

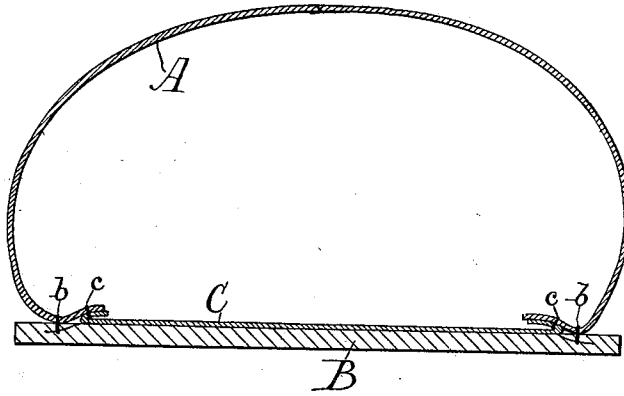
(No Model.)

E. L. GODING.  
SHOE.

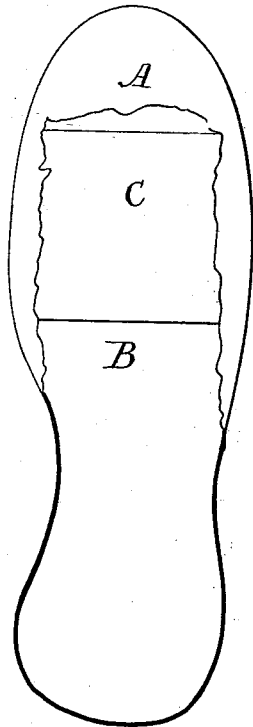
No. 521,789.

Patented June 26, 1894.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:  
*[Signature]*  
H. Palmer.

Inventor:  
Edwin L. Goding  
by S. W. Bates  
his atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN L. GODING, OF PORTLAND, MAINE, ASSIGNOR TO THE HOLDFAST  
SOLE STAY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 521,789, dated June 26, 1894.

Application filed February 9, 1894. Serial No. 499,619. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN L. GODING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to that class of shoes known as "turned shoes," or shoes in which the upper and the sole are placed wrong side out on the last, the upper being drawn over the edge of the sole and stitched thereto and the shoe or slipper being then turned inside out. The lower edge of the upper is thus turned inward and stitched directly onto the single sole by a single row of stitching and when this row of stitching gives way, there is nothing to prevent the turned in edge of the upper from projecting out over the edge of the sole and so spoiling the shoe for further wear. This tendency of the uppers of turned shoes to stick out and spoil the shoe as soon as the stitches begin to break, constitutes their great defect and if they could be so constructed that the edges of the uppers would remain turned in and retain their place after the stitching through the sole began to rip, they would last much longer and be much better.

It is to remedy the defect spoken of that I have devised the present invention which consists in inserting a stay piece which extends across the ball of the shoe where the strain mostly comes and securing it to the turned in edges of the upper. Thus when the stitching which holds the upper to the sole gives way the edges of the upper are stayed or held together and prevented from projecting out over the edge of the sole. The shoe is thus made capable of longer wear, it may be more easily mended and it does not present the demoralized appearance of a shoe having the edges of the upper sticking out over the edges of the sole.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated a shoe constructed according to my invention.

In the drawings Figure 1 represents an enlarged cross section across the ball of the

shoe and Fig. 2 represents a top view looking down onto the shoe with a portion of the upper cut away.

A is the upper and B is the sole of a turned shoe secured together in the usual manner by means of a row of stitches *b*. I connect the inner edges of the upper by a stay piece C which extends across the ball of the shoe on the inside of the sole. I prefer to use for this stay piece a piece of cotton fabric and this I usually secure to the edges of the upper by means of rows of stitches *c*, though it is evident that other material may be used for the stay piece and that it may be otherwise secured.

In practice I only make the stay piece wide enough to cover the ball of the shoe as shown in Fig. 2 but if desired it may be run the whole length of the shoe.

It will be seen that after the stitching *b* rips out the edges of the upper will be held in and held together by the stay piece C and that the usefulness of the shoe will be greatly increased.

In addition to the advantages mentioned, it will be observed that the stay piece takes a portion of the strain which would ordinarily come on the stitching *b* and thus adds to the wearing qualities of the shoe.

I claim—

1. The process of making turned shoes consisting of placing the sole on the last, lasting the upper and drawing its edge over the edge of the sole and stitching it thereto, leaving an inward projecting edge to the upper, applying a stay piece to the outer face of the sole across the ball and stitching it to the said inward projecting edge on each side of the shoe, and finally turning the shoe.

2. The herein described turned shoe having the upper stitched to a leaf in the upper side of the sole by a row of stitches and having a flexible stay piece capable of being turned with the shoe, extending across the ball of the shoe and stitched to the edges of the upper inside said row of stitches forming a seam on the inside of the shoe.

EDWIN L. GODING.

Witnesses:

S. W. BATES,  
W. QUINN.