

March 16, 1943.

H. GOLDEN

2,313,870

FOOT CORRECTOR

Filed July 26, 1941

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

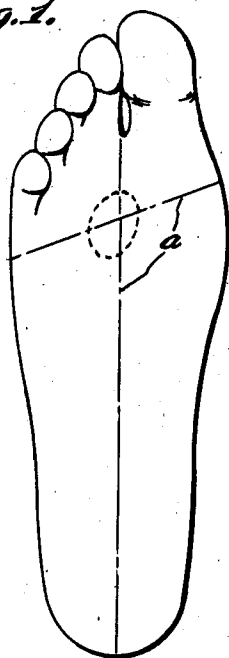


Fig. 2.

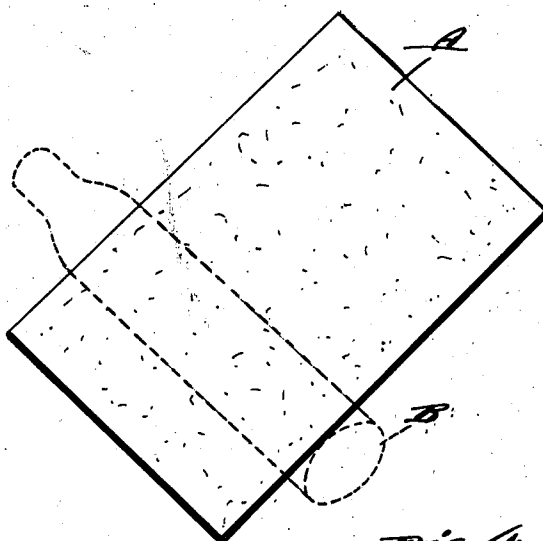


Fig. 3.

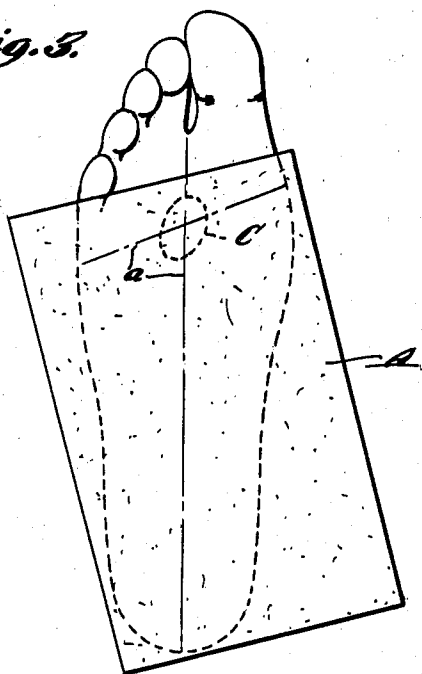
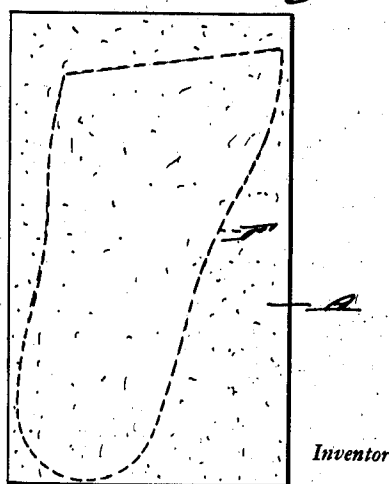


Fig. 4.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

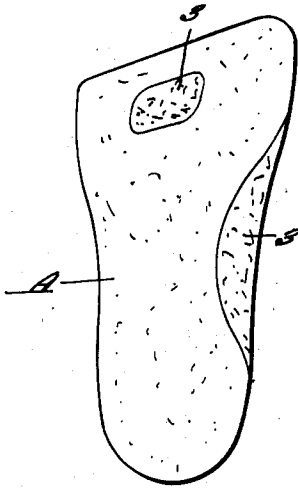


Fig. 6.

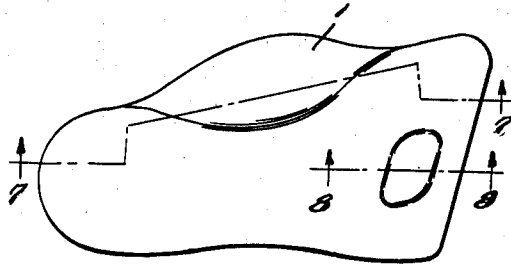


Fig. 7.

