

(No Model.)

F. I. SCHWENDEMAN.

SHOE.

No. 339,481.

Patented Apr. 6, 1886.

Fig: 1.

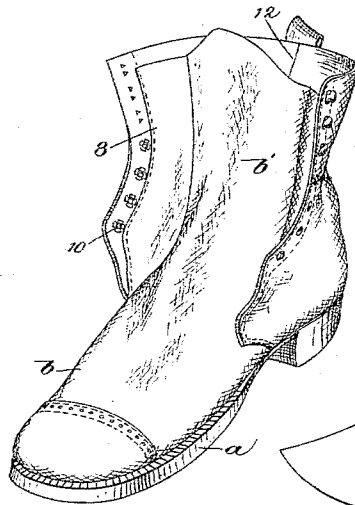


Fig: 5.

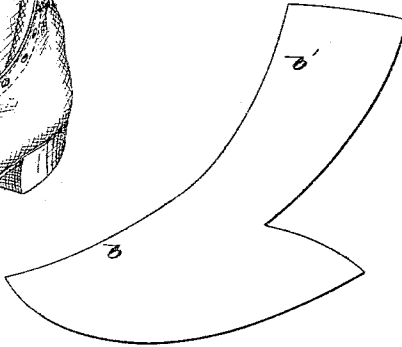


Fig: 2.

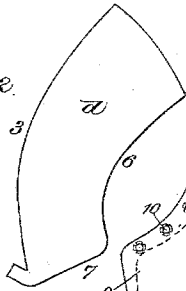


Fig: 3.

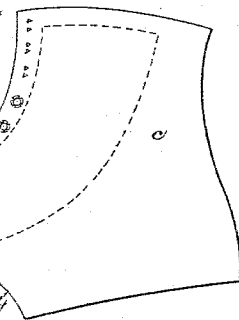
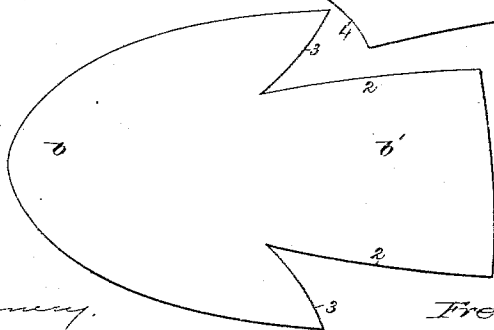


Fig: 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED I. SCHWENDEMAN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,491, dated April 6, 1886.

Application filed January 4, 1886. Serial No. 187,543. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED I. SCHWENDEMAN, of Boston, 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.

This invention has for its object the production of a walking-shoe from which dust and water may be easily excluded; and my invention consists, essentially, in a shoe composed of pieces cut substantially as hereinafter shown and described.

Figure 1, in perspective, shows a walking-shoe embodying my invention, the shoe being unlaced. Fig. 2 represents one of the tongue stays or extensions; Fig. 3, one-half the quarter; Fig. 4, the connected vamp and tongue, and Fig. 5 the crimped vamp and tongue.

My improved shoe is composed, essentially, of the sole *a*, vamp *b*, having a tongue, *b'*, the quarter *c*, and two tongue stays or extensions, *d*. The vamp *b* is provided with a narrow tongue, *b'*, integral therewith, and to the edges 2 thereof, after crimping the vamp and tongue, as in Fig. 5, are stitched the edges 3 of the tongue stay or extension *d*, the edge 3 of the vamp being stitched to the edge 4 of the quarter. The edges 6 and 7 of the tongue-stay are stitched by stitches, as at 8, to the inner side of the quarter back of the eyelets 10. The two parts of the quarter are joined by a heel-seam, 12. The upper, the tongue, and

the quarter and tongue-stays are all of leather. The tongue being an extension of the vamp avoids an objectionable seam.

Making the tongue-stays of separate pieces and stitching them to the tongue and between the edges of the tongue, the quarter, besides saving the cost of the shoe, also, by the seam between the stay and tongue, defines the line of fold as the eyeleted edges of the quarter are brought together. Water or dirt entering between the laced edges of the quarter closed over the top of the foot readily passes along down the tongue and vamp and from between the vamp and the lower ends of the quarter.

A shoe of the kind herein described is devoid of a seam crossing the top of the foot, as in laced walking-boots most commonly in use.

I claim—

The herein-described shoe, composed of the sole, the quarters *c*, the crimped vamp having the narrow tongue, and the tongue stays or extensions *d*, stitched to the tongue and quarter-pieces, the parts of the shoe being cut and arranged, as shown, so that the seam which connects the tongue-stays and tongue defines the line of fold of the lacing-flaps, all substantially as described.

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

FRED I. SCHWENDEMAN.

Witnesses:

B. J. NOYES,
F. CUTTER.