May 22, 1934. R. M. ANDERSON 1,959,892

MOCCASIN

Filed Feb. 18, 1933

Fig. 1.

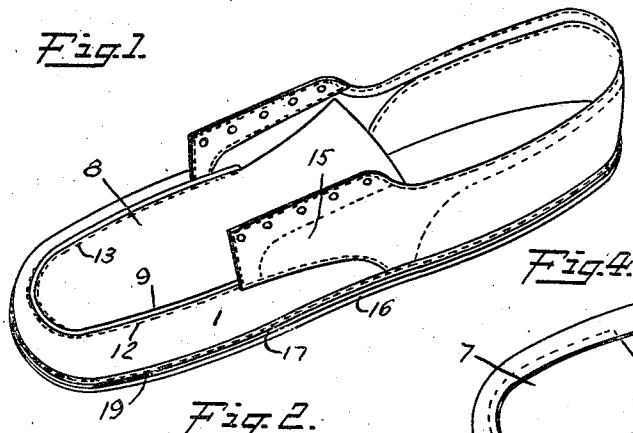


Fig. 3.

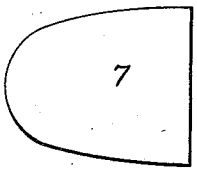


Fig. 4.

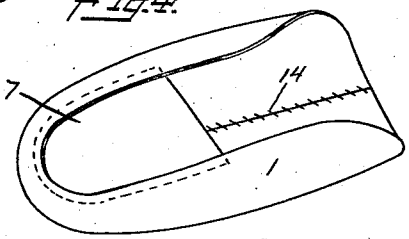


Fig. 2.

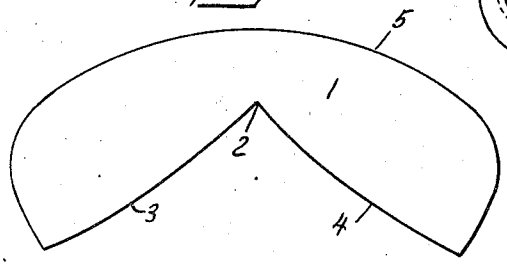


Fig. 5.

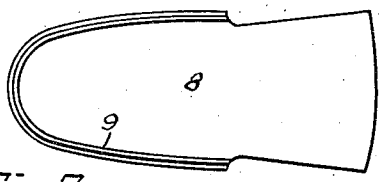


Fig. 6.

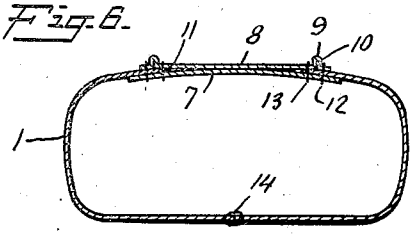


Fig. 7.

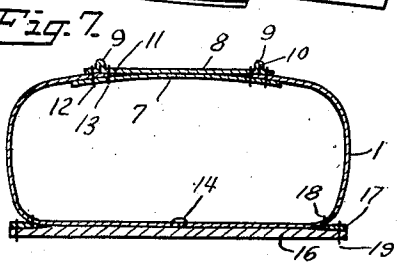


Fig. 9.

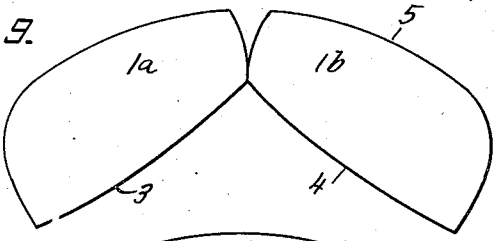


Fig. 10.

