J. A. KELLY.

CUSHION SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 14, 1906.

950,265. Patented Feb. 22, 1910.

Fig. 1.

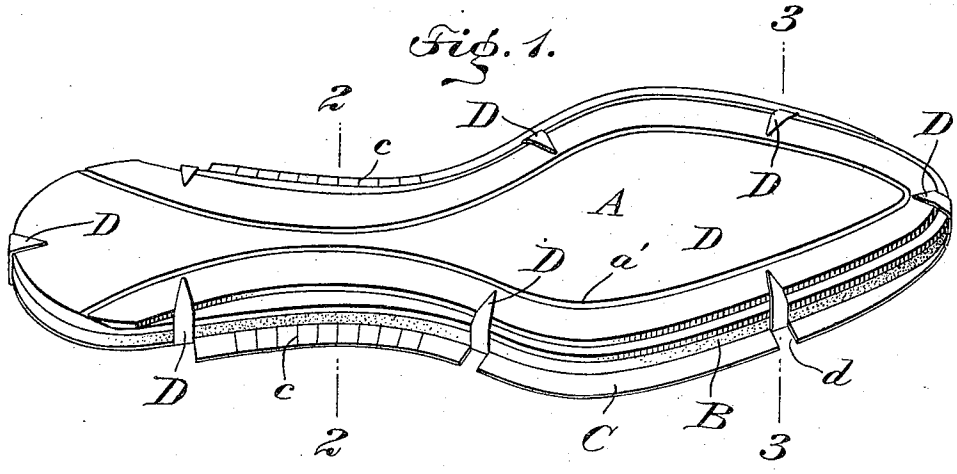


Fig. 2.

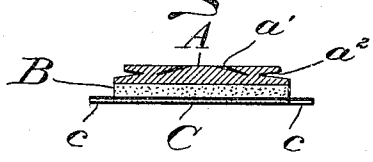


Fig. 3.

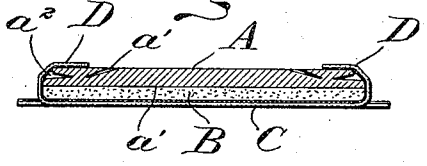
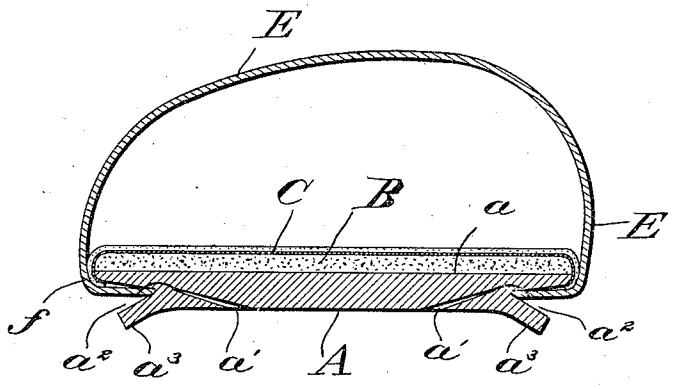


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES

P. C. Abbott

V. E. Nicholz

INVENTOR

John A. Kelly

BY Griffin & Bernhard

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN A. KELLY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CUSHION-SHOE.

950,265. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 22, 1910.

Application filed December 14, 1906. Serial No. 347,857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. KELLY, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Cushion-Shoe, of which the following is the specification.

This invention appertains to foot wear, such as boots and shoes, and more particularly to articles known as "cushion shoes", from the fact that the article is provided interiorly thereof with a soft lining which tends to increase the comfort of the wearer, particularly during cold weather.

The object of the invention is to provide means for holding and retaining a layer of soft material, such as felt or lamb's wool, in such a way as to secure the full resiliency or yielding qualities of the material, and, also, to prevent the layer of material, technically known as the "sock-lining", from wrinkling or buckling in the operations of fitting the shoe to the foot or removing it therefrom.

My improvements in a boot or shoe involve operations which facilitate the manufacture of this class of articles and reduce the cost of such manufacture.

Briefly stated, the invention consists of a layer of cushion material held in place on an insole by another, or the sock-lining, layer, the latter being provided with tongues, which are folded around the edge of, and united to, the insole previous to the operation of lasting the boot or shoe; such layer of cushion material being unattached, preferably, to either the insole or the aforesaid sock-lining layer, whereby the full elasticity of the cushion layer is retained.

In the accompanying drawing, I have shown one embodiment of the invention, but the construction shown therein is to be understood as illustrative only, and not as defining the limits of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the insole, the cushion layer, and the confining layer, assembled as they would appear on a last, preliminary to the attachment of the upper, and the subsequent attachment of the outer sole to the insole. Fig. 2 is a cross section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a cross section illustrating the position of the parts after the upper is lasted and sewed to the insole.

A designates the insole which may be of the usual, or any preferred, construction. As shown, said insole is provided with a smooth face or surface *a*, but the other surface of said insole has the ordinary channel *a'*. The edge portion of the insole is provided with a channel a^2, which forms a thin lip a^3, the channeled face and edge portion of said insole being well known to those skilled in the art.

