

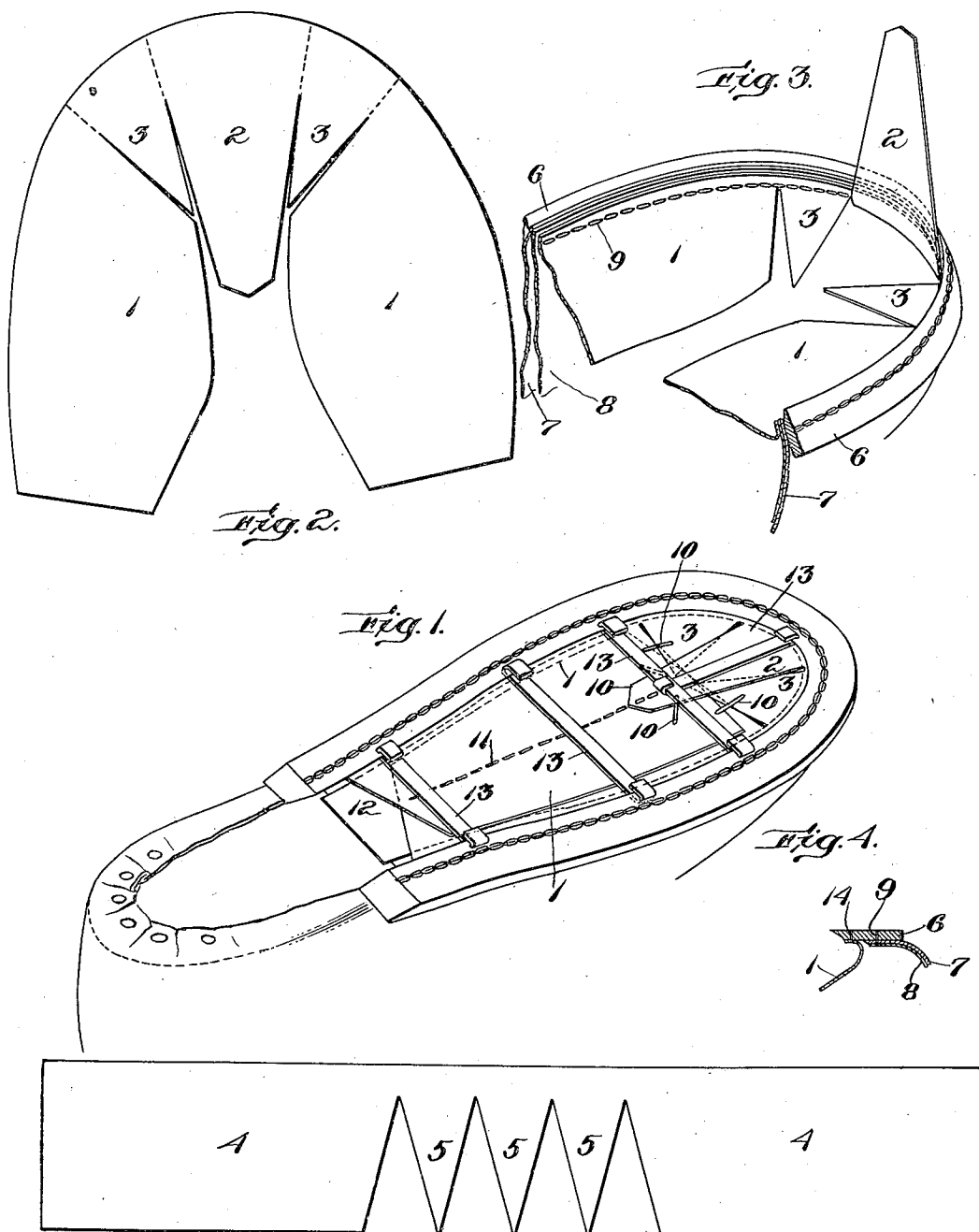
No. 880,515.

