No. 830,250. PATENTED SEPT. 4, 1906.

C. H. PREBLE.

CUSHION INSOLE FOR SHOES.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1905.

Fig. 1.

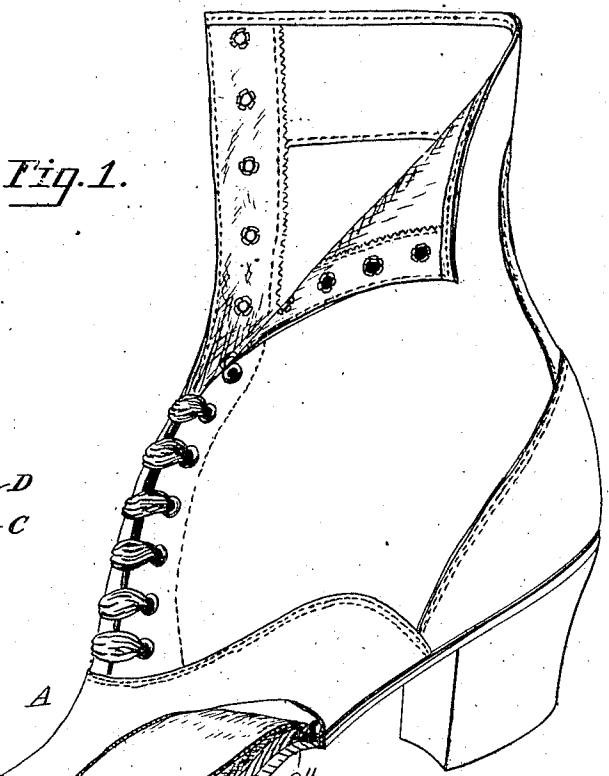
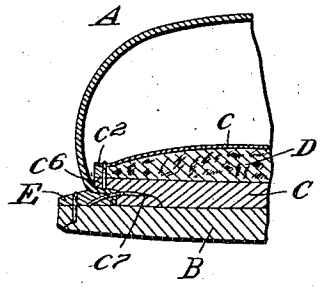


Fig. 4.



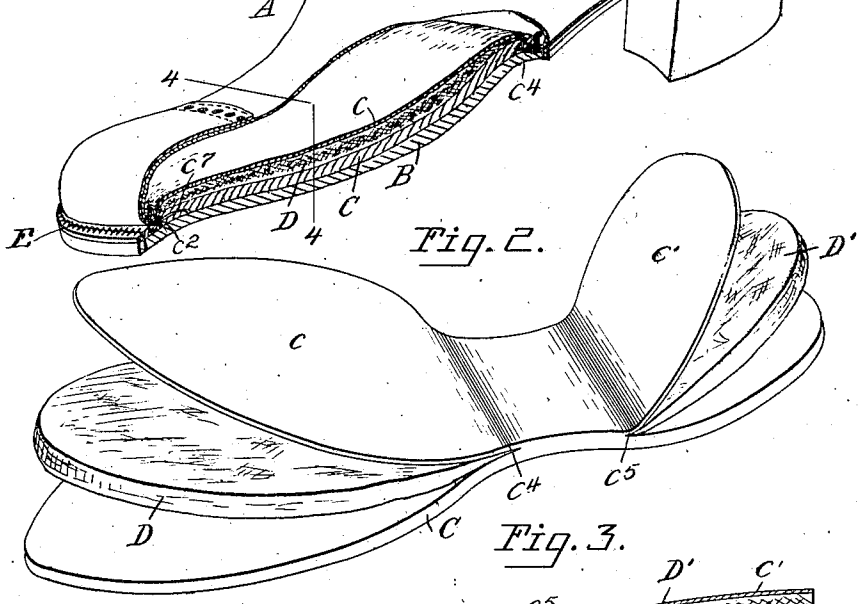
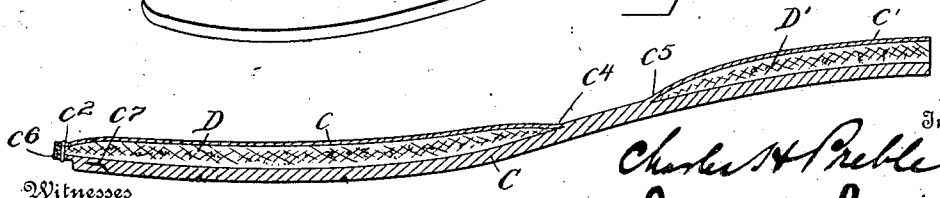


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CUSHION-INSOLE FOR SHOES.

