Dec. 30, 1941. J. WERMAN 2,267,853

SHOE CONSTRUCTION

Filed July 5, 1941

FIG. 1.

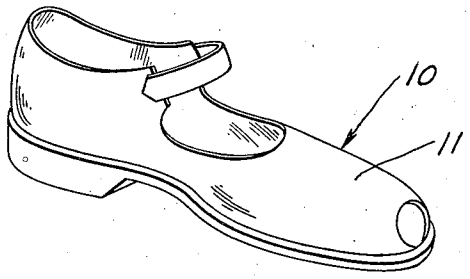


FIG. 2.

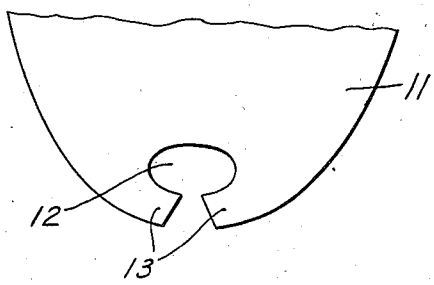


FIG. 3.

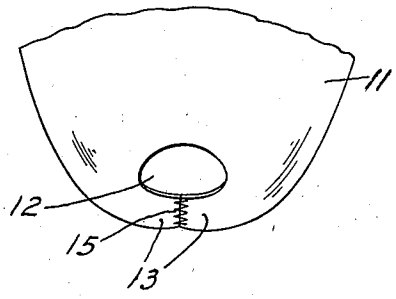


FIG. 4.

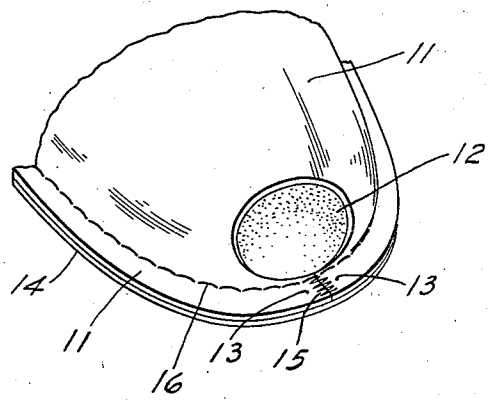
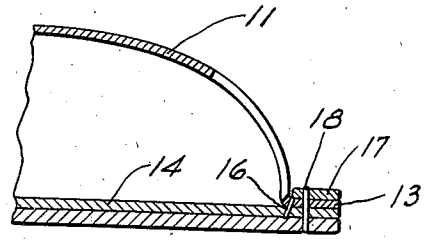


FIG. 5.



Inventor

JACK WERMAN

By his Attorney Louis L. Ansard

Patented Dec. 30, 1941 2,267,853

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,267,853

SHOE CONSTRUCTION

Jack Werman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application July 5, 1941, Serial No. 401,060

1 Claim. (Cl. 12—142)

The present invention relates to improvements in shoe construction and more particularly to improvements in construction of the portions of open toe shoes such as worn by women and girls.

Heretofore there has been a considerable sale of girls' and women's open toe shoes in each of which the toe of the upper is provided with an opening through which the end of the large toe of the wearer is exposed. In making a shoe with such a toe it was common practice to provide such an opening in the toe portion of the upper, that when the edge of the upper was attached to an insole there would be a corresponding gap along the edge of the insole. For example, where a welt was used and connected through the edge of the upper with the insole, the combined thickness at this gap would be less than at other positions, due to the omission of the edge of the upper at this part, and this variation in thickness would be so noticeable as to injure the appearance of the shoe.

An important object of the invention is to provide for improved construction whereby such differences in thickness at the edge of the sole will be avoided. Another object is to provide a novel and advantageous construction of the toe portion of a shoe.

The invention may be utilized to particular advantage in connection with the making of open toe stitchdown shoes. Heretofore it has been the practice to form the toe of the blank of the upper with an opening with a relatively wide mouth so that when the edge of the upper is turned out over the toe portion of the insole there will be a substantial gap between the portions of the upper at opposite sides of the opening. Then when a welt is placed over the outturned edge of the upper and the welt, upper and insole are sewed together, the sole structure at the toe of the shoe will be of noticeably less thickness at the toe than around the rest of the shoe, thus injuring the appearance of the shoe.

In carrying out the present invention, the toe opening in the end of the blank is so made as to provide at opposite sides of the mouth of the opening inwardly facing prongs which may be sewed together edge to edge so as to provide a continuous stratum of upper material around the toe of the shoe. In this arrangement the leather of the upper furnishes a guide for sewing around the toe. With the prior arrangement there was no guide for the stitching and variations in the line of stitching were almost certain to occur.

Other objects, features and advantages will appear upon consideration of the following detailed description and of the drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a shoe embodying the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the toe end of an upper adapted for making the shoe of the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a view corresponding to Fig. 2 except that certain adjacent edges have been stitched together;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the upper as attached to the insole; and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary longitudinal section of the structure shown in Fig. 4 but with a welt and an outsole applied.

Referring to the drawing, there is illustrated in Fig. 1 a shoe 10 embodying one form of the present invention. The shoe may comprise an upper 11 and although it might be prepared in different ways it is illustrated as made from a single piece or blank. As illustrated in Fig. 2, the blank is provided adjacent the toe end with an oval or elliptical opening 12 with its longer axis extending transversely of the blank and with a passage extending between the ends of two prongs 13 to the forward edge of the blank.

Before the upper is lasted with an insole 14, the ends of the prongs 13 may be brought together end to end and secured in any suitable manner as by stitching 15, the leather of the upper being sufficiently flexible to permit this connection to be made without any trouble although the upper is somewhat distorted from its flat form. Obviously the inclination of the ends of the prongs 13 must be suitable for this connection.

After the upper and insole have been lasted with the edge of the upper turned outwardly over the edge portion of the insole 14, the insole and upper may be secured together by a line of insole stitching 16 in the usual manner for stitchdown shoes. In this operation the stitching is guided by the upper material supported by the last and at the tip of the shoe the opening is of such shape and so positioned, that there is satisfactory guiding of the stitching at that point. With uppers shaped as they were heretofore there was substantially nothing to guide the stitching at this point.

After the insole stitching is completed, an outsole is applied to the bottom of the insole, a welt 17 is placed on the outwardly extending edge of the upper and the parts are secured together by outsole stitching 18 extending continuously around the toe and preferably around the insole.

Although the description has been based on the manufacture of stitchdown shoes, it should be understood that the invention might also apply to other forms of shoes.

It should be understood that various changes may be made and that certain features may be used without others without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention.

What I claim is:

The method of making a shoe of the class described which consists in forming a blank for an upper with a toe portion having an opening extending to its forward edge between inwardly directed prongs, securing together the end edges of said prongs, lasting the upper and an insole with the edge of the upper outturned over the edge portions of the insole and with the prongs extending along the front edge of the insole and securing the parts by insole stitching extending continuously along the edge portion of said insole at the toe.

JACK WERMAN.