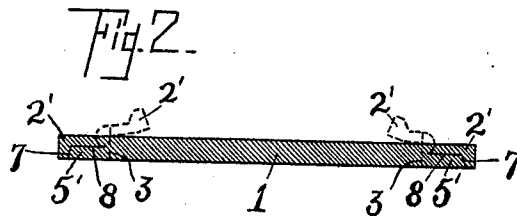
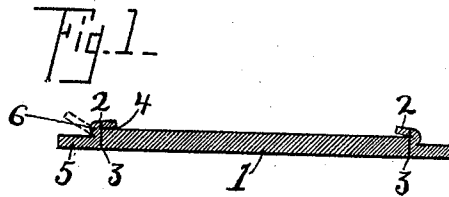


(No Model.)

S. A. WEST.
INSOLE.

No. 581,447.

Patented Apr. 27, 1897.



Witnesses.

A. R. Selden.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STILLMAN A. WEST, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE UNION
WELT INSOLE COMPANY.

INSOLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 581,447, dated April 27, 1897.

Application filed February 9, 1897. Serial No. 622,719. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STILLMAN A. WEST, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Rochester, county of Monroe, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Insoles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Insoles as heretofore constructed have been made of a sheet of leather provided with a cut or channel for the channel-guide of the in-seaming-machine by means of which the insole is stitched to the upper of the shoe. This channel has generally been formed by making a slit in the leather of the insole outwardly and diagonally around the whole or a portion of the insole. The edge of the insole is also grooved to form a shoulder into which the upper is drawn when the stitches produced by the in-seaming-machine pass through the welt, upper, and the shoulder of the insole into the channel. This channel weakens the insole and is therefore very disadvantageous. Other constructions for producing a channel have been devised and used, among which may be mentioned the following: The edge of the insole is slit inwardly in a plane parallel, or substantially so, to the faces of the insole, and one of the flaps thereby produced is turned upward, thereby forming a shoulder near the outer edge of the insole and a corresponding shoulder facing inwardly over the insole. In attempting to use this device in the in-seaming-machine ordinarily used for such purposes the upwardly-turned flap yields to the pressure of the channel-guide and the line of stitching varies from its proper course.

The object of my present invention is to produce an insole having a channel which will not weaken the insole and at the same time will provide such a support for the channel-guide that it will insure the in-seam being sewed in its proper place.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a cross-section of an insole embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is a modified form thereof.

In Fig. 1 of the drawings 1 is the insole, split inwardly from the edge thereof toward the

center in a plane parallel to the upper and lower faces of the insole. A flap or leaf 2 is thus produced which is flexible and may be bent upwardly and inwardly to lie upon the surface of the sole. This flap is then sewed to the sole by a line of stitches 3 3, passing through the flap 2 and through the insole 1. The stitches run in a line, which leaves a free edge of the flap 2, and thereby I form a channel 4 for the channel-guide of the in-seam-machine which may pass between the free edge of the flap 2 and the surface of the insole 1. The turning over of the flap 2 forms a shoulder 6, the flap 5 remaining in its original position to form the feather. This construction provides the usual shoulder for the purpose of permitting the upper to be drawn closely in upon the same by the stitches ordinarily used for that purpose and in a manner well understood by persons acquainted with this art. The insole may be slit in other ways to produce this same result, and I show an example thereof in Fig. 2 of the drawings, in which the stock is rounded up wider than it is desired that the insole shall be when finished, and wherein a slit 7 extends from one surface of the sole into the same, and from the bottom of said slit another slit 8 extends inwardly toward the center of the sole. When the flap 2' 2' is turned upwardly and inwardly over the sole, it may be flattened down, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, leaving the flap 5' 5' to extend from the edge of the insole, whereby the insole is produced with a wider flap 2' to form the channel for the channel-guide of the sewing-machine, and the width of the sole is not greater than it should be. It is obvious that for turned shoes what I call an "insole" herein as used for welt shoes may be employed as the outer sole, and my specification and the following claim are to be read with this construction.

I thus provide a sole for turned shoes and an insole for welt shoes that is made from a single thickness of leather; that is cheap also, because requiring a minimum thickness of leather; that is light and strong, and that is provided with a fixed unyielding channel

capable of use in connection with ordinary shoe-sewing machines.

What I claim is—

5 A sole or insole having a split edge forming two flaps wherein one of said flaps is turned inwardly over the sole and is sewed to the same whereby the free edge of said inwardly-turned

flap forms a fixed channel for the channel-guide of an inseaming-machine.

STILLMAN A. WEST.

Witnesses:

E. H. MARSELLUS,
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