H. L. DAVIS.

MOCCASIN.

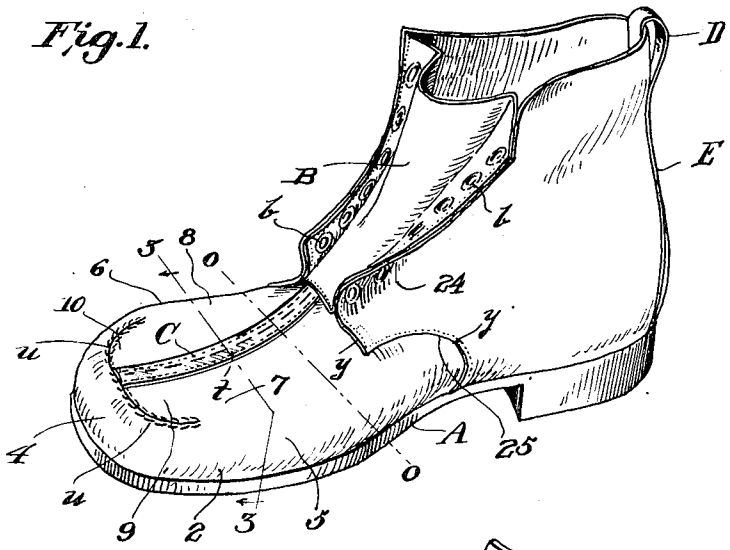
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 17, 1919.

1,323,845.

Patented Dec. 2, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



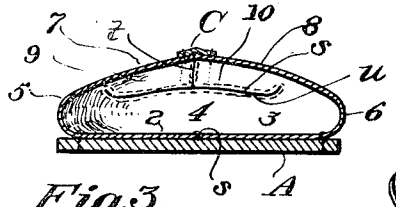


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

Inventor

H. L. Davis

Witnesses

By his Attorneys

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

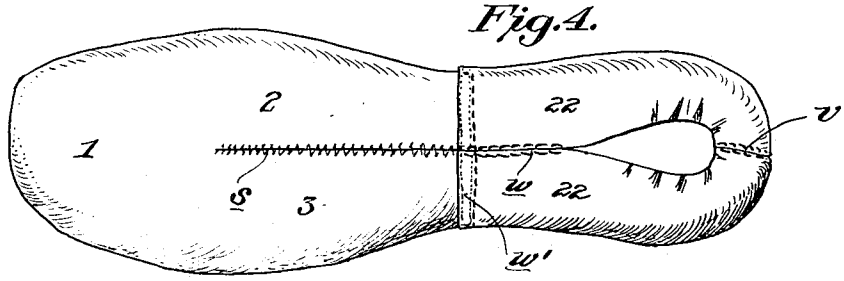


Fig. 5.

