June 27, 1933. G. P. NAIDOR 1,916,067

SLIPPER

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Fig. 1.

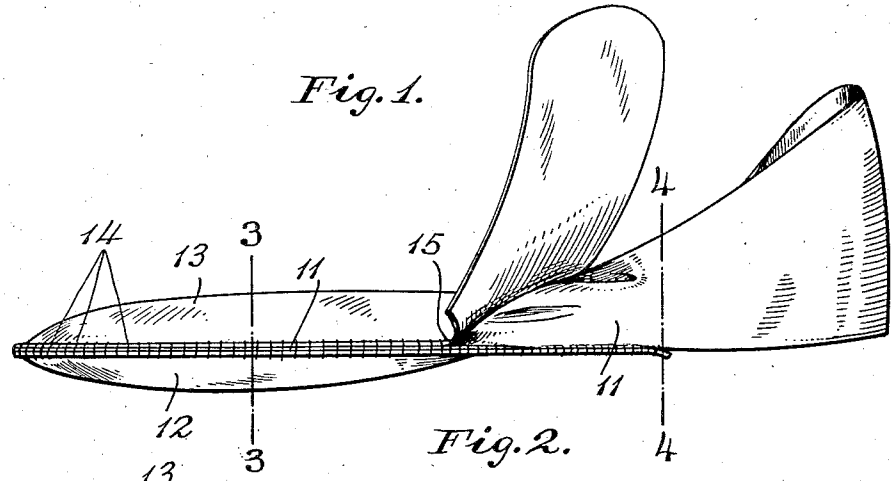


Fig. 2.

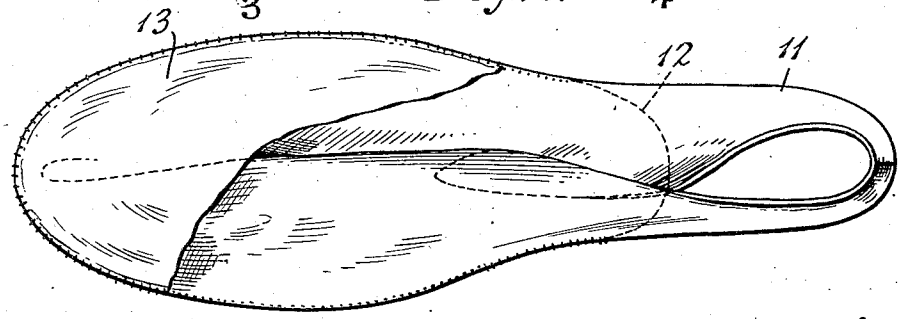


Fig. 3.

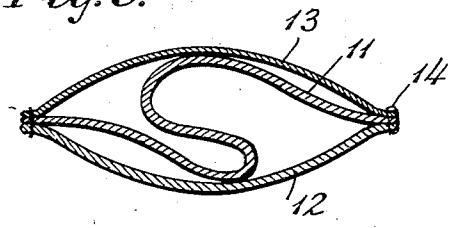


Fig. 4.

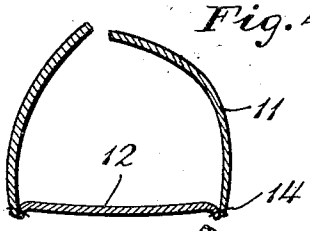


Fig. 5.

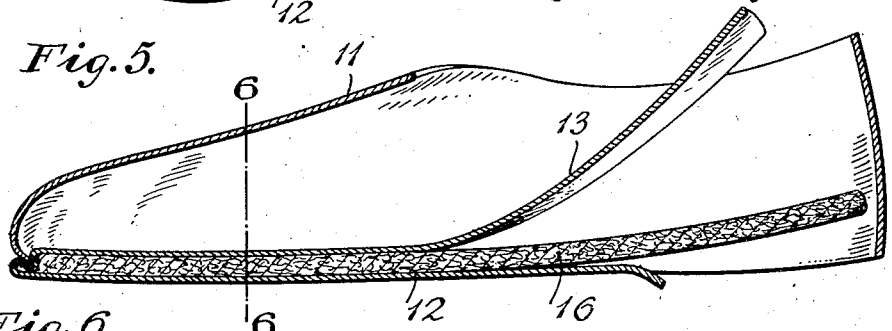
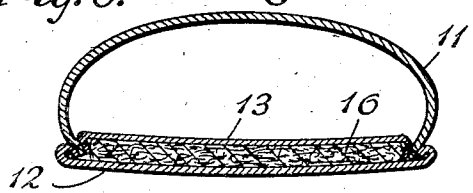


Fig. 6.



