(No Model.)

V. F. LAKE.

SHOE UPPER.

No. 441,173. Patented Nov. 25, 1890.

FIG. 1.

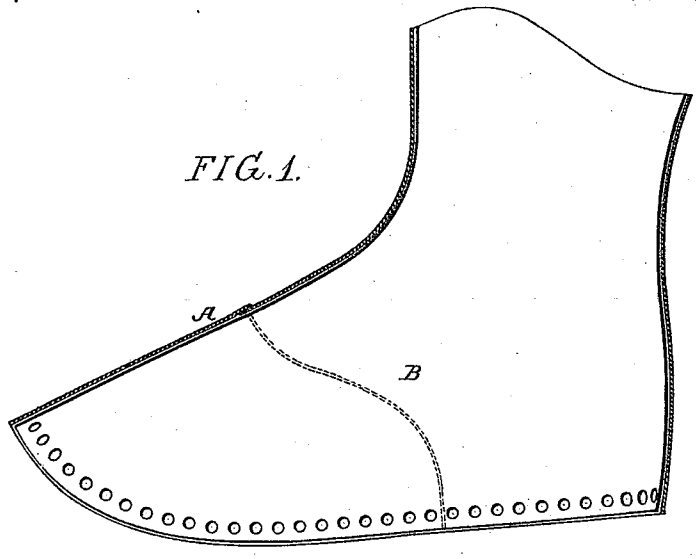


FIG. 4.

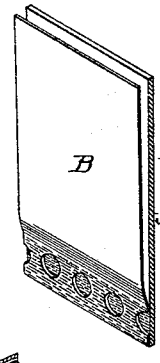


FIG. 3.

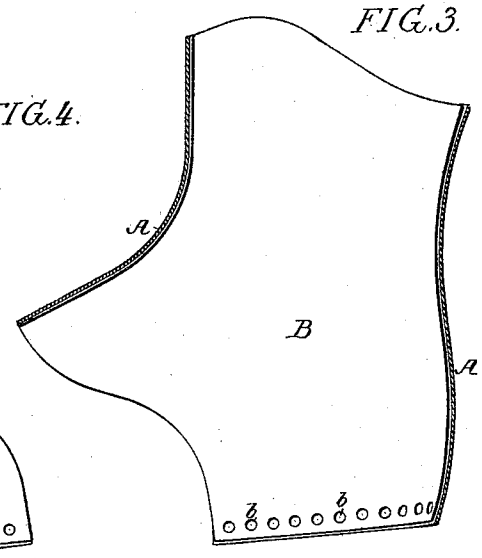
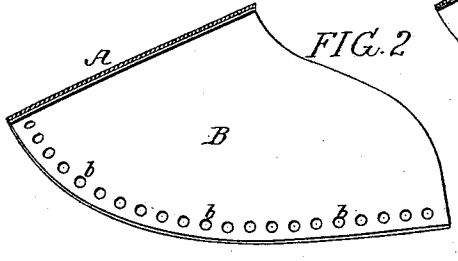


FIG. 2.



Witnesses
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Inventor:
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

VINCENT F. LAKE, OF PLEASANTVILLE, ASSIGNOR TO THE WHIFFEN LAKE LASTING MACHINE COMPANY, OF HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.

SHOE-UPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 441,173, dated November 25, 1890.

Application filed July 26, 1888. Renewed April 30, 1890. Serial No. 350,023. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, VINCENT F. LAKE, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pleasantville, Atlantic county, New Jersey, have invented certain Improvements in Uppers for Boots and Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to permit the cement which secures the insole to the upper to pass through the lining to the insole during the process of lasting. This object I attain in a manner which I will now proceed to describe, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the upper and lining showing my improvement. Fig. 2 is a view, partly in section, of the vamp with the improvement. Fig. 3 is a view, partly in section, of the quarter with the improvement, and Fig. 4 is an enlarged perspective view of part of the upper and lining.

In lasting shoes by the cementing process it often occurs, when the lining and upper are sewed together, that the lining will stretch more than the upper, and consequently wrinkle at the lower edge, and where cement is used to fasten the lining to the last it has generally been applied at the lower edge of the lining, which has been previously serrated, so that when pressure is applied to draw the upper onto the last this serrated edge will fray out and the lining become loose. To overcome this latter objection and the objection to the sewing, I perforate the lining in the manner which I will now proceed to describe.

A is the upper, and B the lining, and adjacent to the lower edge of the lining are a series of perforations *b*, which do not extend to the edge of the lining. Therefore the threads forming the edge are not cut and will not fray out during the handling of the upper in the course of manufacturing. The lining is preferably perforated before it is applied to the upper; but in some cases the perforations may be made after the lining has been secured to the upper. The perforations permit the cement, which may be applied to the under side of the insole, to readily penetrate the lining to the inner edge of the upper. In the absence of these perforations very coarse lining would have to be used; but by perforating the lining it can be made of heavy material having a fine mesh.

In Fig. 2 I have shown a vamp provided with my improvement, and in Fig. 3 I have shown a quarter likewise provided with my improvement, as the vamp and quarter are each independent articles of manufacture, and can be made and sold separately, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, or combined, as in Fig. 1.

I claim as my invention—

The boot or shoe upper comprising the upper and lining of substantially uniform size, said lining being perforated adjacent to its lower edge to permit cementing material to pass through the lining and into direct contact with the upper for uniting the two to the insole, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

VINCENT F. LAKE.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM D. CONNER,
HARRY SMITH.