B designates the cushion material. Said material may consist of a single layer of felt, or it may be composed of a layer of lamb's wool, or any other suitable material may be employed in connection with the insole. The cushion layer corresponds in shape and size with the contour and dimensions of the insole A, and said cushion layer is applied or fitted to the smooth face or surface *a* of said insole. C designates another layer of material which is arranged to confine the cushion layer B between the insole A and said layer of material C. The material C may consist of any fabric suitable for the purpose of forming a covering for the cushion layer B, and, in some instances, I may employ a waterproof fabric, adapted to serve as a lining for the insole. It is not intended, however, to limit or restrict the invention to the employment of any particular material in making this layer C, but at this point it is to be noted that while the general outline of the layer C corresponds to the shape of the insole and the cushion layer B, the size of said layer C is greater, both as respects its width and length, than the insole A and cushion layer B. The respective side edges of the layer C, at the shank portion of the shoe, are cut or slitted, as indicated by *c* in Fig. 1, thereby producing what is known as "piping," the slits of the layer tending to facilitate the adjustment or folding of the side edges at the shank around the edge portion of the insole and the cushion layer.

The important feature of my invention consists in the employement of means whereby the confining layer C may be attached directly to the insole A, although the cushion layer B intervenes between said insole and the layer C. In the embodiment of the invention shown by the drawings, said layer C is shown as having a plurality of tongues D, which project from the layer at the toe, the respective sides, and near the heel portions of the layer, see Fig. 1. The

edge portions of the layer C are provided with notches or slots *d*, and the tongues are adapted to extend through these notches and beyond the edges of the layer.

In the manufacture of a cushion boot or shoe in accordance with this invention, the layer C is first applied to the last, and the layer of cushion material B is placed upon the layer C, the edge portion of the cushion material being within the corresponding portion of the layer C, for the reason that said cushion material is not as large as the layer C. The insole is now laid upon the cushion layer, the parts being lasted in the ordinary way. Provision is now made for attaching the fabric layer C to the channeled face of the insole, and this is effected by applying a suitable adhesive, such as a cement, to the tongues D, after which the tongues are folded around the edge portion of the cushion layer B, and of the insole A, in order that the cemented faces of the tongues may overlap the channeled face of the insole, whereby the tongues are adapted to be attached directly to said insole, all as indicated by Figs. 1 and 3. The operation of folding the tongues around the edges of the insole and the cushion layer draws the layer C quite taut with respect to the cushion layer and the insole, whereby the cushion layer is securely held in place between said insole and the layer C, while at the same time the elasticity or resiliency of the cushion layer is retained and preserved. After the parts shall have been lasted, and the tongues secured to the channeled face of the insole as described, the upper E is lasted in the ordinary way. At this stage in the manufacture of the cushion shoe, an important result is secured by reason of the lasting of the upper with respect to the insole. It is to be borne in mind that in my invention, the cushion layer B is merely confined between the insole and the layer C, said cushion layer being unattached either to the insole or to the layer C. Now, when the upper E is lasted, the operation of drawing the edge portion of the upper within the channel a^2 of the insole serves at the same time to draw the free edge portion of the layer C down and around the edges of the cushion layer and the insole, the folded edge of the layer C being indicated at *f* in Fig. 4. The upper is united to the insole in the ordinary manner by sewing the parts one to the other, the stitches passing through the channeled portion of the insole in the usual way. In this connection it is desired to call attention to the fact that the operation of stitching the insole and the upper causes the stitches to pass through the tongues D of the layer C, whereby the upper is attached permanently to the insole.

The outer sole may be stitched to the insole in the usual manner, and the shoe finished according to the ordinary modes of procedure.

It is desired to call attention to the fact that the cushion layer B is not attached either to the insole, or to the layer C, as in prior devices with which I am familiar. In some instances, the cushion material B has been cemented to the insole and to the layer C, and in other instances, the two layers B C and the insole have been fastened directly together, either by stitching or cementing the several parts. By simply confining the material B between the insole and the layer C, the full elasticity of the cushion material is retained. The layer C serves as a lining for the insole, and by reason of its attachment to the insole and to the upper, the layer or lining is held permanently in place, so that it will not wrinkle or buckle in the use of the shoe, that is when the shoe is drawn on the foot or when it is removed therefrom.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a cushion sole shoe, a channeled insole, an upper, a cushion layer imposed upon the unchanneled surface of said insole, and a sock lining provided with foldable side flaps and provided, also, with a plurality of integral tongues at intervals along its side portions and at its end portions, the length of said tongues exceeding the width of the side flaps, whereby the tongues are adapted to be folded around the edges of the insole and to be secured to the channeled surface of said insole, said side flaps being drawn around the edges of the insole and the cushion sole during the operation of lasting the upper so that said side flaps are confined loosely in place between said upper and the insole.

2. In a cushion sole shoe, an insole, an upper, a cushion layer on said insole, and a sock lining provided with foldable side flaps and provided, also, with a plurality of tongues which are produced by slitting the side flaps at intervals, the length of said tongues exceeding the width of the side flaps, said tongues being folded around the edges of the insole and the cushion layer and being cemented to the channeled surface of the insole for holding the cushion layer in position upon the insole during the operation of lasting the upper, whereby the side flaps are adapted to be drawn between, and to be held loosely in place by, the edge portion of the insole and the upper.

3. In a cushion sole shoe, a channeled insole, an upper, a cushion layer imposed upon, and unattached directly to, the unchanneled surface of said insole, and a sock lining covering the cushion layer but unattached directly thereto, said sock lining having side flaps which are drawn into position between, and confined loosely by, the edge portion of

the insole and the upper, said sock lining being provided, also, with integral tongues the length of which exceeds the width of the side flaps, whereby said tongues are adapted to be folded around the edges of the insole and to be secured to the channeled surface thereof prior to lasting the upper.

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

JOHN A. KELLY.

Witnesses:
H. I. BERNHARD,
V. E. NICHOLS.