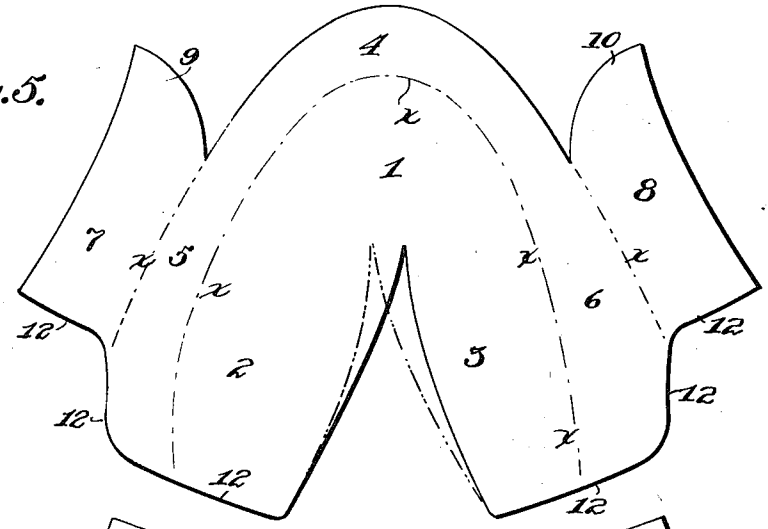
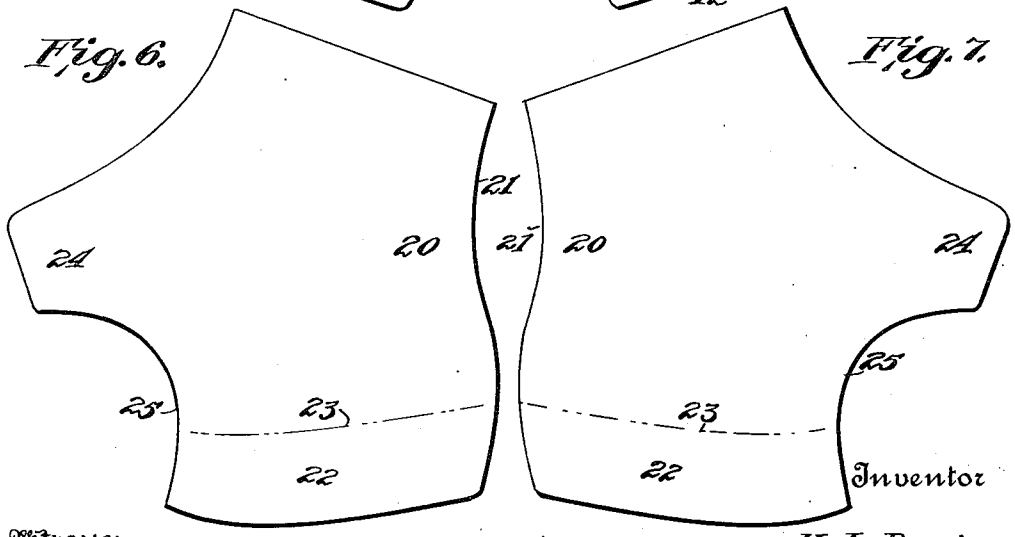


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY L. DAVIS, OF GREENVILLE, MAINE.

MOCCASIN.

1,323,845. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 2, 1919.

Application filed February 17, 1919. Serial No. 277,574.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY L. DAVIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Greenville, in the county of Piscataquis and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Moccasins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to boots and shoes made usually from soft leather, in which the pieces forming the sole are extended to form the upper or conversely in which the parts forming the upper are extended to form the sole, and the object of my invention is to provide a moccasin of this class, in which the parts are so united that there is a minimum danger of ripping or tearing loose at the seams. Where seams are formed at the side of the moccasin extending longitudinally across that part of the foot which bends when walking, said seams often break or tear loose owing to the strain imposed upon them, and for this reason I so form the parts and so connect them that such side seams are avoided and I place the seams where they will be subjected to less strain and are thus made more permanent.

A moccasin embodying my improvements comprises a front part made from a single bifurcated blank having wings extending from its opposite sides, and a curved front portion which is connected to the wings by a transversely curved seam joining a longitudinal seam connecting the wings with each other, said front part of the moccasin being connected to the rear part, which latter comprises a sole and upper portions properly shaped to complete the shoe. Preferably the rear part of the shoe is connected to the front part thereof by seams extending transversely across the sole, upwardly therefrom in rear of the ball of the foot, and then forwardly on opposite sides of the instep.

My improvements will be better understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a moccasin embodying my improvements.

Fig. 2 is a perspective of the front and rear parts of the moccasin separated.

Fig. 3 shows a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a view of the under side of the sole.

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a blank from which the front part of the moccasin or shoe is formed.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of one of the blanks from which the rear part of the shoe is formed, and

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the other blank.

For convenience I will in some instances hereafter use the terms shoe and moccasin interchangeably, it being understood that my invention may be applied to shoes of various kinds which embody the features of a moccasin in which the sole of the shoe is made integrally with the upper.

By reference to Fig. 5 it will be observed that the blank is so formed that the entire front part of a shoe may be made therefrom. The front middle part 1 is so shaped as to provide material for the toe portion of the sole, while the rear part has bifurcated portions 2 and 3 which provide material for the middle portion of the sole. The parts marked 4, 5, and 6 provide material for the lower front portion of the upper at the front and sides thereof, and the wings 7 and 8 provide material for the top of the front portion of the shoe.

