Jan. 30, 1945. J. BAEHR 2,368,514

SANDAL

Filed March 4, 1942

Fig. 1

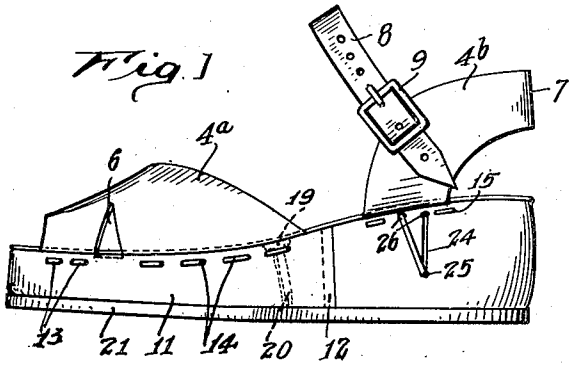


Fig. 4

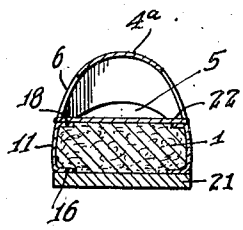


Fig. 2

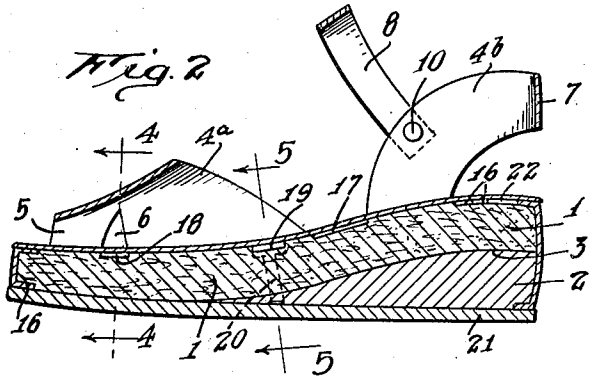


Fig. 5

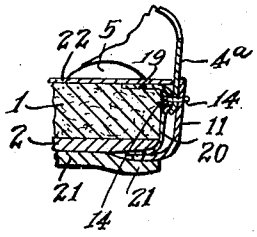
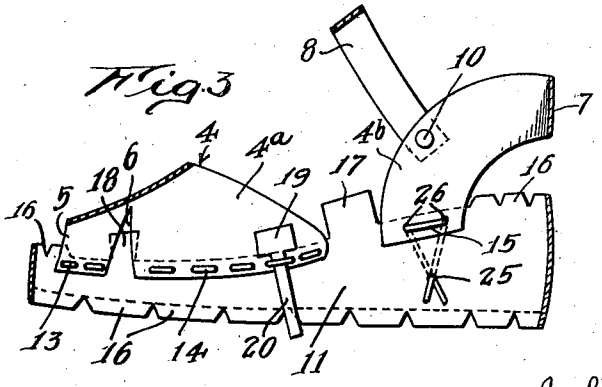


Fig. 3



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SANDAL

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Application March 4, 1942, Serial No. 433,267

3 Claims. (Cl. 36—11.5)

This invention relates to sport shoes, and particularly to a sport shoe of sandal type.

One of the objects of the invention is to produce a sandal of simple construction, which will be most useful as a hot weather sandal, and which is so constructed that in walking it will operate to develop air circulation at the sides of the foot.

A further object of the invention is to produce footwear having advantageous features which may be embodied in a sandal that can be readily constructed without necessitating the employment of a last, and in which the size or shape of the sandal is determined by its sole or platform.

A further object of the invention is to construct footwear, for example, a sandal in such a way that when the weight of the wearer is exerted upon the ball of the foot in walking, the lateral pressure exerted by the side of the foot upon the upper, will be somewhat relieved; in other words, to provide a certain expansibility for the upper at the level of the upper face of the sole, at the same time insuring an effective securing of the upper to the sole so as to insure that the sandal will maintain its original form after becoming worn.

Further objects of the invention will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the novel parts and combination of parts to be described hereinafter, all of which contribute to produce an efficient sandal.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is described in the following specification, while the broad scope of the invention is pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a sandal embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the sandal illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the assembly, consisting of the upper and the mud-guard ready to be secured to the sole or platform.

Fig. 4 is a cross-section taken about on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a section through the sandal, taken about on the line 5—5 of Fig. 2, but showing only the right side of the sandal.

In practicing the invention, the construction should be such that alongside the forward portion of the foot the upper is attached in such a way that it will have considerable freedom of lateral movement in walking, and this develops air currents around the sides of the foot, that keep it cool. However, in accomplishing this, it is necessary to provide means for securing the lower edge of the upper to the sole at several points, in order to prevent the sandal or shoe from giving the wearer the sensation that it is too free or loose; in other words, to provide several fastening points at the sides that will maintain the last of the sandal, thereby insuring that the last and fit of the shoe will be maintained as the shoe is worn continuously for a considerable time.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 indicates the sole or platform which may be composed of any material, but preferably of felt or similar cushion material. This sole or platform is cut to a predetermined last, and before securing it to the other parts of the shoe, the heel block or wedge 2 is secured to the under side of the sole by cement applied at their meeting faces 3.

