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(54) Benævnelse: **FODTØJ TIL FODBOLDSPIL**

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DESCRIPTION

Field of the invention

[0001] This invention relates generally to footwear worn when playing football. The invention is suitable for all codes including soccer, rugby, and Australian, American and Gaelic football but is especially useful when playing what is known in most countries as football and distinguished in others as soccer. It relates in particular to a football shoe or boot according to the preamble of claim 1.

Background of the invention

[0002] There have been a number of proposals over time for football shoes or boots with uppers to enhance the outcome of kicking a ball. For example, U.S. patent 6,421,936 discloses a football shoe having an upper with an instep defined by a pair of longitudinally extending spaced apart ridges laterally of a transversally concave surface for substantially cupping a ball that contacts the instep. The upper further has a toe region and the ridges have, at their front ends behind the toe region, front surfaces with respective upper peaks.

[0003] The broad concept of a concave ball contacting surface is also disclosed in European patent 359081, in which a pair of ridges are disposed along the sides of the lace region, and in European patent 496931 in which the concave surface extends from a planar shoe tip almost to the ankle opening. International patent publication WO96/22712 describes a soccer shoe in which a mix of external leather patches and ribs in the toe region are thought to give the player a more accurate control of the ball during kicking. With the configuration of U.S. patent 6,421,936, objective tests have established that the modified upper increases the departure velocity of the ball when all other factors are substantially equal, and subjective player experience is that the configuration increases kicking accuracy. Both these benefits are clearly valuable when kicking for goal in soccer and other football codes. However, player experience is that football shoes with modified uppers of the kinds disclosed in the aforementioned patents can be less comfortable than unmodified shoes, especially when running down the ground, because of reduced flexibility in the upper. This was a reason why the modified region is set back behind the toe region in embodiments described in U.S. patent 6,421,936, and in a commercial shoe made pursuant to that patent and marketed under the brand Concave™. While these shoes have been found beneficial for their improved kicking accuracy and ball speed, players have suggested that comfort might be improved during running, and have also expressed some concern about the additional weight of the shoe arising from the inserted material to achieve the modified upper configuration. It is an object of the invention to at least in part address these concerns.

[0004] US 2009/100712 discusses inserts having ball control elements which protrude through

a tongue of an upper of an article of footwear to engage other surfaces. The inserts may be purchased separately from the article of footwear and interchanged to be used in a variety of conditions.

Summary of the invention

[0005] It has been realised, in accordance with the invention, that it is possible to address concerns about comfort and weight and still achieve enhanced ball kicking if the overall length of the modified region of the upper is reduced and confined within a flap of the upper that overlies the tongue of the shoe. In an alternative or supplementary approach, an acceptable outcome can be obtained by providing the concave region at least in part in a flap overlying the tongue, with the flap location controlled by lacing between opposed lateral edges of the flap and the upper.

[0006] The invention accordingly provides, a football shoe or boot according to the appended claim 1. Further embodiments are defined in the dependent claims.

[0007] Preferably, said slits are provided with lacing by which, when the football shoe or boot is being worn, the relative positions of said lateral edges of the flap and the opposed side portions of the upper may be controlled.

[0008] According to the invention, the ball control region comprises a transversely curved surface between respective lateral ridge portions, said ridge portions are tapered rear to front so that the concave surface and the ridge portions substantially merge into a surface region of the upper in front of the ball control region.

[0009] Advantageously, the lower edges of the ridge portions are set back from the said lateral edges of the flap.

[0010] Preferably, the tongue extends further rearwardly than the flap and in addition advantageously provides cushioning between the rear edge of the flap and the wearer's ankle. The rear edge of the flap may be finished with an end piece that avoids a stitching edge that may irritate the wearer's skin.

[0011] Advantageously, the length of each slit is 40 to 60 per cent of the length dimension from the rear of the flap to the toe of the shoe or boot.

[0012] The flap may be an integral separate piece stitched or otherwise fastened to a surrounding piece of the upper that includes said side portions and also a toe region in front of the flap.

[0013] Preferably, the upper including the flap apart from the ball control region comprises highly flexible material for the wearer's optimum comfort, whereas the ball control region may

typically include relatively more rigid material for defining the ridge portions and transversely curved surface and imparting greater velocity to a ball kicked by contact with the upper including the ball control region.