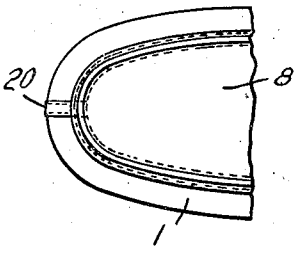
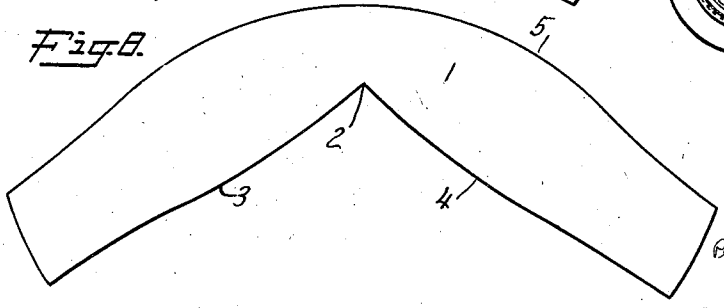


Fig. 8.



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MOCCASIN

Ralph Munroe Anderson, Freeport, Maine

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10 Claims. (Cl. 36—11)

This invention relates to improvements in moccasins and includes improvements in the moccasins themselves, as new articles of manufacture, and also an improved method of manufacture of moccasins.

In the manufacture of moccasins it has been the practice to sew the vamp to the tip or top of the moccasins by hand by stitches passing through the abutting and upturned edges of the vamp and toe piece so that an upwardly projecting butt seam is formed. In this usual method of manufacture the edges of the vamp and toe piece are left exposed and the moccasin presents a somewhat unfinished appearance at this seam.

So also, in the manufacture of moccasins, in the usual manner, the vamp has been cut in one piece, giving a characteristic fullness of the leather at the toe. Sometimes an irregular V-shaped piece has been cut out from that part of the blank back of the toes to eliminate fullness at the shank, but this has left the toe with a surplus of leather which makes difficult the uniting of the top of the vamp with the toe piece.

The present invention provides an improved moccasin construction in which the usual abutting seam of the vamp and toe piece is eliminated and in which an improved construction is provided, giving a more finished appearance and which has other advantages, such as those hereinafter described.

The present invention also provides an improved moccasin construction which is free from objectionable fullness at the toe, and particularly at the upper portion of the vamp where it is united to the toe piece or tip, and in which advantage is taken of this lack of excessive fullness to provide an improved machine stitched union between the top of the vamp and the toe piece.

The present invention also provides an improved moccasin construction in which the moccasin is provided with a welt united to the moccasin in a novel and advantageous manner.

The invention also provides further improvements in moccasin construction, hereinafter more fully set forth.

The invention also provides an improved method of manufacturing moccasins in which a blank is used for the vamp which is cut in wing and wing shape with an opening extending to within a short distance of the toe so that when the bottom edges are drawn together and stitched, much of the fullness over the toe is eliminated so that it may be lasted smoothly, in which the bottom edges of the vamp are stitched together temporarily, in which the vamp is placed on the last and the upper edges pulled over the top of the last and cemented to a thin piece of leather, cloth, or other material extending under the edges of the vamp, in which the tip or toe piece is then cemented in place, the moccasin then removed from the last, the bottom seams opened so that the top can be stitched in place with a machine, in which the toe piece is then stitched by a machine to the vamp, the bottom seam in the vamp then permanently closed, and the shoe relasted and finished by putting on the sole in the usual manner. The improved process also includes other features, such as the provision of a special toe piece or tip in which a permanent ridge is formed along the edges of the toe piece with the edges of the ridge drawn together and cemented, or set by heat, so that the sides of the ridge meet, and so that the toe piece can then be stitched to the vamp along the sides of the ridge, to give a permanent ridge incapable of flattening down, and which gives a pleasing and finished appearance to the moccasin.

The invention will be further described in connection with the accompanying drawing, which illustrates, in a somewhat conventional and diagrammatic manner, certain forms of moccasins embodying the invention, and the method of practicing the process of the invention, but it is intended and will be understood that the invention is illustrated thereby but is not limited thereto.

