W. F. INGLEMAN.

SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1917.

1,283,783.

Patented Nov. 5, 1918.

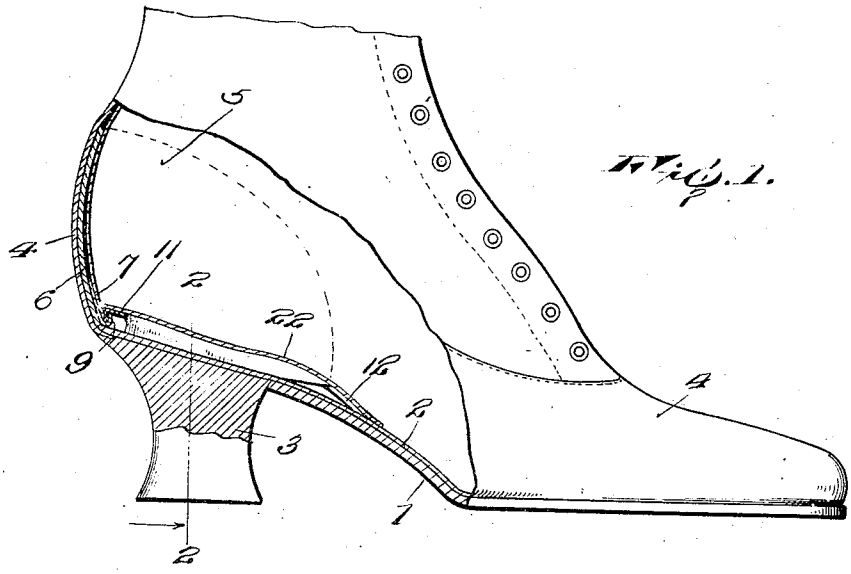


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

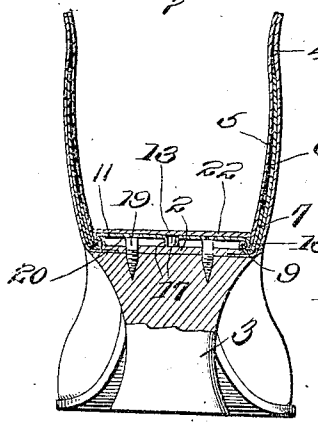


Fig. 6.

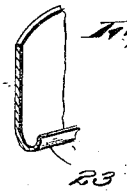
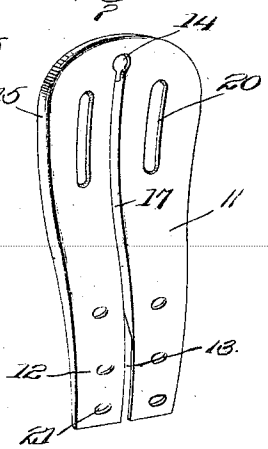


Fig. 3.



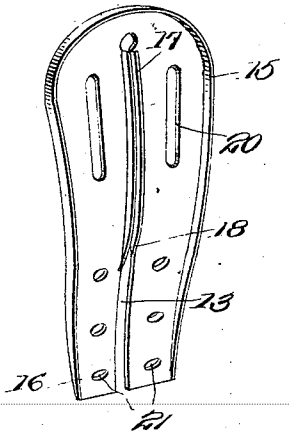


Fig. 4.

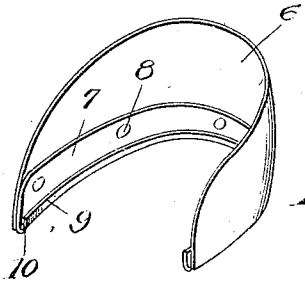


Fig. 5.

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SHOE.

1,283,783. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 5, 1918.

Application filed September 13, 1917. Serial No. 191,213.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. INGLEMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jasonville, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in foot wear and has as its object to provide means whereby the counter and counter lining of a shoe or like article of foot wear may be securely held in place and the counter renewed whenever desired.

Another aim of the invention is to provide a device for the purpose stated above which will not only hold the counter and lining therefor securely in place but which will also stiffen and reinforce the rear portion of the shoe and will serve also to firmly draw the heel into place against the bottom of the shoe.

Another aim of the invention is to provide a device of the class described which may be readily adapted to fit within shoes of various sizes although in itself formed from an integral blank of sheet metal.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in vertical longitudinal sectional view, of a shoe equipped with the device embodying the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the anchoring plate of the device removed from the shoe and viewing the upper surface thereof;

Fig. 4 is a similar view, but viewing the under surface of the said anchoring plate;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the counter which is employed in connection with the anchoring plate;

Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view through one side of a modified form of counter.

In the drawings, the invention is illustrated as embodied in a shoe of the ordinary type, the outer sole of which is indicated by the numeral 1, the insole by the numeral 2, the heel by the numeral 3, the upper by the numeral 4, and the counter lining by the numeral 5. The counter for the shoe is clearly shown in Fig. 5 of the drawings and comprises a body portion 6 which is, as usual of stiff leather, and is worked to the required shape so as to properly fit within the heel portion of the shoe upper. Secured to the inner face of the counter 6 at the lower portion thereof is a strip 7 which extends continuously around the lower portion of the counter, terminating at its ends at the forward ends of the counter. This strip is preferably of sheet metal and may be secured in place by rivets 8 or any other suitable means and the lower edge of the strip is bent upwardly and inwardly upon itself to form a flange 9 which provides a channel 10 extending throughout the length of the strip, this channel 10 being, of course, located between the opposing faces of the body of the strip 7 and the flange 9. Before describing the manner of arranging the counter within the shoe and the function of the strip 7 and its flange 9, the anchoring plate heretofore referred to will first be described.