[0014] The aforementioned lacing may typically extend between plural eyes or apertures at the lateral edges of the flap and in the side portions of the upper. The laces may emerge to the outside of the upper for finger manipulation, through respective apertures in the side portions of the uppers adjacent the rear end of the flap.

Brief description of the drawings

[0015] The invention will now be further described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a front outer side perspective view of a left foot football shoe according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figures 2 and 3 are respective outer and inner side elevations, with some minor differences relative to Figure 1;

Figures 4 to 6 are respectively a plain view, an underneath view and a rear view of the shoe shown in Figures 2 and 3; and

Figure 7 is a fragmentary cross-section on the line 7-7 in Figure 2.

Detailed description of the embodiments

[0016] The illustrated embodiment of football shoe 10 is designed especially for playing the form of football also known in some countries as soccer. It includes a sole 12, an upper 14 and a tongue 16. The sole 12 is provided in a known fashion with an array of studs 18 having aluminium tips 18a. The sole and upper are made and assembled by known techniques.

[0017] The upper 14, which is fashioned in a suitable highly flexible leather or polymer material, includes a separate central piece 20 that defines a flap 22 overlying most of tongue 16 apart from a rear most portion 17. Flap 22 is separated at its lateral edges 33 from side portions 15 of upper 14 by respective slits 25 open at their rear ends 26 (Figure 2) and closed at their forward ends 27. The portion 20a of upper piece 20 forwardly of flap 22 extends some distance towards the toe and is sewn at its periphery 21 to a surrounding panel 19 of the upper that includes side portions 15.

[0018] Disposed centrally and in the rear of the upper surface 23 of flap 22 is a ball control

region 30. This region 30 extends rearwardly from a foremost extremity 31 located rearwardly of, preferably substantially rearwardly of, the closed forward ends 27 of slits 25, and is defined by an insert 40 (Figure 7) of substantially rigid material retained by adhesive between top and bottom layers 28, 29 of flap 22. Bottom layer 29 is retained by adhesive to the insert and by stitching 33a at lateral edges 33 of the flap 22.

[0019] Ball control region 30 exhibits a transversely curved or concave surface 32 between respective lateral ridge portions 34. Both surface 32 and ridge portions 34 taper downwardly from the rear to forward extremities 31, 37 located rearwardly of the closed forward ends 27 of slits 25. Surface 32 substantially merges into the forward portion of upper surface 23 of flap 22 but for a shallow continuously or partially curved shoulder 38 linking ridge portions 34 to define the foremost extremities of the ridges and of surface 32. Concave surface 32 has spaced shallow transverse grooves or channels 68.

[0020] It will be observed that the longitudinal extent of slits 25 is about half the length dimension from the rear flap 22 to the front tip of the shoe (and is preferably 40 to 60% thereof), and that the central longitudinal extent of ball control region 30 is about 70 to 75 per cent of the longitudinal distance from the centre top of the control region to the line joining the front ends 27 of slits 25. According to the invention, this latter proportion is in the range 50 to 90%, more preferably 60 to 80%.

[0021] At the rear of flap 22, the bottom side edges of ridge portions 34 are set back from the lateral edges 33 of the flap. The rear end of the ball control region 30 may be defined by a stitched edge (as in Figures 2 and 3) or by a shaped end plate 50 (as in Figure 1). The latter is preferred in order to minimise irritation to the wearer's leg, and it will be observed that this potential problem is also guarded against by having the tongue 16 extend further rearwardly than the flap 22.

[0022] The lateral edges 33 of flap 22 and the opposed edge 43 of side portions 15 that define the slits 25 are stitched and beaded for reinforcement and linked by lacing 60. The lace or laces 62 are retained in sewn-in eyes or sleeves 64 (Figure 2) on the under surface of flap 22 and either similar elements on upper side portions 15 (as in Figure 1) or apertures 44 in the side portions 15 (as in Figures 2 and 3). There may be a single lace which also crosses between the sides of the shoe under the flap or there may be separate laces each side, fixed at an inner end. In either case, the laces 62 emerge to the exterior of the shoe through respective apertures 66 in the upper side portions 15 adjacent the rear end of the flap (or through interior eyes or sleeve portions, or otherwise).

