No. 656,472. Patented Aug. 21, 1900.

A. REED.

CUSHION SHOE.

(Application filed Mar. 8, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

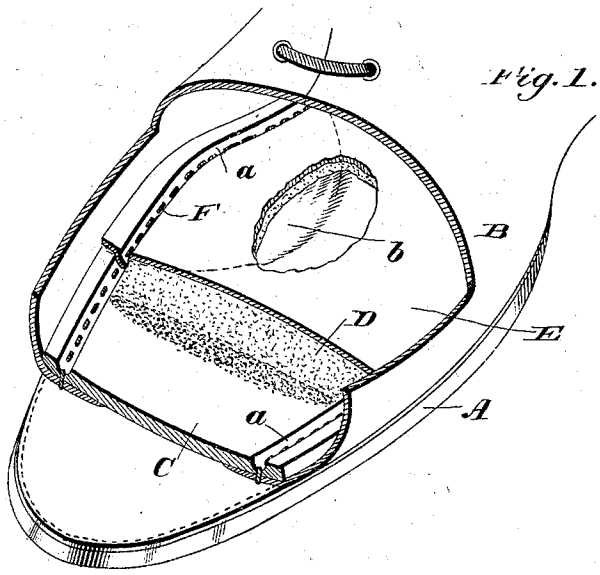


Fig. 2.

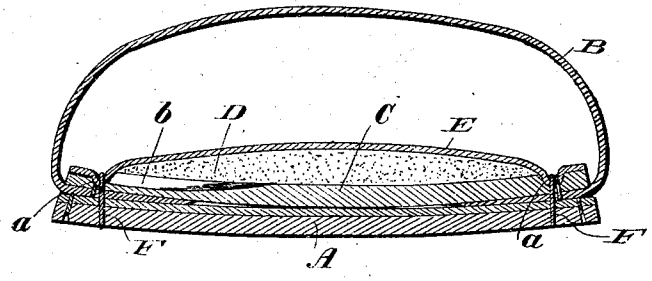
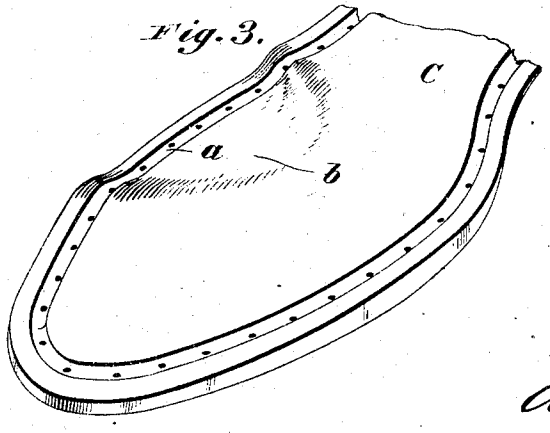


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
C. H. Raeder
T. F. Turpin

Inventor:
A. Reed
By James J. Keely
Attorney

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADAM REED, OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

CUSHION-SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 656,472, dated August 21, 1900.

Application filed March 8, 1900. Serial No. 7,926. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADAM REED, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cushion-Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in shoes; and it consists in a peculiar cushioned shoe of the "McKay" type, the novelty, utility, and advantages of which will be fully understood from the following description and claim, when taken in conjunction with the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a broken perspective view of a portion of a shoe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the forward portion of the same. Fig. 3 is perspective view of a portion of the insole.

Referring by letter to said drawings, A is the outer or tap sole, B the vamp, and C the leather insole, of my improved shoe. The insole is provided in its upper side adjacent to its edge with a groove *a*, designed to seat the connecting-stitches, presently described, and thereby prevent the same from forming a projection at the upper side of the insole and rendering the shoe uncomfortable to the wearer. Said insole is also provided in its upper side at the proper point with a depression *b*. This depression is drilled or otherwise formed in the insole, and has for its purpose to enable the cushion and cushion-covering above it to give and accommodate themselves to the great-toe joint of the foot, and thereby render the shoe very comfortable.

D is the cushion of lamb's wool or other suitable material, and E is the covering thereof, which is preferably of calfskin or other soft leather. The cushion D occupies the space within the groove *a* and is securely connected, by cement or other suitable means, to the upper side of the insole. The covering E, however, extends to the edge of the insole and entirely covers the cushion and insole, to both of which it is connected by cement or other suitable means.

F indicates the stitches, which extend through and connect the insole and tap-sole and the edges of the vamp interposed between said insole and tap-sole, as best shown in Fig. 2. These stitches rest in the groove *a* below the plane of the upper side of the insole, and hence are prevented from rendering the shoe uncomfortable to the wearer. They also serve to draw the covering E down into the groove *a*, with the result that the cushion D is effectually prevented from coming in contact with them. This will be appreciated as an important advantage when it is stated that if the stitches passed through or came in contact with the cushion the waxed thread of which the stitches are formed would tend to tear and desintegrate the wool, felt, or similar material of the cushion.

By virtue of the construction described it will be observed that when the tap-sole A is worn it may be readily removed and replaced by a new tap-sole, and it will also be observed that the new tap or "half" sole may be connected to the vamp and insole by either nails or stitches, as desired, since neither come in contact with nor tend in any way to tear or otherwise injure the cushion of lamb's wool or suitable material.

I construct my improved shoe after the simple McKay method—that is to say, after connecting the cushion and cushion-covering to the insole in the manner described I fasten the insole in an inverted position on a last with lasting-tacks, which I have deemed it unnecessary to illustrate. I then fasten the upper or vamp and the tap-sole to the insole with the same lasting-tacks, after which I remove the last from the shoe and proceed to sew the shoe on a McKay machine. When the sewing operation is completed, the last is put back in the shoe and the shoe is finished in the usual manner.

It follows from the foregoing that while my improved shoe is very comfortable and is calculated to effectually prevent callous growths on the bottom of the foot it may be made and sold with profit for such a price as will place it within the reach of the very poorest, which is an important desideratum.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described shoe comprising the leather insole having the groove in its upper side adjacent to its edge, the cushion arranged on the insole within the groove the cushion-

covering arranged on the cushion and insole and extending down into and beyond the groove in the latter, the tap-sole, the upper or vamp having its edges interposed between the insole and tap-sole, and stitches extending through and connecting the cushion-covering, the insole, the vamp or upper and the tap-sole, and resting in the groove in the insole whereby the cushion-covering is drawn down into said groove, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADAM REED.

Witnesses:
ARTHUR LINN,
H. J. HARLOW.