No. 821,935. PATENTED MAY 29, 1906.

A. J. GABRIELIAN.

SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1905.

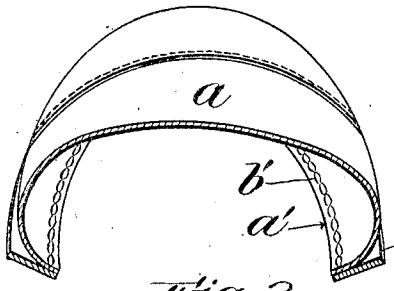


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

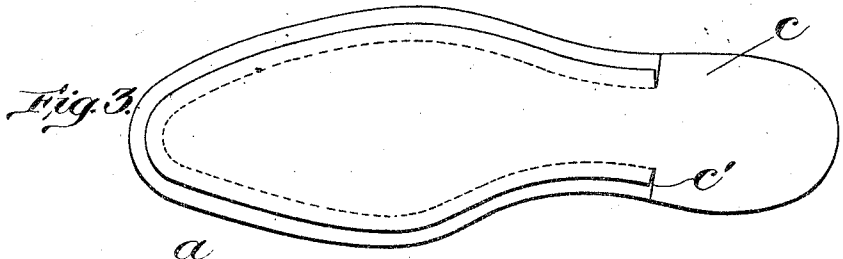


Fig. 3.

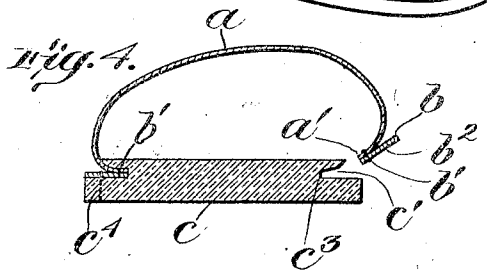


Fig. 4.

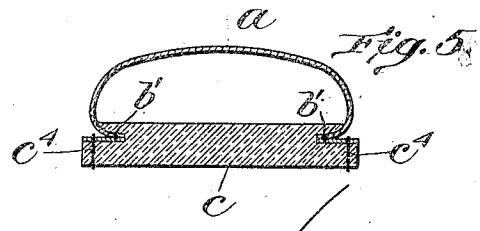
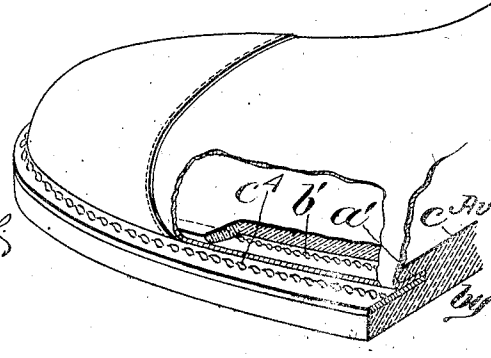


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHOE.

No. 821,935. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 29, 1906.

Application filed July 3, 1905. Serial No. 268,035.

To all whom it may concern:

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

There are two well-recognized types of shoes, the welt-shoe and the turn-shoe, each having well-recognized advantages and disadvantages; and the object of my invention is to combine in one shoe the advantages of both of these well-known types, while eliminating the disadvantages thereof.

My invention provides a single-sole welt-shoe having the flexibility of a turn-shoe, and accordingly has the strength and wearing qualities of the welt-shoe and the flexibility and comfort of the turn-shoe.

In making welt-shoes an inner sole is provided, which is tacked in place on a last and then the upper is pulled over or lasted and tacked to the inner sole, whereupon the stitching-rib of the inner sole, edge of the upper, and a welt (supplied by the stitching-machine) are sewed together, the raw edges of the welt, upper, and inner sole are trimmed and beaten down, the center of the inner sole is filled or leveled with filler material, and then the soles are laid on and the welt and outer sole are stitched together through their edges. This makes the shoe very durable, but lacking in flexibility and comfort. On the other hand, the turn-shoe has the latter features, but is lacking in the former, as a heavy sole cannot be used in its manufacture, because of the turning process. In making a turn-shoe there is no inner sole; but the outer sole is channeled in a similar manner and then tacked on the bottom of the last, and after the upper has been pulled over the last with its inside out and tacked to the sole they are sewed together, the tacks are pulled, the raw edge of the upper is trimmed, the last is pulled out, and then the shoe is turned inside out, relasted, and beaten down. This turning of the shoe not only requires a light and soft outer sole, but it brings a strain on the stitches and the inside channel openings of the sole, injures its wearing quality, and also as the edge of the outer sole is thin and close to the upper the latter has no proper support to keep it from the ground.