[0023] The lace or laces 62 are manipulated to comfortably secure the shoe on the wearer's foot by closing the slits 25 to the appropriate extent, i.e. by controlling the relative positions of lateral edges 33 of the flap and opposed edges 43 of upper side portions 15.

[0024] With the illustrated shoe configuration, the retraction, relative to prior shoes, of the ball control region with its curved or concave surface towards the ankle of the wearer, and in the

illustrated embodiment into a region of the flap, retains the advantageous feature of a surface that substantially cups a ball as it is kicked and improves the accuracy and velocity of the kick, while leaving the majority of the upper instep with a level of flexibility that ensures comfort, especially when the wearer is running. At the same time, the smaller size of the insert defining the ball control region by means of substantially solid material assists in lightening the overall weight of the shoe.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

Cited references

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

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- [EP359081A \[0003\]](#)
- [EP496931A \[0003\]](#)
- [WO9622712A \[0003\]](#)
- [US2009100712A \[0004\]](#)

FODTØJ TIL FODBOLDSPIL**PATENTKRAV**

1. Fodboldsko (10) eller -støvle, der indbefatter en sål (12), et overlæder (14) og en pløs (16), hvor overlæderet indbefatter en flap (22), der ligger over pløsen og ved dens laterale kanter (33) er adskilt fra sidedele (15) af overlæderet med respektive slidser (25), der er åbne ved deres bagerste ender (26) og lukkede ved deres forreste ender, og hvor flappen har en øvre overflade, der indbefatter et boldkontrolområde (30), der er et ændret område af overlæderet med en overordnet længde, der er begrænset i selve flappen, hvor boldkontrolområdet strækker sig bagud fra den overordnede længde fra et forreste yderpunkt (31), der er placeret bagud i forhold til slidsernes (25) forreste ender, således at en central langsgående udstrækning af boldkontrolområdet er 50 til 90 % af den langsgående afstand fra en midterste top af kontrolområdet til en linje, der samler slidsernes forreste ender, kendtegnet ved, at boldkontrolområdet omfatter en tværgående buet overflade (32) mellem respektive laterale kantdele (34), hvor de laterale kantdele er koniske fra bag til front, således at den tværgående buede overflade og de laterale kantdele i det væsentlige forenes til et overfladeområde på overlæderets flap forrest i boldkontrolområdet.
2. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge krav 1, hvor slidserne er forsynet med snøring (60), med hvilken de relative positioner af flappens laterale kanter og overlæderets modsatte sidedele kan styres, når fodboldskoen eller -støvlen bæres.
3. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge krav 2, hvor snøringen strækker sig imellem flere øjer (64) eller åbninger (44) ved flappens laterale kanter og i overlæderets sidedele.
4. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge krav 2 eller 3, hvor snøringen omfatter en eller flere snører (62), der kommer ud på overlæderets yderside til at blive håndteret med fingrene gennem respektive åbninger (66) i overlæderets sidedele tilstødende flappens bagerste ende.
5. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor overlæderet, der indbefatter flappen bortset fra boldkontrolområdet, omfatter fleksibelt materiale for brugerens komfort, hvorimod boldkontrolområdet omfatter forholdsvis

stivere materiale for at definere kantdelene og den tværgående buede overflade og give større hastighed til bolden, der sparkes ved kontakt med overlæderet, der indbefatter boldkontrolområdet.

6. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor kantdelenes nedre kanter er trukket tilbage fra flappens laterale kanter.
7. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor pløsen strækker sig længere bagud end flappen for at tilvejebringe støddæmpning mellem flappens bagerste kant og brugerens ankel.
8. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge krav 7, hvor flappens bagerste kant afsluttes med et kantstykke, der forhindrer en kant med sting.
9. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor længden af hver slides er 40 til 60 % af længdemålet fra flappens bagende til skoens eller støvlens tå.
10. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor flappen er et integreret separat stykke, der er syet eller på anden måde fastgjort til et omgivende stykke af overlæderet, der omfatter sidedelene og også tåområdet foran på flappen.
11. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor boldkontrolområdet strækker sig bagud fra det forreste yderpunkt, der er placeret hovedsageligt bagud i forhold til slidsernes forreste ender.
12. Fodboldsko eller -støvle ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, hvor den centrale langsgående udstrækning af boldkontrolområdet er 60 til 80 %, fortrinsvis 70 til 75 %, af den langsgående afstand fra kontrolområdets midterste top til linjen, der samler slidsernes forreste ender.