A. J. GABRIELIAN.
WELT SHOE.

PATENTED MAR. 3, 1908.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 7, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:
Arthur T. Randall
Edward Maxwell

Inventor:
Avedis J. Gabrielian,
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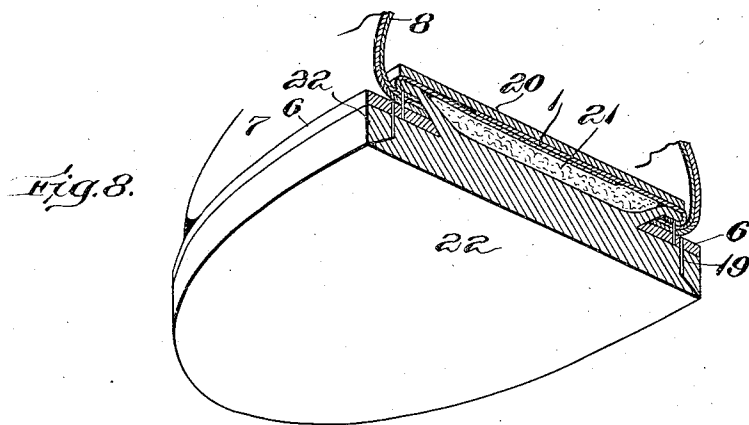
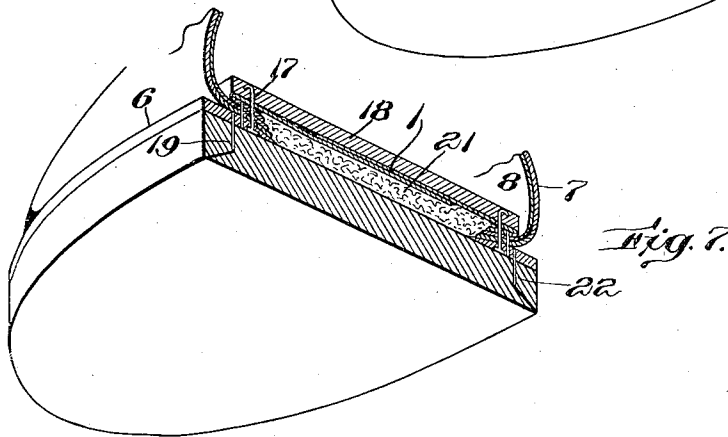
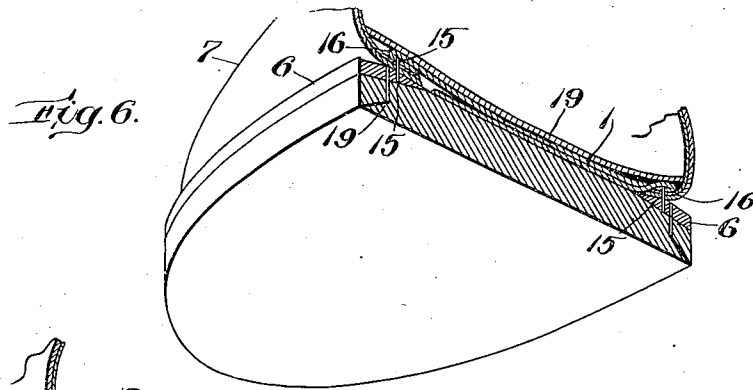
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WELT SHOE.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AVEDIS J. GABRIELIAN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WELT-SHOE.

No. 880,515.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 3, 1908.

Application filed August 7, 1907. Serial No. 387,438.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AVEDIS J. GABRIELIAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Welt-Shoes, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

My present invention provides a shoe of great strength, especially in resisting lateral strains or spreading tendency.

My present improvements are particularly applicable to the shoe constructions shown in my Patent No. 821,935, and in my copending application Serial No. 368,008.

In carrying out my invention I provide an inner sole or cover directly in connection with the upper and welt before the shoe is lasted. This cover preferably consists of firm and durable cloth, such as strong lining material or the like, or leather. This cover is preferably sewed to the welt and upper with the same line of stitches that secures the welt and upper together, or, if not by the same line of stitches, it is at least secured at its edge close to the welt seam adjacent the inner edge of the welt, and is then tightly folded over on itself in the same position as the ordinary innersole, the inwardly projecting edges of the opposite side portions or pieces of the cover being held, either directly or indirectly, together, and preferably so cut that, when thus folded over, they lap over upon each other, where they are cemented, stitched or otherwise directly secured together, thereby binding strongly together the opposite sides of the shoe, and presenting at the sides and inside appearance the same as a cushion sole.

