No. 673,552. Patented May 7, 1901.

R. J. BLUME.

BOOT OR SHOE.

(Application filed May 28, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

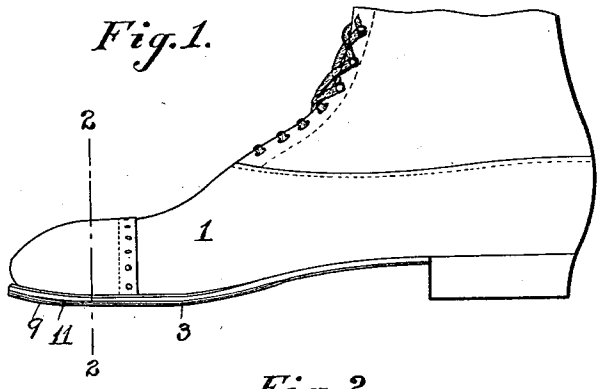


Fig. 2.

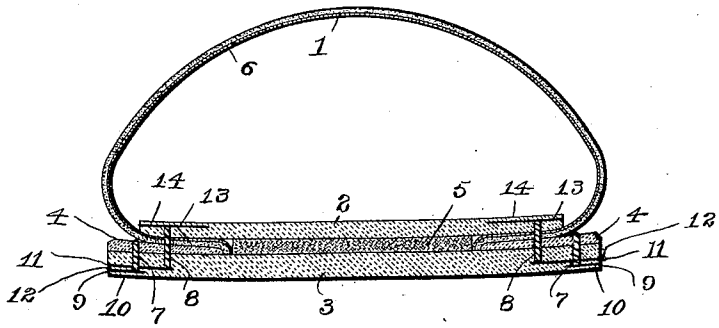


Fig. 3.

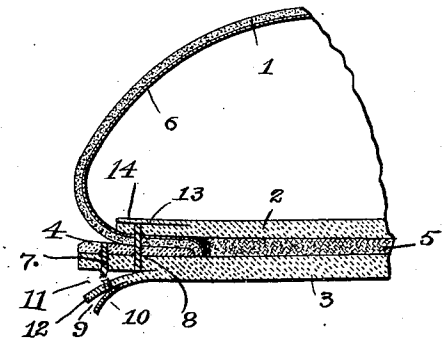
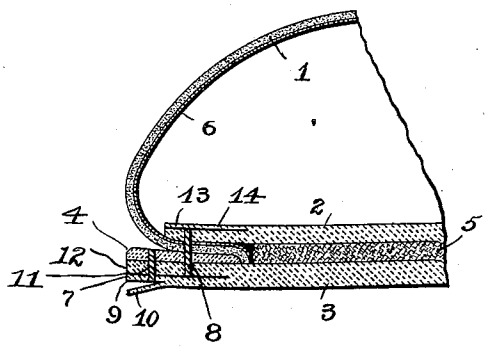


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

Geo. W. Essenbrauer.

M. Erwin

INVENTOR:

Robert J. Blume,

BY

A. Faber du Faur

ATTORNEY.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT J. BLUME, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,552, dated May 7, 1901.

Application filed May 28, 1900. Serial No. 18,209. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT J. BLUME, a citizen of the United States of America, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, New York city, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to improvements in boots or shoes, and particularly to a new construction for the outsole; and it has for its object to protect the seam or seams from wear when the usual flange formed by the seaming-channel and cemented to the sole becomes worn or detached. Heretofore outsoles have generally been provided with a single channel forming a thin flange, which latter was cemented to the contiguous portion of the outsole and was intended to protect the seams. This flange wears out rapidly or becomes detached and exposes the seam or seams to wear and tear. Consequently the stitches are frequently cut through and the sole becomes detached from the upper at the corresponding portion or portions, and restitching becomes necessary. With the object of avoiding such exposure and wear of the seam I provide the outsole with a plurality of channels, generally two, thus forming a plurality of flanges, of which the outer is cemented to the outsole, while the inner protects the inner seam. With this construction all the flanges would have to be worn out before the inner seam became exposed to wear.

The nature of my invention will best be understood when described in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a shoe provided with an outsole embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 are similar sections with part broken away, Fig. 3 showing both flanges turned downwardly and Fig. 4 the inner flange turned downwardly.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

Referring to the drawings, numeral 1 designates the upper of the shoe; 2, the usual insole; 3, the outsole; 4, the welt; 5, the filler, and 6 the lining of the upper. The outsole 3 is stitched to the welt and to the upper by two seams, as usual, the one, 7, being the outer seam and the other, 8, the inner seam. In the construction of the shoe shown in this example the ends of the upper are passed between the welt 4 and the insole 2, and in the outsole is formed a channel 9, which extends around the said outsole to the heel in the usual manner, this channel conforming to the usual channel found in outsoles, although it need not extend to the same depth. The channel 9 forms a flange 10, adapted to cover the outer seam 7 to protect the same from wear, as usual. A second channel 11, of greater depth than the channel 9, is cut into the sole above said channel 9 and forms a flange 12, which is adapted to cover and protect the inner seam 8. The flange 12 is naturally somewhat heavier than the flange 10, thus forming a good protection for the said inner seam. The outer seam 7 passes through the flange 12, part of the outsole, and through the welt, and the inner seam 8 passes through the part of the outsole above the channel 11, through the welt, the upper, the lining, and the insole, which latter, as usual, is preferably provided with a channel 13, forming a flange 14 to protect the foot from the seam. The inner flange 10 is secured to the back of the flange 12 by the use of the ordinary cement employed for this purpose.

Of course it is to be understood that my improved outsole can be applied in any suitable manner to shoes of different types—such, for instance, as "stitched-down goods"—as the essential feature of my invention is the plurality of channels and flanges formed in the outsole for the protection of the seam.

The lasting, seaming, and other operations for attaching the sole to the upper, &c., are the same as ordinarily practiced and need not be described here.

What I claim as new is—

1. An outsole provided with an outer seaming-channel starting from the outer edge of the outsole and forming a flange adapted for the protection of the outer seam, and with an inner seaming-channel located above the first channel and penetrating to a greater depth than the outer channel; said inner channel extending parallel to the outer channel and forming a protective flange for the inner seam, substantially as described.

2. The combination in a boot or shoe, of an upper, an outsole provided with two channels located at different distances from the bottom of said outsole and forming two flanges, an outer seam uniting the inner flange and the portion of the outsole above said flange and covered by the outer flange, and an inner seam uniting the outsole and the upper and covered by the inner flange, substantially as described.

3. The combination in a boot or shoe, of an upper, an insole, a welt, an outsole provided with two channels located at different distances from the bottom of said outsole and forming two flanges, an outer seam extending through the inner flange, the portion of the outsole above the upper channel and through the welt, and an inner seam extending through the portion of the outsole above the inner channel, the welt, the upper and the insole, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ROBERT J. BLUME.

Witnesses:
A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.,
EUGENIE P. HENDRICKSON.