May 7, 1929. T. KAJIYAMA 1,712,387

INSOLE FOR SHOES

Filed March 21, 1927

Fig. 1.

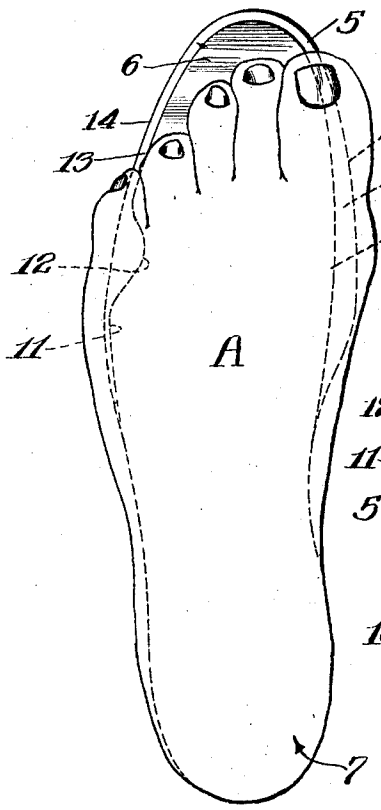


Fig. 2.

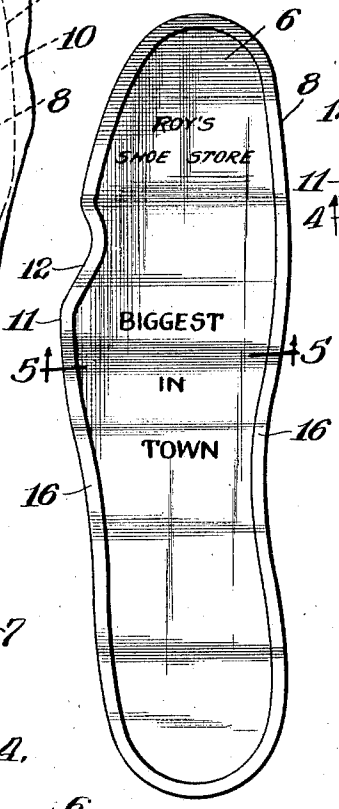


Fig. 3.

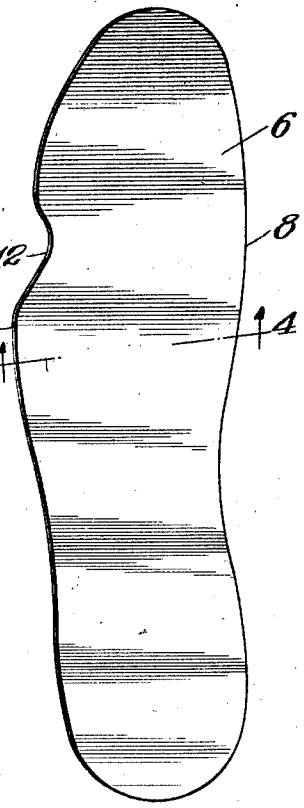


Fig. 4.

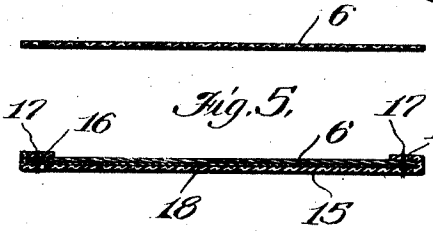
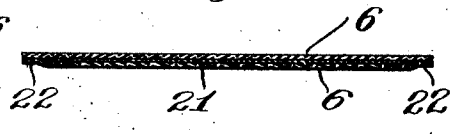


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



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By Atty.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TAMEO KAJIYAMA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INSOLE FOR SHOES.

Application filed March 21, 1927. Serial No. 177,099.

My invention relates to an improved insole for shoes and has for its primary object to provide an insole that may be cheaply and conveniently made from celluloid or at least a composite or laminated structure in which the celluloid part is presented uppermost when the sole is in use so as to expose a smooth shiny finish to the foot of the wearer, thus making the shoes more comfortable.

Another feature of my improved insole construction is the sanitary qualities that it adds to the shoe. The sole in this respect being merely an insert so that it may be exchanged or renewed as frequently as desired or the used ones frequently washed or at least dipped in hot water. This latter possibility also being an advantage in that it revivifies the celluloid, taking out all creases and wrinkles and restoring the shape of the sole.

