

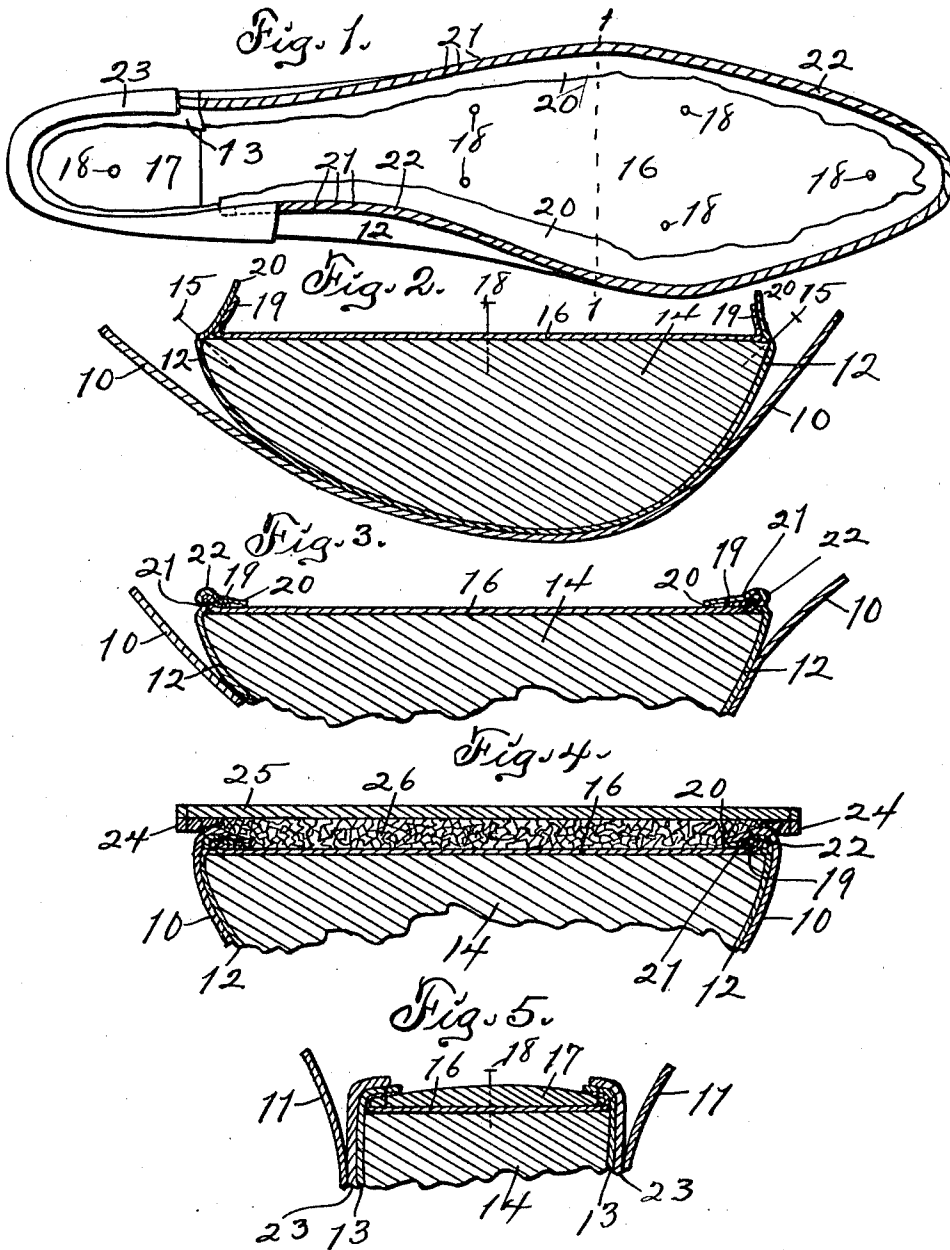
M. E. CONRAD.

SHOE.

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1,061,222.

Patented May 6, 1913.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILLER E. CONRAD, OF ATLANTIC, IOWA.

SHOE.

1,061,222.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 6, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILLER E. CONRAD, citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Atlantic, Cass county, Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide an improved construction for shoes.

My invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of elements hereinafter set forth, pointed out in my claims and illustrated by the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan illustrating a lasted shoe at one point in its manufacture. Fig. 2 is a cross-section, on an enlarged scale, illustrating one step in the manufacture of my improved shoe. Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sections, on the same line and scale as Fig. 2, illustrating further and successive steps in the manufacture of the same shoe. Fig. 5 is a cross-section through the heel portion of the shoe, illustrating a step in the manufacture thereof.

The upper of the shoe, including the quarter, is made of any desired pattern and material and in any desired manner; and comprises an outer vamp 10 and outer quarter 11, preferably and usually made of leather, and linings 12, 13 for the vamp and quarter respectively, which linings preferably and usually are made of fabric such as canvas, the lining 13 frequently being made of sheep-skin. The vamp, quarter and linings are stitched or secured together in any desired way.

The lined vamp is drawn over a naked last 14, the raw margins of the vamp and quarter being turned outwardly to be out of the way during further manipulation of the linings, and the raw margins of the linings are extended beyond the bottom of the last. The lining 12 is then lasted and is secured to the edge of the bottom of the last 14, temporarily, by tacks 15 to hold it properly to the last. Then an insole 16, preferably made of fabric (such as duck) and flexible and inelastic in character, and provided with a sole-leather wedge 17 for a heel seat secured thereto by paste, is mounted on the bottom of the last 14 and secured thereto temporarily by tacks 18. Forward of the heel seat 17, the insole 16 is somewhat wider than the last 14 and the side and toe margins of said insole are temporarily bent upward to form

an upstanding flange 19 following the contour of and contacting with the inner face of the flange 20 forming the margin of the lining 12. The heel seat 17 is skived to an edge at its forward end and is pasted to the rear end portion of the insole 16. Then (Fig. 3) the flanges 19 and 20 are bent inwardly conjunctively and are flattened in superposed relations on the insole 16 and the margin of the insole is crowded outward against the lining, and said flanges are stitched, whipped or overcast to said insole and to each other, preferably by a curved needle, the stitches being designated by the numerals 21, along the sides and around the toe, to form a shoulder 22 approximately parti-circular in cross-section. In Fig. 1 the stitches 21 are shown in plan as employed in finished state to hold the flanges to the insole and form the shoulder 22. Then a counter 23 is applied in a common way. Then the vamp 10 and quarter 11 are lasted in the ordinary way and secured temporarily by lasting tacks. The tacks 15 are removed in turn as the flanges 19, 20 are whipped. Then a welt 24 is applied in the usual way, being stitched to the shoulder 22 and vamp 10 in any desirable and suitable manner. Then an outsole 25 is applied to the welt 24 and secured as desired.

My present invention has to do with securing the welt and vamp together and to the lining and insole; but is not concerned with securing the outsole to the welt nor with the construction of the heel.

I have shown a filling of cork 26 between the outsole 25 and insole 16 which may be employed or not and varied as desired.

The raw margin of the quarter 11 may be secured to the inturned portion of the counter 23 and to the heel seat 17 in any desired manner, and a heel (not shown) may be superposed thereon and be secured in any suitable way.

The construction as described provides a stable and permanent union between the insole and the lining and also provides a flexible and yet inelastic insole that is secured against buckling, warping and curling within the shoe. Such construction also provides the shoulder 22, formed by the union described, to receive the welt.

The lining may be wholly omitted and the raw margin of the vamp 10 may be lasted (as above described in respect of the lining) and be whipped to the side and toe

margins of the insole 16 to form the shoulder 22. Then the welt may be applied to such shoulder and the shoe sole be finished as above noted.

5 I claim as my invention—

1. A shoe having a lining and an insole formed of a single thickness of flexible material, marginal portions of the lining and insole being arranged in superposed relations on the insole and stitched together and to said insole, whereby a shoulder is formed.

10 2. A shoe having a lining and a flexible fabric insole of single thickness, marginal portions of the insole and lining being

turned inwardly and superposed on the insole and conjunctively stitched thereto, whereby a shoulder is formed, a vamp having its margin superposed on the shoulder and a welt separately and successively stitched to said shoulder and vamp and adapted to receive an outsole.

Signed by me at Atlantic, Iowa, this eleventh day of November, 1911.

MILLER E. CONRAD.

Witnesses:

H. C. GILLET,

W. H. SWARTS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."