

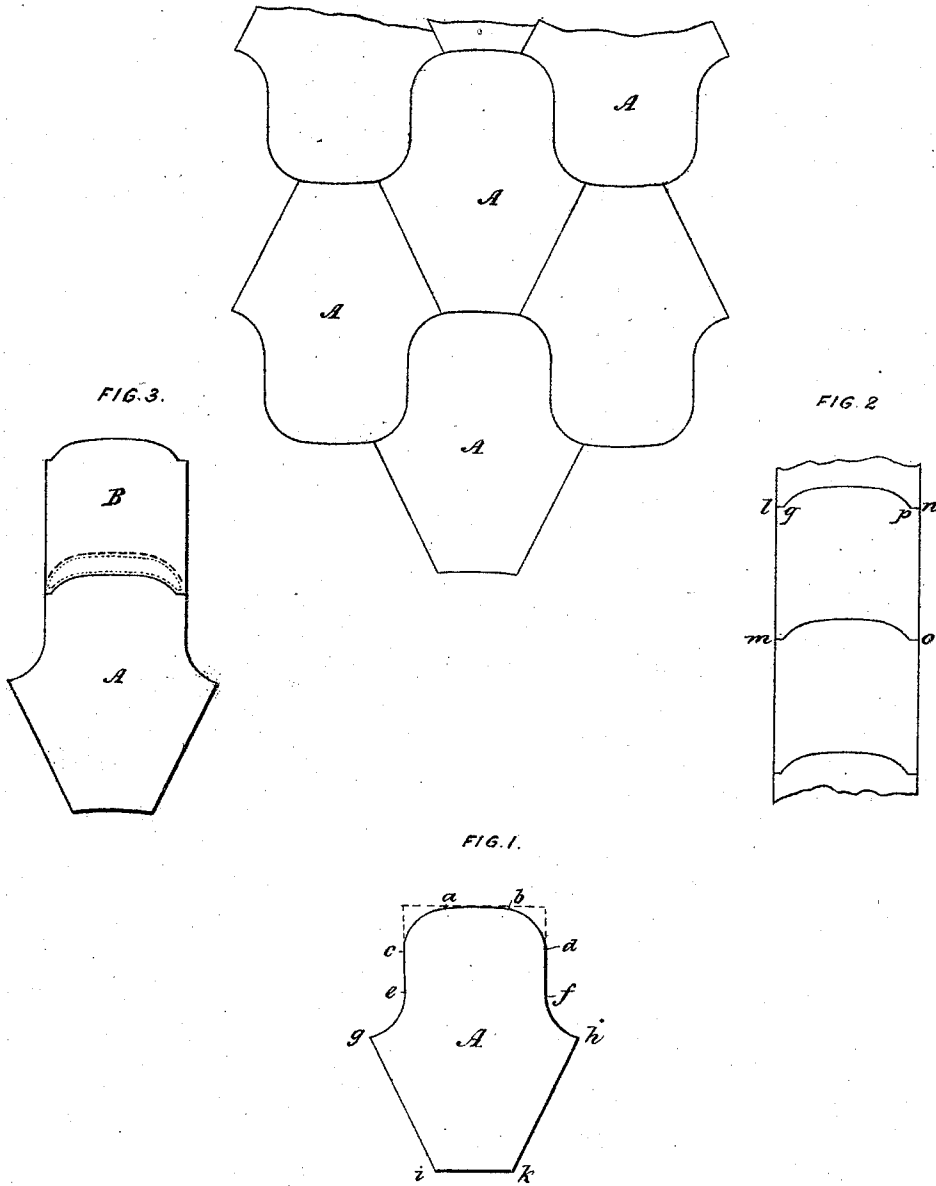
O. THIBAudeau.

Improvement in Mode of Cutting Uppers of Boots.

No. 130,602.

FIG. 4.

Patented Aug 20, 1872.



Witnesses

Charles G. Simpson
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Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ONÉSIME THIBAudeau, OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MODES OF CUTTING UPPERS OF BOOTS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 130,602, dated August 20, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ONÉSIME THIBAudeau, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented new and useful "Improvements on the Art of Cutting the Uppers of Boots;" and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawing, where—

Figure 1 represents a plan of my improved pattern for the lower part of the front upper of boots. Fig. 2 represents a plan of my improved pattern for the upper part of the front upper of boots. Fig. 3 represents a plan of the upper and lower parts, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, united together. Fig. 4 represents a plan of patterns, shown in Fig. 1, as arranged together to be cut without any waste of stock between each.

