No. 766,709. PATENTED AUG. 2, 1904.

J. M. LE LIEVRE.

SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 15, 1902.

NO MODEL. 5 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

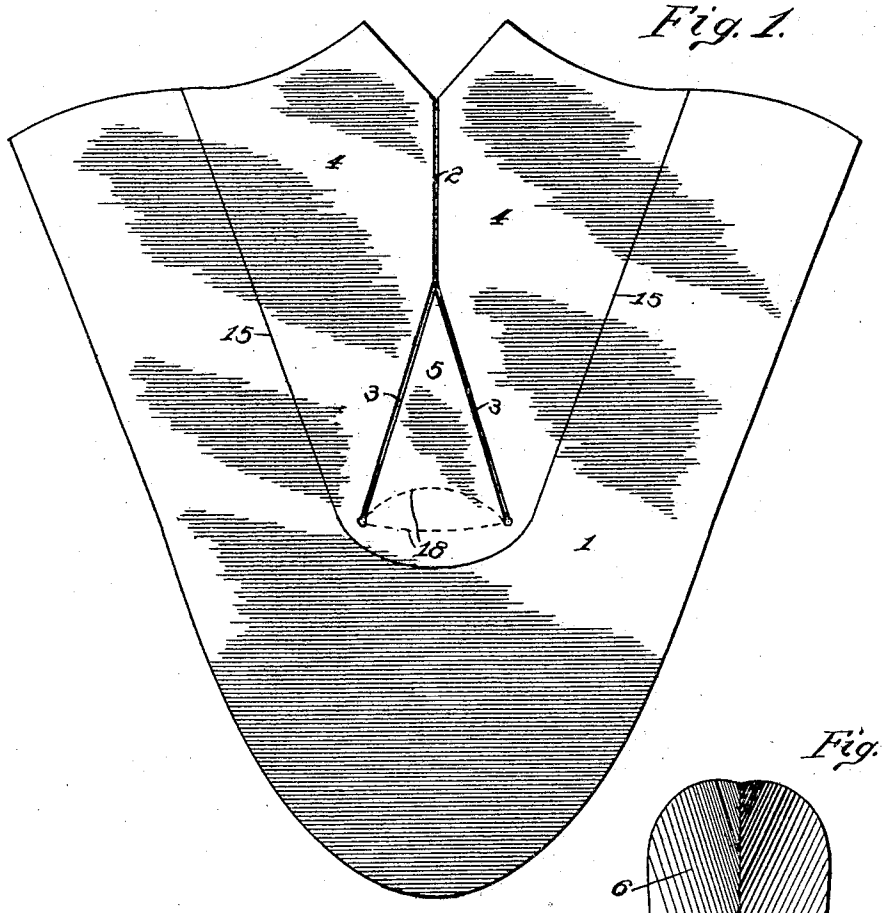
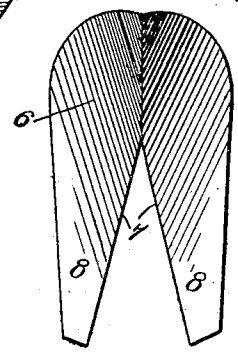


Fig. 4.



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Charles J. Cobb.

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NO MODEL. 5 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

