March 2, 1926. 1,575,004

G. W. ROBERTSON

SHOE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed April 29, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

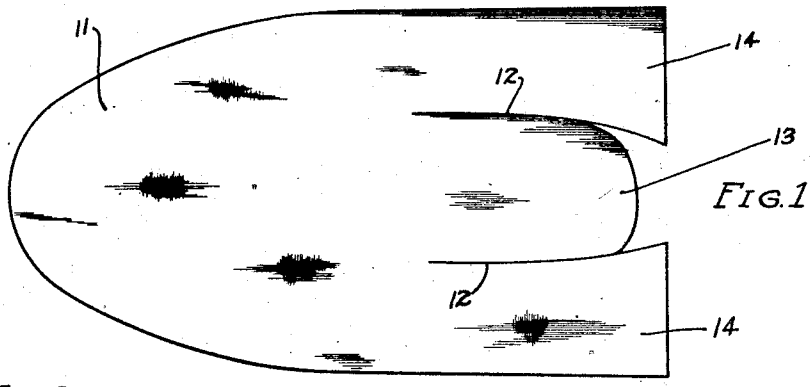


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

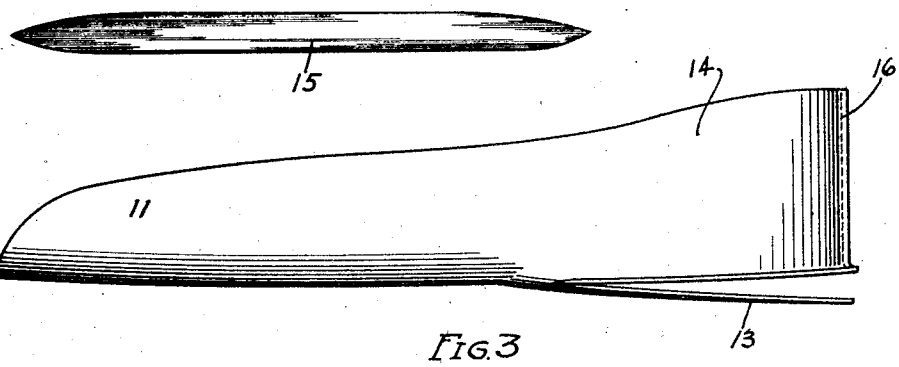


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

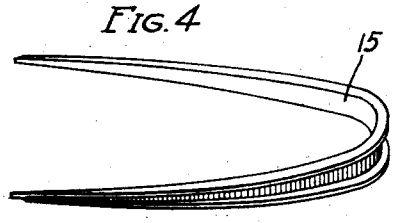
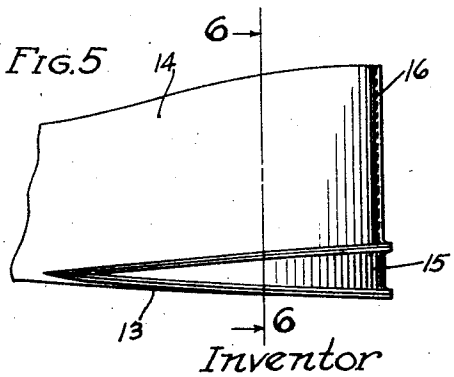


FIG. 5



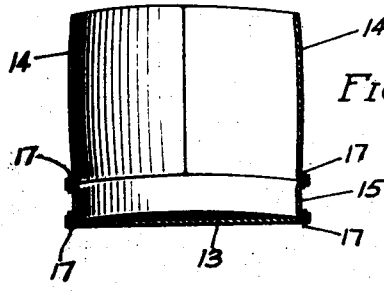


FIG. 6

Inventor
GLENN W. ROBERTSON
By Paul & Paul
ATTORNEYS

March 2, 1926. 1,575,004

G. W. ROBERTSON

SHOE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed April 29, 1922 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 7

