

(No Model.)

L. E. MOORE.

BOOT OR SHOE.

No. 262,239.

Patented Aug. 8, 1882.

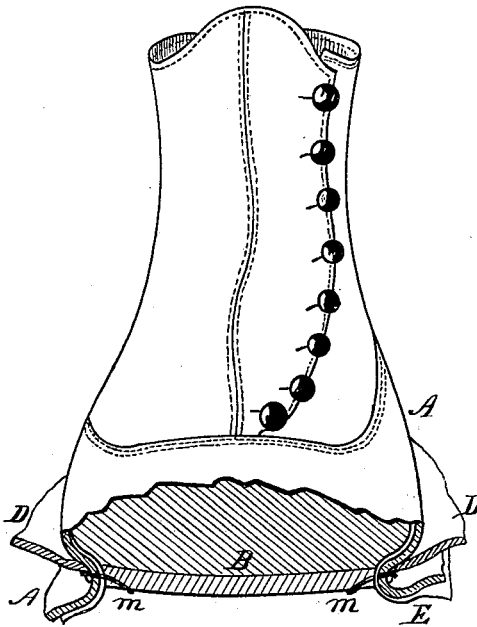


Fig. 1.

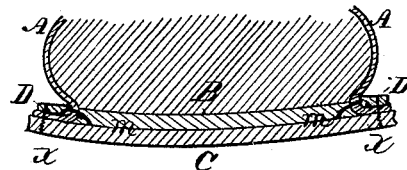


Fig. 2.

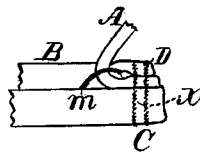


Fig. 3.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEE E. MOORE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,239, dated August 8, 1882.

Application filed May 18, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEE E. MOORE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Boots and Shoes, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section, showing the method of connecting the welt; Fig. 2, a like view, showing the shoe with the outer sole attached; and Fig. 3, an enlarged section.

Corresponding letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of boots and shoes which are provided with welts; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more perfect article of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The extreme simplicity of the improvement renders an elaborate description unnecessary.

In the drawings, A represents the upper; B, the inner sole; C, the outer sole; D, the welt, and E the lining.

In constructing the shoe the welt D is reversed and one edge placed against the upper opposite the inner sole, B, as shown in Fig. 1. The welt, upper, and inner sole are then connected by a row or series of stitches, *m*, which pass through the welt near its lower or inner edge, and from its under or "wrong" side, and thence through the upper and inner sole. The stitches enter the inner sole at its side nearest the top or inside, and pass diagonally through the same and out at the bottom. After the welt, upper, and inner sole are connected, as shown in Fig. 1, the welt is bent or turned down upon the lower edge of the upper, and the outer sole attached by stitching through and through the outer sole, upper, and welt with one or more rows of stitches, as seen at *x* in Fig. 2.

It will be obvious that no filling is required between the outer and inner soles, and that the stitches connecting the welt, upper, and

inner sole are entirely covered and protected, thus preventing the entrance of water through the stitch-holes.

The inner edge of the welt D may be turned upward, if preferred, in which case it should be channeled to receive the stitches. The inner sole and other parts may also be channeled for their respective stitches, if desired.

I sometimes secure the inner edge of the welt by nails, pegs, or screws instead of the stitches *m*, and I also sometimes secure the outer edge of the welt by nails, pegs, or screws instead of the stitches *x*, although I deem stitching preferable for securing both the inner and outer edges of the welt.

I am aware that a shoe having an out-turned upper and an external welt is not new, such a shoe being shown in Letters Patent No. 202,256, dated April 9, 1878; but in the shoe described in said patent the stitches which connect the welt, upper, and inner sole enter the inner sole at some distance from its edge on the under or flesh side of the same, and therefore do not have as firm a hold on the inner sole as in my shoe, where the stitches which unite the welt, upper, and inner sole enter the inner sole near its upper side on the edge proper and pass diagonally through the sole out of its lower side, as seen at *m* in the drawings. The welt in said patented shoe is also different from the welt in my shoe, not being folded or partially folded over its inner line of fastening, and therefore not as firmly secured in position on the out-turned upper.

Having thus explained my improvement, what I claim is—

A boot or shoe having an external welt, an out-turned upper, and an inner sole, these parts being connected at the inner edge of the welt by a line of stitches, which pass through the welt from its under side, thence through the upper, and into and diagonally through the edge proper of the inner sole, said welt being folded or partially folded over its inner line of fastening down upon the out-turned upper, and secured at its outer edge to the upper and outer sole by a line of vertical stitches, substantially as specified.

LEE E. MOORE.

Witnesses:

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