Sept. 7, 1943. W. B. WHITE 2,328,937

WELTING AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed April 9, 1942

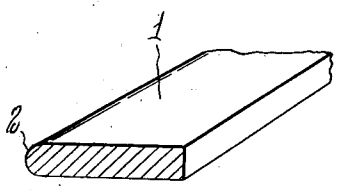


Fig. 1.

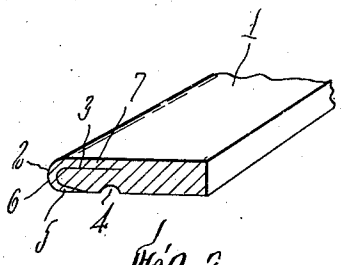


Fig. 2.

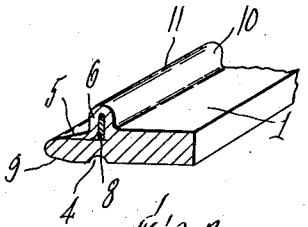


Fig. 3.

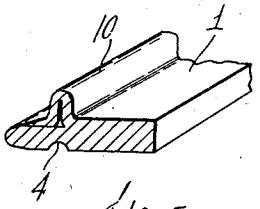


Fig. 5.

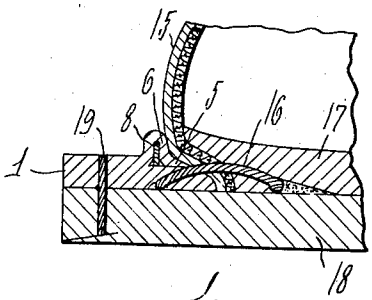


Fig. 4.

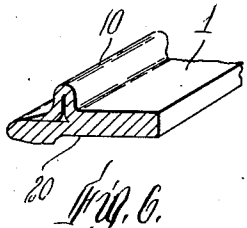


Fig. 6.

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2,328,937

WELTING AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

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Application April 9, 1942, Serial No. 438,268

10 Claims. (Cl. 12—146)

This invention relates to welting for shoes and more particularly to that type of welting provided with an upstanding longitudinal extending bead between its side edges, this bead being adapted to extend upwardly about and in close engagement with the upper of the shoe in which the welt is incorporated.

It has been proposed to form up such a bead from the material of the welt strip which is partly severed and then folded up to form the bead. This has had the effect of narrowing the welting from that of the blank strip from which it is formed.

An object of the present invention is to reduce the amount of such narrowing over prior constructions while maintaining the full advantage of the beaded welting as heretofore produced. This minimizing of the amount of narrowing is of importance for the reason that the cost of the blank strip increases rapidly with increase of width.

In accordance with the present invention, therefore, the inner edge of the blank strip is rounded, and a layer which is to constitute at least a surface portion of the bead of the welt is partly severed from the blank, beginning with the lower flesh face of the strip where the blank is of leather, starting inwardly from the rounded edge, toward and around this edge and back on the top or grain side of the blank strip. This layer is then folded back on itself adjacent to its root at the top face of the welt, and about a filler, if desired, the edge of the layer then overlying the top face of the strip and with its edge portion merging into the rounded edge of the blank strip. While when the welt is made of leather, this edge portion of the lever is taken from the flesh side of the blank strip, it comes on the inside of the bead where it does not show in the finished shoe, and all of the bead surface visible in the completed shoe presents the grain face of the strip. The rounding of the inner edge of the blank strip is done in order to produce a more uniform thickness of the layer which either by itself, or with the filler, forms the bead, and to better shape the inner edges of the welt to the portions of the shoe when the welt is applied thereto, but it may not be necessary in many cases to so round this edge.

By this construction the width by which the blank strip is reduced when it is converted into the welting is substantially only the thickness of the layer cut from the edge of the blank.

For a more complete understanding of this invention, reference may be had to the accompanying drawing in which

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the piece of the blank having its inner edge rounded.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1, but showing the cuts for the formation of the bead and the stitch groove.

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing the cut layer formed into the bead and employing a filler about which the cut layer is wrapped.

Figure 4 is a detail section through the sole portion of a welt shoe showing the welt of Figure 3 incorporated therein.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 3, but omitting the filler from the bead.

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 5, but showing a welt presenting a thin edge.

Referring to the drawing, a blank strip 1 of material, preferably leather, has its inner edge portion rounded off as by trimming off the edge corners as at 2. The blank thus formed is then cut inwardly from its lower face back from the rounded edge 2 toward and around the rounded edge and back beneath the upper face of the blank as shown by the cut 3 of Figure 2, and a stitch-receiving groove 4 is formed in its lower face. The free edge portion of the layer thus formed by the cut 3, as at 5, is of flesh stock. The portion 6 presents the original edge surface of the rounded portion 2, while the top portion 7 from the inner edge of the cut to the portion 6 presents the grain surface of the leather strip. This layer comprising the portions 5, 6 and 7 is then folded back on itself as shown in Figure 3, with or without an interposed filler strip 8. Figures 3 and 4 show the presence of such a strip 8 and Figures 5 and 6 omit the filler.