It will be understood that the blank is bent on the lines *x* when it is shaped and given the form indicated in Fig. 2, where it will be observed the inner edges of the bifurcated rear portion of the blank are brought together and united by a centrally arranged longitudinal seam *s*. The wings 7 and 8 are turned over, brought together and connected with each other by a centrally arranged longitudinal seam *t;* the front edge of the part 1 is connected with the front portions 9 and 10 of the wings by a curved transverse seam *u*. It will be observed that the rear edges 12 of the blank are adapted to be sewed to the front edges of the blank for forming the rear portion of the sole as hereinafter described. It will also be observed that the rear edges of the wings 7 and 8 are considerably in advance of the rear edges of the sole portion of the blank. It will thus be seen that from a blank of the kind shown in Fig. 5 the front part of the shoe is completely formed.

The blanks which provide material for the rear part of the shoe are shaped as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The rear portions of the blanks are formed with properly shaped edges 21 to connect with each other, and

they are united by a back seam v as usual. The lower portion 22 of each blank provides material for one-half of the rear part of the heel portion of the sole, being bent on the line 23. Each blank is formed with a lacing flap 24 and with a curved front edge 25.

The blanks are connected in the manner indicated in Fig. 2, the sole portions 22 being connected by a longitudinal line of stitches w and the rear edges of the blanks being connected by seam v.

The two parts of the shoe are connected by a transverse seam w' (Fig. 4) to join the two sole portions, and the upper portions of the front and rear parts of the shoe are connected by seams y, which follow the lines 25 of the rear blanks and the lines 12 of the front blank. The seams or stitches y are continuations of the seam w'.

It will be observed by reference to Fig. 1 that the seams y extend vertically from the sole in a plane in rear of the ball of the foot and then extend forwardly horizontally for a short distance. In this way the blanks are properly connected without the danger of ripping on opposite sides of the middle portion of the foot or ball of the foot which bends in walking, such part of the foot being indicated by the line o—o in Fig. 1. In this way the liability of the shoe's tearing loose at such parts is obviated and as there is no severe strain on the seams y, the life of the shoe is prolonged.

Other parts of the shoe may be made in any desired way. The outer sole A may be of usual construction and may be attached to the sole of the moccasin in any approved manner. The tongue B may be applied in any desired way and the lacing eyes b may be of the kind shown. Preferably a stay strip C is applied to the seam t and a suitable lift D may be employed, and may be extended to provide a back stay E. Whatever additional parts are required to stiffen parts of the shoe or to line it may, of course, be used and may be applied in well known ways. The principal feature of my invention is in providing a shoe or moccasin in which the sole is made from parts of the upper and in which seams at the sides of the shoe which bend in walking are avoided. These results are obtained by making the front and rear blanks in the manner before described.

Preferably the blank shown in Fig. 5 is made of one piece of material, but obviously it may be made of different pieces and yet the blank as a whole is a single blank.

I claim as my invention:

1. A moccasin, comprising a front part made from a single blank bifurcated in its sole portion having wings on opposite sides provided with curved front edges and the rear edges of which terminate in advance of the rear edges of the sole portion of the blank, and a front portion having a continuously curved front edge which is connected to the wings by a transversely curved seam joining a longitudinal seam extending along the top of the front portion of the shoe and connecting the wings with each other; and a rear part having the sole and upper portions connected with the front part of the shoe by seams extending transversely across the sole and upwardly therefrom in rear of the ball of the foot and then forwardly and transversely in rear of that portion of the foot which bends in walking, being also secured to the rear edges of said wings.

2. A moccasin, comprising a front part made from a single blank bifurcated in its sole portion having wings on opposite sides provided with curved front edges and the rear edges of which terminate in advance of the rear edges of the sole portion of the blank, and a front portion having a continuously curved front edge which is connected to the wings by a transversely curved seam joining a longitudinal seam extending along the top of the front portion of the shoe and connecting the wings to each other; and a rear part made from two similar blanks shaped to form the back, the opposite sides of the rear portion of the upper, and the rear portion of the sole, the rear part of the shoe being connected to the front part thereof by seams extending transversely across the sole upwardly therefrom in rear of the ball of the foot, and then forwardly on opposite sides of the instep where they are joined to the rear portion of the sole part of the blank and to the rear edges of the wings.

3. A blank for the front part of a moccasin, consisting of a single piece of leather bifurcated in its sole portion having wings on opposite sides provided with curved front edges, and the rear edges of which terminate in advance of the rear edges of the sole portion of the blank, and a front portion having a continuously curved front edge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name.

HARRY L. DAVIS.