No. 830,250. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 4, 1906.

Application filed December 8, 1905. Serial No. 290,971.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. PREBLE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Chambersburg, county of Franklin, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cushion-Insoles for Shoes, of which the following is a full and clear specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shoe, partly broken away to better show my invention; Fig. 2, a detail perspective of the insole, partly finished; Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section of the insole, showing the cushion and integral lining in place; and Fig. 4 a detail section taken through a portion of the sole of the shoe.

The object of this invention is to provide improved sole and heel cushions and to utilize for the linings of the cushions integral portions of the permanent insole of the shoe, as more fully hereinafter set forth.

Referring to the drawings by reference characters, A designates the upper, B the outer sole, and C the insole, all of which are attached together in the usual manner of making welt-shoes. The cushion for the front or toe part of the sole is formed by splitting the sole back to a point c^4, where the shank portion of the sole begins, thereby forming an integral lining portion c out of the upper or grain side of the insole, this lining being of course thinner than the main body of the sole. A cushion D, of felt or other fibrous material, is then inserted between the lining c and the main part of the sole and is stitched thereto around the edge of the sole at c^2, the stitching passing through the interposed cushion as well as the lining and the main part of the sole. The lining for the heel portion of the sole is formed in the same manner—namely, by splitting the upper or grain side back to a point c^5 coincident with the rear extremity of the shank portion, thus forming an integral rearwardly-extending lining portion c'. A piece of cushioning material D', such as felt, is placed between the lining c' and the main heel portion of the sole. The insole C is made in the usual manner for welt-shoes, except that its upper or grain side is split in from both ends in the manner above set forth, leaving the shank portion of the original thickness. The front cushion is completed before the sole is built into the shoe, as it is of such a construction that it will not interfere with the usual method of making welt-shoes; but the heel-cushion is inserted after the shoe is completed. When the insole is tacked to the last, as in the regular process of making welt-shoes, the lining c' is turned back upon the uncut or shank portion of the sole, so that the nails holding the heel and the tacks holding the counter are clenched against the upper face of the insole proper, so that when the shoe is removed from the last and the cushion D' is inserted and the flap c' turned back upon the cushion the nails will be entirely covered, thereby completely protecting the foot of the wearer and providing a comfortable cushion at the heel. It is not believed that fastening means will be required to hold the cushion D' in place; but if such be required this cushion and the lining c' may be held in place by the use of a little paste or other adhesive. As is obvious the use of a little adhesive to thus cause the adjacent faces of the cushion and the flap c' and the main part of the sole to adhere together will not prevent the cushions from being renewed from time to time should they lose their elasticity.

It will be observed that by my method of utilizing integral parts of the insole for the cushion-coverings I avoid the necessity of using separate sock-linings, thereby avoiding undue thickness or bulkiness and the use of extraneous fastening devices, as well as providing for a perfectly smooth and comfortable facing for the cushion portions.

A feature of special importance lies in the manner of forming the heel-cushion, whereby the heel is not only provided with a cushion, but the use of separate linings of leather and fabric for covering the heel-fastening nails is avoided.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A shoe whose permanent insole has integral linings connected to its shank portion and a cushion inserted between each portion of the lining and the main part of the insole, the front portion of the lining together with the interposed cushion being stitched to the main part of the inner sole around the edge thereof.

2. A shoe having its permanent insole split from its toe end back to the shank, thereby forming a thin flexible integral lining or facing, a cushioning material between the lining and the main part of the sole, the lining and cushion being stitched to the main part of the insole around the edge thereof.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 6th day of December, 1905.

CHARLES H. PREBLE.

Witnesses:
C. B. OWEN,
H. F. BEICHER.