Besides the important advantage of providing lateral strength against stretching or the tendency of the sides of the shoe to separate in use, my invention provides means for at the same time making a superior and economical cushion, the cushion material being inserted on top of this lap-innersole or cover of the shoe after the shoe is lasted, so that it fills the cavity between the cover and the sole. A sock-lining or other surface for the feet to rest against is then put in place on the inner side of the cover, completing this portion of the shoe.

My invention will be more fully apprehended from the following description, taken

in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which I have shown several embodiments of my invention.

In the drawings Figure 1 shows in perspective a partly constructed shoe in such a manner as to exhibit clearly the leading features constituting my invention; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the preferred cut of cover or lap-innersole; Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the manner of using said cover; Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing another way of using the cover, preferably when I use the modified cut thereof which is shown in plan in Fig. 5; Figs. 6, 7 and 8 show in perspective broken details of different constructions of shoes containing my invention, the sole and adjacent parts being shown in cross section for clearness of illustration.

The usual manner of constructing a shoe requires that the upper shall be lasted on the last before the two are secured together, and then the welt and upper and innersole are all stitched together on the last. According to my invention, however, I secure the three mentioned parts together before they are lasted, and instead of using the regular innersole, which is necessarily very expensive, as at present used, I practically eliminate the innersole, as such, and instead thereof I employ simply a thin flexible piece, either of cloth, leather, or other firm material, such a piece being shown in Figs. 2 and 5, the former showing the form preferred when cloth is used, and the latter when leather is used. In Fig. 2 I have shown opposite parts 1, a central portion 2, and intermediate wedge-shaped pieces 3, all these being preferably died or cut in one flat piece, although if leather or expensive material is used the parts 1 alone may be employed, and the other parts used separately, or, under some circumstances, omitted. The form shown in Fig. 5 consists of a strip having end portions 4 and notched portions 5, the latter for bending around the toe, and the end portions 4 for corresponding to the parts 1 in Fig. 2, this arrangement being preferred mainly because it takes less material than as shown in Fig. 2.

Referring to Fig. 3, it will be seen that I sew together the welt 6, upper 7, and the cover adjacent their edges, interposing the usual shoe lining 8 or not, as desired, all of these parts being shown as secured by a single line of stitches 9. Having thus joined the various parts of the shoe men-

tioned, I overlap the inwardly projecting portions or pieces of the cover, as shown clearly in Fig. 1, and preferably cement them directly together, and also preferably otherwise secure them, as by means of the stitches 10, which may be taken by hand, and the line of stitches 11, which may be taken by machine or hand, and preferably I interpose on the lapped or inwardly projecting portions of the cover a separate piece 12 of cloth or leather, which is cemented or otherwise secured directly to the cover, this part 12, or an equivalent connecting piece, being necessary in case the inwardly projecting portions of the cover are not cut long enough to lap over upon each other as shown, or at least so as not to lap over to any considerable extent. In shoes which are to be subjected to especially severe usage, I also employ binders 13, secured in the leather of the welt at their opposite ends, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. When the binders 13 are used, they are placed outside of whatever filling material is employed, which comes between the cover and the binders. Filler material is shown as employed in Figs. 7 and 8. While I prefer to secure the lap-piece or cover to the welt and upper at the same time, and by the same line of stitches 9 which secure the welt in position, it may be otherwise secured, as by means of a line of stitches 14, as shown in Fig. 4. This is preferable when using leather for the cover, because of the greater convenience in bending or shaping the leather around the toe. Preferably, also, the cover is sewed down flat to the adjacent edges of the upper and innersole by a line of stitches 15, having first been sharply bent back over upon itself at 16. This is shown in Fig. 6. In Fig. 7 I have shown, instead of the line of stitches 15, the parts secured together by tacks 17, which pass, not only through the parts shown in Fig. 6, but also through a flat piece of leather 18, the connection 17 being put in in the process of lasting, being one form described in my lasting machine application, while the connection 15 is provided before the lasting. In any event, I prefer to provide the inside of the shoe with a final smooth piece for the foot in addition to the cover, a sock-lining 19 being shown in Fig. 6, and the leather piece 18 secured by tacks as stated, in Fig. 7, and a thin leather piece 20 in Fig. 8, which may be cemented or otherwise held in place as desired.

