

J. N. SCHWANDER.
SHOE.
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1,040,781.

Patented Oct. 8, 1912.

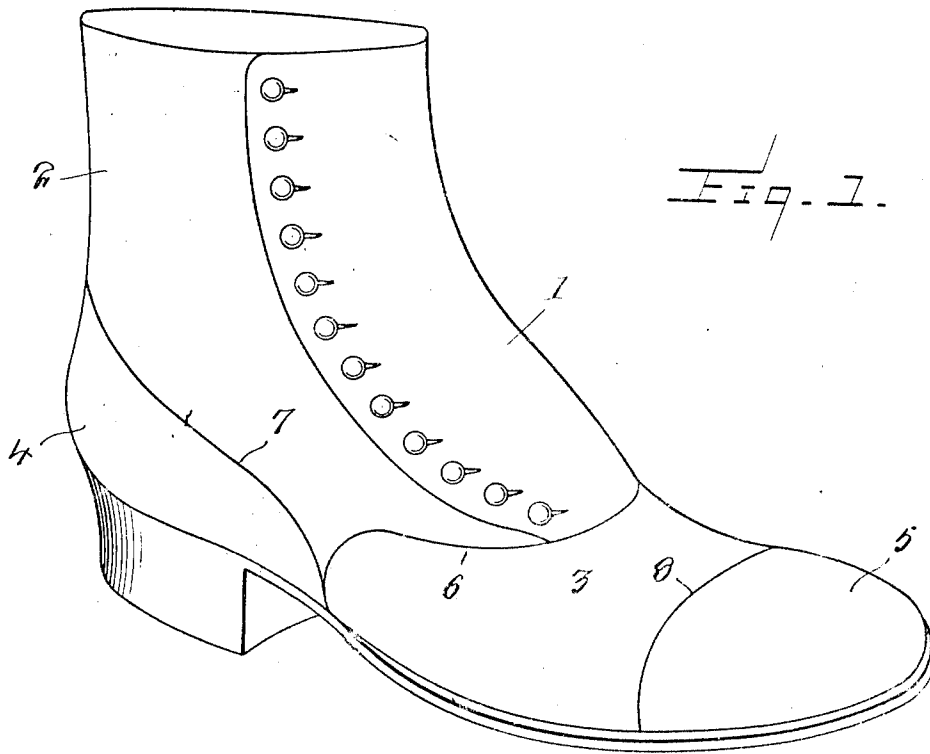


Fig. 1.

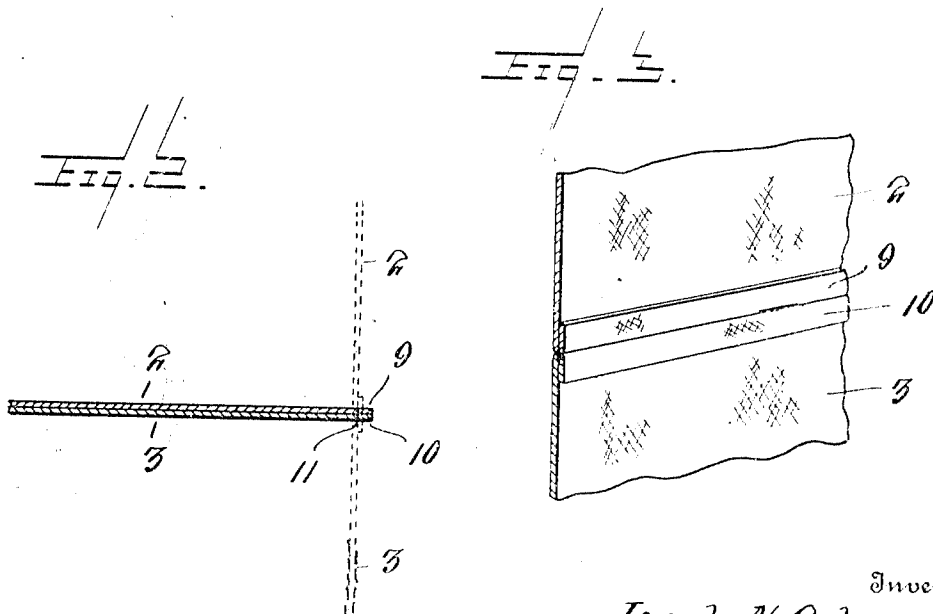


Fig. 2.