In the accompanying drawing

Fig. 1 shows a completed moccasin embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 shows the form of the vamp used in making the moccasin of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows the inner toe piece the edges of which are located beneath and cemented to the edges of the vamp and subsequently stitched thereto;

Fig. 4 shows an intermediate stage of manufacture of the moccasin, removed from the last, after the vamp has been cemented to the inner toe piece;

Fig. 5 shows the upper toe piece or tip with the tongue made integral therewith;

Fig. 6 is a cross section of the moccasin at an intermediate stage of manufacture, before the sole is applied; this section being taken through the toe;

Fig. 7 is a cross section of the finished mocca-

sin with the sole attached, and also having a welt secured thereto and to the upper portion of the moccasin;

Fig. 8 shows a modified form of vamp of a length sufficient to extend to the back of the moccasin;

Fig. 9 shows a vamp made up of two pieces; and

Fig. 10 shows the top of the toe of a moccasin made with the two part vamp of Fig. 9 with a stay piece over the seam where these two parts come together.

Referring to Fig. 2, it will be noted that the vamp 1 is cut in wing-for-wing shape with the outer edge 5 curved to conform to the shape of the last. The inner edges 3 and 4 of the wings are curved to conform to the last and define an angular opening of about 120°. The vertex 2 of the angle formed by the inner sides 3 and 4 extends to within about one-half inch of the edge of the last at the toe, so that when the inner edges are drawn together and united in a longitudinal seam, most of the usual fullness over the toe is eliminated and the upper edge will be drawn in, whereby there will be a minimum of fullness or pucker when the vamp is attached over the last. It will also be noted from Fig. 2 that the extent to which the inner sides are cut away makes that part opposite the vertex narrower than the portion at either side thereof.

In taking advantage of this shape of the vamp, with excessive fullness at the toe eliminated, the edges 3 and 4 are brought together and stitched temporarily on a zig-zag machine so that the seam will be flat and the vamp can then be stitched to the quarters in the regular manner. The vamp is then placed on the last by pulling the edges over the top of the toe of the last, on which the inner toe piece 7 of Fig. 3 is placed, and the edge of the vamp is cemented to the edge of this toe piece which may be a thin piece of leather, cloth, or other material. The upper toe piece or tip 8 of Fig. 5 is then applied and also cemented at its edges to the edge of the vamp. The shoe is then removed from the last, the zig-zag seam at the bottom of the moccasin is opened, and this gives an open structure which can be placed on a machine and stitched where the upper edges of the vamp and the edges of the toe pieces overlap. The seam which was previously stitched temporarily, and then opened, is permanently closed and stitched on a zig-zag machine and the moccasin can then be re-lasted and finished by putting on the sole in the usual manner.

The upper toe piece or tip is of an improved construction. The blank 8 of Fig. 5 is provided with a permanent ridge around its edge, which, when the moccasin is finished, gives a ridge located in the usual location of the hand sewed seam of a moccasin, but which gives a more finished and pleasing appearance, avoids the unfinished appearance of the hand sewed edge, and gives a stronger and more advantageous union between the vamp and toe piece.

The permanent ridge in the edge of the toe piece can be formed by drawing the sides of the ridge together and cementing them so that the sides of the ridge meet and are held permanently united, thus giving a narrow ridge without any cord or other material within the ridge. Instead of drawing the edges of the ridge together and cementing them, the ridge can be made by embossing with a heated die and the leather given a permanent set with the edges of the fold or ridge touching, that is, without any space between them. When the toe piece, thus constructed, is stitched to the vamp by two rows of stitching, one of each side of this ridge, the ridge is further held in place and prevented from spreading or flattening, thus insuring a permanent ridge at this location. This construction of ridge or bead will retain its shape and its attractive appearance. Moreover, the double stitching of the upper and lower toe pieces to the upper edge of the vamp gives a strong construction which does not readily pull apart.

As illustrated in Fig. 6 the lower toe piece 7 and the upper toe piece or tip 8 are stitched together by two rows of stitching 12 and 13, one on each side of the bead or ridge 9. It will also be seen that the bead or ridge 9 has its inner sides close together at 10, so that the width of the bead or ridge is practically equal to twice the thickness of the leather of the upper top piece 8. A filler piece, not shown, can be located between the upper and lower top pieces 7 and 8, and within the edges of the vamp, or the edges of the vamp can be skived to form a thin edge at 11 so that this edge will not show through the upper top piece when the moccasin is finished.

The stitching of the lower edges of the vamp to form the temporary seam is indicated at 14 in Fig. 4, and the similar permanent stitching of the completed moccasin is similarly indicated at 14 in Figs. 6 and 7.

