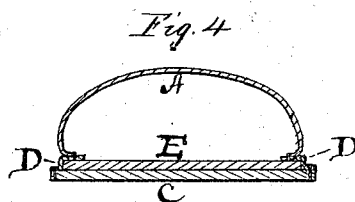
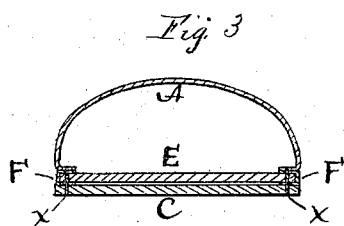
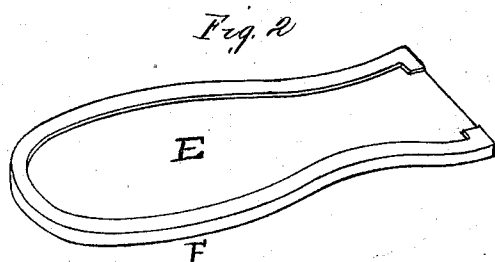
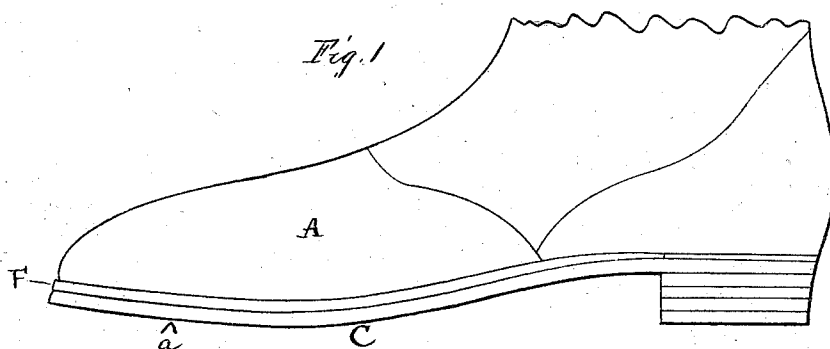


W. A. TEAGUE & G. H. CLARK.

In-Soles for Boots and Shoes.

No. 148,044.

Patented March 3, 1874.



Witnessed,

S. N. Niles
3 B Ingalls

Inventor,

William A. Teague,
George H. Clark,
By C. A. Shaw,
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. TEAGUE AND GEORGE H. CLARK, OF BEVERLY, MASS.

IMPROVEMENT IN INSOLES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **148,044**, dated March 3, 1874; application filed November 20, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM A. TEAGUE and GEORGE H. CLARK, of Beverly, in the county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Insoles of Boots and Shoes; and we hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a shoe as constructed with our improved insole. Fig. 2 is a view of our improved insole. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view, taken at the point *a*, Fig. 1, showing the way of securing our improved insole in the shoe or boot. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view, showing the manner insoles of cork and like inferior material are usually secured in boots and shoes.

Like letters represent or refer to like parts in the different figures of the drawing.

Our invention relates to that class of shoe-soles composed of cork; and consists in a middle or insole of that material saturated with a solution of rubber, and bound as hereinafter described ready for use, the object being to supply a demand existing in the trade for an article of this character.

It is well known to all conversant with such matters that soles of cork and other inferior materials such as described, are usually concealed next to the inner sole in the boot or shoe by means of a "blind" or stay, consisting of a narrow strip of leather of a quality and style corresponding with the upper, which strip is first sewed or fastened to the inner sole, and then carried down over the cork sole and secured to the outer sole by sewing through and through, as seen in Fig. 4, in which figure A is the upper; E, the cork sole; C, the outer sole; and D the blind or narrow strip of leather used to conceal the cork sole, the inner sole of the shoe not being represented; this figure of the drawing being merely to show the position of the blind or narrow strip D as ordinarily used to retain the cork sole in position and conceal it from sight.

It should be understood that in Fig. 4 the sole E is not attached to the strip D, but is kept in place by the joint action of the inner sole, (to which it is slightly fastened by the

few pegs used to keep it temporarily in position before the outer sole is put on,) and by the outer sole and strip D.

A shoe or boot so constructed is very likely to "tread over" in wearing, the cork sole not being kept in position with sufficient stability and firmness to prevent it. Another objection to such a boot or shoe is that the outer sole, in order to admit of having the strip D sewed to it, as shown in Fig. 4, has to be cut wider than would otherwise be necessary, thus wasting stock and producing a deformity in the shoe.

Fig. 2 represents our improved insole, E being the body of the same, composed of cork. We prepare it by immersion in a solution consisting of india-rubber dissolved in naphtha, or any equivalent hydrocarbon solvent of that gum, until the pores and holes in the same are filled, thus rendering the sole water-proof. It is a blind or binding of leather, cemented firmly to the edge of the sole, as shown, and extending inwardly toward the center of the same, on both the upper and under sides, for about one-fourth of an inch or more.

The method of using our improved insole, or of combining it with the other parts forming a boot or shoe, is best seen in Fig. 3, the same being secured in position by the stitches *xx* extending through the outer sole C, the blind F, the sole E, the upper A, and also through or into the channel of the sole (not represented) or inner sole.

This construction of the sole (see Fig. 2) enables it to be readily used in "pegged work," and also in boots and shoes constructed with cable-screw wire or on a McKay machine.

It will be understood that after the sole is secured in place, as in Fig. 3, the edge or binding is "tooled" or polished, as circumstances may require, a finished shoe having such a sole being represented in Fig. 1.

We are aware that Letters Patent were granted to one Belcher, February 13, 1872, and also to one Ware, December 18, 1871, for improvements in shoe-soles; also, that one Godfrey filed an application for a patent for an improvement in shoe-soles, April 11, 1857, which application was rejected; but the alleged inventions of said Belcher, Ware, and Godfrey are materially different from ours, as they do

not make use of cork previously saturated with rubber, as in our invention, which is very essential in preventing the water from penetrating to the inner sole of the shoe, as well as the absorption of water by the cork sole itself. We therefore do not claim anything whatsoever shown or described in either of said patents, or in said rejected application, when in and of itself considered; but

What we do claim is—

The insole described, consisting of a rubber-saturated cork body, bound with leather, substantially as and for the purpose set forth and specified.

WILLIAM A. TEAGUE.
GEORGE H. CLARK.

Witnesses:

JAMES HILL,
AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS.