causes the  
prongs to bind when any force tends to dis-  
place the sole laterally, thus securing the sole  
more firmly in position.

I have spoken of the fasteners being set by a 20  
hammer. They may, however, be set by a  
machine specially constructed for the purpose.

What I claim is—

The combination, in a boot or shoe, with the  
outer and inner soles, of fasteners provided 25  
with oppositely-projecting prongs placed be-  
tween the said outer and inner soles inside of  
theline of the channel of the outer sole, where-  
by the said outer sole is temporarily secured  
in place preparatory to its permanent attach- 30  
ment, substantially as set forth.

CHARLES W. KING.

Witnesses:

ROBERT WALLACE,  
WM. A. MACLEOD.