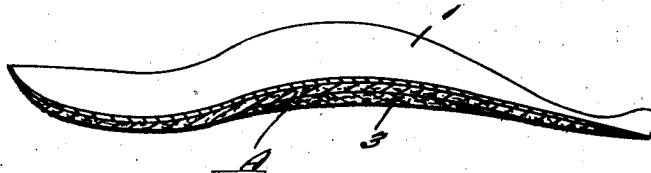
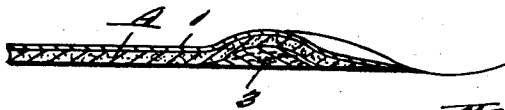


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,313,870

FOOT CORRECTOR

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Application July 26, 1941, Serial No. 404,243

1 Claim. (Cl. 12—146)

This invention relates to a foot corrector and to the method of making the same, the general object of the invention being to provide a corrector which is light in weight, does not require an oversize shoe and is flexible and durable and can be worn in all styles of shoes.

A further object is to make the device conform exactly to the underside of the foot and to provide means on the device for correcting imperfections in the foot.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:

Figure 1 is a view showing how the foot is to be measured for the device.

Figure 2 is a view showing how the felt is rolled after it has been saturated.

Figure 3 is a view showing the sheet being pressed against the foot so that the sheet will be molded against the foot.

Figure 4 is a view showing the sheet after being pressed against the foot and removed therefrom leaving the impression of the foot, the dotted line showing this impression and also showing where the sheet is to be cut.

Figure 5 is a bottom view of the completed device.

Figure 6 is a top plan view of the device.

Figure 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a section on the line 8—8 of Figure 6.

In carrying out the invention each foot is first measured along the lines *a*, as shown in Figure 1, to secure the width and length of that part of the foot to be covered by the corrector. Then two pieces of felt are cut according to the measurements though the sheet is of rectangular shape as shown at A in Figure 2 but of the maximum width and length of the dimensions given by the lines *a*. Then each felt sheet which is preferably of one-eighth inch thick is dipped into a container of "Orthotex-liquid" (Reg. U. S. Patent Office) which is liquid rubber latex and allowed to soak in this liquid until thoroughly saturated. Then the saturated pieces of felt are removed from the container and laid on a smooth surface and rolled out with a round bottle or the like as

shown at B in dotted lines in Figure 2. Then the sheet is covered with paper. Then each sheet is pressed against the patient's foot with the hand, pushing with the thumb directly behind calluses and other imperfections and shaping the sheet into the long arch so that the sheet will conform exactly with the under part of the foot. The sheet should be allowed to dry on the foot and if desired artificial means can be used for drying the sheet. After the sheet is dry it will be a perfect mold of the foot with all of the depressed bones recorded in the sheet and other imperfections will be made in the sheet that are on the bottom of the foot. Figure 3 shows the sheet as being pressed against the bottom of a foot and this figure shows a callus or other imperfection C on the foot. Figure 4 shows the sheet after it has been removed from the foot with the outline of the foot thereon as indicated at F in dotted lines in this figure. The sheet is trimmed on this dotted line and then the top face of the sheet is covered with kid leather as shown at I in Figures 7 and 8, the leather being cemented to the pad. Small pieces of one-fourth inch felt are dipped in the liquid and are then placed on the underside of the corrector in the hollows behind the calluses and through the long arch as shown at 3 in Figures 7 and 8. The filled-in pieces are placed in the patient's shoes wet and are allowed to dry while the patient wears them. The small pieces are covered with thin paper to keep them from sticking to the shoe.

Thus it will be seen that my corrector is shaped to each individual foot and the pieces 3 for correcting deformities in the foot are applied in accordance with the deformities of the foot. For instance, Figure 3 shows the piece 3 for correcting a callus while Figure 7 shows the piece 3 for correcting a deformed long arch.

The pieces 3 are made in the form of wedges and are placed on the underside of the corrector wet and allowed to dry while the patient wears the same. These wedges can be built up to any height in accordance with the weakness of either the long arch or the metatarsal arch.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of the invention will be readily apparent.

It is to be understood that changes may be made in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

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

The herein described method of forming a foot corrector consisting in first saturating a felt pad with liquid, then pressing the pad upon the bottom of a foot and molding the pad against the foot and permitting the molded pad to dry on the

foot, then cutting the pad to the shape of the foot and then adding wedge pieces saturated with such liquid in the portions of the pad which contact parts of the foot to be corrected and finally drying such wedge pieces under pressure of the foot.

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