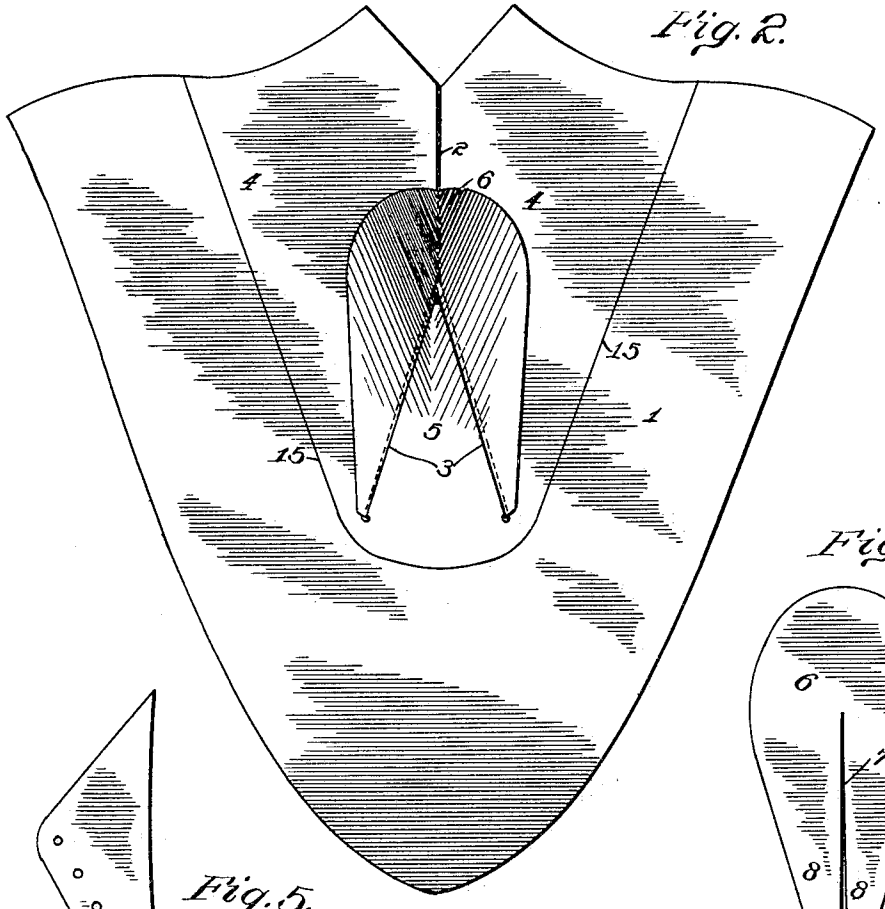


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.

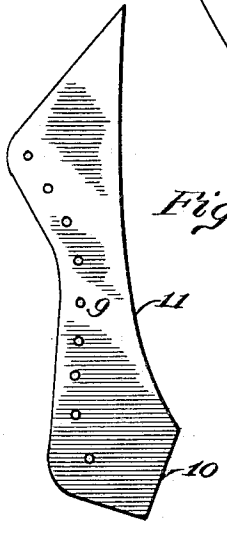
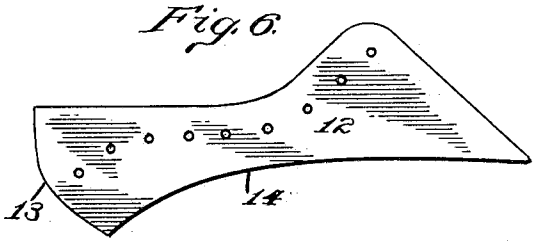


Fig. 6.



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NO MODEL. 5 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 8.

