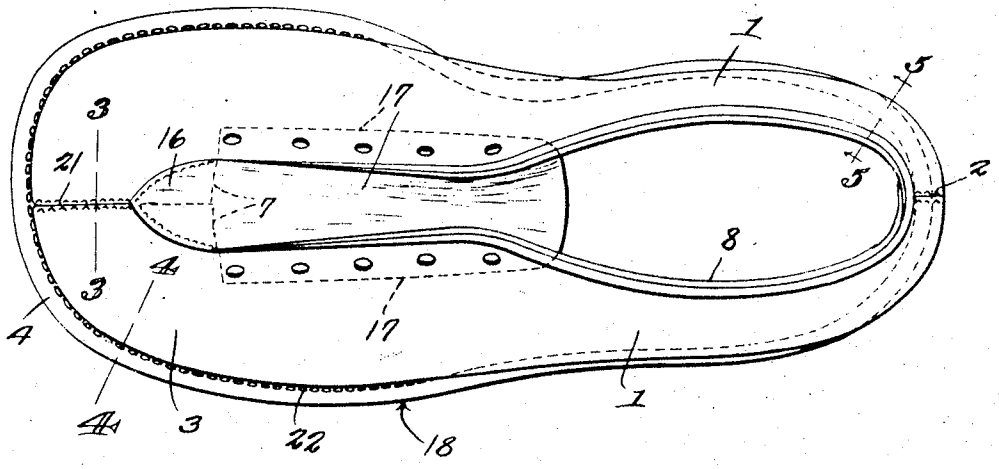
Sept. 24, 1940. M. G. GRUNDMAN 2,215,924

SHOE

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Fig. 1.



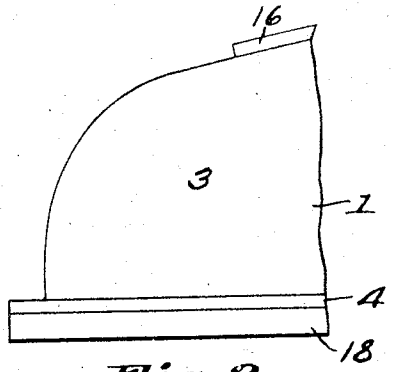


Fig. 2.

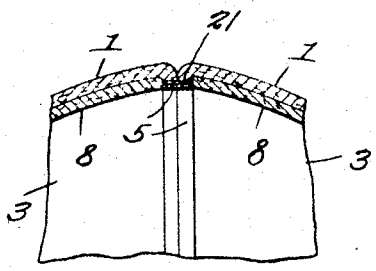


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

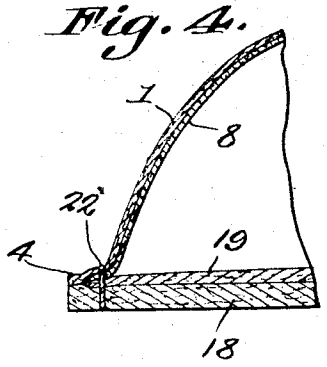
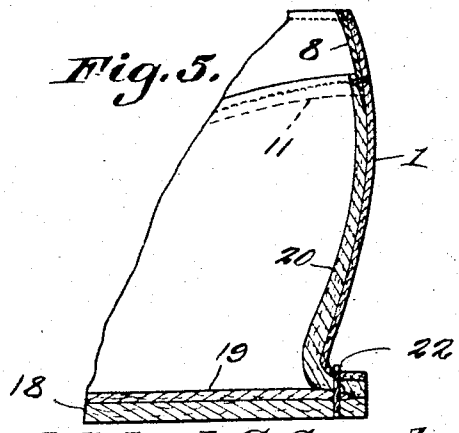


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

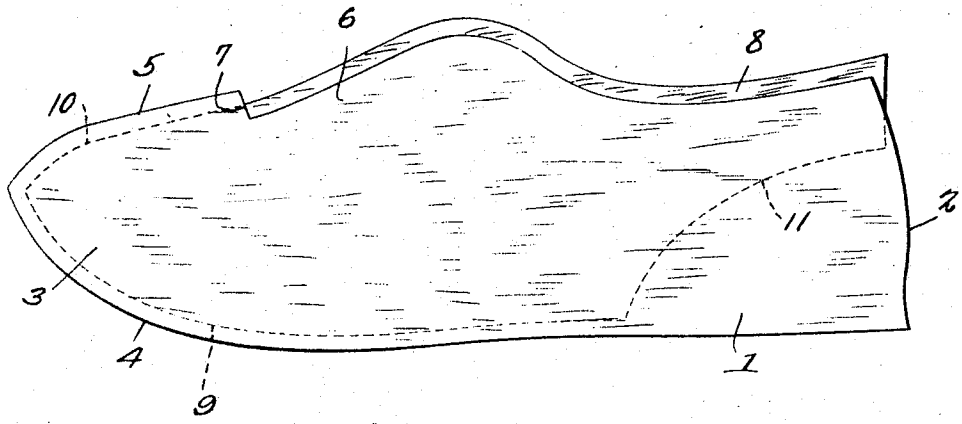


Fig. 7.

