Dec. 30, 1952 A. ATLAS 2,623,305

SLIP LASTED SHOE

Filed Feb. 17, 1949 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

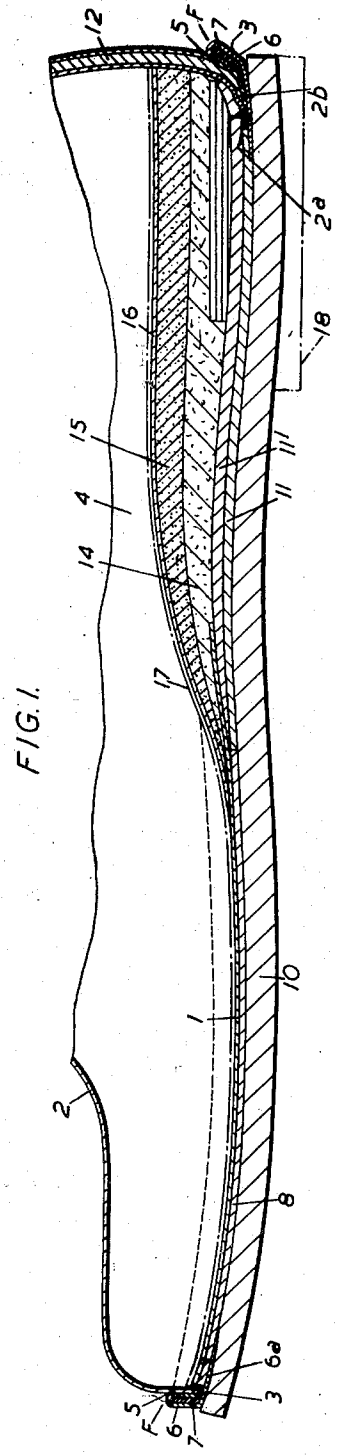


FIG. 1.

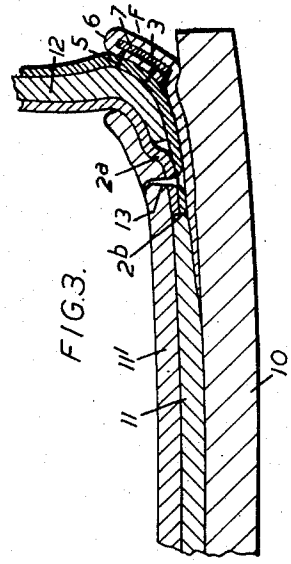


FIG. 3.

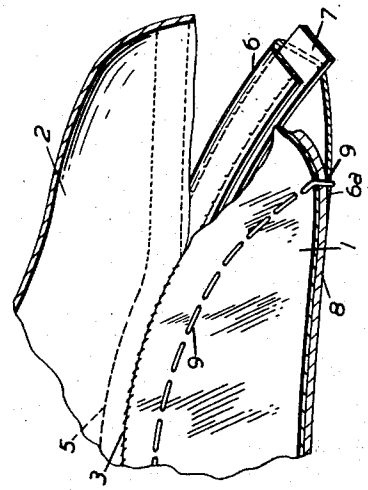


FIG. 2.

Inventor
ARTHUR ATLAS
By
James W. Payton
Agent.

Dec. 30, 1952 A. ATLAS 2,623,305

SLIP LASTED SHOE

Filed Feb. 17, 1949 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

FIG.4.

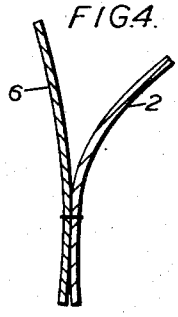


FIG.5.

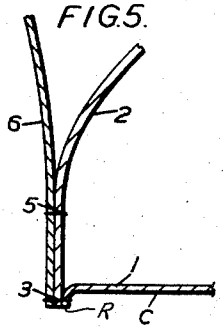


FIG.6.

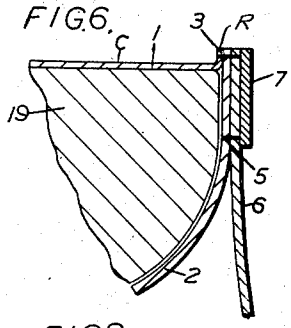


FIG.7.

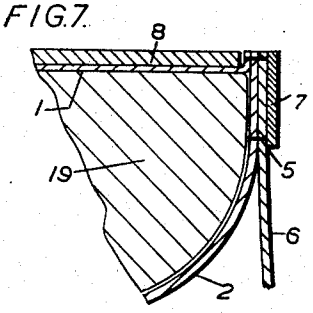


FIG.8.