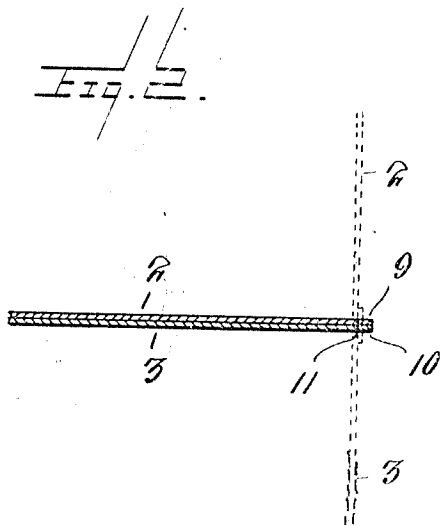
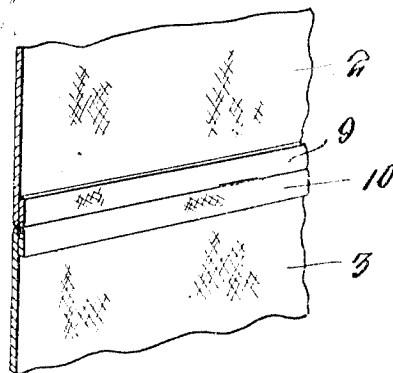


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHOE.

1,040,781.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB N. SCHWANDER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

The term "shoe" is used, in this specification, in its generic sense and is intended to comprehend slippers, street shoes, boots and other articles of foot wear, which may be made of any desired material or materials.

One object of the invention is to provide a shoe which has no seam visible from the outside of the shoe, whereby a shoe of neat and attractive appearance is produced.

Another object of the invention is to provide a shoe of simple and inexpensive construction in which the edges of the seams are arranged within the shoe and disposed so that they will not come in contact with the foot of the wearer, thus conducing to ease and comfort.

Another object of the invention is to provide a construction of shoe which reduces the number of operations required in forming the shoe and uniting the parts thereof, and which in addition to securing greater economy of manufacture produces a shoe of greater strength and durability.

The invention consists of the features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shoe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing in full lines the mode of disposing sections of the shoe top for the formation of a seam and in dotted lines the sections turned to the positions they occupy in the completed shoe. Fig. 3 is a sectional perspective view through two united sections of the shoe top and showing the completed seam.

In the ordinary method of uniting the parts or sections of a shoe top or upper, the edge of the part which forms the outer lap of the seam is first skived, then slitted to form a longitudinal series of tabs, which are turned in under the part or section and pasted or cemented thereto, and the edges of the parts to be joined lapped and united by a double line of stitching. This involves a series of operations requiring time and rendering the shoe comparatively expensive

of manufacture, and at the same time an outside seam which is not always attractive of appearance is produced. Furthermore, the formation of such a seam requires fine thread stitching, and is comparatively weak and open to other objections on account of the reduction of the material by skiving and the insecurity of the slitted and cemented fold of the outer lap. The present invention is designed to overcome these objections and to provide a seamless shoe, or one in which the seams are invisible from the outside, and in the formation of which stronger threads may be used and no doubling or reduction of the material is required, so that a stronger seam may be produced by a single line of stitching, which seam, in addition to being concealed, will be properly disposed so as to prevent it from rubbing or otherwise injuring the foot of the wearer.

Referring to the drawings, 1 designates as a whole the top or upper of a shoe constructed in accordance with my invention, and which is shown in the present instance as consisting of an upper proper 2, vamp 3, foxing 4 and tip 5, which portions or sections are united along the lines 6, 7 and 8 by my improved type of seam. The sole and heel construction of the shoe may be of any type in common use and the upper united thereto in any preferred manner.

In forming a seam connecting any two of the upper sections together, the sections, as shown in Fig. 2, are laid in parallel relation with their outer surfaces in contact and their inner surfaces facing outwardly, and with the meeting edges of the sections brought together. The meeting edges 9 and 10 are then united by a single line of stitching 11, after which the two sections are turned so that their outer surfaces will face outward, whereby the body portions of the sections are brought to lie in parallel relation with the meeting edges 9 and 10, which are turned in opposite directions to lie against the inner faces of the sections, the seam 11 being accordingly arranged on a line between the sections and the turned meeting edges so as to be wholly invisible from the outside. If desired, the meeting edges 9 and 10 may be pressed down so as to lie absolutely flat. The lining of the shoe may be secured to the upper in any preferred manner.

When the parts of the upper are connected in the manner described, the surfaces

at their points of junction lie flush and in close contact, providing a shoe in which the seams are invisible, whereby a shoe of neat and attractive appearance is produced. The
5 construction of the seams set forth also enables a single line of stitching of strong thread to be used, and as the meeting edges are not reduced or weakened a stronger and more durable seam is made. Furthermore,
10 it will be apparent that the number of operations required in seaming is materially reduced over the customary practice, with a consequent saving of labor and expense, as well as obviating the objections to the ordinary type of seam hereinbefore set forth.
15

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a shoe having an upper comprising an upper
20 proper, vamp, foxing and tip, the meeting edges of which sections of the upper are

turned inwardly and united on the inner side of the upper, whereby the upper as a whole is rendered void of external seams.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a
25 shoe having an upper comprising a series of sections, the meeting edges of the various sections being turned or folded inwardly and backwardly in opposite directions upon and parallel with the inner face of the said
30 sections, each pair of opposing folds being united by a line of stitching through the bight portions of the folds, whereby the upper as a whole is rendered void of external
35 and abrading seams.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JACOB N. SCHWANDER.

Witnesses:

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