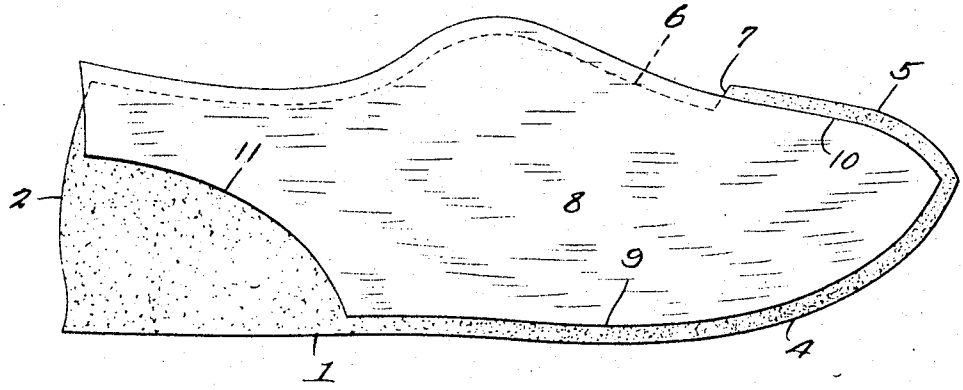


Fig. 8.

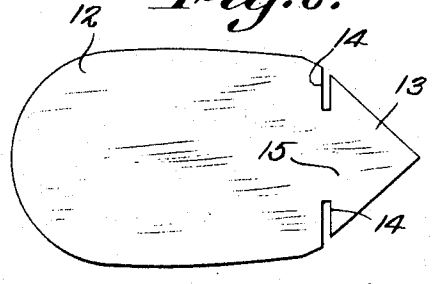
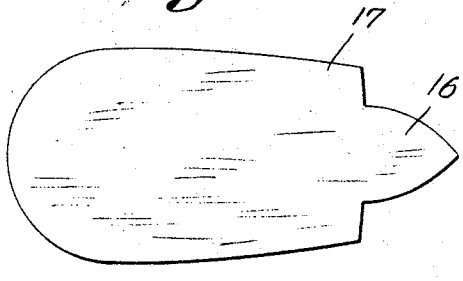


Fig. 9.



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Patented Sept. 24, 1940 2,215,924

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,215,924

SHOE

Michael G. Grundman, Vincennes, Ind.

Application June 18, 1938, Serial No. 214,554

1 Claim. (Cl. 36—16)

This invention relates to shoes and to a new and improved method of making the same.

An object of the invention is to provide a shoe of inexpensive construction the upper of which has its toe portion rounded and formed with a central inturned seam, said upper being lined throughout and the lining being so positioned with respect to the inturned edges of the seam as to leave a smooth and comfortable inner surface.

Another object is to provide a shoe the lining of which does not extend to the edge of the sole but is concealed by the edges of the upper where they meet the sole.

A still further object is to provide a tongue of new and novel construction so mounted as to permit a smooth and attractive connection with the quarter.

Another object is to so shape the lining at the heel or counter part of the shoe as to make the shoe less bulky at that point than otherwise, this special construction resulting in saving of material, a better appearing shoe, and a shoe which will wear better by permitting direct contact with the counter by the wearer.

Another object is to so construct the shoe that the heel portion thereof can first be shaped to the heel of the wearer prior to the attachment of the upper to the outer sole.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts and in certain steps of the method hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the steps of the method without departing from the invention as claimed.

In the accompanying drawings the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawings

Figure 1 is a plan view of a shoe constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of the toe portion thereof.

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4, Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a section on line 5—5, Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a view of a blank cut to form an upper and having a lining member applied thereto, the lining being partly concealed.

Figure 7 is a view showing the opposite side of the blank illustrated in Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a plan view of a tongue blank.

Figure 9 is a plan view of another form of tongue blank.