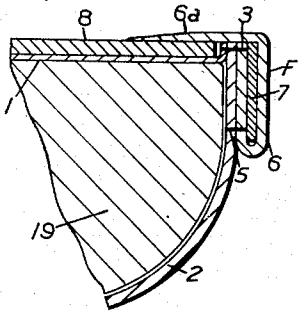


FIG.9.

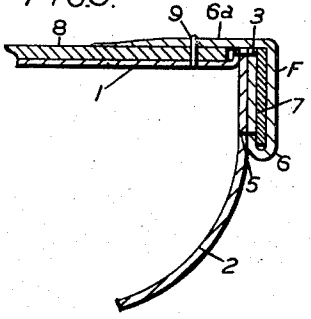


FIG.11.

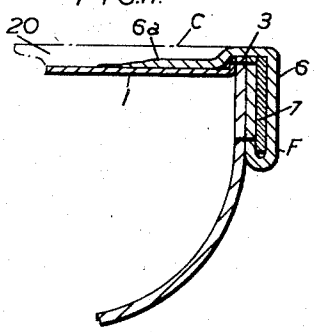
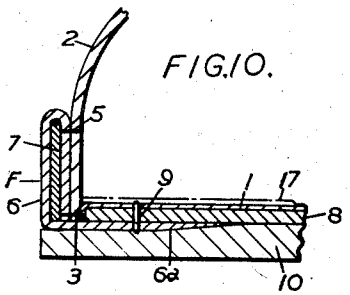


FIG.10.



Inventor
ARTHUR ATLAS
By
Agent.

Patented Dec. 30, 1952

2,623,305

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,623,305

SLIP LASTED SHOE

Arthur Atlas, Leicester, England

Application February 17, 1949, Serial No. 76,931
In Great Britain February 21, 1948

1 Claim. (Cl. 36—19.5)

1

This application is a continuation as to all common subject-matter of my co-pending application Serial No. 784,453 filed November 6, 1947, which has matured into Patent No. 2,526,-925 granted October 24, 1950.

Although principally intended for application to ladies' fashion shoes, the invention is by no means limited in this respect. Accordingly, for the sake of convenience in the following further description the term "shoe" will be used in a generic sense to include any footwear to which the invention may with advantage be applied.

According to the invention described in the said co-pending application there is provided a lasted shoe wherein there is a flap and associated filling material, the said flap being attached to the lower portion of the upper, folded over the filling material to locate the same between it and the upper, and turned inwards and secured beneath the insole, contiguously with the upper, suchwise as to provide around the shoe an upstanding protuberant formation having the appearance of or resembling a platform.

The flap will, for convenience, be hereinafter referred to as the "platform flap."

As previously stated, the invention described in the parent specification was confined to lasted shoes, that is to say shoes of the kind having an upper which is lasted to an insole. The aim of the present invention, on the other hand, is to apply a platform flap to a "slip-lasted" shoe by which term is meant a shoe in which a relatively thin layer (hereinafter for convenience referred to, where the context so admits, as a "sock or equivalent") and an upper are stitched together to produce, without a normal lasting operation, an upper component minus an insole proper of conventional thickness.

According to the present invention, then, the upper of a slip-lasted shoe has attached to its lower edge a platform flap which is turned over and secured either directly beneath the sock or equivalent, or beneath a filler or dummy innersole applied to the underside of said sock or equivalent.

The upper and the platform flap may conveniently be together machined to the sock or equivalent by plain seaming.

As in the invention described in the parent specification, the space between the upper and the attached platform flap is filled or packed out with any suitable filling material, such, for instance, as cork, leather or felt, serving to emphasise the platform formation and impart thereto the appearance of a flange projecting upwards from the outersole of the shoe on the

2

exterior of the upper. The filling material may be of strip form, and the cross-sectional shape of the strip may vary to impart different shapes to the platform formation. For example, the filling strip may be tubular.

The outersole may be of leather or rubber, e. g. crepe, stuck on by adhesive.

The filler or dummy innersole, when provided, may be of rubber, felt, leather or any other suitable material.

The term "upper" is used in this specification and in the appended claims in its widest sense to include not only an upper which extends continuously right around the shoe, but also an upper with separated parts, or having one or more portions thereof omitted, suchwise as to leave an opening or openings at the toe or/and the heel or/and at the sides as, for example, in a shoe of the sandal type.