Still another feature of the invention is the possibility of using the insole as an advertising medium, the structure being so cheap to make that the soles may be given away containing advertising matter, or any printed matter in fact may be arranged, as will be hereinafter explained.

With these and other more specific objects in view the invention will be further described with reference to the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the inside of a shoe with the insole applied thereto and showing the foot of the wearer to indicate the relative positions that the parts assume in use:

Fig. 2 is a plan view of one form of the insole;

Fig. 3 is a similar view of another form of insole;

Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a cross-section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 6 is another cross-section of still another form of insole, and

Fig. 7 is a similar section of a fourth form of insole.

In all forms of insoles I have found that by simply cutting a piece of celluloid out to make it fit the inside of the shoe, a very impractical, if not impossible device is the result. The most objectionable feature being the creasing and cracking of the celluloid just in advance of the ball of the foot usually at opposite edges where the large and small toe of the foot commences. I have found that this objectionable feature occurs in every instance where a strip of celluloid is used, either separately or in combination with backing strips, inserts, or any other reinforcing. Realizing the advantage of presenting a strip of celluloid to the foot of the wearer, I have devised a means whereby this may be done without danger of incurring the undesirable results heretofore experienced, and I will now explain the way the same is accomplished.

Inviting attention first to Fig. 1, 5 represents the ordinary fixed inner sole of a shoe, and 6 my improved detachable insole, the latter being fabricated from a strip of celluloid of any color or combination of colors. The crux of the invention resides in the shape or cut of this strip 6. To begin with it may just as well be cut to snugly fit the heel area 7 of the inside of the shoe but commencing from the heel it only follows the general outline of the shoe or inner sole 5, and in fact the difference in shape is even more pronounced on one side than the other. For instance, on the right hand edge of the left shoe the margin 8 is more or less straight as compared to the curved edge 9 of the inner shoe sole 5. The space 10 between these two parts provides an interrupted surface over which a portion of the large toe of the foot A overlaps. Now since the space 10, so to speak, occurs beneath the joint of the large toe, the working of the joint in walking does not crimp or crease the celluloid insole 6 at this point. I know this to be a fact as I have worked the same out in actual practice, and the cut of the sole 6 in this particular manner has thus proven its advantages.

To prevent cracking at the opposite margin 11 of the insole 6, I provide a recess 12 in the area adjacent the small toe, of the foot A and also leave a slight space 13 between the insole edge 11 and the edge 14 of the inner sole 5.

An insole cut in the above described shape may be made up in several forms as for example, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, it may be a single thickness of celluloid, or as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, it may be a strip of celluloid, such as the strip 6 in Fig. 2, with a felt backing 15, the edges 16 of which are turned over the margin of the celluloid and sewed thereto by stitching 17. The celluloid in

this form should be transparent and an inserted card 18 placed between the strip and its backing with printed matter or the like, or even pictures on the card displayed through the celluloid. This form would provide a very effective advertising medium or means to impart a novel and artistic touch to the insole as well as to improve the general appearance of the shoe when not in use.

In Fig. 6 the celluloid strip 6 is made with turned under marginal edges 19, and an advertising or the like card 20 is inserted between the folds 19 and held in place against the celluloid so that printed matter in the same will be readable.

Again in Fig. 7 two strips of celluloid 6 may be employed, with an inserted advertising card 21 held between the strips by cementing the edges of the strips together as at 22.

The insoles are interchangeable, that is to say, one may be worn in the right shoe one day and in the left shoe the next day. This changeable feature would apply only to the forms shown in Figs. 3 and 7, as in those forms, in which the edges are turned down, (see Fig. 6) or with the felt backing (see Figs. 2 and 5) it is only possible to use an insole in the same shoe because the strip 6 should always be top side up, so as to present the same in contact with the foot.

I claim:

1. An insole for shoes comprising a strip of celluloid shaped to substantially correspond with the shape of the shoe sole, having its marginal edge just in advance of the area to be occupied by the outer end of the ball of the foot recessed, with its opposite marginal edge formed to leave a substantial space between it and the edge of the shoe sole, and a backing for said strip, with the edges of the backing turned around the margin of the strip and secured thereto.

2. An insole for shoes comprising a strip of celluloid shaped to substantially correspond with the shape of the shoe sole, having its marginal edge just in advance of the area to be occupied by the outer end of the ball of the foot recessed, with its opposite marginal edge formed with a substantial space between it and the edge of the shoe sole, and a backing for said strip, with the edges of the backing turned around the margin of the strips and secured thereto by stitching.

TAMEO KAJIYAMA.