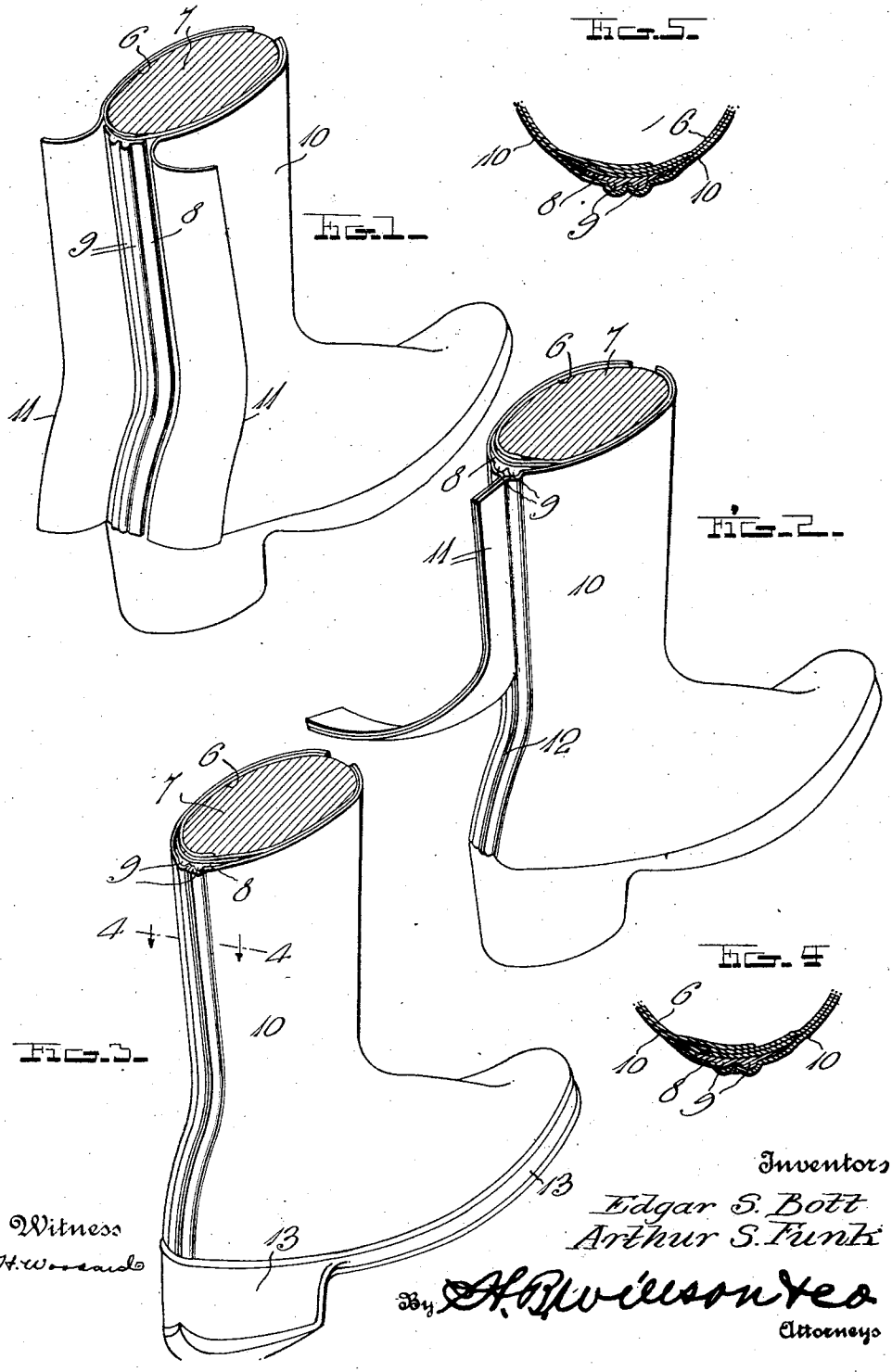
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SHOE UPPER SEAM AND PROCESS OF FORMING SAME

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SHOE UPPER SEAM AND PROCESS OF FORMING SAME.