This invention consists of an improved method for cutting the front uppers of boots of the class known as "Wellington boots" of all kinds, and all boots that are crimped, and may also be applied to boots of a higher and lower cut or length of leg. By this invention a great saving of stock is effected.

As the sizes of boots for boys and men are so varied, no exact scale can be given for the drawing, further than to say that they may be taken as from about one-quarter to one-eighth part full size.

In the drawing hereunto annexed similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

$a b$ is a slightly-curved line, tangential to two quadrants, $a c$ and $b d$. The ends of these quadrants are extended in the straight line $c e$ and $d f$. These again extend in quadrants $e g$ and $f h$, the radius of which is equal to that of $a c$ and $b d$ above mentioned. From the point g to the point i draw the straight line $g i$, and from the point h draw the straight line $h k$, the distance between $i k$ being equal to that between a and b , and the line $i k$ curved and in every respect made to coincide with the line $a b$. The length of the lines $g i$ and $h k$, in proportion with that of the other lines in the figure, will be governed by the shape of the foot for which the boot is intended. Thus, if the boot is required for a long thin foot these lines will be made longer, while for a short

broad foot they will be made shorter, the proportions given in Fig. 1 being about what we consider the average. The angles $g i k$ and $h k i$ must be equal to one another. These make up the pattern A. The patterns B, shown in Fig. 2, consist of two parallel straight lines, $l m$ and $n o$, of equal length, and so situated that if a straight line be drawn from m to the point o it will be perpendicular to both of the parallel lines, the distance from m to o being equal to the distance from c to d in Fig. 1. At the point l draw the straight line $l q$ at right angles to $l m$, and at the point n draw the straight line $n p$ at right angles to $n o$, the length of the lines $l q$ and $p n$ being what is required to give room for a double row of stitching. The points $q p$ are joined together by a compound curved line, $q p$, as shown in the drawing. By this arrangement the convex cut at the top of the pattern gives the required concave configuration to the next piece of leather or other stock to be cut. The stock to be used may either be first cut into strips of the width of $m o$, or else the pattern may be moved forward any required distance in a straight line, leaving no waste between each pattern.

Fig. 3 represents the patterns A and B when joined together. The lighter dotted lines therein represent the stitching and the heavy the continuation of the pattern A and B. Fig. 4 represents the patterns A arranged together in such a manner that no waste may take place between them.

After the patterns A and B have been united, as shown in Fig. 3, they are lasted and otherwise treated in the ordinary manner to form the front upper of the boot to be made.

The patterns hereinbefore described may be changed to suit various heights of boots or lengths of leg by increasing the length of the lines $l m$, $o n$ and $c e$, $d f$ without disarranging the general features of the patterns; or the length of the lines $c e$ and $d f$ may be made such that they will give the whole length required, dispensing with the stitching shown in Fig. 3; but I prefer to make the patterns A B separate, as hereinbefore described, so that the best stock may be used for A, while inferior may be used for B. This will create a saving in the cost of stock used, as, while the foot of the boot requires the best material

to withstand the wear, the leg is subject to little or none, and it is, therefore, a loss of material to put equally good stock in it.

The patterns A and B may be made in the form of templates, which are laid on the leather and cut on all sides with a knife; or dies of the same construction as those used in cutting the soles of boots and shoes, only having patterns A or B instead of the shape of a sole, may be used.

What I claim as my invention, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. The method of cutting the uppers A, whereby the straight lines of the lower portion

and the curved lines of the upper portion are laid contiguous to each other, the relative positions being such that the lines will coincide without waste, substantially as described.

2. The method described of cutting the uppers B with curved lines corresponding with the curved lines of the upper A, as and for the purpose described.

Montreal, 25th day of June, A. D. 1872.
ONÉSIME THIBAudeau.

Witnesses:

CHARLES G. C. SIMPSON,
FRAELTY REYNOLDS.