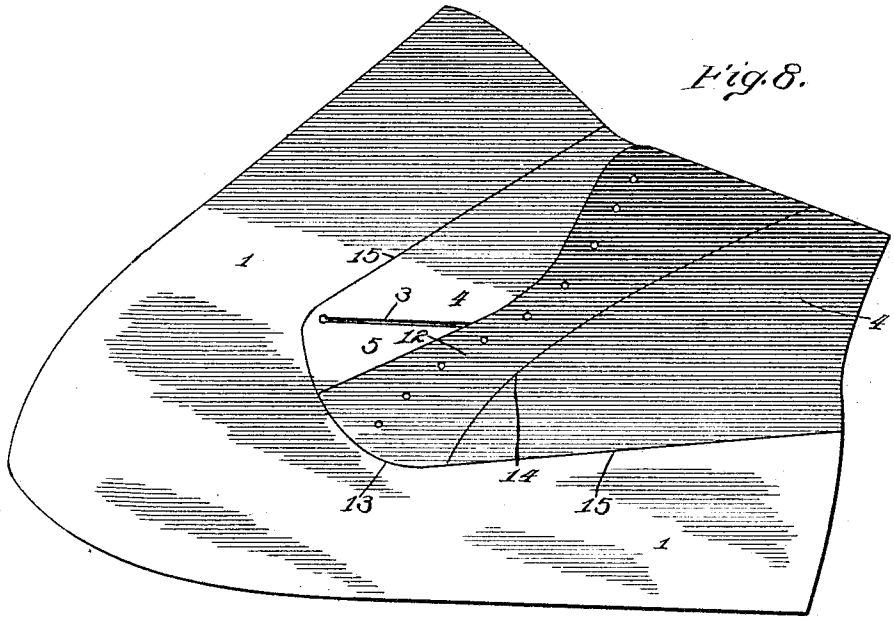
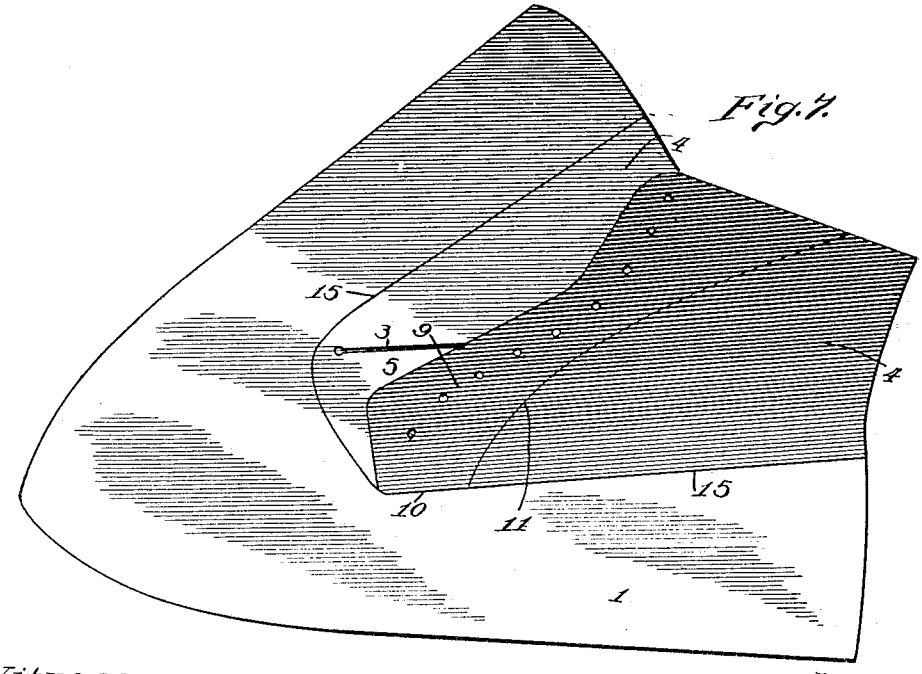


Fig. 7.



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NO MODEL. 5 SHEETS—SHEET 4.

Fig. 9.

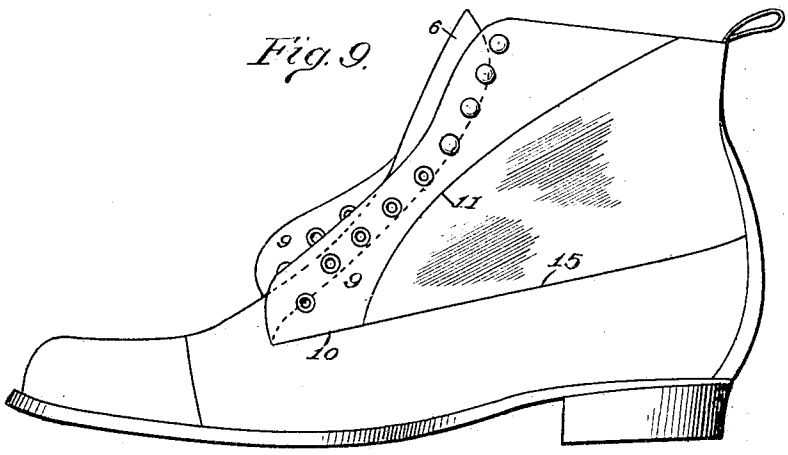


Fig. 10.