The anchoring plate above mentioned is formed of sheet metal and comprises a body portion 11 which is both longitudinally and transversely curved to conform to the curvature of the bottom of the heel of the foot or, in other words, curved to conform to the ordinary curvature given to the insole of a shoe at the heel and instep portions thereof. In its marginal outline the plate 11 corresponds to the contour of the insole at the heel and instep portions thereof, the plate being of a length to extend from the heel of the shoe, or in other words, the rear of the counter, to approximately the middle of the instep, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and at its forward end being curved downwardly, as at 12, so as to merge with the upper surface of the insole. In order that the plate 11 may be adapted to fit within shoes of various sizes, the said plate is formed with a kerf 13 which extends longitudinally from the forward end of the plate to a point close to the rear end thereof where it terminates in an enlarged portion 14. The plate 11 is preferably of some ductile metal such, for example, as copper, aluminum, or a suitable alloy, and therefore the parts of the plate at opposite sides of the kerf 13, which kerf divides the said plate longitudinally medially, may be spread apart a greater or less distance or brought together so as to increase or decrease the width of the plate as a whole. I have found by this arrangement that a plate of a given size may be readily adjusted to fit at least three successive sizes of shoes. At its margin the plate 11 is formed with a downwardly projecting continuous flange 15 which is of

substantially the same depth throughout its length except at the forward end of the plate 11 where the ends of the flange are gradually decreased in height, as at 16, until they merge with the under surface of the plate at the forward edge thereof. In order to support the midportion of the plate 11 against sagging, the plate 11 at the opposite sides of the kerf 13 is formed with downwardly projecting flanges 17. These flanges extend from the forward side of the enlarged portion 14 of the kerf forwardly along the walls of the said kerf to a point near the forward end of the kerf where they gradually merge, as at 18, into the plane of the under side of the plate. These flanges 17 are of substantially the same depth as the flanges 15, as will be observed by reference to Figs. 2 and 4 of the drawings.

Referring now to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings it will be observed that after the counter 6 shown in Fig. 5 has been disposed within the heel portion of the shoe upper and the lining 5 has been shaped so as to extend over and cover the inner face of the said counter with the lower edge of the lining extending over the upper edge of the flange 9 of the counter, and, consequently, over the upper side of the channel 10, the anchoring plate 11 is to be disposed within the bottom of the shoe with the flange 15 entering and seating within the channel 10. The lining 5 having been drawn taut and the plate 11 having been disposed in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, the lower edge of the lining will be securely drawn into the channel 10 and anchored and the engagement of the flange 15 in the said channel will also serve to anchor the counter 6 in place. In order to secure the anchoring plate in position, screws or other suitable fastening elements are secured selectively through slots 20 formed through the side portions of the plate 11 near the rear end thereof and through openings 21 formed through the said side portions of the plate near the forward end thereof. By providing the slots 20 should it be found, in applying the screws 19, that the head of a nail will interfere, the screw can be introduced through another portion of the slot. By reference to Fig. 2 of the drawings it will be observed that the screws or other fastening elements 19 enter the heel 3 and that, therefore, when the screws 19 are tightened the heel will be drawn firmly against the under side of the shoe.

Upon the upper surface of the plate 11 there is preferably disposed and if desired, fastened in any suitable manner, the usual lining piece 22.

From the foregoing description of the invention it will be obvious that by removing the plate 11 the counter 6 may be readily removed and a new counter substituted therefor and also that a new lining 5 may be readily secured in place when an old lining becomes worn.

Instead of securing a metallic strip to the lower edge portion of the counter, as in Fig. 5 of the drawings, the lower edge portion of the counter itself may be bodily turned inwardly, as indicated by the numeral 23, and as clearly shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In a shoe or like article of foot wear, a counter having an inturned lower edge portion, and means secured to the sole of the shoe and engaging and binding the said portion of the counter, the said means being laterally expansible and contractible.

2. In a shoe or like article of foot wear, a counter having an inturned lower edge portion, and means secured to the sole of the shoe and engaging and binding the said portion of the counter, the said means comprising a plate having side portions adapted to be relatively laterally adjusted.

3. In a shoe or like article of foot wear, a counter having a lower inturned edge portion, and a plate secured to the sole of the shoe and provided with a flange engaging and binding the said portion of the counter, the said plate being divided longitudinally substantially medially whereby its side portions thus formed may be relatively adjusted to laterally expand or contract the said plate.

4. In a shoe or like article of foot wear, a counter having a lower inturned edge portion, and a plate secured to the sole of the shoe and provided with a flange engaging and binding the said portion of the counter, the said plate being divided longitudinally substantially medially whereby its side portions thus formed may be relatively adjusted to laterally expand or contract the said plate and the said plate upon its under side at each side of the division therein being provided with a depending flange.

5. In a shoe or like article of foot wear, a counter having an inturned lower edge portion forming a channel extending around the bottom of the counter, a lining for the counter having its lower edge portion extending over said channel, and a plate removably secured to the insole of the shoe and having a depending flange engaging the said lower edge portion of the lining and binding the same within said channel.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

WILLIAM F. INGLEMAN. [L.S.]