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In the manufacture of galoshes, gaiters and the like, difficulty has heretofore been experienced in producing a back seam which will not fray or wear under rough usage, yet will produce a neat appearance. It is the object of our invention however, to provide a new and improved seam construction and process of forming the same, providing for the effective protection of the seam between two beads. By so protecting the seam, it cannot fray or wear under rough use and at the same time a very neat appearance is given to the seam. While the invention is primarily intended for back seams, it could of course be used at other locations.

With the foregoing in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, the description being supplemented by the accompanying drawing.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are sectional perspective views showing a galosh embodying the improved seam and in different stages of its manufacture.

Fig. 4 is a detail horizontal section on line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4, but disclosing a slightly different construction.

In the drawing above briefly described, the numeral 6 designates an upper lining which is applied to a last 7. In the preferred embodiment of our invention, we equip the rear portion of this lining with a rubber strip 8, this strip being applied to the outer side of said lining and temporarily secured to it by a suitable gum coating or the like. The outer side of the strip 8 is formed with closely spaced parallel beads 9 which are integral with said strip, the strip and beads being of any desired length according to the length of the seam to be formed in the covering 10 for the upper. This covering is applied in the usual or any preferred manner to the upper lining 6 and its rear edges 11 are passed over the strip 8 and its beads 9 and either by hand or by a suitable hand tool, these edge portions are pinched snugly together as indicated at the upper portion of Fig. 2, the inner surface of the lining being of course coated with tacky gum or the like to permit this operation and to initially secure the covering to the lining, strip and beads. By any suitable tool or instrument, the connected edges of the covering 10 are now trimmed as indicated at 12 in Fig. 2, leaving only very narrow portions of these edges stuck to each other. Then, by means of a tucker, small roller or other equivalent device, the trimmed edges of the covering are forced inwardly between the beads 9, as seen in Figs. 3 and 4. Thus, the actual seam is below the exterior of the portions of the covering 10 which extend around the beads 9, the seam being thus protected against fraying or wearing. Moreover, an exceptionally strong connection is provided between the two quarters of the upper, due to the provision of the strip 8. This strip is tenaciously secured to the lining and the covering by vulcanizing all parts of the shoe together after complete assembly thereof.

The seam is of course completed before the usual foxing 13 around the lower portion of the upper is applied, so that such foxing will extend over the lower end of said seam and will integrally connect with it under vulcanization.

It will be seen from the foregoing that novel provision has been made for carrying out the object of the invention, but it is to be understood that variations may be made. One of these variations is disclosed in Fig. 5, in which the connected edges of the covering 10 were trimmed more closely than in the form of construction first described, so that upon forcing these edges inwardly between the beads 9, they assume the relation shown in the figure under consideration, instead of bearing the relation shown in Fig. 4. While this formation produces a seam having a neater appearance, when the upper is folded flat, the edges have some tendency to separate and this is sometimes objectionable in making sales, if observed. The seamed edges however do not separate at all when the upper is expanded and in use. The construction detailed in Fig. 4 will not permit separation of the edges of the covering even when the upper is folded flat and hence this is probably the preferred construction.

We claim:—

1. The process of forming a seam between two edges of a shoe upper, consisting in equipping an inner member of the upper with closely spaced parallel beads, passing the edges of an upper covering across the

beads and forcing said edges inwardly between said beads, and securing the edges and beads together.

2. The process of forming a seam between two edges of a shoe upper, consisting in equipping an inner member of the upper with closely spaced parallel beads, passing the edges of an upper covering across the beads and uniting said edges, trimming the united edges, forcing the trimmed edges inwardly between the beads, and securing the edges and beads together.

3. The process of forming a seam between two edges of a shoe upper, consisting in forming a rubber strip with parallel closely spaced rubber beads, applying said strip to an upper lining with its beads disposed outwardly, passing the edges of an upper covering across said beads and forcing said edges inwardly between the beads, temporarily sticking the covering to the beads and strips, and vulcanizing said beads, strip and covering together.

4. A shoe upper having an inner member provided with closely spaced parallel beads, and an upper covering having edges extending across said beads and turned inwardly between them.

5. A shoe upper having a lining, a rubber strip secured upon the outer side of said lining and having integral beads on its outer side disposed in closely spaced parallel relation, and an upper covering secured to the outer side of the lining and rubber strip, said covering having edges extending across said beads and turned inwardly between them.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our signatures.

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