The invention also includes a method of manufacture of the improved slip-lasted shoe as will be hereinafter described.

In order that the invention may be more clearly understood and readily carried into practical effect, a specific constructional example of the improved shoe, and the preferred method of making the same will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of so much of the said shoe as is necessary to illustrate the invention.

Figure 2 is a detail fragmentary perspective view illustrating the manner in which the upper, the platform flap and associated filling material, the sock and the dummy innersole are correlated and assembled,

Figure 3 is a detail sectional view, drawn to an enlarged scale, of the heel end of the shoe,

Figures 4–10 are detail sectional views illustrating the successive stages in the manufacture of the shoe, and

Figure 11 is a view similar to Figure 8 showing a modification.

Like parts are designated by similar reference characters throughout the drawings.

The shoe illustrated in Figure 1 is of the slip-lasted type—including a thin sock 1 of, say, textile material and an upper 2 which are stitched together by a single line of stitching 3 to produce, without a normal lasting operation, an upper component minus an insole of conventional thickness. The sock 1 extends through the forepart only of the shoe, its rear end being secured beneath the forward end of a built-up internal heel 4. In accordance with the characteristic feature of the present invention, the upper 2 has

attached to its lower edge, by the aforementioned line of stitching 3 and also by a further line of stitching 5 inserted higher up and parallel thereto, a platform flap 6 which is folded over an applied strip 7 of filling material and turned inwards and secured beneath a dummy forepart innersole 8, e. g. of rubber, stuck by adhesive to the underside of the sock 1. As shown more clearly in Figure 2, the sock 1, the dummy innersole 8 and the inturned portion 6a of the platform flap 6 are secured together around the forepart of the shoe, by a vertical lockstitch seam 9 spaced some distance inwardly from the line of stitching 3. As a consequence of the sock 1, the upper 2, and the platform flap 6 being seamed together around the forepart of the shoe by the line of stitching 3 there is produced a peripheral rib which projects down from the underside of the said sock. Within the confines of this peripheral rib there is accordingly a shallow cavity which, however, is filled in by the dummy innersole 8. The strip 7 of filling material, which is completely embraced by the platform flap 6, serves to emphasise and enhance the resulting protuberant formation F which has the appearance of or resembles a platform. The formation F, moreover, is flange-like and projects upwards from the outer sole 10 of the shoe on the exterior of the upper. The outer sole 10 is stuck directly to the inturned portion 6a of the platform flap 6 and to the undersides both of the forepart dummy innersole 8 and of the lower of two inserted pieces 11 and 11^1 upon which the internal heel 4 is secured.

As will be understood, the particular construction with which the invention is concerned is, in the illustrated example, therefore confined to the forepart only of the shoe where, it will be noted, the upper 2 is not turned inwards and lasted to an insole, contiguously with the inturned portion 6a of the platform flap 6; it is in this important respect that the slip-lasted shoe constituting the present invention differs from the lasted shoe described in the parent specification aforesaid.

Nevertheless, the protuberant formation F extends right around the shoe, the inturned portion 6a of the platform flap 6, at the heel end, being secured beneath the upper 2 and a conventional heel stiffener 12. The inturned portions 2a and 2b of the two layers of upper material enclosing the heel stiffener 12 are tacked to the underside of the internal heel 4 by tacks such as 13 (see Figure 3). The precise form, and the manner of incorporation, of the internal heel 4 constitute no part of this invention: suffice it to say that the said heel which, in the specific example illustrated in Figure 1, includes a tapered layer 14 of cork and a superimposed tapered pad 15 of sponge rubber overlaid by a heel seat layer 16, may, during manufacture of the shoe, be applied to the bottom of the last so that it becomes automatically incorporated during lasting of the heel part of the upper. Alternatively, a dummy heel may be applied to the last so as to enable an upper with a sufficiently deep quarter or counter for the accommodation of an internal heel or an elevator to be produced, in which instance the heel or elevator would be inserted into and secured within the upper after removal of the last therefrom.

The shoe may be completed by the incorporation of an additional full length sock 17 disposed to overlie the sock 1 and the heel seat layer 16. A heel lift 18 may be applied to the underside of the outer sole 10.

The characteristic steps, so far as the present invention is concerned, in the manufacture of the herein described slip-lasted shoe will now be briefly described with reference to Figures 4 to 10.