INVENTOR
GEORGE P. NAIDOR
BY Fritz Ziegler Jr.
ATTORNEY

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Fig. 7.

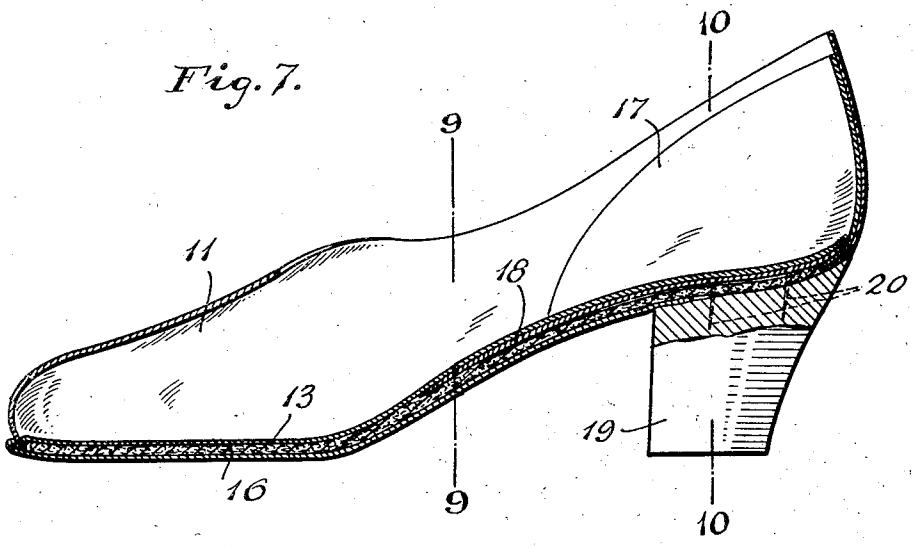


Fig. 8.

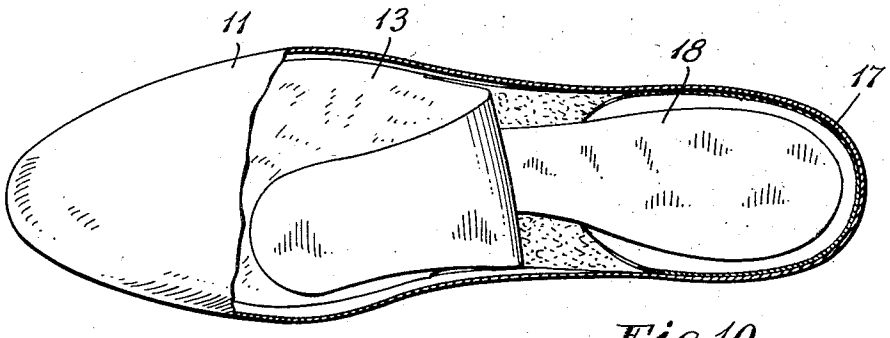


Fig. 9.

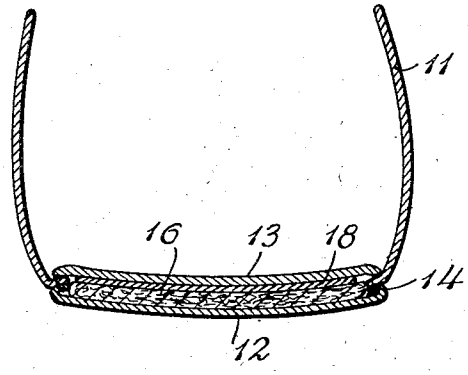
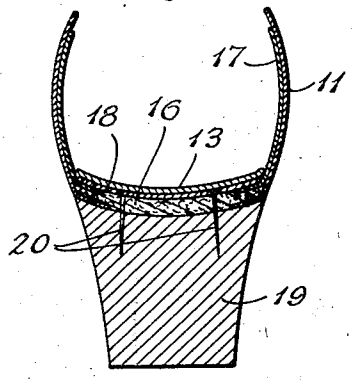


Fig. 10.



INVENTOR
GEORGE P. NAIDOR
BY Fritz Ziegler Jr.
ATTORNEY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE P. NAIDOR, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SLIPPER

Application filed March 12, 1932. Serial No. 598,346.

This invention relates to improvements in slippers and has particular reference to a slipper of the type embodying a soft sole, and the method of making said slipper.

Heretofore, in the manufacture of slippers of this character, it has been customary to first stitch the upper and sole together while said elements are in a reversed position and thereafter, by a separate stitching operation, a padding and sock lining are fastened to the upper and sole with the padding interposed between said sole and lining. This separate row of stitches produces a raw unfinished edge which is covered by a second lining in order to properly finish the slipper.

