

(No Model.)

T. W. TRIMBY.
SHOE.

No. 498,965.

Patented June 6, 1893.

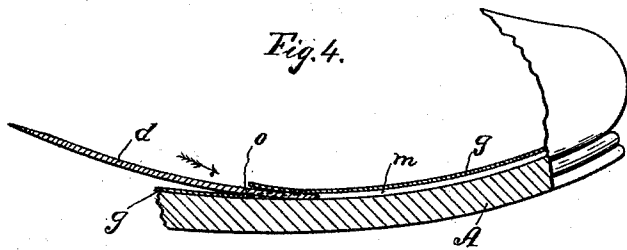


Fig. 1.

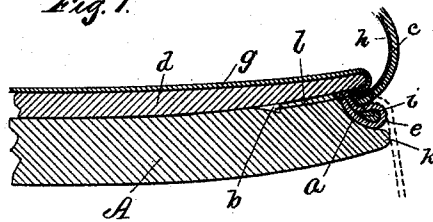


Fig. 2.

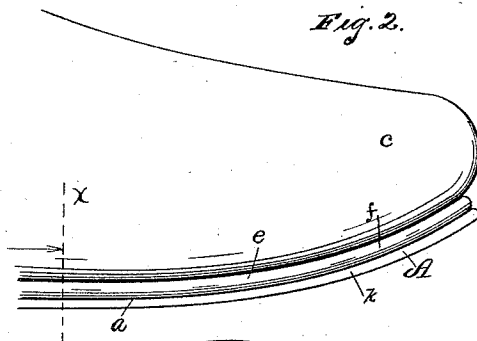
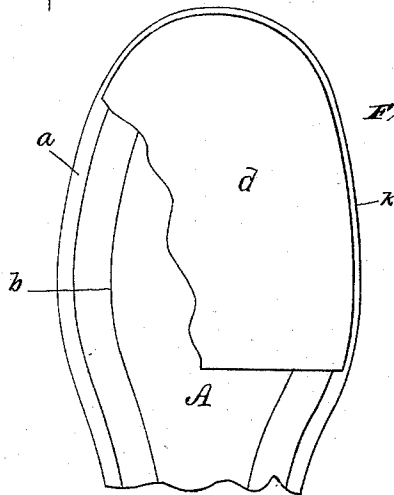


Fig. 3.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS W. TRIMBY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 498,965, dated June 6, 1893.

Application filed October 12, 1889. Serial No. 326,805. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. TRIMBY, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shoes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and shown in the accompanying drawings.

My invention is an improved hand-turned shoe, the same being hereinafter fully described and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings Figure 1 is a cross section of a portion of the sole of my improved shoe, with contiguous parts, taken on the dotted line *x*, in Fig. 2; Fig. 2, a side elevation of the toe of the shoe; Fig. 3, a portion of the inside of the sole with a part of the cork broken away, and Fig. 4, a longitudinal section of the ball-portion of the shoe, showing the pocket for the cork.

Referring to the parts shown in the drawings A, is the sole of the shoe, it being substantially of common form, having an edge-channel or "feather," *a*, and an inner channel, *b*, to stitch from.

c, is the upper of the shoe, *d*, the cork sole and *e*, the rand, which being filled and folded forms the bead, *f*, Fig. 2, of the finished shoe.

g, is the common or sock lining, covering the cork sole, and *h*, is the ordinary lining of the upper of the shoe.

The rand *e*, is a strip of leather, like the upper leather of the shoe, folded longitudinally over a core, *i*, which is preferably a strip or string of leather. After the rand is thus folded it is stitched, or the sides are stuck together with some adhesive substance so as to hold it in place over the core. It is then placed around the edge of the toe-portion of the sole of the shoe, in the channel *a*, as shown in Fig. 1, forming a bead, *f*, just above and parallel with, the extreme thin edge, *k*, of the sole, Fig. 2. In this position the rand is stitched to the sole by stitches, *l*, extending outward from the channel *b*, in the ordinary manner, the stitches also passing through the upper leather of the shoe, the sock lining and the upper lining *h*, all of which are previously put in place. The upper, *c*, with its lining *h*, it is of course understood, is put to place upon the edge of the sole wrong side out, as represented in dotted lines in Fig. 1,

before being stitched, as is common in manufacturing turned shoes.

The filled rand not only serves to ornament the finished shoe but it serves also to keep the part of the upper leather next the sole high above the ground and out of the dirt and mud, and to protect it from wear.

Thus constructed the soft cork sole, which comes next the foot of the wearer except as to the sock lining, forms a cushion for the foot, giving to the latter an easy rest in the shoe. The cork sole, while it does not interfere with the flexibility of the sole of the shoe, keeps dampness from working upward through the leather sole to the foot.

The cork sole extends back from the toe only to the ball of the foot and it overhangs at its edge the edge-channel *a*, of the sole, as shown in Fig. 1, but I prefer to form it so that it shall not reach outward quite as far as the edge *k*, of the sole.

The sock lining is divided transversely at the ball of the sole, as shown at *o*, Fig. 4 and the sheet of cork is pushed in under the toe-portion of the said lining and cemented there to after the shoe is stitched and before it is turned, the lining forming a sort of pocket *m* in which to receive the cork.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A shoe comprising a sole formed with an edge-channel, in combination with a rand placed in said channel, the upper leather of the shoe, a sheet of cork overhanging the edge-channel, and a sock-lining, said lining, rand, upper leather and sole being fastened together, substantially as described.

2. A shoe comprising, in addition to the upper leather, a sole, a slip of cork, and a sock lining, the latter being divided transversely at the ball of the shoe to form a pocket or receptacle for the cork, substantially as shown and described.

3. A shoe comprising a sole formed with a longitudinal channel or depression at its edge, and an inner channel, *b*, a longitudinally-folded rand placed in said edge channel or depression, and the upper leather of the shoe, the sole, the rand and the upper leather being held together by stitches extending from the channel *b*, substantially as shown.

4. In a shoe the combination of an upper, a channeled outer sole, the upper being con-

nected to the outer sole by stitches extending
 in a substantially horizontal direction from
 the channel outward through the edge of the
 sole, and a sock lining secured at its edges
 5 inside the shoe, and forming a pocket to re-
 ceive and retain an insole, substantially as
 described.

5. In a shoe, the combination of an upper,
 an outer sole having a channel and a grooved
 10 edge, the upper being connected to the outer
 sole by stitches extending in a substantially
 horizontal direction from the channel out-
 ward through the edge of the sole, a rand or
 welt in the groove in the edge of the sole, and
 15 a sock lining secured at its edges inside the

shoe and forming a pocket to receive and re-
 tain an insole, substantially as described.

6. In a shoe, the combination of a sole
 formed with an edge channel, an upper se-
 cured thereto with its edges in the channel of 20
 the sole, a sock lining secured within the
 shoe forming a pocket, and a sheet of cork
 within the pocket, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
 hand, this 9th day of October, 1889, in the pres- 25
 ence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS W. TRIMBY.

Witnesses:

E. B. WHITMORE,
 M. L. MCDERMOTT.