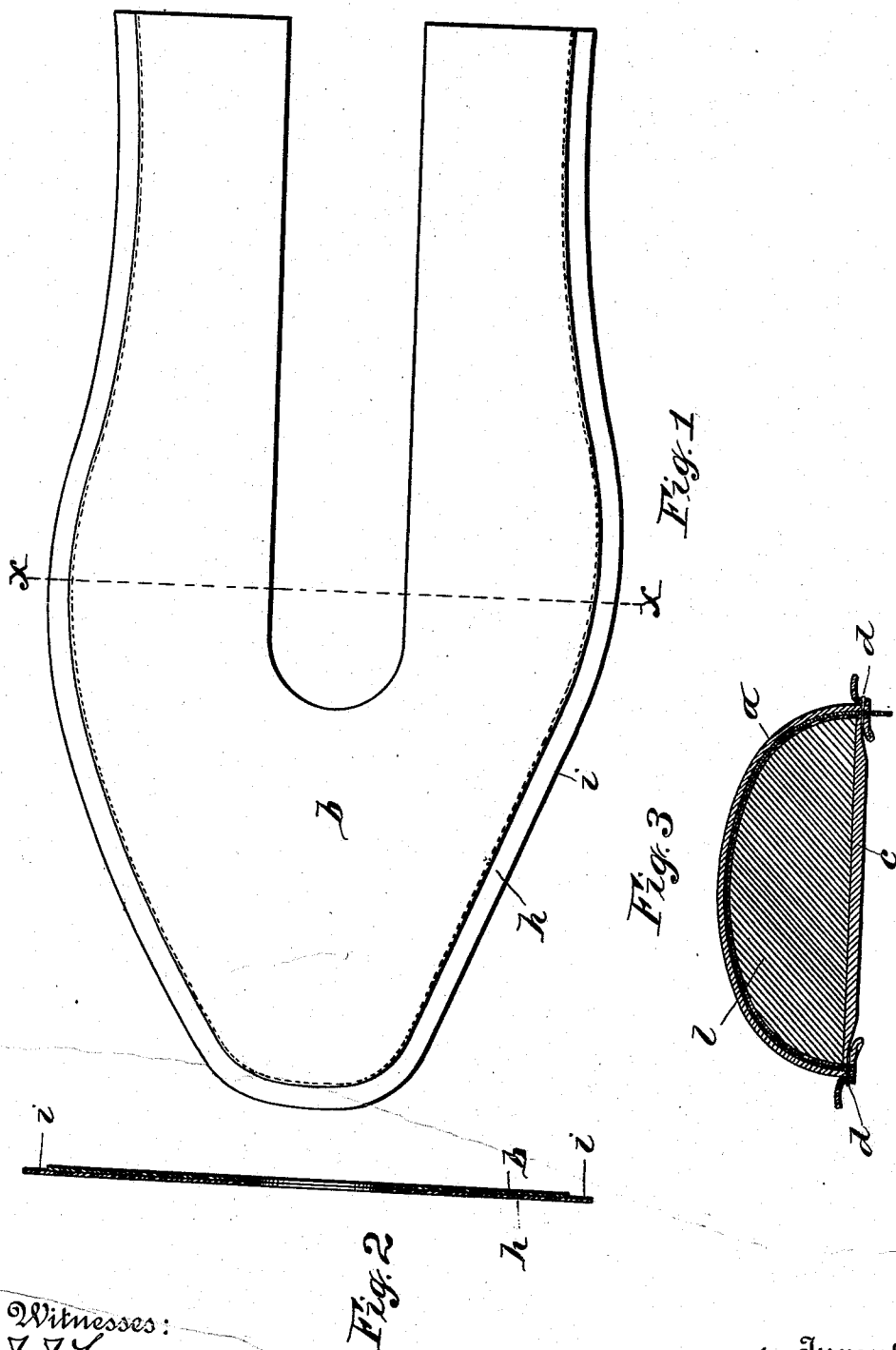


J. ESSIG,
MANUFACTURE OF SHOES.
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899,788.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.



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JOHN ESSIG, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURE OF SHOES.

No. 899,788.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 29, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ESSIG, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Shoes, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 This invention relates to the attachment of the vamp to the inner sole of a shoe.

The object of the invention is to obviate wasting of leather incident to the operation of cutting away the edges of the vamp after 15 the same has been sewed to the insole.

A further object of the invention is to produce a neater, smoother, stronger and more perfect attachment of the upper or vamp to the insole of the shoe. And to that end the 20 invention consists in the improved method of lasting the shoe as hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, constituting part of this application Figure 1 is a plan 25 view of the vamp lining placed upon the reinforcing lining; Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line —X—X— in Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section of a shoe applied to the last according to my improved method, 30 and showing one side thereof in condition for the attachment of the outer sole.

—a— designates the vamp of the shoe.

—b— is the usual vamp-lining which is attached to the vamp in the usual manner, and

35 —c— represents the inner sole of the shoe.

In the operation of lasting the shoe it is customary to grip the vamp —a— and its lining —b— near the edges thereof, and obtain sufficient hold thereon to allow the operator to draw the vamp and its said lining 40 over the last —l— and then sew them to the inner-sole —c— as shown at —d—. After this is accomplished the operator cuts away the superfluous free edges of the vamp and 45 lining, preparatory to the attachment of the outer sole. Said cutting away of the surplus margin of the vamp causes considerable waste of leather and consequently increases the cost of manufacture of the shoe. To obviate the said waste and at the same time 50 produce a neater, stronger and more perfect attachment of the vamp of the shoe, I provide a reinforcing lining —h— of canvas or other suitable fabric or material and larger 55 than the usual vamp-lining which latter is

attached to the upper edge of the vamp in the usual and well known manner. The bottom edges of the vamp —a— (not shown in Figs. 1 and 2) and bottom edges of the vamp lining —b— are sewed to the reinforcing lining —h— by a row of stitches as indicated 60 by the dotted line close to the edges of the vamp and vamp lining, and leaving the marginal portions of the reinforcing lining projecting from the edges of the vamp and vamp 65 lining as shown at —i—.

In lasting the shoe, the operator draws the said reinforcing lining with the vamp lining and vamp across the last —l— by applying the draft to the marginal portion of the reinforcing lining —h— and after fastening the 70 said united parts to the inner sole in the usual manner, the operator cuts away the aforesaid projecting margin —i— of the reinforcing lining and leaves the edges of the 75 vamp intact, thus obviating waste of leather and economizing in the cost of the manufacturing of shoes.

One of the advantages of my invention, when applied to box- or tip-toed shoes, consists in the continuation of the reinforcing 80 lining —h— to the front end of the shoe and attaching it directly to the tip or box. Thus dispensing with the usual extra tip lining which requires a seam across the interior of 85 the shoe, which seam is in many respects objectionable and adds to the expense of manufacturing the shoe.

The reinforcing lining —h— extends uninterruptedly the entire length of the shoe and 90 causes the interior thereof to be smooth and seamless.

What I claim as my invention is:

The within described method of lasting a shoe, consisting in applying to the vamp- 95 lining a reinforcing lining enlarged to project with its edges over the edges of the vamp-lining and uniting said linings with the vamp by rows of stitches, then drawing said parts jointly over the last by draft applied to the 100 marginal portion of the reinforcing lining, then sewing the vamp and aforesaid two linings to the insole, and then cutting away the aforesaid projecting margin of the reinforcing lining substantially as set forth.

JOHN ESSIG.

In presence of—

J. J. LAASS,
GILES B. EVERSON.