

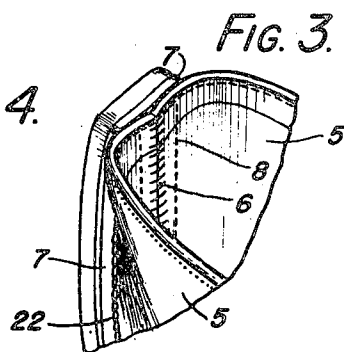
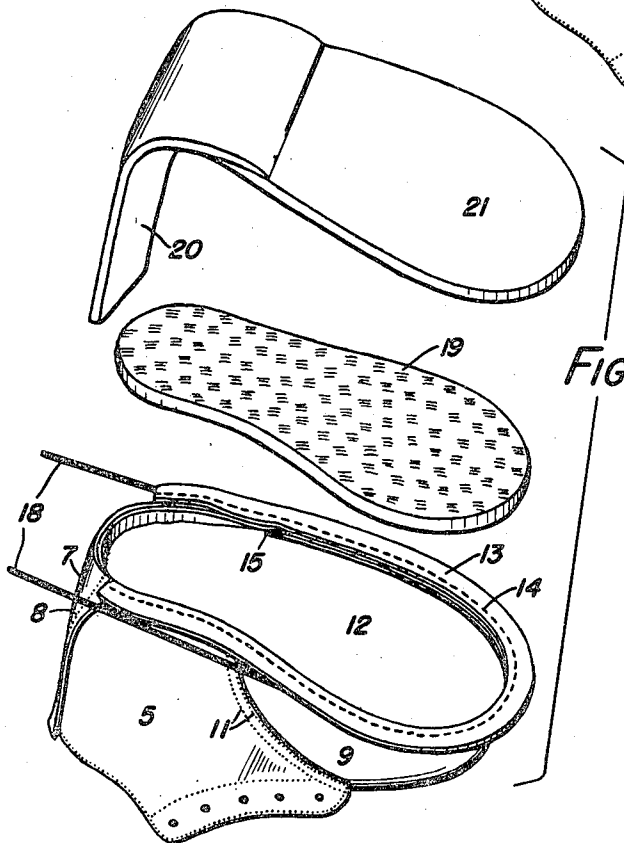
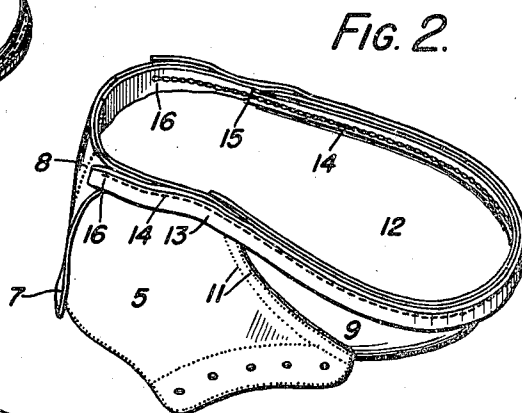
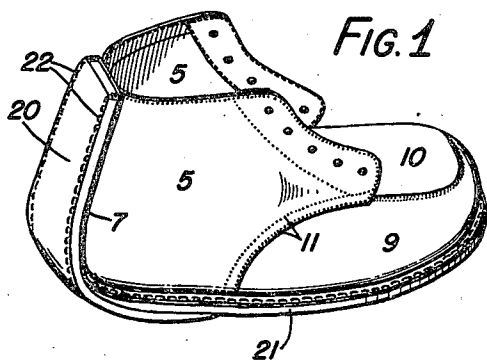
June 14, 1949.

J. D. RIZZO

2,472,987

SHOE

Filed Dec. 27, 1948



INVENTOR.  
JOSEPH D. RIZZO

BY

*S. Clyde Jones*

ATTORNEY

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,472,987

SHOE

Joseph D. Rizzo, Rochester, N. Y., assignor to  
Artisan Shoe Company, Rochester, N. Y., a cor-  
poration of New York

Application December 27, 1948, Serial No. 67,270

5 Claims. (Cl. 36—8.5)

1

2

This invention relates to shoes and especially to shoes adapted to be worn by young children.

It is the current practice to make the shoes for young children without counters so that these shoes will be comfortable for young feet. However, the ankles of such children are weak so that some support therefor is necessary. It has been proposed to extend the sole, which is made of stiff leather, up the back of the upper to serve as such a support. However, in the proposed shoe there is no heel lift so that when the shoe is worn, the child tends to rock backward on his heels. Furthermore, in the proposed shoe, the opposed back edges of the quarters of the upper are sewed to the respective edges of the upwardly extending portion of the sole. This construction results in a shoe in which the inner surface of the heel portion is not rounded to conform closely to the shape of the heel of the wearer but tends to be angular with the result that blisters frequently develop on the child's heel.

The main feature of the invention relates to a shoe which is made with a stiff backstay to give support for the ankle of the wearer and yet provides a spring heel for the shoe while providing an inner surface contour for the heel portion of the shoe such that it comfortably fits the heel of the wearer.

Another feature of the invention relates to a shoe possessing the enumerated advantages which can be made with a minimum number of operations and at reduced cost.

