March 26, 1929. H. LYON 1,706,624

SHOE WELTING

Filed March 3, 1928

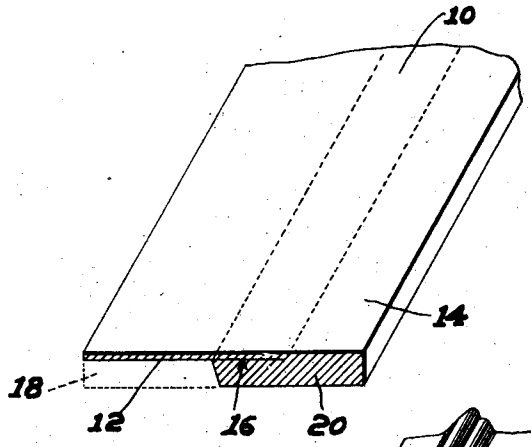


Fig. 1

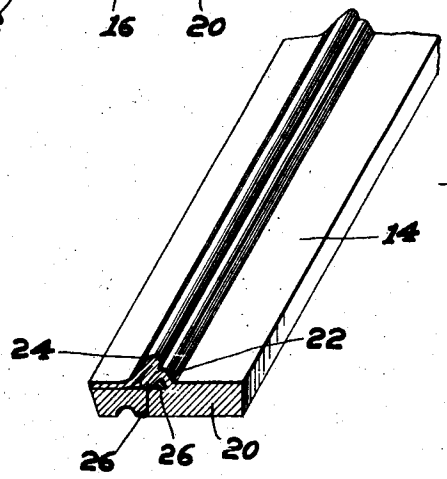


Fig. 2

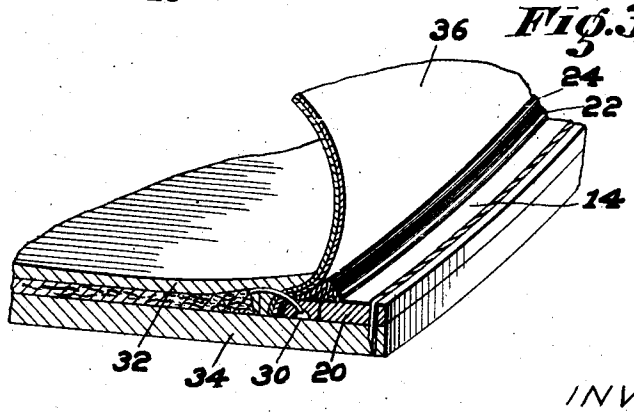


Fig. 3

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Patented Mar. 26, 1929. 1,706,624

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHOE WELTING.

Application filed March 3, 1928. Serial No. 258,847.

The invention relates to shoe welting and more particularly to beaded shoe welting which, by filling the crease of the shoe, gives "shape insurance", that is, gives such material support to the upper as to substantially prevent distortion of the shoe by "running over".

Heretofore beaded welting for shoes has been produced in both one unit and two unit types but in all of these there has been but a single bead to be seated in the crease beneath the upper. The most efficient, in providing "shape insurance", has been a one unit type having a solid bead formed, specifically, of the welt body material. Such a bead is fairly stiff and rigid.

The object of the present invention is to provide a one unit beaded welting with a quality of bead, which while having sufficient strength is also moderately flexible, enabling it to conform to inequalities of the crease and thus adequately fill the crease throughout its length.

To the accomplishment of this object the invention comprises shoe welting having the novel feature hereinafter described and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

The preferred form of the invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one end of a welt strip showing a step in forming a plural, flexible bead;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the finished welting; and

Fig. 3 is a view of a portion of a shoe, in perspective, showing a plural bead welt sewed in position.

In the embodiment of the invention illustrated in the drawing a welt strip 10, considerably wider than is requisite to provide regular Goodyear welting of any given dimensions, is slit longitudinally from one edge and parallel to the exposed face to produce a relatively thin flap 12. If the material is leather then the flap 12 is at the grain side of the strip so that when formed up into a bead it will have the same finish as the welt extension 14. The slit 16, which produces the flap 12, is carried toward the outer edge of the strip only as far as the inner edge of the extension 14 whatever its width may be. A piece 18 is severed from beneath the flap leaving a welt body 20 of the desired width.

The flap 12 is formed into a plural bead as by folding it twice through the material adjacent its attached end, the first fold 22 preferably being of less height than the second fold 24, but the two folds being so close as to contact each other. The free edge of the flap 12 is secured, as by cement, to the inner margin of the welt body 20. Cement may also be used at each folded area. It is advantageous, although not essential, to stitch the flap to the welt body by a dry thread seam 26 (Fig. 2) located between the two folds. This insures permanence of the relation to each other of the two folds. A filler or core 28 of leather, or any other suitable material, may be fed beneath the flap when forming the first fold to give this fold, whenever required, adequate strength and enough "body" to retain the second fold in the desired position behind and above it. The seam 26 advantageously holds the core-filled fold in place.

The plural beaded welting thus produced is handled by the welter, like any other one unit beaded welding. The inseam is seated, at one side, in the usual stitch-receiving groove 30 (Fig. 3) and, at the other side, in the channel of the insole 32. The thread tension mechanism draws the welt inward and seats the plural bead snugly in the crease. Because of the flexibility and yielding quality of the bead structure, welt beating and sewing the outsole 34 does not tend to draw the bead out of the crease. On the contrary the natural tendency of the folds to expand and cushion causes the bead to closely hug the upper 36 throughout any inequality of the crease and thus add to the quality of the shoemaking and enhance the style trim of the shoe. The bead is securely locked in place by the inseam passing through the inner margin of the flap 12 and also by the dry thread seam 26.

The piece 18 that is removed is not waste material. The width of the strip 10 is so great, in order to obtain a flap-width adequate to provide two folds therein, that the piece 18 is of sufficient width for use as a light weight welt or for stitch-down shoes.

The nature and scope of the invention having been indicated and its preferred embodiment having been described, what is claimed as new, is:—

1. Shoe welting having an integral flange slit longitudinally and parallel to one face of the welt body and folded at least twice through the material adjacent its secured end

to present a plural bead at the inner edge of the welt extension.

2. Shoe welting having an integral flange slit longitudinally and parallel to one face of the welt body and folded at least twice through the material adjacent its secured end to present a plural bead at the inner edge of the welt extension, and a line of fastenings between said folds for securing the flap to the welt body.

3. Shoe welting having a flange integral with the welt body along a longitudinal line at the inner edge of the welt extension, said flange having its attached margin folded into a plural bead inside said line and having its free margin fixed to the inner margin of the welt body.

4. Shoe welting having a flange integral with the welt body along a longitudinal line at the inner edge of the welt extension folded about a core strip just inside said line and folded a second time on the first fold, said folds lying against each other and forming a flexible double bead above the exposed face of the welt body.

5. Beaded welting having a double bead consisting of two adjacent folds formed in flexible strip material at the exposed face of the welt body, one of said folds being strengthened by an encased filler and the other fold being supported thereby.

6. Beaded welting having a duplex longitudinal bead above the exposed face of the welt body, one part being relatively stiff and the other part being relatively soft and said two parts being in contact and forming together a cushioning bead to conform to the welt crease of a shoe.

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