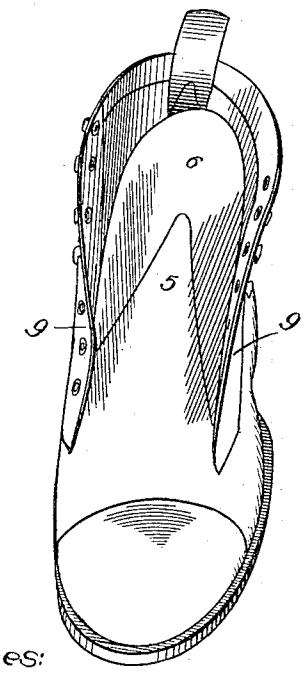
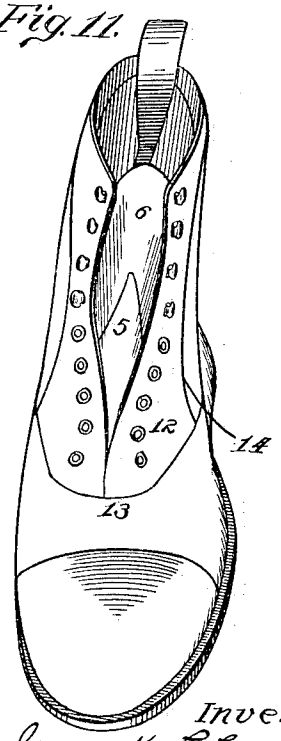


Fig. 11.



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APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 15, 1902.

NO MODEL. 5 SHEETS—SHEET 5.

Fig. 12.

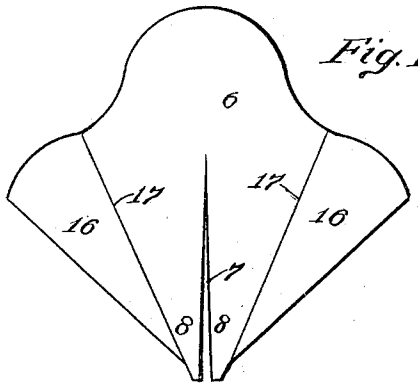
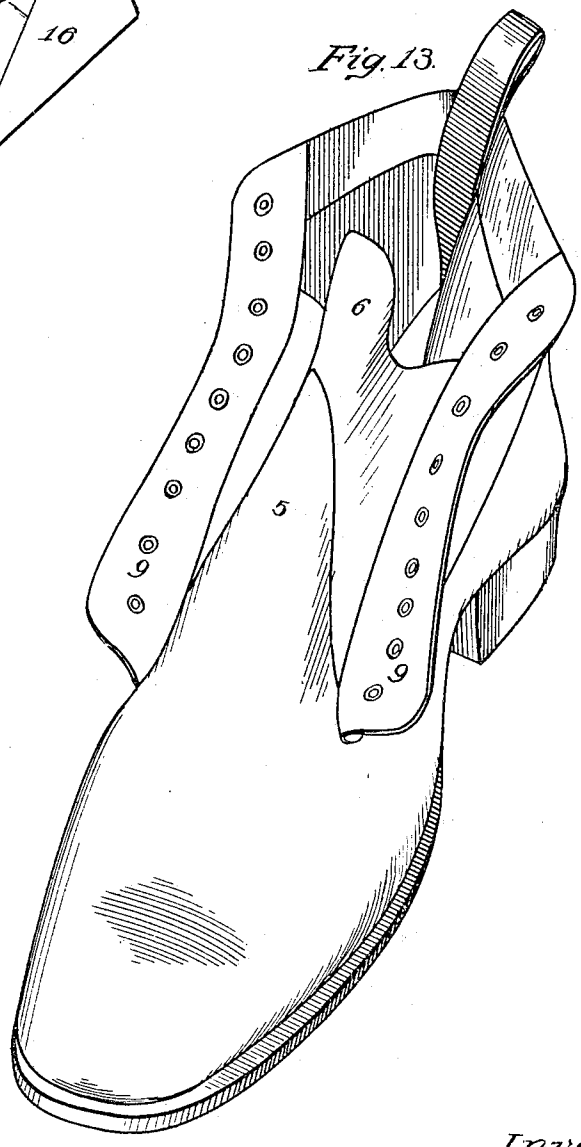