DRAWINGS

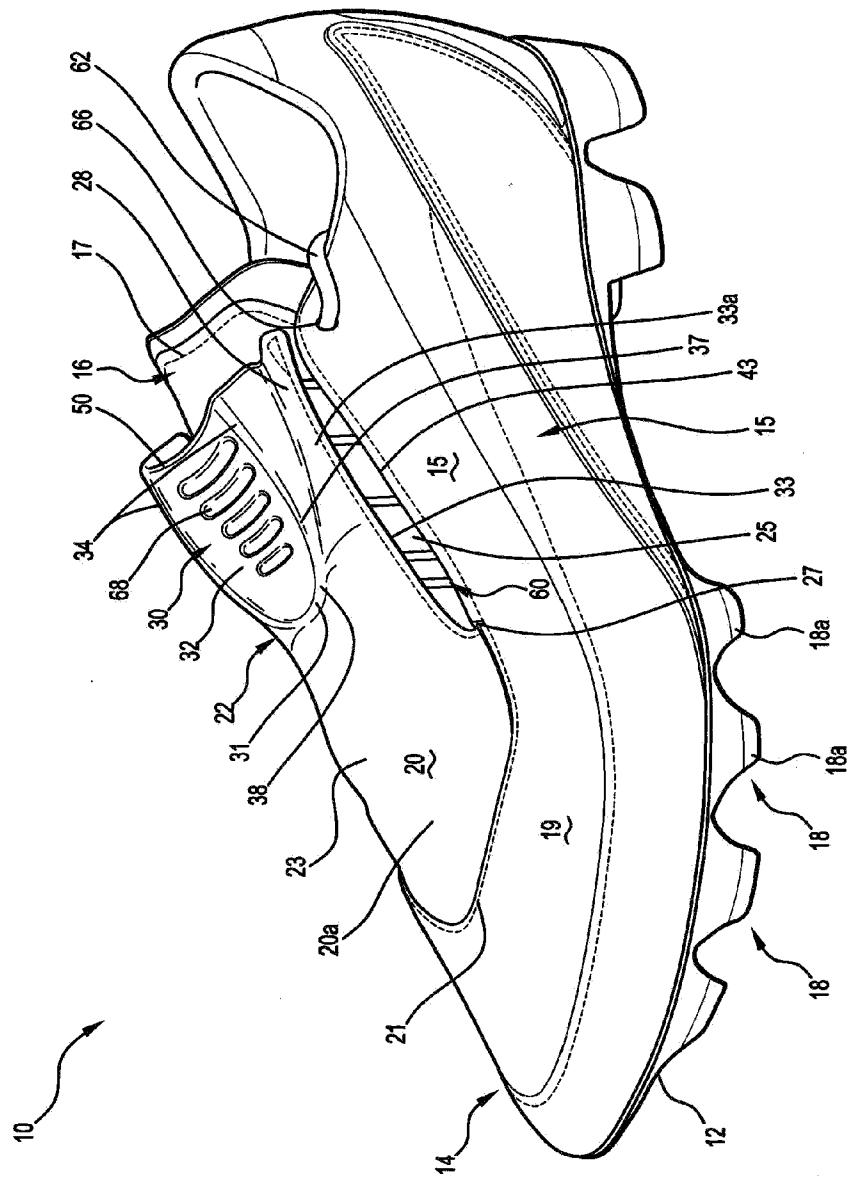


FIG. 1