In Fig. 1 the vamp 1 extends only part of the length of the moccasin and is secured to the quarters 15. The vamp shown in Fig. 8 is longer, and sufficient to extend to the back of the moccasin so that separate quarters are not needed. This construction is suitable for use, for example, in making slippers.

In Fig. 9 a divided vamp is shown made up of two parts 1*a* and 1*b* which, in the finished moccasins are to be united with a stay 20 over the seam. This two part vamp, when united together with the stay, forms a vamp similar to the one piece vamp of Figs. 2 and 8 and is used where it is impracticable to use a larger one piece vamp, with some kinds of leather.

The improved welt construction is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 7, and is a type of construction which is advantageous with some types of moccasins. In applying this welt, the upper part of the moccasin is previously marked along the line 18, which is along the edge of the last, and the welt is then stitched to the upper along this line after the first vamping operation. This gives the welt applied to the upper before the sole is applied. The sole is then applied in the usual way to the upper, as with cement, and then applying a row of stitching 19 to secure the outer edge of the welt to the sole. The welt is therefore stitched first to the upper by the row of stitches 18 and also to the sole by the row of stitches 19. This improved construction of welt, while advantageous with certain types of moccasins, will not be used with other types, and can be omitted where the added welt is not desired. It provides an improved welt construction for those types of moccasins where such a welt is desirable.

The moccasin of the present invention, above described, and the improved method of manufacture of the moccasin, present various advantages over prior constructions.

The use of a special shape of vamp, with the cutaway portion extending practically to the toe, making this the narrowest part of the vamp blank, eliminates the excessive fullness of the vamps previously used and enables the vamp to be handled

on the last and to be secured to the toe piece in an improved way. The cutting away of the excessive fullness, in the manner described, also enables the vamp to be sewed together temporarily to permit lasting and attachment of the toe pieces by cementing their edges, so that the temporary stitching can be subsequently removed and the vamp and toe pieces stitched together on an ordinary machine. In prior constructions, with the excessive fullness at the toe, this fullness or surplus of leather makes it difficult to form the toe over the last and secure the toe piece to it, and also there has been no good way of getting to the inside of the moccasin for machine stitching of the toe piece to the vamp. The improved construction of the present invention eliminates this excessive fullness and makes possible an improved construction, as well as facilitating the lasting operation and making possible easy stitching of the vamp and toe piece.

The improved construction of the toe piece, with a permanent bead or ridge formed therein, the inner edges of which come together and are held by cement or by a permanent set by heating, and also by the stitching adjacent the edges of the bead or ridge, gives a bead or ridge which has a narrow and pleasing and finished appearance, with the inner surfaces of the leather in the fold touching each other, and which retains its form after use. When ornamental ridges are made with a cord under the ridge, the cord has a tendency to bury itself in the under piece of leather and lose its effectiveness. The improved ridge or bead construction of the present invention, when stitched to the vamp, will always retain its shape and its narrow and pleasing appearance.

The cementing together of the upper edge of the vamp and of the toe piece or toe pieces, in the manufacture of the moccasin, may be either by a temporary cement or by a permanent cement. When a temporary cement is used to hold the vamp and toe pieces together so that the bottom seam can be opened and the vamp and toe pieces stitched together on a machine, the cement will serve its purpose even though it may be of a character which does not cement the vamp and toe pieces together permanently. If a permanent cement is used this will further strengthen the finished moccasin and will also add to its waterproof or water resisting properties at that particular part of the moccasin.

It will thus be seen that the present invention provides various improvements in moccasin construction, including the use of an improved shape of vamp, which enables an advantageous method of construction to be utilized, and which gives an improved moccasin structure, the provision and use of an ornamental top piece or tip which gives a finished and pleasing appearance and which has a permanent and permanently maintained ridge, and the use of an improved welt in those types of moccasins where a welt is desired.

I claim:

1. A blank for the vamp of a moccasin, comprising two wing portions arranged at an obtuse angle to each other, the inner edges of the wing portions intersecting each other at a point adjacent that part of the vamp which, when lasted, forms the toe of the moccasin, and adapted to be joined together along the sole of the moccasin, the general angle defined by said inner edges of said blank being an obtuse one so that when the vamp is lasted with the inner edges of the wing portions brought together at the sole portion of the moccasin, the vamp at the toe end will be free of excessive fullness.