Fig. 13.



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No. 766,709. Patented August 2, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. LE LIEVRE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 766,709, dated August 2, 1904.

Application filed September 15, 1902. Serial No. 123,359. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES M. LE LIEVRE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes and the Like, of which the following is a description.

The object of my invention is primarily to reduce the cost of production and at the same time render the shoe more easy and comfortable in use and, finally, to increase its durability and wearing qualities.

To this end my invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement, and combination of parts herein shown and described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters indicate like or corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a plan view or pattern of a single piece of leather forming what may be termed the "vamp," the "quarters," and a part of the "top" of the shoe. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the tongue secured to the tongue extension. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the tongue of the shoe. Fig. 4 shows the tongue-piece spread as when secured in position, forming a natural crimp in the same. Fig. 5 is a similar view of the lace-piece for use in forming the style known as a "Blucher." Fig. 6 is a similar view of the lace-piece for use in forming the style known as a "Balmoral." Fig. 7 shows the lace-piece secured to the vamp-top to form a Blucher shoe. Fig. 8 is a similar view showing the lace-piece secured to the vamp-top to form a Balmoral shoe. Fig. 9 is a side elevation of a finished shoe of the Blucher style, showing in dotted and full lines the natural crimp and position of the tongue. Fig. 10 is a front view or elevation of the same. Fig. 11 is a similar view of the Balmoral style of shoe. Fig. 12 is a plan view or portion of a bellows-tongue adapted for use in my improved shoes, and Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a shoe provided with such bellows-tongue.

As shown in the drawings, 1 is a single or integral piece of leather cut to a pattern to form the vamp of the shoe, with a portion of the top integral therewith. As shown, the score or severance lines 2 3 3 form a centrally-disposed inverted substantially **Y**-shaped figure separating the top portions 4 4 from one another in proper form to be turned up in making the shoe and leaving a central inverted substantially **V**-shaped tongue extension 5, to which the said tongue 6 may be later secured. The tongue 6 is preferably substantially pear-shaped, Fig. 3, and is partially divided on a central score-line 7, extending upward from its bottom for a part of its length, forming legs 8 8. As these legs are separated to register with or conform to the **V**-shaped extension 5, Figs. 2 and 4, the tongue assumes a natural crimp conforming closely to the form of the foot and causing the tongue to readily adjust itself when the shoe is in use. The lace-piece 9 (shown in Figs. 5, 7, 9, 10, and 13) is shaped to complete the top to form the upper of a Blucher style of shoe when stitched along its end 10 and side 11 to the part of the shoe-top formed integral with the vamp. The lace-piece 12 (shown in Figs. 6, 8, and 11) is shaped to complete the top to form the upper of a Balmoral style of shoe when stitched along its end 13 and side 14 to the top extension of the vamp. The lace-pieces are provided with the usual eyelets, hooks, or equivalent means, and the usual linings may be employed. The vamp is secured in the well-known manner to the soles, and the shoe, including the back seam and other parts, may be finished in the usual manner. If desired, a line of stitching may be run along the vamp at 15 or at other points to add a neat finish.

Fig. 12 shows a pattern for a bellows-tongue, in which extensions 16 16 are provided, folding upon lines 17 17. This form allows the tongue to take the position heretofore described, readily adjusting itself to the foot and possessing all the desirable features of the bellows-tongue. In the preferred construction (shown in Fig. 13) the edges of the wing extensions 16 16 are secured to the top portions with the seam securing the lace-pieces 9 thereto.