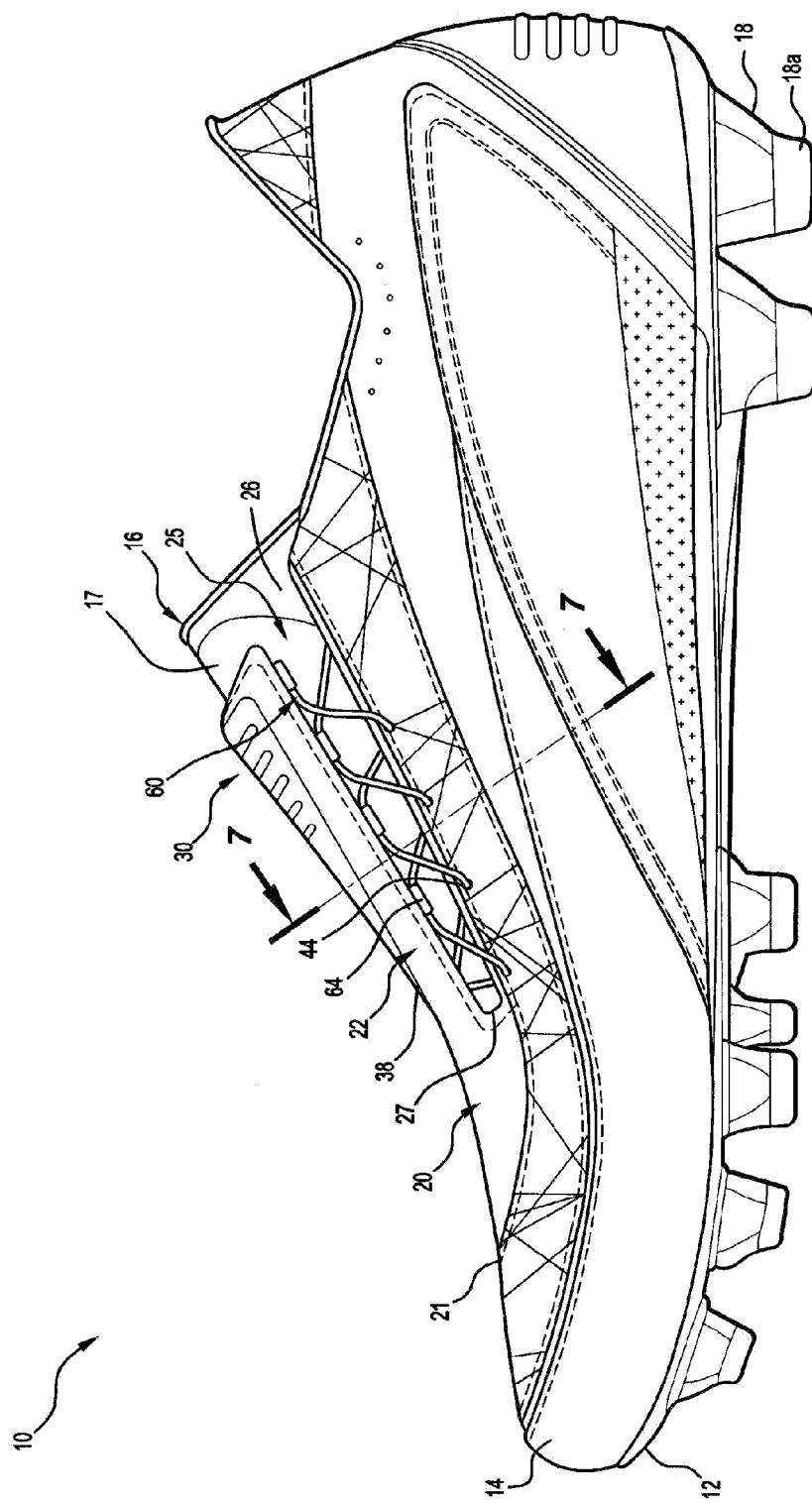


FIG. 2

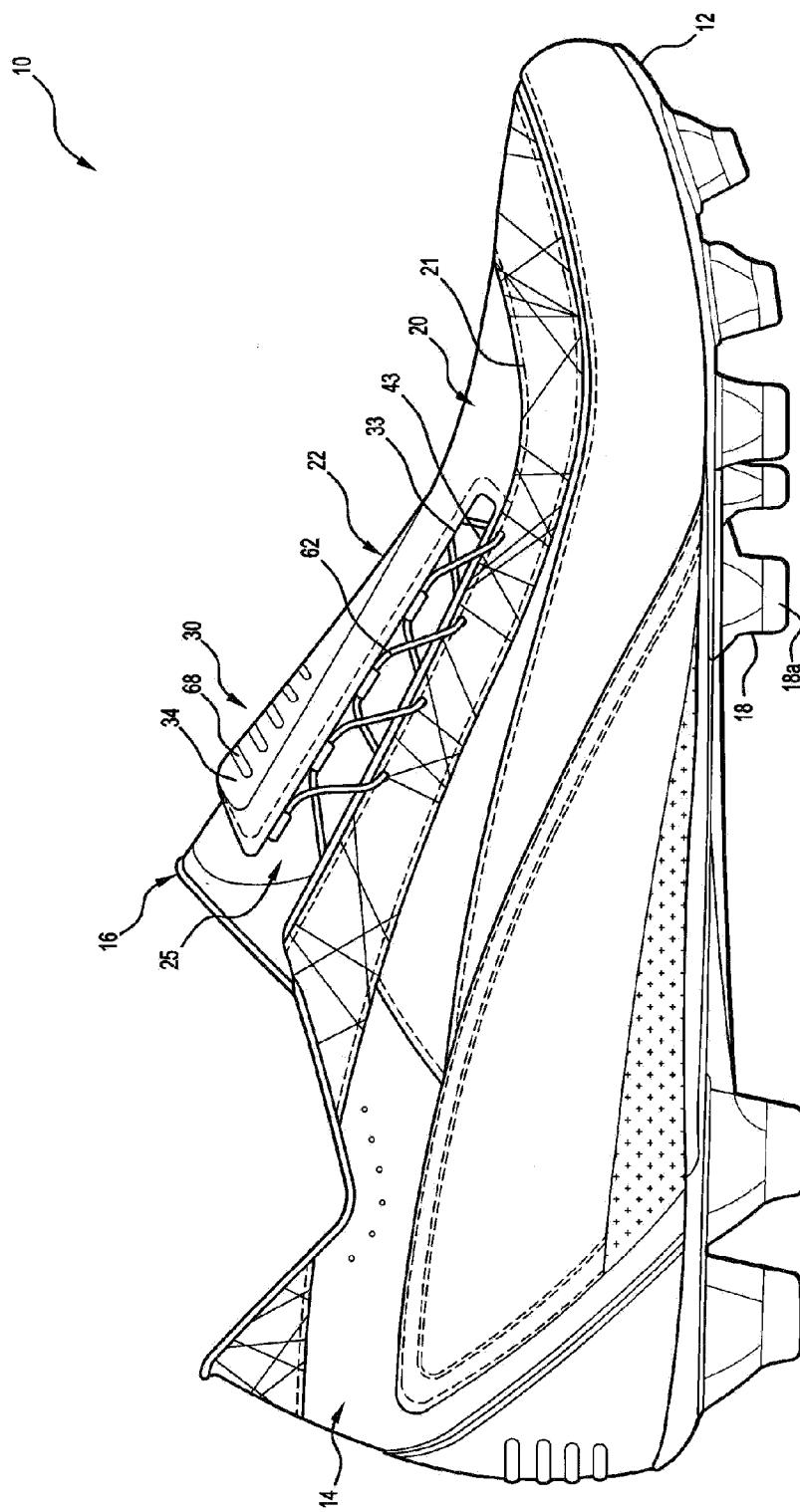