First, the sock and the parts to form the upper are cut out or clicked, and the upper is fabricated. Next, a comparatively wide band of suitable material, initially arranged inside out, to provide the platform flap, is accurately placed upon and attached right around the upper 2 by the single line of stitching 5 spaced from and extending parallel to the lower edges of the upper and the flap (see Figure 4). At the next stage illustrated in Figure 5, the peripheral edge of the sock 1 is accurately registered with and then seamed to the lower edges of the upper 2 and the platform flap 6, care being taken to ensure the rib R resulting from such seaming projects beneath the sock 1 instead of extending outwardly at an angle. Into the upper component thus produced is then slipped or forced a last 19 to fill out the upper 2 and impart thereto shape and solidarity, whereupon the strip 7 of filling material is stuck into position on the marginal edge portion of the platform flap 6 as depicted in Figure 6. The shallow cavity C produced within the confines of the rib R is next filled by sticking the dummy innersole 8 upon the bottom of the sock 1 (Figure 7). At the stage depicted in Figure 8, the platform flap 6 is folded over the filling strip 7, the then free marginal portion 6a of the flap being turned inwards and secured, by sticking, beneath the dummy innersole 8. Incidentally, there is no direct connection between the dummy innersole and the upper 2. The last 19 is subsequently removed and the sock 1, the dummy innersole 8 and the inturned portion 6a of the platform flap are additionally united, as shown in Figure 9, by a vertical lockstitch seam 9. This step is not, however, essential. The characteristic construction is completed by the application of the outer sole 10, which is stuck on, and by the incorporation, if desired, of an additional sock 17 (Figure 10).

In the modification depicted in Figure 11, the dummy innersole is omitted, the portion 6a of the platform flap 6 being in this instance secured directly to the underside of the sock 1; the cavity C is filled by a filler 20.

According to a modified method, the strip of filling material, e. g. of leather, may be initially stitched to the platform flap, as, for instance, by a single row of stitching, before the flap itself is stitched or otherwise attached to the upper.

Moreover, it may be found possible to dispense with the operation depicted in Figure 4.

The platform flap may be made of any suitable material. It would preferably be made of leather, although crepe rubber may be used.

The protuberant formation F providing the platform effect may extend either merely around the forepart or around the arch or waist and the heel seat portion, or wholly around the improved shoe.

Moreover, depending on the type of shoe, the sock 1 may, instead of terminating at the waist, extend throughout the length of the shoe—in which instance the hereinbefore described characteristic construction would extend right around the shoe instead of being confined to the forepart.

What I claim then is:

A slip-lasted shoe comprising upper material, a platform flap and a relatively thin sock-like layer, the lower edge of said upper material, one

edge of the platform flap and the peripheral edge of the sock-like layer being in register, means securing the upper material and the platform flap to the peripheral edge of the sock-like layer to form the upper component, further means securing the platform flap to the upper material at a point remote from and parallel to the means securing the platform flap and upper material to the peripheral edge of the sock-like layer, a filling strip in facial contact with the platform flap, the lower edge of the filling strip being in registry with the lower edge of the upper material, the edge of the platform flap, and the peripheral edge of the sock-like layer, said platform flap being folded over said filling strip and terminating in an inturned portion disposed beneath the lower edge of said upper material, the edge of the platform flap, the lower edge of the filling strip, and the peripheral edge of the sock-like layer, means securing said inturned portion beneath the upper component whereby the filling strip and platform flap provide a vertical relatively thin welt-like formation simulating a platform, and a sole applied to the said component beneath the inturned portion of said flap.

ARTHUR ATLAS.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,675,206	Bell	June 26, 1928
2,074,579	Fesl	Mar. 23, 1937
2,304,236	Braun	Dec. 8, 1942
2,377,570	Moskowitz	June 5, 1945
2,378,074	Ferriero	June 12, 1945
2,381,503	Le Rette	Aug. 7, 1945
2,391,437	Moskowitz et al.	Dec. 25, 1945
2,407,352	Stritter	Sept. 10, 1946
2,425,420	Chandler	Aug. 12, 1947
2,427,179	Ayers	Sept. 9, 1947
2,436,050	Miner	Feb. 17, 1948
2,438,821	Quinn	Mar. 30, 1948
2,439,900	Murphy	Apr. 20, 1948
2,443,588	Ayers	June 22, 1948
2,526,925	Atlas	Oct. 24, 1950

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
136,371	Great Britain	Dec. 18, 1919