In accordance with the present invention the manufacture of the slipper is facilitated by eliminating the operation involving the use of a second row of stitches for securing the padding in position, and thereby avoiding the necessity of utilizing a second lining, with a consequent reduction in the cost of manufacture.

The inventive idea involved is capable of receiving a variety of expressions, one of which, for the purposes of illustration, is shown in the accompanying drawings wherein:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation illustrating the first step in the assembly of the upper, sock lining and sole of the slipper.

Figure 2 is a top plan view, partly broken away.

Figure 3 is a transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Figure 4 is a similar section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Figure 5 is a vertical longitudinal section through the slipper after elements of Fig. 1 have been turned to the normal position which they assume in the finished article, and showing the insertion of the padding between the sole and lining.

Figure 6 is a transverse section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Figure 7 is a vertical longitudinal section through the slipper in its finished form with the counter and heel shown added to the construction illustrated in Fig. 5.

Figure 8 is a plan view partly in longitudinal section.

Figure 9 is a transverse section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 7, and

Figure 10 is a similar section on the line 10—10 of Fig. 7.

The construction embodied in the present invention is especially adaptable to heeled slippers of the soft soled type but it is to be understood that the heel may be eliminated without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

The first step in the operation of assembling the slipper is to secure together the upper 11, the soft sole 12 and sock lining 13. Each of these elements, during the attachment of one to the other, is in a reversed position from that which is assumed in the finished article. After the elements have been brought together as shown in Figure 1, with the sole on the under side of the upper and the lining on the opposite side, and with the interposed part of the upper folded longitudinally upon itself, as best shown in Figure 3, to accommodate it within the space between said sole and lining, the outer edges of said elements are stitched together by a single row of stitches 14 in the manner shown. That is, the row of stitches is passed through all three of said elements around the forward portions of the same and rearwardly to points on opposite sides of the lining 13 adjacent the instep portion thereof as indicated at 15. The same row of stitching is then extended rearwardly of the points 15 to attach the entire length of the sole 12 to the upper 11, said sole, in the case of a heeled slipper, terminating short of the heel portion of said upper.

Upon completion of the stitching operation the elements 11, 12 and 13 are turned inside out in the usual manner so that the parts will assume the position shown in Figure 5, which is the normal position thereof when the slipper is finished.

The next step in the assembly is to insert the padding 16 between the sole 12 and sock lining 13, the padding being attached to said elements by a suitable adhesive applied to

the contacting surfaces. Although the insertion of the padding has been described as occurring after the other elements of the slipper have been reversed into their normal positions, it will be understood that this padding may be inserted between the upper 11 and lining 13 when the latter elements are in the position shown in Figure 1. However, the insertion of the padding at this time renders the reversal of the parts a little more difficult and it is preferable that the padding be placed in position subsequent to the reversing operation. If the slipper is not to be constructed with a heel, it will be understood, of course, that the sole 12 will be extended for the full length of the upper so as to complete the heel portion of the slipper.

With the padding 16 now in position and the rear portion of the lining 13 still unattached thereto, the counter 17 with its shank 18 (see Fig. 7) is inserted into the slipper with the shank interposed between the lining 13 and the padding 16. The heel 19 is now secured in position by suitable fasteners 20 which are driven through the shank 18, padding 16 and into the heel 19. As a final step in the operation the under surface of the rear portion of the lining 13 has an adhesive applied thereto so that the lining may be secured to the upper surface of the shank 18.

What is claimed is:

1. The method of making slippers which comprises securing together the upper, sole and sock lining of the slipper by stitching while said elements are in a reversed position with the entire upper interposed between the sole and sock lining, turning said elements to their normal positions, and inserting a padding between the lining and sole.

2. The method of making slippers which comprises assembling the sock lining, upper and sole of the slipper in superimposed relation and in reverse positions and with the entire upper between the sole and sock lining, securing less than the entire length of said lining to said upper by stitches passing through all three of said elements, utilizing the same row of stitches to attach the full length of said sole to said upper, and turning said elements to their normal positions.

3. The method of making slippers which comprises assembling the sock lining, upper and sole of the slipper in superimposed relation and in reverse positions with the entire upper interposed between the sole and sock lining, securing less than the entire length of said lining to said upper by stitches passing through all three of said elements, utilizing the same row of stitches to attach the full length of said sole to said upper, and turning said elements to their normal positions.

4. A soft soled slipper comprising an upper, a sock lining and a sole, the edges of which are all turned inwardly with the inturned edges of the upper superimposed on the inturned edges of the sole and the inturned edges of the sock lining superimposed on the inturned edges of said upper, and a single row of stitches passing through all of said inturned edges and being covered and enclosed by said sock lining.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

GEORGE P. NAIDOR.