FIG. 3

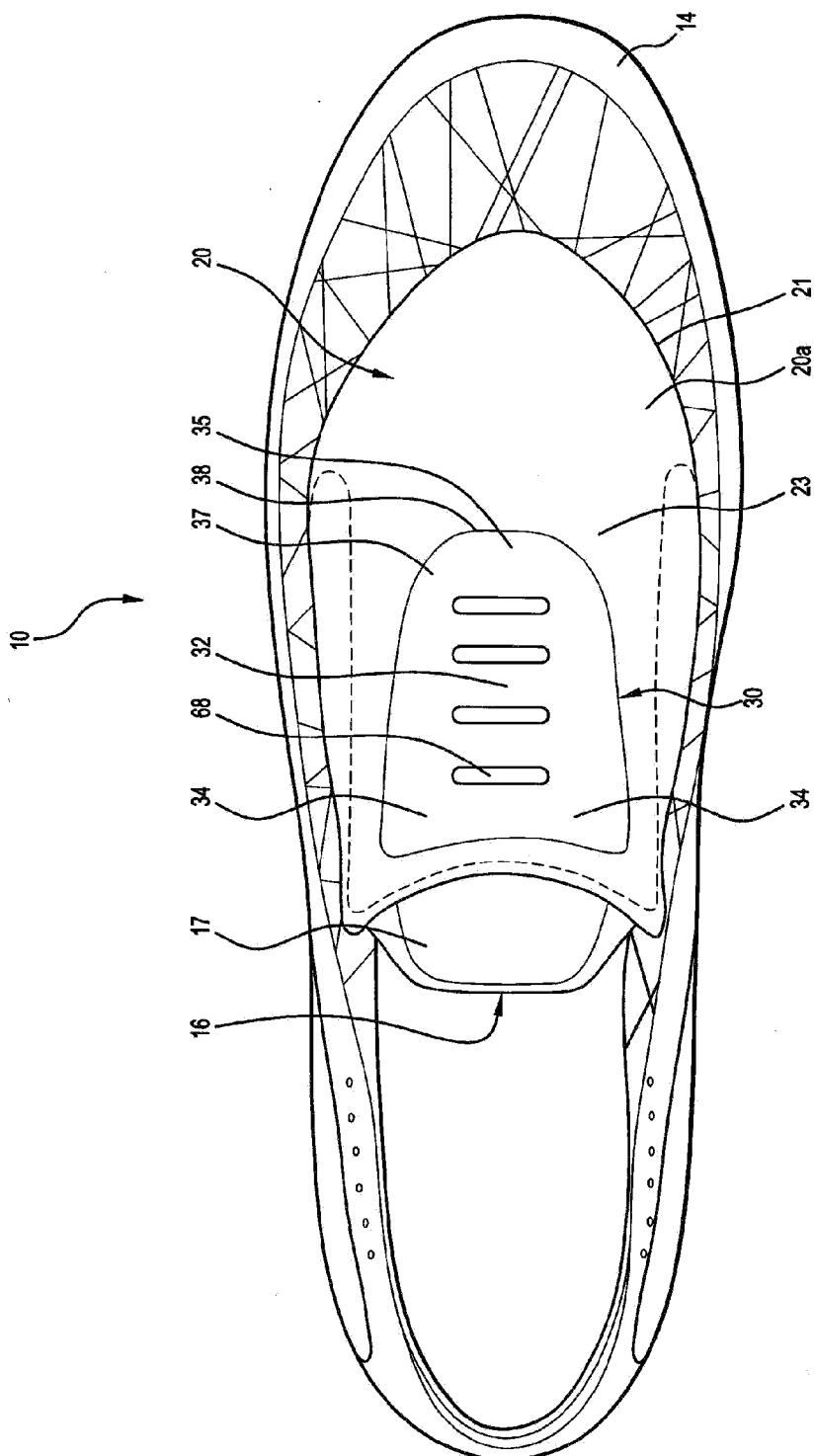


FIG. 4

