

(No Model.)

S. F. WHITTLESEY.

INNER SOLE FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

No. 355,428.

Patented Jan. 4, 1887.

Fig. 1

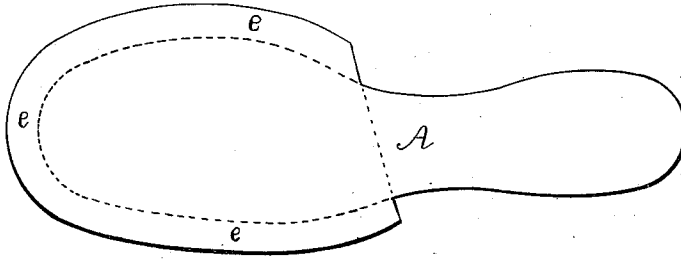


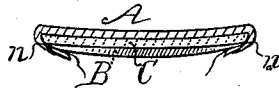
Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



WITNESSES:

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INNER SOLE FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,428, dated January 4, 1887.

Application filed November 3, 1886. Serial No. 217,890. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL F. WHITTLESEY, residing in New Haven, State of Connecticut, have invented new and useful Improvements in Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved water-proof or cork insole for boots and shoes; and the improvement consists in splitting the leather insole to form the two strips between which the cork sole or like water-proof material is inclosed and cemented.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the leather insole as shaped before being skived or split. Fig. 2 shows a longitudinal cross-section of the same after splitting. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the completed insole, showing the inclosed cork sole, and Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the same.

In the manufacture of that class of water-proof insoles the improvement of which is contemplated in this invention the cork sole is inclosed between a lower sole-leather insole and a superposed thin inner lining of greater length and width than the leather insole and cork sole, with the overlapping edges of the lining turned over and fastened upon the insole, as shown and described in Letters Patent of the United States issued to me October 13, 1885, and numbered 328,267.

The object of this invention is to dispense with the thin inner lining heretofore used, and to employ the leather insole only and the cork in the construction of my improved insole.

The improvement is more particularly adapted to that class of cork soles having the cork extending from the toe to the shank or hollow of the foot only, as shown in the accompanying drawings, in which A represents the leather insole, B the part skived or split therefrom, and C denotes the inclosed cork sole or like water-proof material.

The leather sole is first shaped, with an overlapping edge, *e*, around the part or portion which is to inclose the cork sole. From the under side of the insole A a strip, B, is skived or split off, comprising rather more than one-half of the entire thickness of the leather. The strip B tapers down to a sharp edge near the shank or hollow of the foot, and is cut to

the shape desired, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1. The cork sole C is shaped to correspond to the part B, and the overlapping edge *e* of the main part of the sole is trimmed or shaved down to a sharp edge. The cork sole is then cemented between the two parts of the leather sole, beneath the main part A and above the lesser part B. The overlapping edge of the main part of the leather sole is next turned over upon the under side of the part B and cemented thereto. When the shoe is lasted and the upper sewed on, the overlapping edges of the main part of the insole are sewed through with the two parts A B and the upper, as shown by the threads *n* in the drawings.

The cork sole may extend farther back than is shown in the drawings; but the invention is especially adapted for use where the cork sole is required to extend back only as far as the shank or hollow of the foot—that is to say, over that part of the sole most exposed to dampness.

In the construction of this insole only one piece of leather is required, thus reducing the cost of its manufacture, and sole-leather only is used, thereby producing a stronger sole. By this construction, also, the edges of the insole are not sharp and angular, but well rounded, and do not therefore abrade or cut the upper at its joint with the sole, thus increasing the durability of the shoe.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

In a boot or shoe, a water-proof insole consisting of a cork sole or like water-proof material interposed between the two strips or portions A B of a leather insole, the leather insole being skived or split from the toe to the shank or hollow of the foot, and having its main or upper part provided with an overlapping edge, *e*, which is turned over upon and secured to the lower or lesser part, thus inclosing the cork sole between the two parts of the leather insole, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

SAMUEL F. WHITTLESEY.

Witnesses:

JULIUS TWISS,
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