G. STRIBLEY.

Stay for Seams of Boots and Shoes.

No. 203,300. Patented May 7, 1878.

FIG. 1.

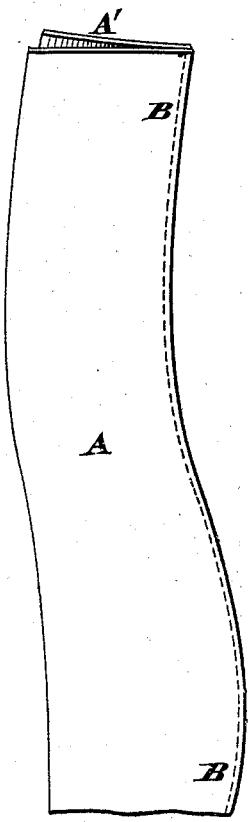


FIG. 2.

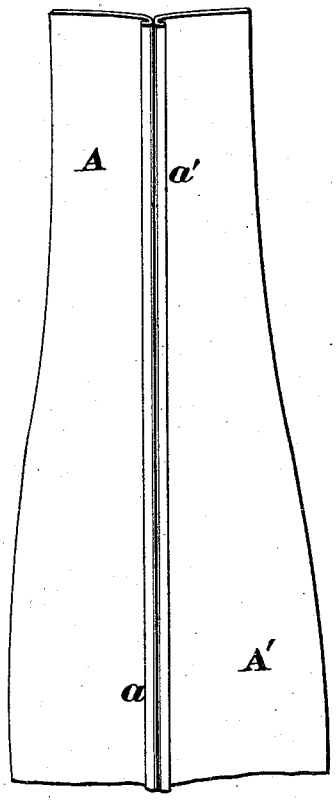


FIG. 3.

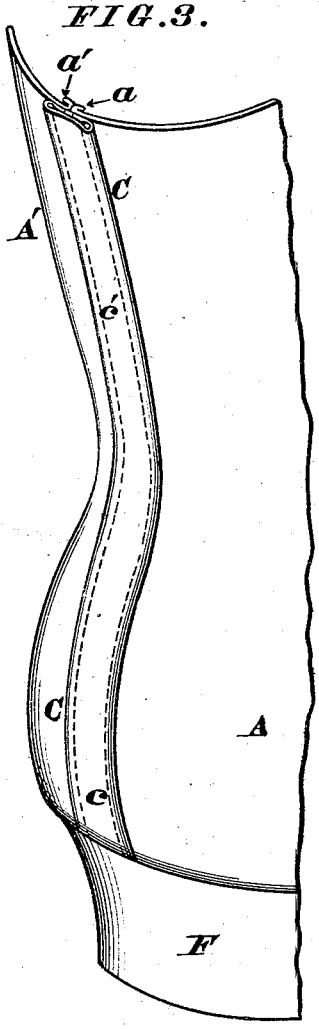


FIG. 4.

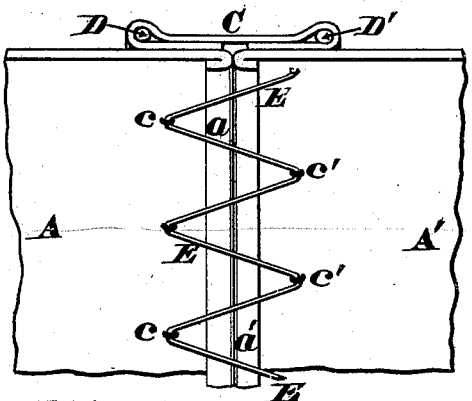
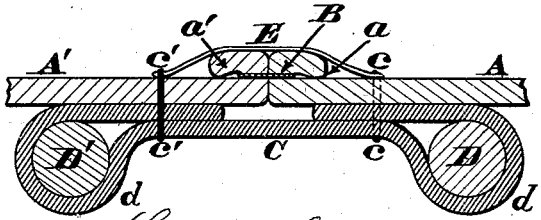


FIG. 5.



Attest.

