

J. P. RAND.

Improvement in Shoes.

No. 124,512.

Patented March 12, 1872.

Fig. 1.

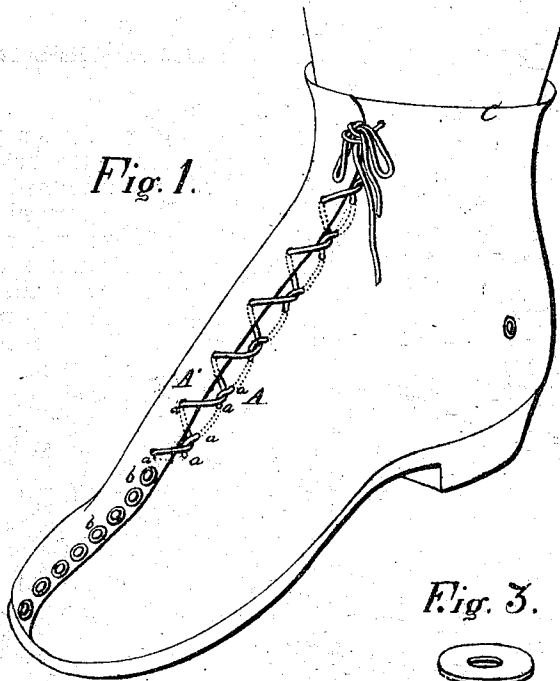


Fig. 3.

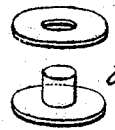


Fig. 2.

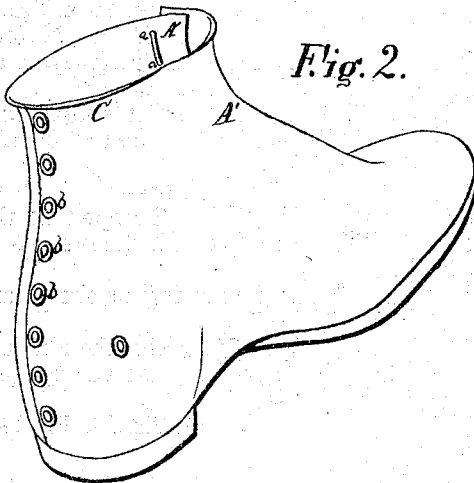


Fig. 4.

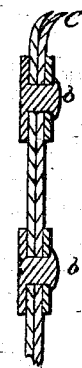


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSHUA P. RAND, OF DALLAS CITY, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 124,512, dated March 12, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, J. P. RAND, of Dallas City, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Shoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing making a part of this specification and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of perspective front view of improved shoe. Fig. 2 is a perspective rear view of the same. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of rivet. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of heel part, showing riveted seam and skivered edge. Fig. 5 is a section of leather, showing the nature of skivered edge.

My invention relates, mainly, to a new article of manufacture in the form of a shoe, having a sole of the ordinary pattern, and an upper cut and laced in a peculiar manner, whereby the shoe is rendered superior to others in respect to cost of material and labor of making, in adjustability to the foot, in keeping out sand or water, and in easy and comfortable wear.

Referring to the drawing, Figs. 1 and 2 represent a plow-shoe, the kind to which the riveting is most applicable. The upper is composed of two side halves, A A', one of which overlaps the other. They are punched, and united at the toe and heel seams by means of ordinary leather rivets *b*. These rivet-seams can be made quickly, and are believed to be more durable than sewed seams. The ankle leather is skived to a feather-edge, as shown at C, so that the shoe may be laced more tightly around the ankle without chafing the wearer. For the improved method of lacing I punch the overlapped side A with a number of holes, *a*, in sets of two, and the overlapping side with half that number of holes, *a'*, arranged

in regular order. I then pass a string, lace, or thong through the holes *a* of the part A, whereby loops are formed on each side thereof. The loops are formed on the upper side between the holes which are nearest each other, and on the under side between those furthest apart. Thus the loops alternate on opposite sides of the flap or side A of the shoe. The string is inserted in the hole *a* in the top or ankle portion of the shoe and led down to the bottom hole, as shown, and thence carried under and put through the bottom hole *a'* of the side A', and thence led back across the lap and put through the lower loop of the side A; thence again through the second hole *a'* in side A', and then back again across or over the lap, through the second loop on the side A; and so on till the holes *a'* of side A and loops on side A' are all connected by the string, when the ends of the string are tied at the top or ankle portion of the shoe. The order of lacing may be reversed, with the same final result, shown clearly in Fig. 1.

This mode of lacing is quick and easily performed. It presents a neat appearance, and allows the shoe to be laced tightly and adapted to the form of the instep.

I do not claim a shoe whose upper is formed in two parts which are united by rivets or other preferred means.

I claim as my invention—

1. A shoe cut and overlapped at the part laced, substantially in the manner shown and described.

2. The method of lacing, as shown and particularly described.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

JOSHUA P. RAND.

Witnesses:

THEODORE REA,
GEO. W. RIGBY.