In making my present shoe I first make a special peripheral groove or channel in the outer sole, so as to provide an overhanging retaining ledge or lip, and then I sew a welt to the lower edge of the upper and insert the sewed seam in said peripheral channel beneath said overhanging lip and then stitch the outer edge of the welt directly to the outer sole. This construction permits a heavy outer sole to be used, eliminates the inner sole and ordinary welt construction, and provides a positive support for the sewed edge of the upper, thereby relieving the stitches of most of the pulling strain, (as distinguished from the turn-shoe construction, where the stitches are unprotected, and therefore endure all the pulling strain,) and the resulting shoe has all the appearance of a usual welt-shoe, with the flexibility and comfort of the turn-shoe.

Further details of construction and method of manufacture will be set forth in the following description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which I have illustrated my invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a shoe-upper provided with a welt. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the sole. Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing the sole and upper partly united, and Figs. 5 and 6 are respectively a cross-sectional view and a broken perspective view of a finished shoe.

In making my boot or shoe I first cut the upper accurately to the pattern and then put the upper *a* together in the usual manner, so that it appears as shown in Fig. 1. To the bottom edge *a'* of this upper I sew a welt *b* by a row of stitches *b'*, passing through the inner edge of the welt and the bottom edge of the upper. Next I provide in the flesh side of the desired heavy outer sole *c* a peripheral channel *c'*, so as to form an outwardly overhanging ledge or lip for retaining the upper. The inner end or groove c^3 of the channel *c'* is rounded in cross-section or comparatively wide, so as to permit the two thicknesses of the upper and welt to be seated firmly and compactly against the extreme inner end of said channel.

Having formed the channel in the outer sole, the channel *c'* and the bottom side b^2 of the welt are cemented, and when dry (which is necessary if rubber-cement is used) the seamed edge of the welt *b* and of the upper *a* are pushed inwardly under the lip and seated firmly in the closed end c^3 of the channel.

They are then pressed down tightly by hand or by machine into the channel and around the outer sole. After this operation the welt and outer sole are stitched together, as indicated at c^4.

It will thus be seen that a firm strong construction is provided having the wearing qualities of a welt-shoe, and yet all the stiffness and discomfort of the latter are eliminated, and the flexibility and comfort of a single-sole shoe—*i. e.*, no inner-sole layer or filler, &c—are secured. The stiff welt holds the upper firmly pressed in beneath the lip, so that the latter takes most of the pulling strain, which would otherwise be brought by the upper upon the stitches b', (and when cement is used the latter also aids, of course.) Also the channel holds the seam, so that there is no possible roughness; but the main feature of this part of my invention resides in having the outer sole itself provided with an overhanging retaining-lip combined with the sole-upper and welt, having their seam lodged beneath said lip and forced to remain in place therein, not by being stitched to either the lip or the sole beneath, but by having the outer edge of the welt stitched directly to the sole, so that the welt serves to hold the seam b' properly seated beneath the retaining-lip, and hence all upward pulling strain on the upper is transmitted largely to the lip, and thereby supported by the sole instead of bringing the strain directly on the stitches, (as is the case with turn-shoes.) This also makes a very tight shoe and gives the solid substantial heavy appearance of a welt-shoe without the stiffness of the latter. By my method I make a welt-shoe without an inner sole and without the lasting process.

After the welt and outer sole are stitched together the last is put in the shoe for finishing and is lasted over the counter on the heel-seat to a proper lift and shank-piece the same as used in a turn-shoe, and the sole is then leveled and finished in the usual manner.

I prefer to form the retaining-lip as an integral part of the outer sole; but it will be understood that I am not restricted thereto in all cases provided the seamed edge of the welt and upper is left free and simply retained by an overhanging engaging means, which extends from and is secured to the outer sole, my construction requiring that the upper and welt shall be sewed together at their inner edges, which are held down by the overhanging lip, but not stitched thereto, the stitching taking place solely at the outer edge of the welt, where the latter is stitched directly to the outer edge of the outer sole. Also it will be understood that I may employ the usual sock-lining and other parts requisite for a complete shoe.

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

A shoe having its outer sole provided with a horizontal peripheral channel forming an integral thick and rigid overhanging ledge, an upper and welt, the bottom edge of the upper and the inner edge of the welt being stitched flat against each other, and pressed firmly into the bottom of said channel and beneath said rigid ledge whereby the upper is retained by its engagement with the sole, said welt resting flat upon the lower side of said horizontal channel and having its outer edge sewed directly to the outer edge of said sole.

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

AVEDIS J. GABRIELIAN.

Witnesses:
E. V. GABRIELIAN,
GEO. H. MAXWELL.