In Fig. 3 I illustrate the other parts of the shoe that are assembled before attaching the same to the sole and the heel. These parts include an upper 4 which may, if desired, be formed in one piece, but which in the present instance is formed of two pieces 4*a* and 4*b*. The portion 4*a* of the upper corresponds to the vamp of an ordinary shoe, and is made of one piece with a toe opening or gap 5, and is preferably also formed with two side openings or gaps 6. The piece 4*b* is a heel tug and is of arc form as viewed in side elevation, with its narrowest width at the point 7 located at the rear of the shoe, and in a position to engage the rear side of the wearer's heel. This heel portion is provided with an adjustable instep strap 8 which may include an ordinary buckle 9, the ends of the strap being preferably secured by means of a single eyelet 10 at each side, that insures that this strap will adapt itself to a comfortable position on the wearer's foot. The lower edges of the two upper sections 4*a* and 4*b* overlap the upper edge of the cover piece or mud-guard 11 that is made of a band of relatively thin material, the ends of which may be attached together at a heel seam, or connected together at an overlapped joint 12, indicated by the dotted and full lines in Fig. 1, and preferably located on the inner side of the shoe or sandal. The upper sections 4*a* and 4*b* may be secured to the mud-guard by any suitable means. In the present instance, for this purpose I employ lacings 13, 14 and 15 stitching these parts together.

The upper and lower edges of the mud-guard,

are provided with a series of closely spaced narrow flaps 16 which are to be secured respectively to the upper and lower faces of the combined sole and heel 2 by bending the same over and cementing them in position. These tabs are, of course, not continued at the location of the lower edges of the two upper sections 4a and 4b, but in order to secure the mud-guard in position between these two sections, I provide a relatively large tab or flap 17 between these two sections at each side, and a similar flap 18 toward the front, located so as to register with the side gaps or openings 6. After the assembly illustrated in Fig. 3 has been completed, the mud-guard is applied to the sole and heel 2 so as to completely cover the sides of the same, and is cemented or glued at any points desired, or continuously throughout the entire area, if desired. All of the relatively small flaps 16 are then cemented and pressed down onto the upper and lower faces of the combined heel and sole, and at the same time the side extensions or flaps 17 and 18 are cemented and pressed down onto the upper face of the sole. The flaps 18 should be sufficiently narrow at their roots to enable them to pass freely through the openings 6.

The secured flaps 17 and 18, and particularly the flaps 18, assist in enabling the sandal to maintain its last, but in order to give additional means for maintaining the last of the sandal at the rear part of the upper section 4a, I prefer to provide flexible anchor means secured to the lower edge of the upper, and attached to the upper side of the sole by an adhesive. In the present instance, this means consists of anchor loops 19 (see Fig. 5); these loops are in the form of short tie members, and before being secured in position as indicated in Fig. 5, are set in place as indicated in Fig. 3, each loop being preferably formed with a large body above, and with a narrower downwardly projecting tongue 20. This tongue is illustrated as extended down through one of the stitches of the lacing 14; and when the tabs and flaps 17 and 18 are being cemented in place, the body portion of this flexible staple is cemented down onto the upper face of the sole while the tongue 20 is cemented against the side edge of the sole, and if desired, turned under the bottom face of the heel 2. After the assembly of parts illustrated in Fig. 3 has been attached to the sole and heel, a relatively thin outsole 21 is cemented to the under side of the combined sole and heel, and a sock liner 22 is applied to the upper side, covering all of the tabs 16 and the flaps 17 and 18.

In examining Fig. 5, it should be understood that this view somewhat exaggerates the lateral dimensions of the connected parts near the upper face of the sole 1. As a matter of fact, the lacing lies close against the edge of the sole, and at this point the tongue 20 passes down securing this lacing to the side edge of the sole. The overlapping edge of the upper is, of course, held closely against the outer side of this flexible loop. It will be evident that in walking, this loop 19 will offer considerable resistance to the lateral pressure of the foot, which would be exerted at about the location of the arrow 23 in Fig. 5. However, when the sandal is worn, it will be evident that there is considerable freedom of movement along the lower edge of the upper which ventilates the wearer's foot and keeps it cool. Of course, at the side openings 6, increased ventilation occurs.

The lacing at 15 preferably includes an extension 24 that extends downwardly and is secured through a single opening 25 at a point on the mud-guard, that is located at a lower level. This gives an additional point for distributing the pull of the lacing in addition to the upper lacing openings 26. This considerably increases the resistance of the heel section 4b as regards its connection to the mud-guard. In other words, this low anchorage assists in preventing the heel section 4b of the upper, from being pulled away from the heel portion of the sandal.

Many other embodiments of the invention may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What I claim is:

1. In a sandal construction, the combination of a sole, a mud-guard extending along the edge of the sole and attached to the under face of the sole, an upper having oppositely disposed gaps adjacent the sole, lacing passing through the mud-guard for securing the same to the lower edge of the upper, anchor loops passing around portions of the lacing at the inner side of the upper and secured to the sole, said mud-guard having extensions projecting through said gaps and secured to the upper face of the sole.

2. In a sandal construction, the combination of a sole, a mud-guard extending along and covering the edge of the sole, an upper with its lower edge overlapping the upper edge of the mud-guard, fastening means securing the upper to the mud-guard, and anchor loops of flexible material engaging said fastening means and secured to the sole.

3. In a sandal construction, the combination of a sole, an upper unattached to the sole, a cover piece attached to the edge of the sole, lacing passing through the upper and cover piece securing the same together with loops of the lacing located on the inner face of the upper, and anchor loops of flexible material distinct from the lacing attached to the said loops and secured to the upper face of the sole.

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