

(No Model.)

D. DUDLEY.  
WIGWAM SLIPPER.

No. 391,232.

Patented Oct. 16, 1888.

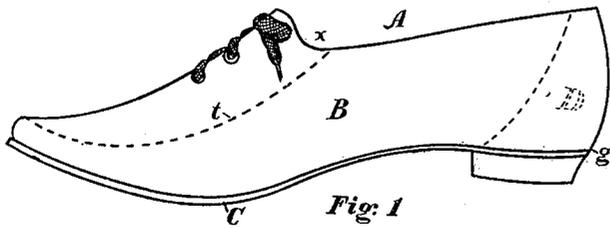


Fig. 1

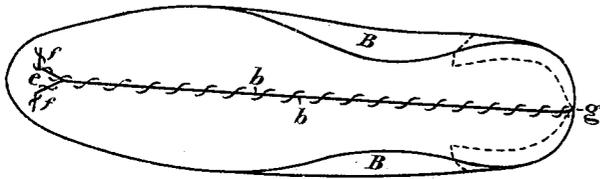


Fig. 2

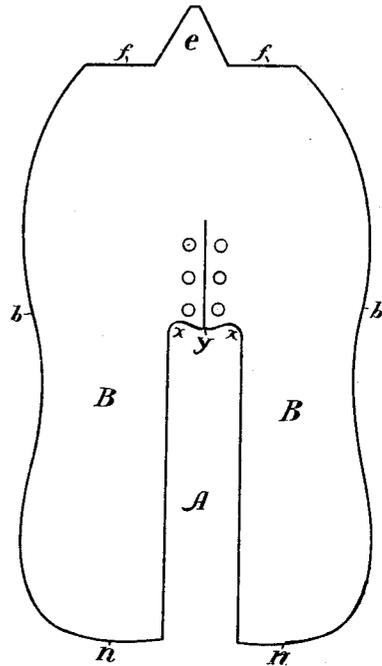


Fig. 3

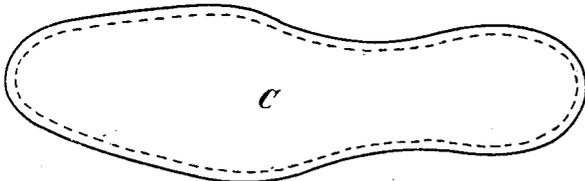


Fig. 4

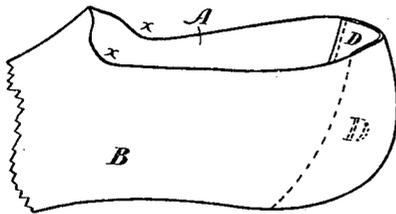


Fig. 6

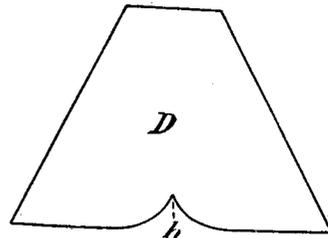


Fig. 5

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL DUDLEY, OF BANGOR, MAINE.

## WIGWAM SLIPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 391,232, dated October 16, 1888.

Application filed May 20, 1887. Serial No. 238,934. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DANIEL DUDLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bangor, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wigwam Slippers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention is an improvement in that class of shoes or slippers known to the trade as "wigwam slippers;" but it may be applied to the manufacture of any shoe or slipper. In either case the process is the same; therefore I shall only describe it as being manufactured into a moccasin or wigwam slipper, which is made out of ordinary tanned leather shaped over a last.

My invention consists in a shoe or slipper having certain features of construction, hereinafter particularly described and claimed.

In order to make my invention clearly understood, I have shown in the accompanying drawings a means for carrying it into effect.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a low shoe or slipper embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan of the same without the outer sole. Fig. 3 is a plan of the blank for the upper. Fig. 4 is a plan of the outer sole. Fig. 5 is a plan of the blank for the stiffener for the heel. Fig. 6 is a perspective view showing the stiffener in place.