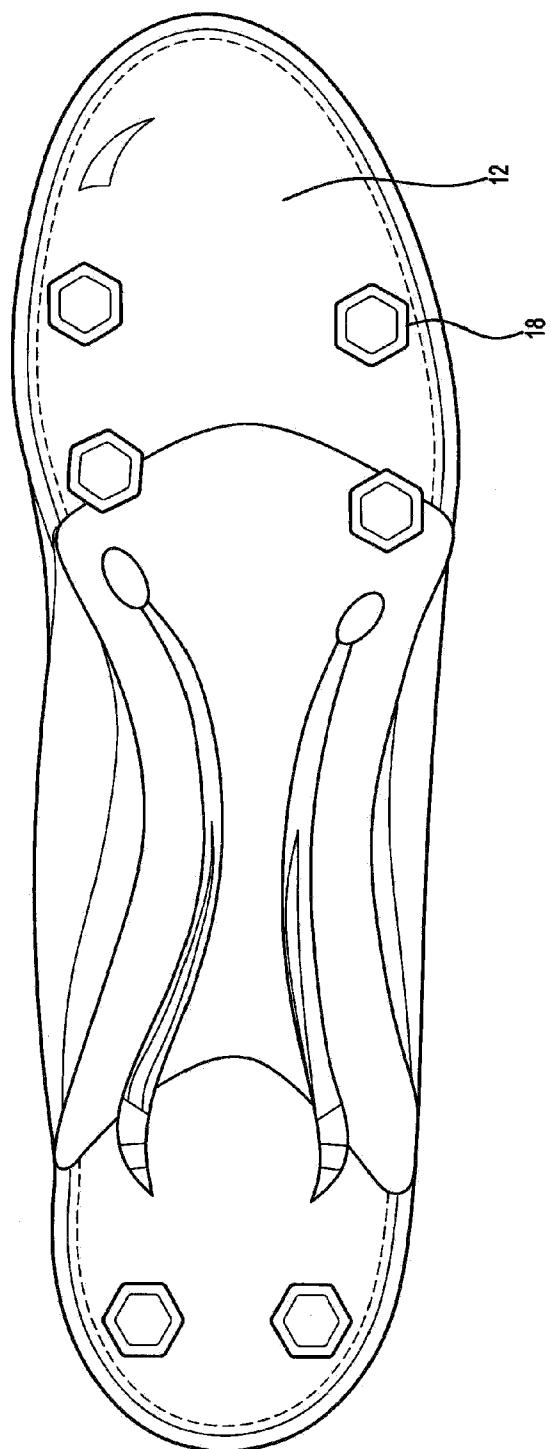


FIG. 5

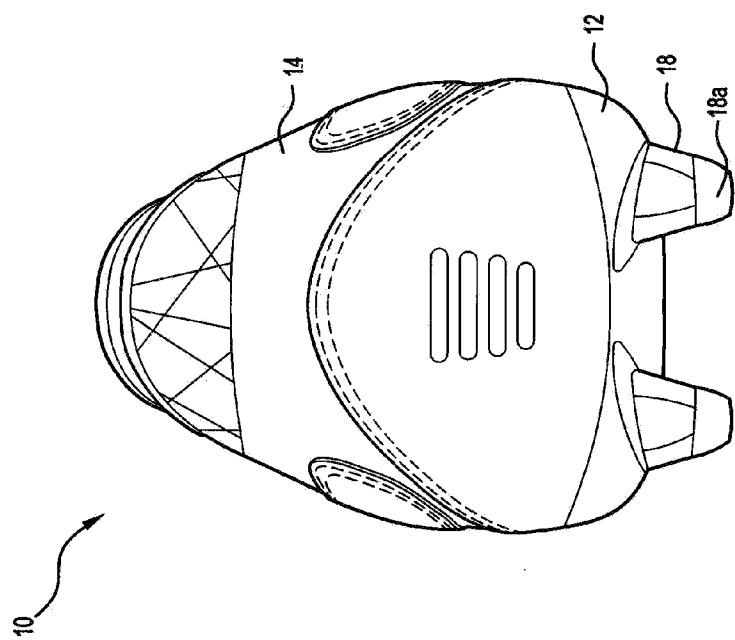