It will be obvious that the vamp and a large part of the tops are cut with the least possible waste of material and that the construction of the shoe is simple in the extreme, thus greatly

economizing the cost of production. There being no seams on the sides and over the instep to double upon themselves when the shoe is in use, the threads will not cut and ripping along the seams will be obviated, adding materially to the durability of the shoe, and inasmuch as the usual inflexible seam of many thicknesses of material over the instep—that most delicate and sensitive part of the foot—is dispensed with the ease and comfort of the shoe is greatly increased. Indeed, this result is so marked that shoes formed in this manner are most admirably adapted for marching and sporting purposes, as well as for general use.

It is obvious that, if preferred, the **V**-shaped tongue extension 5 may be removed on one or the other of the dotted lines 18 shown in Fig. 1 or otherwise and the tongue be formed and attached in the usual manner. In such case the other valuable features of my invention will be retained, including the saving of material and economy of construction, as well as the durability, together with a partial retention of the ease and comfort contemplated. Hence by the term "**Y**-shaped severance" and equivalent terms I wish to be understood as meaning the severance particularly forming the line of division between the top-sections whether the **V**-shaped tongue extension be retained in that form or any other form as an integral part of the upper or be entirely removed and replaced in the usual manner. It is also obvious a part of the advantages pointed out may be secured by forming one side of the top as herein described, piecing out the other, as usual. This, however, would obviously be an inferior equivalent, and by the term "top" or "top extensions" I wish to be understood as including such form.

By the term "vamp-quarters" in the appended claims I wish to be understood as meaning an integral piece including both what has heretofore been termed the "vamp" and the "quarters."

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

1. In a laced-top shoe, an upper comprising vamp-quarters and top-sections formed from an integral piece of material, the top-sections being partially separated on a centrally-disposed substantially inverted-**Y**-shaped line forming a substantially inverted-**V**-shaped tongue extension integral with said piece, in combination with a tongue partially severed on a central line 7, forming legs 8 8 said legs being separated to register with the outline sides of the tongue extension and attached thereto, and lace-pieces completing the top-pieces and attached thereto.

2. In a laced-top shoe, an upper comprising vamp-quarters and top-sections formed from an integral piece of material, and a tongue extension also formed integral with said upper, in combination with a tongue secured to the tongue extension to complete the same, and lace-pieces secured to the top extensions to complete the top.

3. In a laced-top shoe, an upper comprising vamp-quarters and top-sections formed from an integral piece of material, in combination with an inverted-**V**-shaped tongue extension also formed integral with the said upper and a tongue having its lower end bisected and spread to register with the tongue extension and secured on the said edges thereof, thereby completing the tongue and forming a crimp therein, substantially as described.

4. In a lace-top shoe, the combination with a top-section partially separated by a centrally-disposed inverted-**Y**-shaped incision forming thereby a tongue extension between the lower branches of the incision, a tongue member having an incision extending longitudinally upward from its lower edge its bifurcated branches being spread apart and secured to the margin of the tongue extension, and lacing-strips on the margins of the severed parts of the top-section.

5. In a laced-top shoe, the combination of an upper comprising vamp-quarters and top-sections formed from an integral piece of material, the top-sections being partially separated by a centrally-disposed inverted-**Y**-shaped incision, a tongue extension formed between the branches of said incision, a bifurcated tongue secured to said tongue extension, and lace-pieces secured to the top-sections and completing the same.

6. In a laced-top shoe, the combination of an upper comprising vamp-quarters and top-sections formed from an integral piece of material, the top-sections being partially separated by a central inverted-**Y**-shaped incision forming a **V**-shaped tongue extension between the branches of said incision, a bifurcated bellows-tongue having its inner edges attached to the tongue extension, and its outer edges attached to the top-sections, and lace-pieces carried by said top-sections.

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