2. A moccasin having at least the forward portion of the vamp made from a blank comprising two wing portions arranged at an obtuse angle to each other, the inner edges of the wing portions intersecting each other at a point adjacent that part of the vamp which, when lasted, forms the toe of the moccasin, and adapted to be joined together along the sole of the moccasin, the general angle defined by said inner edges of said blank being an obtuse one so that when the vamp is lasted with the inner edges of the wing portions brought together at the sole portion of the moccasin, the vamp at the toe end will be free of excessive fullness.

3. A moccasin having a vamp portion and a toe portion overlapping each other and stitched together by a double row of stitching, the toe piece member having a narrow ridge formed therein, with the inner edges of the ridged portion touching each other, and with the stitching adjacent to and on each side of the ridge to further hold the ridge from flattening.

4. A moccasin construction such as defined in the preceding claim, in which the toe portion has its ridge formed by cementing together the inner edges or surfaces of the ridge so that the ridge is held together both by the cementing and by the stitching.

5. An improved moccasin construction having the vamp united to inner and outer toe piece members, both of which overlap the edge of the vamp and are secured thereto by double rows of stitches, the upper toe piece member having a narrow ridge formed therein with the inner surfaces of the leather of the ridge in close contact or proximity and with one row of the double row of stitching located on each side of and adjacent to the ridge whereby the moccasin is provided with a narrow and permanent ridge of pleasing appearance.

6. A moccasin such as defined in the preceding claim in which the inner and outer toe piece members are secured to the edge of the vamp by cementing as well as by the double row of stitching.

7. The method of manufacturing moccasins, which comprises providing a vamp having a bifurcated sole portion, in which the angle defined by the adjacent edges of the bifurcation is sufficiently large and extends sufficiently close to the toe of the finished moccasin that the greater part of the excessive fullness at the toe of the moccasin is eliminated, sewing together the edges of the bifurcation temporarily, placing the vamp on a last and cementing the upper edge to the edge of an inner toe member, cementing an outer toe member to the edge of the vamp, removing the vamp from the last, opening the seam where the inner edges of the vamp were temporarily sewn, stitching the toe members and vamp together and thereafter permanently sewing together the edges of the said bifurcation.

8. The method of manufacturing moccasins, which comprises providing a vamp with a bifurcated sole portion and in which the angle defined by the edges defining the bifurcation is sufficiently large and extends sufficiently close to the toe of the finished moccasin that the toe portion of the moccasin, when lasted, is free of the greater part of excessive fullness, sewing together the edges of the bifurcation temporarily, placing the vamp on a last and cementing the upper edge to the outer edge of a toe member, removing the vamp

from the last, opening the seam where the inner edges of the vamp were temporarily sewn together and stitching the toe member and vamp together permanently.

9. An improved moccasin having at least the forward portion of the vamp made from a blank comprising two wing portions arranged at an obtuse angle to each other, the inner edges of said wing portions intersecting each other at a point adjacent that part of the vamp which, when lasted, forms the toe of the moccasin, the general angle defined by the inner edges of the wing portions of the blank being an obtuse one, said inner edges of the wing portions having been brought together at the sole portion of the moccasin, whereby the vamp at the toe end is free of excessive fullness, said moccasin also having a toe piece made up of inner and outer members, the edges of which overlap the edges of the vamp on opposite sides and are secured thereto.

10. An intermediate vamp and toe structure for use in the manufacture of moccasins, said structure comprising a vamp member and a toe member secured together by cementing, said vamp having a portion from which excessive fullness has been removed extending practically to the toe so that the width of the vamp at the toe is narrower than its width on either side of the toe, the edges of the bottom portion of the vamp being temporarily sewn together for facilitating the cementing of the vamp to the toe piece on a last, said combined structure, when said temporary sewing is cut away, leaving the vamp and toe piece with an open structure such that the vamp and toe piece can be readily stitched on a machine.

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