FIG. 6

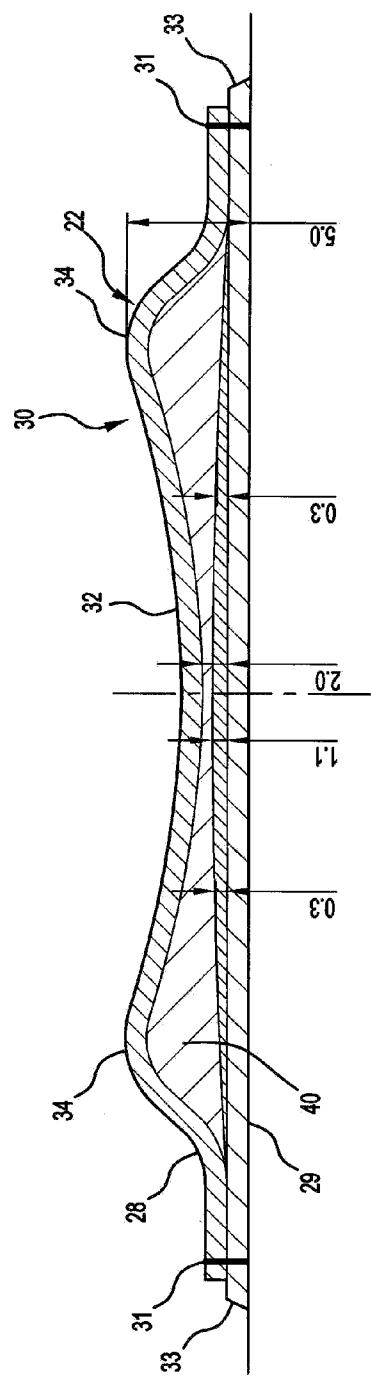


FIG. 7