(No Model.)

L. E. MOORE.

SOLE FOR TURNED BOOTS OR SHOES.

No. 343,832. Patented June 15, 1886.

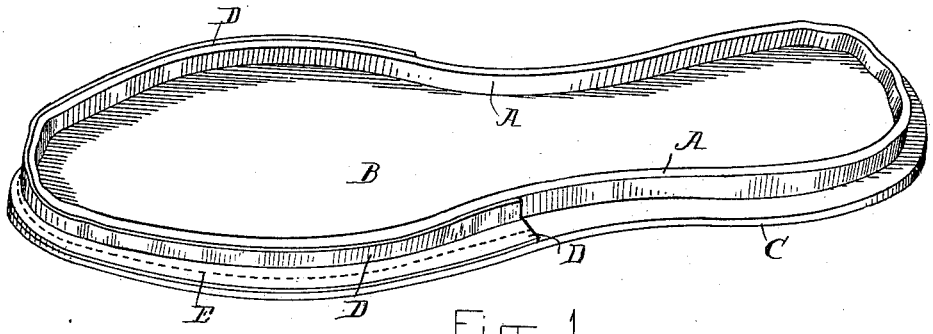

Fig. 1.

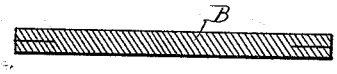

Fig. 2.

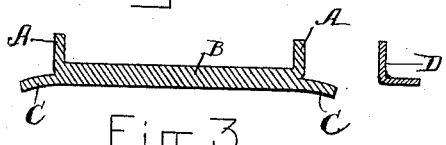

Fig. 3.

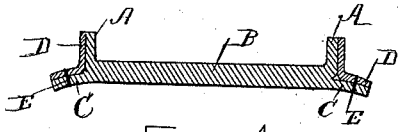

Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:
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LEE E. MOORE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SOLE FOR TURNED BOOTS OR SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 343,832, dated June 15, 1886.

Application filed November 7, 1885. Serial No. 182,093. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEE E. MOORE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Soles for Turned Boots or Shoes, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

My invention is a new article of manufacture—viz., a sole for turned shoes, having its edge grooved or slitted marginally, with a part thereof turned up as a flange and provided with an external re-enforcing strip secured within said groove or slit around the fore part of the sole.

My invention also embraces a turned-shoe sole marginally slitted or grooved, as stated, having an upturned flange, and provided with an external re-enforcing strip secured within said slit or groove by a sewed seam.

The drawings represent in Figure 1 a perspective view of a sole embodying my invention, and ready for use in making a turned shoe. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are details of the sole and strip in transverse section.

The object of this invention is to provide a prepared sole of exceptional strength and durability ready for use in the manufacture of turned shoes.

The novel feature of my improvement is the re-enforcing strip in the slit or marginal groove, serving to strengthen the sole edges by an additional external thickness of material, through which the stitches of the seam are taken in securing the sole to the upper or to an extra sole, or both. This strip also gives a smoother and more finished appearance to the sole edge than is obtained from the cut surfaces, which would be exposed without it.

In the drawings, A is the upturned flange of the sole, constituting the part of the sole-edge on one side of the slit or marginal groove, to which part the edges of the upper-leather are to be sewed in the manufacture of a shoe. The upturned edge A is so treated by hand or machinery as to be set with some rigidity in a plane nearly perpendicular to that of the sole-body B.

C is the lower or horizontal part of the sole edge, separated from the part A by the slit or groove, and of such thickness as is desired, depending on the location of the slit, whether near the lower or the upper portion of the sole edge, or upon the position of said slit, whether oblique or parallel to the sole surfaces, and whether starting within or near to the sole edge.

D is an external re-enforcing strip laid in the slit or groove, and through the upward projecting part of which the stitches pass which unite the upper to the sole, and through the outward projecting edge of which the fair-seam stitches pass to secure the strip D to the sole edge C, or to this edge and an outer sole, if one is used. The strip D is secured in the slit or groove in the edge of the sole between the parts A and C preferably by the sewed seam E through the projecting edge C of the sole. This strip then not only adds to the apparent thickness of the sole edge, but, extending up outside of the flange A, re-enforces the flange and greatly strengthens the attachment of the upper thereto when the stitches of the connecting-seam are taken through the flange, the upper, and the strip D. This strip may be formed thickest on its outer edge in contact with the part C of the sole, its thinner and more flexible portion extending up along side of the upper-leather, or the outer portion may be made thinner than the inner part, if desired. Ordinarily, however, the strip will be of uniform thickness, as indicated in the drawings, and may be applied by stitching a flat strip into the slit or groove in the sole edge by a sewing-machine, using a welt-guide of common construction to lay the strip before it passes the needle. In practice, however, it will often be most convenient to lay the strip in the groove and tack or cement it in position to secure it until the sole has been sewed to the upper, as hereinbefore described. I do not, however, desire to limit myself to any particular method of securing the strip D in the slit, as obviously this may be accomplished in various ways temporarily until the sole is used.

I have shown the strip D applied around the fore part of the sole only, although, as will be obvious to those skilled in the art, if desired, the strip may be extended entirely around the sole edge.

The sole edge may be grooved or channeled

in any desired form so long as two flaps are formed thereby.

My United States Patent No. 328,421, dated October 13, 1885, shows various forms of sole-edge suitable to receive this re-enforcing strip.

I claim as my invention—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a sole for turned shoes, having its edge slitted marginally with a flange turned up therefrom, and provided with a re-enforcing strip external to said flange and secured around the fore part of the sole, substantially as set forth.

2. A sole for turned shoes, having a flange integral therewith turned up around its margin, and provided with a re-enforcing strip external to said flange, secured in the groove or slit of the sole-edge by a line of stitches, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 5th day of November, A. D. 1885.

LEE E. MOORE.

Witnesses:
C. G. KEYES,
A. H. SPENCER.