In carrying out the invention two uppers are cut to form rights and lefts. Each upper 1 has its back edge 2 shaped so that when the corresponding edges of the two uppers are joined at the back, they will be fitted snugly to the heel of the wearer. The forward or vamp portion 3 of the upper has its bottom edge 4 curved upwardly and the top edge 5 of the vamp is curved downwardly from the top edge of the quarter 6, the curvatures being such that when two quarters are joined together at the edges 4 and 5, they will give the correct toe width and curvature and also the correct top curvature of the vamp to properly fit the last. It will be noted that the blank is formed with an offset 7 at the upper end of the vamp edge 5 so that the upper edge of the quarter terminates below the edge 5. This is clearly shown in Figure 6.

A lining 8 of any suitable material is cemented to the inner surface of the upper 1 and has the edges 9 and 10 at the bottom thereof and along the upper toe portion spaced inwardly from the corresponding edges of the upper blank 1. The back portion of the lining 8 is cut away at 11 so as to permit the counter of the shoe to be exposed with the lining extending therearound. In addition to the upper blank and the linings thereon, there is provided a tongue one form of which is shown at 12 in Figure 8. This tongue can be of any desired width and length and is provided, at one end, with an integral tab 13 of any desired configuration, there being opposed alining slots 14 extending into the tab so as to leave a connecting web 15 therebetween the width of which is substantially equal to the width of the opening in the top of the shoe at the offset 7. If desired, however, the tongue can be formed as shown in Figure 9 where the tab 16, at its broadest point where joining tongue 17 is of substantially the same width as the shoe opening at the offset 7.

In addition to the parts thus far described the shoe of course comprises the outer sole 18, the inner sole 19, and the counter 20.

In forming the shoe it is intended to make the counter 20 of a high grade of leather which can be contacted by the foot of the wearer without causing discomfort. It is intended to mold or shape this counter so as to fit properly to the heel of the wearer and the curvature of the back edges 2 of the uppers is such that when they are inturned and stitched together, they will form a heel portion which will lie snugly against the counter.

Following the shaping of the upper blanks and the application of the linings to the blanks as

already explained, said blanks are joined along the back edges 2 as stated, the linings are trimmed away from the top edges of the quarters, and said blanks then inturned at the edges 10 and sewed together to form an inturned seam as indicated at 21. This seam will occupy and fill the space between the adjacent edges of the linings 8 so that the inner surfaces of the linings and the inner edges of the seam will cooperate to provide a smooth inner shoe surface free from projecting portions which might cause discomfort to the wearer.

The tab 16 of tongue 17 or the tab 13 of tongue 12 is then stitched to the vamp. If tab 16 is used, it is placed on top of the vamp and stitched thereto so that the point thereof will extend over the inturned seam 21 while the broad end of the tab will terminate at the offset 7. Here the broad portion of the tongue will be put under the quarters as shown by dotted lines in Figure 1 or, if the tongue 12 is used, the tab 13 is stitched onto the vamp and will extend laterally onto the vamp while the web 15 will be tucked into the shoe opening at the offset portion 7 and tongue 12 thus permitted to lie under the quarters.

It will be noted that when the uppers are assembled, the linings will extend up to and along the top and front side edges of the counter 20. These edges can either extend between the corresponding edges of the counter and the blanks 1 or they can terminate at the edges of the counter, as preferred. In either case the thick, bulky constructure heretofore present where the lining has covered the counter, is avoided and as the counter is made of a good quality of leather, it will provide a comfortable contact for the heel of the wearer.

The edges 4 of the blanks 1 are outturned and stitched to the outer sole 18, as shown at 22 and it will be noted that both the inner sole 19 and the lining 8 terminate inwardly from the edges of the outer sole so that if these are made of a fabric, they will be concealed from view, thus avoiding the objectionable appearance resulting should they extend to the extreme edges of the article.

While the improvement herein described has been shown combined with a two-piece upper, it is to be understood that they can also be used with uppers made of more than two pieces.

It will be noted that by rounding the toe portion of the vamp, the vamp can be made shorter than would otherwise be possible. By offsetting the vamp as indicated at 7, the tongue can lie smoothly inside the shoe even though the front or tab portion is fastened to the outer surface.

What is claimed is:

A shoe including connected upper blanks, linings secured to the inner surfaces of the upper blanks and terminating inwardly from but along lines parallel with the lower edges of the upper blanks, an in-sole, an outer sole, said in-sole terminating inwardly from and along lines parallel with the outer edges of the outer sole, the edge portions of the lining being in contact with the edge portion of the in-sole and the edge portions of the upper blanks being in contact with the edge portions of the outer sole, thereby to extend over and beyond the lining, and stitching extending through the lining and through the upper blanks, the in-sole and the outer sole for holding the same together, said stitching being in a single row.

MICHAEL G. GRUNDMAN.