The upper consists of the forward portion, A, and the side portions, B, formed in one piece with and extending backwardly from the part A. (See Fig. 3.) *e* is a triangular projection at the front of part A, adapted to be turned under and to be sewed along its sides to the edges *ff*. The edges *b*, which bound the sides of parts A and B, are adapted to be sewed together by a continuous seam, which extends from the toe along the sole of the slipper, under the heel, and up the back of the heel to the top edge of the article. As a result of this construction, after the sole C is applied no seam is visible except the short one up the back of the heel, while in the manufacture much time and expense are saved by reason of practically all of the sewing being performed on the continuous seam between the edges *b*.

The method of manufacture is as follows:

The rear ends, *nn*, of the piece B are stitched together and a stiffening, D, Fig. 5, is inserted. This stiffening may either be pasted or stitched to the upper or counter. A last is then inserted and the sides of the upper B stretched over the bottom of the last until its edges *b b* meet. These edges are then sewed together until they reach the toe. At this point the end of the leather is stretched over the toe of the last, the triangular projection *e* just fitting into the opening left by the sides not coming together at this point. The forward end of the pattern being cut straight one-third of the distance across from each edge *b b* of the pattern B, Fig. 3, and then finished with a triangular projection, *e*, it turns over the toe of the last without pucker, its edges *ff* meet, and the triangular projection *e* just fills the opening made by the ends of the sides *b* not meeting at the toe. These edges are now sewed together, the sewing not requiring as nice stitches as are obliged to be taken in the manufacture of the old style of slippers, the stitching being at the top and having more strain on the threads; but they can be taken longer and sewed by a loop-stitch, which does not require as much time, nor so experienced a hand, and can be sewed faster than the old butt-joint stitch with chamfered edges, used in other styles.

Having thus stretched and united my upper, I tack on a sole, C, and stitch this sole to the upper, as shown by the dotted lines on said sole, with a common McKay machine. Herefore wigwam slippers were obliged to have all the stitching done by hand on account of being obliged to use the peculiar stitch necessary to a butt-joint, and the stitches being in plain sight it became necessary to use great care and to employ experienced workmen to produce a nice-looking shoe. By my method the hand-sewed seams are all out of sight and do not receive any strain.

The stiffening D is made to the pattern shown in Fig. 5 and has a notch, *h*, in the center of its lower edge to prevent a bunch arising over the seam at the back of the shoe or slipper on the inner side at the place marked *g* in Figs. 1 and 2, where the stiffening turns under to conform to the shape of the heel.

The upper or vamp quarters and counters of my shoe or slipper are ornamented by running a small ornamental wheel or creaser over

its surface in diagonal lines or other fanciful designs. I also use a wheel having its periphery indented in such a manner as to form a crease that imitates stitching. This wheel I run over the vamp or upper, starting at *x*, as shown in Fig. 1 by the dotted lines, and running down one side, over the toe, and back to *x* on the other side of the shoe. This makes an imitation seam and causes the shoe to look like an ordinary wigwam slipper. All wheeling is done before the shoe is taken from the last and while in a moist and soft state, the leather being first soaked in water preparatory to stitching on the last.

15 Before the otherwise finished slipper is taken from the last a slit, *y*, is cut in the vamp over the instep, as shown in Fig. 3. The last may then be withdrawn and eyelets inserted each side of the slit *y* for the lacings, as shown in 20 Fig. 1.

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

1. A blank for the upper of a shoe or slipper, consisting of the main front portion, *A*, 25 having the front projection, *e*, and edges, *f, f*, and the backwardly-extending side portions, *B*, having their edges *b b* shaped substantially as shown, and adapted to be sewed together, and having their rear outer corners rounded, 30 as shown at *n*, as set forth, to form a seam at the back of the heel continuous with that between edges *b b*.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, the herein-described slipper, consisting of an 35 upper made in a single piece of leather and molded into shape, the sides of the said piece meeting along the middle of the bottom, in combination with an outer sole applied over the said meeting edges and seam.

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Witnesses:

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