E. Walton Jr.

E. Schaumbel

George Stribley per

Wm. Habbell Fisher,

Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE STRIBLEY, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN STAYS FOR SEAMS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **203,300**, dated May 7, 1878; application filed October 16, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE STRIBLEY, of the city of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of which the following is a specification:

In the manufacture of boots and shoes there are seams occurring in the uppers, or in the lining thereof, which require a binding-strip, technically known as a "stay." This stay is a narrow strip, usually of the same material as the article it is sewed on. It is laid over the outside of the seam, and heretofore has been sewed fast to the leather or lining to which it is to be attached by means of two parallel independent rows of stitching.

I have found by experience that the shuttle-thread of these seams frequently cuts through the upper and the stay, and instead of serving the purpose for which it was intended—viz., that of a binder to strengthen and unite the two parts joined by the seam—it greatly injures the article to which it is attached.

My invention consists in uniting the stay to the article to which it is to be attached by a double row of stitching, united at the backside of the seam by a single shuttle-thread.

It is by this novel mode of securing this stay, as hereinafter more particularly set forth, that the threads at the back of the seam are so disposed as to make it impossible for any strain upon the seam or stay to cause the shuttle-threads to cut through the leather. The reasons for this fact will be more fully set forth hereinafter. I thus obtain a very serviceable and durable article of stay.

For the purpose of describing my invention, I have selected for example the back-stay of a lady's gaiter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the two back pieces stitched together. Fig. 2 represents the seam of these two pieces pressed down flatly, so as to conceal the stitching. Fig. 3 shows the back-stay stitched to the back pieces and the three members secured to the heel of a gaiter. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the inner side of the back or heel of the gaiter. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the back and its attached stay.

Of the above illustrations, Figs. 4 and 5 are drawn on an enlarged scale.

A and A′ are the quarters of the gaiter, secured together with stitching B. C indicates the back-stay, whose edges are bent around cords D D′ and brought flat against the back of the stay. These edges extend sufficiently far toward the middle of the stay to admit of a row of stitching, *c* or *c′*, passing through the stay at the inside of each bead *d*. These rows of stitching are parallel.

E is the shuttle-thread passing across the edges *a a′* of the uppers A A′, and locking into each stitch of both the parallel rows of stitching *c c′*. The heel of the gaiter is indicated by the letter F.

In the drawings, the two parallel rows of stitching *c c′* made by the needle are shown perfectly black, that they may be more readily distinguished from the shuttle-thread E, which is not shaded. Preparatory to putting on the stay the edges of the uppers or portions of the lining to be united are placed together, as shown in Fig. 1, and stitched together by the single seam B. The parts A A′ are then opened, and their edges *a a′* separated, bent over, and pressed flat against the respective piece A or A′, of which each is a part. (See all figures except Fig. 1.) The stay C is provided at each side with a bead containing, respectively, the cords D D′. A double-stitch machine, provided with a novel and appropriate guide, is now employed, and a double seam is made at the lines *c c′*, parallel with the edges of the stay, and outside of the edges *a a′*, and through the outside of the stay, the folded under edge of the same, and one of the parts A A′, the single lines of stitching being locked by a single shuttle-thread, E. The edges *a a′* are thus securely bound down in position. As the shuttle-thread covers an unusually wide portion of leather, and as there is an extra thickness of leather between it and the outside of the gaiter—viz., first, the edges *a a′*, and then the parts A A′—there is no opportunity for the shuttle-thread to cut through the leather. I thus obtain an extra compact, extra durable, and elegant article of manufacture.

In many styles of shoes and boots the stay is preferably made without the cord D within the bead, and frequently the bead itself is

omitted, in which case the edge of the stay is not folded in, and the plain edge of the stay takes the place of the folded-under edge before described. This, however, will not affect my invention, which relates more particularly to the method of uniting a stay and the parts A A′.

When a machine is employed which uses a device other than the shuttle, the words "shuttle-thread" occurring herein are to be understood as meaning the under or lower thread.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A boot or shoe in which the parts of the upper are united by a line of stitching, as described, and the seam then covered by a stay-piece, which is secured to the upper by lines of stitches *c c′* on the outside and the diagonal locking-stitches E on the inside, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

GEO. STRIBLEY.

Attest:
C. WALTON, Jr.,
C. SCHAMMEL.