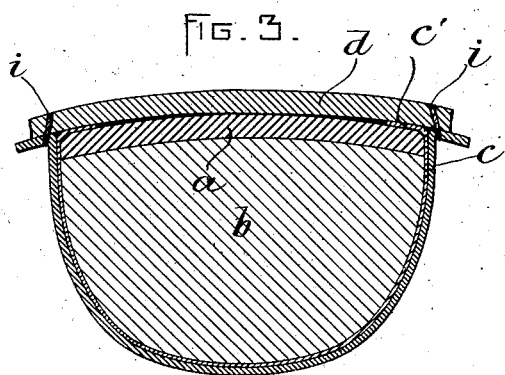
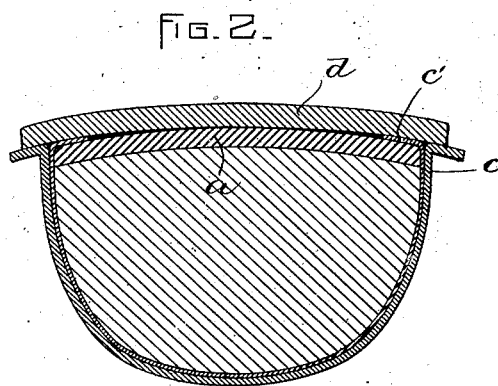
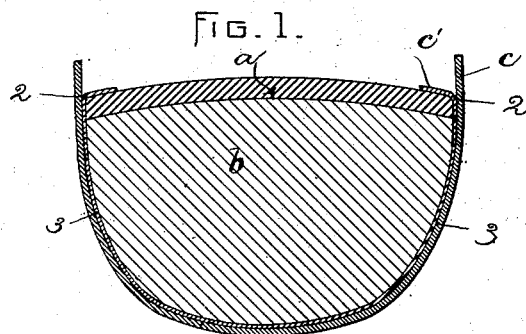


(No Model.)

J. J. PAGE.  
METHOD OF MAKING BOOTS OR SHOES.

No. 489,196.

Patented Jan. 3, 1893.



WITNESSES:  
A. D. Harrison.  
B. A. McShane.

INVENTOR:  
John J. Page  
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Att'y.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. PAGE, OF HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS.

## METHOD OF MAKING BOOTS OR SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,196, dated January 8, 1893.

Application filed March 17, 1892. Serial No. 425,211. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN J. PAGE, of Haverhill, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Method of Making Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to enable a boot or shoe provided with an inner-sole to be made extremely flexible and easy to the foot of the wearer, and to this end it consists in the improved method which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification: Figure 1 represents a transverse section of a last, and an inner-sole and an upper in place on the last, the lining of the upper being turned over upon the outer face of the inner-sole. Fig. 2 represents a similar view, showing the outer-sole in place and the edge of the upper turned outwardly. Fig. 3 represents a section similar to Fig. 2, showing the outwardly-turned edge of the upper attached to the outer-sole.

The same letters and numerals of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In carrying out my invention, I place upon the last *b* an inner-sole *a* of suitable form, and an upper *c* having a lining *c'*. I turn the edges of the lining *c'* inwardly upon the outer face of the inner-sole, and cement said edges to said outer face, leaving the edges of the upper free and unattached, as shown in Fig. 1. I then secure the upper to the lining at the point where the lining is turned inwardly, the upper and lining being secured preferably by a cement which may act to secure the upper to the lining from the point 2 to the point 3, or to any other suitable point above the inner-sole. I then apply the outer-sole *d* to the outer surface of the inner-sole and lining *c'*, and at the same time turn the edges of the upper outwardly, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the outwardly-turned portions of the upper rest upon the projecting portions of the inner surface of the outer-sole, the previous attachment of the upper to the lining enabling the upper to be bent sharply outward from the lining. I prefer to next apply inward and downward pressure to the angle formed by the outer surface of the upper to

sharply define the same at the point where it is bent outwardly from the lining, using by preference a comparatively sharp-edged rubbing tool. I prefer to use cement to secure the outer-sole temporarily to the inwardly-turned edges of the lining and to the outer face of the inner-sole. The parts being in the position shown in Fig. 3, I next proceed to permanently attach the outwardly-turned portions of the upper to the inner-sole. This permanent attachment may be accomplished in any suitable way, preferably by means of stitches *e*, as shown in Fig. 3. This completes the operation, so far as my improved method is concerned. The boot or shoe thus made has the advantage of being extremely flexible and at the same time sufficiently durable for all practical purposes. The flexibility is due to the absence of positive fastening devices such as stitches, securing the inner-sole to the outer-sole; and the durability is due both to the permanent fastening of the upper to the inner-sole and to the described connection between the lining and the inner-sole.

I am aware that it is not new to turn the edges of an upper outwardly and attach the outwardly-turned portions to the wearing sole of a boot or shoe; but, so far as I am aware, I am the first to secure the upper to the lining at a distance from the edges of the upper and lining and to turn inwardly the edges of the lining and secure them to an inner sole, and then to turn outwardly the edges of the upper and secure them to the outer-sole. I do not limit myself to the attachment of the edges of the lining to the inner-sole by cement, as said edges may be secured, if desired, by lasting cords extending from one edge of the lining to the other across the inner-sole; or said edges may be secured in any other suitable way, the essential features being first to secure the upper to the lining at a distance from the edges of the upper and lining, and secondly secure the edges of the lining to the sole so that they may serve to hold or anchor the outwardly-turned portions of the upper.

I claim:

The improved method of making boots and shoes, the same consisting in attaching the lining to the upper of a boot or shoe at a distance from the outer edges, leaving said edges

free and disconnected from each other, applying the upper to a last on which an inner sole is placed, turning the free edge of the lining inwardly and securing it firmly to the outer  
5 face of the inner sole, turning the free edge of the upper outwardly to form a flange or welt, which is held in place by the attachment of the upper to the lining and by the attachment of the edge of the lining to the inner  
10 sole, and finally attaching the outer sole to

the outwardly-turned portion of the upper, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 27th day of 15 February, A. D. 1892.

JOHN J. PAGE.

Witnesses:

ADALINE E. FROST,  
EDMUND B. FULLER.