It will be noted that the portion of the lower face of the blank strip where the edge portion 5 is severed therefrom forms a beveled edge 9, the edge portion 7 of the layer being tapered, and the portions 5 and 6 of the layer form the top face of the completed welting inwardly of the bead, while the outer face of the bead as 10 and its top face 11 is formed from the portion 7 of the layer which presents the grain surface. The layer thus folded, either with or without a filler, is cemented in the position shown in Figures 3 or 5. When the welt thus formed is incorporated in a shoe, the bead closely engages the outer face of the shoe upper 15, the entire portion of the bead which is exposed to view being composed of the grain stock, while the portions 6 and 5 taken from the edge and the lower face of the blank, respectively, form the face portions which directly engage the shoe upper. The welt may be secured in position as by the usual inseam stitching 16 which secures the welt and upper materials to an insole 17, while the portion of the welt outwardly

of the bead may be secured to the outersole 18 as by the usual outersole stitches 19. In case a thin edge welt is desired, the lower face of the welt from the stitch groove 4 outwardly may be trimmed off as indicated at 20 in Figure 6, the welt otherwise being the same as heretofore described, either with or without a filler in the bead portion.

From the foregoing description of an embodiment of this invention it should be evident that various modifications and changes might be made without departing from the spirit or scope of this invention.

I claim:

1. The method of making a beaded welting, which comprises rounding off an edge of a blank strip, partly severing a layer from the lower face of said strip outwardly toward said rounded edge, about said edge and back from said rounded edge substantially to the desired outer face portion of the bead, and then folding said layer back on itself on the upper face of said strip to form the bead, the edge portion of said layer overlying the top face of said strip exposed by the cutting of said layer and terminating at a position with its top face merging with the rounded edge face of the blank exposed by the cutting of said layer therefrom, and cementing the layer thus formed and folded against the top face of said strip.

2. The method of making a beaded welting, which comprises rounding off an edge of a blank strip, partly severing a layer from the lower face of said strip outwardly toward said rounded edge, about said edge and back from said rounded edge substantially to the desired outer face portion of the bead, and then folding said layer back on itself and about a filler strip on the upper face of said strip to form the bead, the edge portion of said layer overlying the top face of said strip exposed by the cutting of said layer and terminating at a position with its top face merging with the rounded edge face of the blank exposed by the cutting of said layer therefrom, and cementing the layer thus formed and folded against the top face of said strip.

3. A beaded welt comprising a blank having an integral bead extending longitudinally between its side edges on its upper face and presenting the original surface of the top face of the blank at one side of said bead and over the top thereof, the surface of the remainder of said bead and the upper adjacent face of said welt presenting the original surface of a rounded side edge and a part of the under face of the blank.

4. A beaded welt comprising a blank having an integral bead extending longitudinally between its side edges on its upper face and presenting the original surface of the top face of the blank at one side of said bead and over the top thereof, the surface of the remainder of said bead and the upper adjacent face of said welt presenting the original surface of a rounded side edge and a part of the under face of the blank, said welting having a stitch receiving groove on its lower face substantially opposite to said bead and a bevel between said groove and said rounded edge.

5. A beaded welt comprising a blank having an integral bead extending longitudinally between its side edges on its upper face and presenting the original surface of the top face of the blank at one side of said bead and over the top thereof, the surface of the remainder of said bead and the upper adjacent face of said welt presenting the original surface of a rounded side edge and a part of the under face of the blank, said welting having a stitch receiving groove on its lower face substantially opposite to said bead and a bevel between said groove and said rounded edge and thinned from said stitch receiving groove outwardly.

6. A beaded leather welt comprising a blank having a bead extending longitudinally between its side edges on its upper face and presenting the grain surface of the leather at the outer side of the bead and over the top thereof, the outer surface of the remainder of said bead and the upper adjacent face presenting the cut surface from the grain to the flesh face and a portion of the original flesh face of the blank, said welt having a stitch receiving groove on its lower flesh face substantially opposite to said bead.

7. The method of making a beaded welting, which comprises partly severing a layer from the lower face of a blank strip outwardly toward one edge, about said edge and back from said edge substantially to the desired outer face portion of the bead, and then folding said layer back on itself on the upper face of said strip to form the bead, the edge portion of said layer overlying the top face of said strip exposed by the cutting of said layer and terminating at a position with its top face merging with the edge face of the blank exposed by the cutting of said layer therefrom, and cementing the layer thus formed and folded against the top face of said strip.

8. The method of making a beaded welting, which comprises partly severing a layer from the lower face of a blank strip outwardly toward one edge, about said edge and back from said edge substantially to the desired outer face portion of the bead, and then folding said layer back on itself and about a filler strip on the upper face of said strip to form the bead, the edge portion of said layer overlying the top face of said strip exposed by the cutting of said layer and terminating at a position with its top face merging with the edge face of the blank exposed by the cutting of said layer therefrom, and cementing the layer thus formed and folded against the top face of said strip.

9. A beaded welt comprising a blank having an integral bead extending longitudinally between its side edges on its upper face and presenting the original surface of the top face of the blank at one side of said bead and over the top thereof, the surface of the remainder of said bead and the upper adjacent face of said welt presenting the original surface of a side edge and a part of the under face of the blank.

10. A beaded welt comprising a blank having an integral bead extending longitudinally between its side edges on its upper face and presenting the original surface of the top face of the blank at one side of said bead and over the top thereof, the surface of the remainder of said bead and the upper adjacent face of said welt presenting the original surface of the side edge and a part of the under face of the blank, said welting having a stitch receiving groove on its lower face substantially opposite to said bead and a bevel between said groove and said edge and thinned from said stitch receiving groove outwardly.

his
WARREN B. × WHITE.
mark

Witnesses to his mark:
JAMES T. KIRBY,
ELIZABETH A. BARRY.