

J. P. Jamison,
Boot Usher,
N^o 82,417. Patented Sep. 22/868.

Fig. 1.

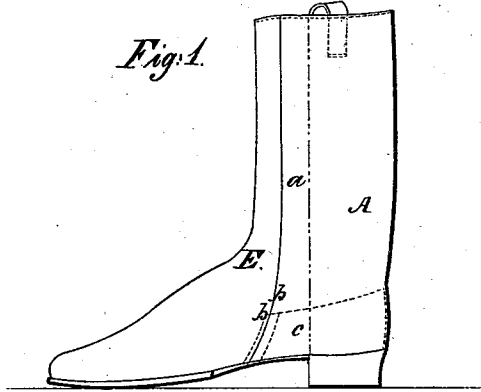


Fig. 2.

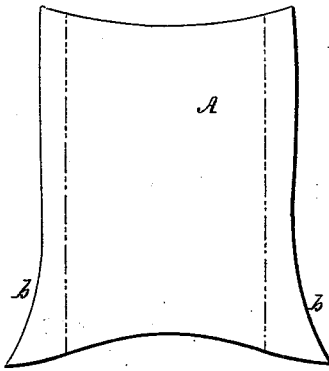
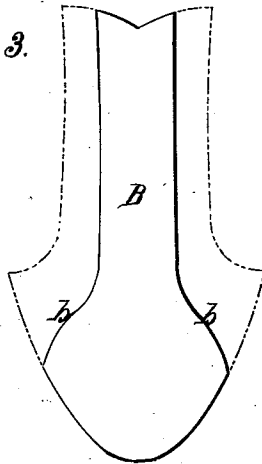


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

A. S. S. S.

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United States Patent Office.

JOHN P. JAMISON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 82,417, dated September 22, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOOTS.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOHN P. JAMISON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Boots, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of a boot complete made in accordance with my improvement.

Figure 2, a face view of the back leather, cut as necessary to be used in forming the leg and counter; and

Figure 3 a similar view of the leather or piece cut to form the front or upper of the boot and forward portion of the leg.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

In making boots having leather legs, it is a matter of considerable importance, as regards economy, to cut the skins of which the boots, or their fronts, counters, and legs are made, to the best advantage in reference to waste of stock. The greater the saving in this respect, the larger the number of boots that can be cut from a given number of skins. In making such boots, it is customary to form the forward portion of the leg and front of the boot from a superior and more expensive quality of leather, while the back of the leg and counter may be made out of any inferior and less costly description. The seams that usually unite these two parts or divisions of the boot are run in straight lines, or thereabouts, from the front of the heel upwards, directly across the ankle-bone, and in cutting the two parts, they are slightly hollowed at that point to give an inward curve to the back part above the heel, which, in treeing the boot, often causes undue strain on the seam.

My invention aims at further economizing the construction of such boots, likewise doing away with the arrangement of the seams across the ankle-bone, which, when heavy leather is used, are apt to chafe the foot; also, facilitating the crimping of the boot, and reducing the liability of the leather to tear in or during that process; and, furthermore, causing the boot to hold its shape better, by diminishing the tendency to run down at the heel, and at the same time, by the forward extension of the counter, to stiffen and support the shank.

To these ends, more or less, my invention consists in an arrangement of the longitudinal seams above referred to; so as to lie in advance of the heel of the boot and in front of the ankle-bone, the same also being curved to form a forward extension of the counter.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, A and B represent the front and back leathers of the boot. These leathers, under the system heretofore practised, are cut substantially as represented by red lines in figs. 2 and 3, so that, when united, they form longitudinal seams in line with the advance portion of the heel, and crossing the ankle-bone, as shown by red line in fig. 1. Instead of thus cutting said leathers, I cut them substantially as shown by black lines in figs. 2 and 3, which throws the seams *a* up the sides of the boot, in front of the ankle-bone, and, by curvatures *b*, to the two leathers, considerably in advance of the heel, thereby producing a large forward extension of the counter *c*, and so, where heavy leather is used, not merely preventing chafing of the ankle, but, in crimping the boot, facilitating such process, and reducing the liability to tear, by the front leather, B, being made so much narrower than usual in proportion to the back leather, A; likewise, by reason of the forward extension of the counter, that stiffens the boot further in front, causing the boot to hold its shape better or prevent its running down at the heel.

But the main advantage of this, my improvement, that is, making the back leather, A, (curved, as at *b b*), so much wider than the front leather, B, (also curved, as at *b b*), consists in the economy of stock, as by said improvement a smaller pattern answers for the forward portion of the leg and front of the boot, which requires to be made of a superior and more expensive quality of leather, and the smaller the pattern, the easier holes in the skin can be avoided, and the greater the number of boot-fronts, with their leg-extensions or formations, that can be cut from a single skin.

What is here claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

The arrangement of the longitudinal seam or seams *a* in the boot-leg, so as to rise from the hollow of the shank, or thereabouts, or (when the latter is applied to the foot) in front of the ankle-bone, the same also being curved, as at *b*, to admit of a forward extension of the counter, substantially as and for the purpose or purposes herein set forth.

JOHN P. JAMISON.

Witnesses:

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ARTHUR KINNIER.