The invention will best be understood from the detailed description and claims when taken with the drawings in which:

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

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the partially completed shoe shown in inverted position;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a fragment of the heel portion of the shoe showing certain details of construction thereof; and

Fig. 4 is an exploded view of the shoe.

The shoe of the present invention comprises two quarters 5 which are sewed together with their back edges abutting each other as shown at 6 in Fig. 3. A backstay welt 7 covering the back portions of the quarters, is stitched thereto along the lines 8, with the longitudinal edges of the backstay projecting outward for a purpose to be described. A vamp 9, with a tongue 10 sewn thereto, is stitched along the lines 11 to the lower front edges of the quarters. An insole 12 is stitched to the inner surfaces of the lower margins of the vamp 9 and the two quarters 5

while a welt 13 is stitched to the outer surfaces of these margins, preferably by line of stitching 14. This stitching of the insole terminates at the points 15 so that the heel portion of the insole is unattached as shown at the left of these points (Fig. 2). However, the welt 13 which extends along the lower margin of the upper but not along the back thereof, is stitched throughout its length, the stitching at the end portions of the welt passing through the lower margin of the quarter and the backstay to the points 16 as shown in Fig. 2.

In the manufacturing of the shoe, after the parts have been assembled and sewn together as just described, the partially completed shoe has a last (not shown) inserted therein. The last with the incomplete shoe thereon is supported in a fixed inverted position as more fully disclosed in Samuel Rizzo Patent No. 1,904,085, granted April 18, 1933. While in this position a loop of wire 18 engages the toe portion of the welt 13 at its junction with upper, to shape the toe neatly and to draw the welt 13 and the attached edges of the upper to a horizontal position (Fig. 4). A cushion sole 19 of cork or the like is coated with adhesive. This sole is then inserted in the space defined by the insole 12 and the inner edge of the welt 13. The wire loop is then tightened by pulling its ends to the left until the mentioned inner edges of the welt and the upper, contact the edge of the cushion sole. At this time the cushion sole is forced against the adjacent surface of the insole so that the several contacting parts are cemented together.

A backstay 20 and the sole proper 21 both of thick leather shaped as indicated (Fig. 4), are then cemented together in partial overlapping relation, so that the skived end portion of the sole will extend to the lower back edge of the upper or beyond and so that the backstay extending over the sole to the breast of the heel. These parts are then cemented to the sole portion of the partially completed shoe (while still drawn over the last) and to the backstay welt, by means of a sole and welt presser (not shown). When these parts are cemented together, the exposed edges thereof are rough-rounded in the well-known manner.

Thereupon, the sole and the backstay have their edges fastened by stitching 22 (Fig. 1) to the sole welt 13 and to the projecting edges of the backstay welt 7, preferably by means of a Good-year sole stitching machine. The remaining steps involved in finishing the shoe need not be

3

set forth herein since they follow the well-known practice.

The shoe of the present invention incorporates a backstay of stiff leather which tends to support the ankle of the wearer. This backstay extends over the sole to provide an extra lift for a spring heel thereby affording support for the arch of the wearer's foot. The present construction also gives the back of the shoe, at the junction of the sole with the upper, a more rectangular effect than in prior shoes of this type, thereby providing a larger heel area on which the child can tread than in prior shoes. These highly desirable features are achieved in the shoe of the present invention while still retaining such inner contour of the heel portion thereof that it comfortably fits the contour of the child's heel.

What I claim is:

1. A shoe comprising an upper, a sole welt attached to the lower margin of the upper, a backstay welt attached to the back of said upper and having welt edges merging with said sole welt, and a backstay and a sole attached to said welts.

2. A shoe comprising an upper, a sole welt attached to the lower margin of the upper, a backstay welt attached to the back of said upper and having welt edges merging with said sole welt, and a backstay and a sole attached to said welts, said backstay and sole being attached in overlapping relation at the heel portion of the shoe.

3. A shoe comprising a top portion, a backstay welt attached to the back of said portion to pro-

4

vide lateral edges projecting from said welt, a vamp sewed to the front edges of said top portion thereby forming a shoe upper, a relatively stiff sole attached to said shoe upper, and a backstay of relatively stiff material attached to said sole as well as to the projecting edges of the backstay welt.

4. A shoe comprising quarters with their back edges joined together in abutting relation, a backstay welt attached to the back surface of said quarters over said edges to provide lateral edges projecting from said stay, a vamp sewed to portions of the front edges of said quarters thereby forming a shoe upper, a stiff sole attached to said shoe upper, and a backstay of stiff leather attached to said sole as well as to the projecting edges of the backstay welt.

5. A shoe comprising quarters with their back edges joined together in abutting relation, a backstay welt attached to the back surface of said quarters in superimposed relation to said edges to provide laterally projecting welt edges, a vamp sewed to portions of the front edges of said quarters thereby forming a shoe upper, a stiff sole attached to the major portion of the bottom of said shoe upper, and a backstay of relatively stiff material attached to the projecting edges of the backstay welt and to the sole as far as the shank of the sole thereby providing a spring heel.

JOSEPH D. RIZZO.

No references cited.