Having put the shoe together as stated, it is lasted. In my copending application Serial No. 386,066, I have shown a machine for accomplishing the lasting operation, and have explained the manner of lasting. After the shoe has been lasted, suitable filler material or cushion material 21 such as felt or the like is put into the cavity, and the sole 22 is secured in any desired manner. If

felt or the like is used for the cushion in connection with a soft or readily yielding sock-lining, the cover not only holds the cushion accurately in place, but presents an exceedingly neat, pad-like appearance. In any event the cover, when turned down over its securing stitches in the finished shoe gives the same desired smooth finish or edges as the ordinary innersole. It will be understood that in the drawings, particularly in Figs. 7 and 8, parts appear in exaggerated form in order clearly to show the different thicknesses.

My invention gives great strength to the shoe bottom, notwithstanding the fact that there is no innersole. At the same time it materially cheapens the shoe, as the expensive leather or other material of the usual innersole is entirely eliminated. As already stated, I prefer to use strong lining cloth for the cover instead of leather, and, when so constructed, my shoe is even more firm against tendency to stretch laterally than the regular so-called Goodyear shoe made with the best innersole. Also, my invention aids in permitting the exceedingly simple and inexpensive method of lasting, which is set forth in detail in my lasting machine application above mentioned.

I have mentioned a number of different embodiments of my invention, and wish it particularly understood that I am not limited to any specific construction, otherwise than as expressed in the appended claims.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A shoe, containing an upper, welt and sole secured together, and having opposite flexible cover-pieces secured at their edges to the opposite sides of the shoe adjacent the inner edge of the welt, said cover-pieces being bent upwardly and back upon themselves toward each other on the inside of the shoe and connected together against lateral spreading movement.

2. A shoe, consisting of a sole, an upper and welt secured together and to said sole, a cushion for the foot to rest upon, said cushion extending in a plane above the edges of the upper and the welt, and retaining means for binding in and holding in place said cushion, consisting of opposite, thin, freely flexible, independent pieces secured respectively to the edges of the upper adjacent the welt and thence bent around the edges of the cushion to embrace the cushion and form a smooth rounded top surface and outer edge for the cushion, the free ends of said normally independent opposite pieces being connected together on top of the cushion to hold the cushion flat in place and constituting, with the cushion, a soft cushion-rest for the foot, capable of readily yielding and conforming to the bottom of the foot.

3. A shoe, consisting of an upper, welt and sole secured together, and having opposite flexible cover-pieces secured at their edges to the opposite sides of the shoe adjacent the inner edge of the welt, said pieces being bent upwardly and back upon themselves toward each other on the inside of the shoe, a layer of soft cushion material being interposed next to said pieces beneath the same and said pieces being bent over the edges of said material on top thereof and connected together at their free ends to retain said cushion material and prevent lateral spreading movement.

4. A shoe, containing an upper, welt and sole secured together, and having opposite cover-pieces secured respectively adjacent to the inner edges of the welt at the opposite sides of the shoe extending inwardly toward each other, and an inner piece extending longitudinally of the shoe and of the two side pieces respectively for holding the shoe against lateral spreading movement.

5. A shoe, containing an upper, welt and sole secured together, opposite flexible pieces fastened at their edges adjacent to the

inner edges of the welt at the opposite sides of the shoe and bent over inwardly upon themselves adjacent the line of fastening and secured together above the sole, the bent-over edges of said side pieces and the inner edge of the welt containing a line of fastening means holding them down flat together.

6. In a shoe, containing a welt and upper, innersole cover means consisting of a plurality of portions of flexible fabric secured at their edges to the welt and upper around the toe and at the opposite sides of the shoe, all being overlapped and permanently secured together in the interior of the shoe for positively holding the shoe against spreading, and strap-like cross binders secured at their opposite edges to the inner edges of the welt beneath said covering means.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

AVEDIS J. GABRIELIAN.

Witnesses:

GEO. H. MAXWELL,
EDWARD MAXWELL.