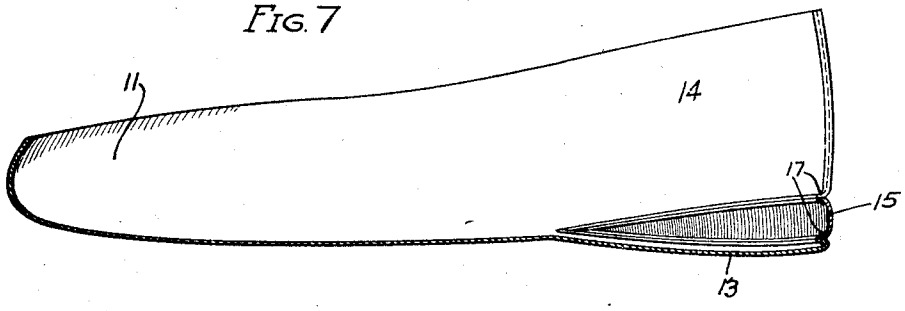


FIG. 8

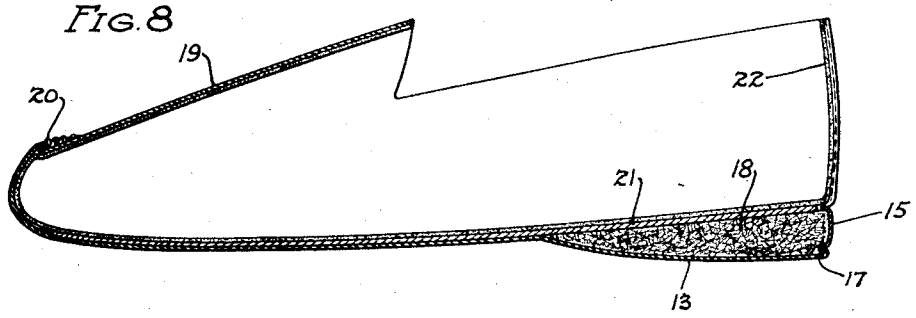


FIG. 9

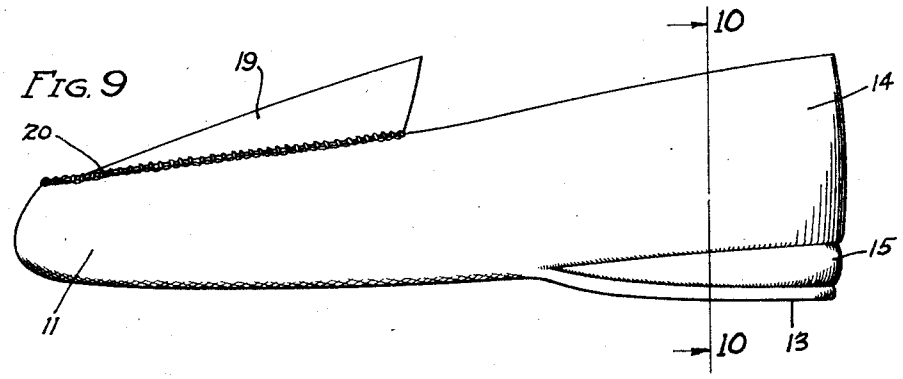
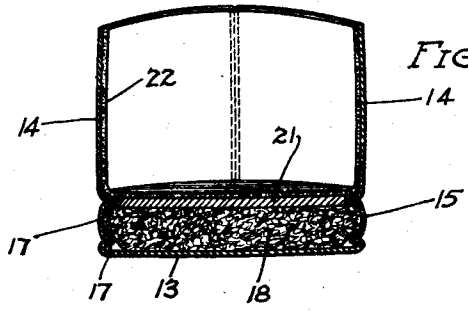


FIG. 10



Inventor
GLENN W. ROBERTSON

By Paul & Paul

ATTORNEYS

Patented Mar. 2, 1926. 1,575,004

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GLENN W. ROBERTSON, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

SHOE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME.

Application filed April 29, 1922. Serial No. 557,363.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GLENN W. ROBERTSON, a citizen of the United States, resident of Minneapolis, county of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes and Methods of Making Same, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shoes and the method of making the same and, more particularly, relates to shoes of the type made from a blank of suitable material adapted to form a sole and an upper such as moccasins. In shoes or footwear of this type at present in use, there is no heel elevation nor any extra protection against heel bruises when used outdoors.

In the novel shoe forming the subject-matter of this invention, a heel element or pad is provided and the method of constructing such a shoe as here disclosed is one that is economical and efficient and lends itself to rapid quantity production without excessive labor charges.

The object therefore of this invention is to provide an improved shoe and method of making the same.

Other objects of the invention will more fully appear from the following description and the accompanying drawings and will be pointed out in the annexed claims.

In the drawings there has been disclosed a shoe designed to carry out the objects of the invention but it is to be understood that the invention is not to be confined to the exact features shown as various changes may be made within the scope of the claims which follow.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a view in plan of a blank of material suitably shaped and cut to form a moccasin;

Figure 2 is a view in plan of a blank which forms the welt member;

Figure 3 is a view in side elevation of the blank as turned and having the rear edges of the side parts stitched together;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the welt member with its upper and lower edges folded in the position assumed when stitched to the lower edge of the stitched side parts and to the edge of the rear sole part;

Figure 5 is a view similar to the rear portion of Figure 3 but showing the welt member stitched in position and the moccasin still wrong-side out;

Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view on the line 6—6 of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view through the moccasin after being turned right-side out;

Figure 8 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view through the completed moccasin;

Figure 9 is a view in side elevation of the same; and

Figure 10 is a vertical sectional view on the line 10—10 of Figure 9.

In the selected embodiment of the invention here shown, there is disclosed a shoe of the moccasin type wherein the moccasin is adapted to be formed from a blank of suitable material, such as leather, which blank may form both the sole and the upper of the completed article.

The blank 11 which is first provided may be cut or preferably stamped out of sheet material in the form shown in Figure 1; or, the blank may first be formed without the two slits 12. In the latter case, these two slits are next cut in the blank to extend forwardly from the rear edge of the blank, preferably, a distance substantially equal to the usual heel portion, of a shoe. These slits are desirably spaced apart a distance substantially equal to the desired tread or sole portion of the moccasin. The rear portion of the blank is thus formed into an intermediate part 13 and the two side parts 14. In the event that the slits are cut after the stamping-out of the blank, the rear end of the intermediate part is cut-away and rounded so that it terminates short of the two side parts. Furthermore, the two slits 12 are curved toward each other adjacent their rear ends.

Thus by either of the steps set forth there is initially provided a blank in the form shown in Figure 1. There is also provided, either by stamping with a die or by hand shearing, an elongated and terminally pointed strip 15 of similar sheet material which strip may be termed the welt member or welt. The two side parts 14 are next turned to the position shown in Figure 3 and the two rear matched ends of the parts are secured together preferably by a line of stitching 16. The intermediate part 13 then assumes spaced position shown in the last-men-

tioned view and the moccasin is ready for the next step which consists in securing the welt member to the blank in such manner as completely to close the gap between the side parts and the intermediate or sole part. This is conveniently effected by outwardly turning the marginal portions of the welt member and the side parts and then, by the stitching 17, securing the welt member both to the side and intermediate parts as is indicated in Figures 5 and 6.

At this point in the construction of the moccasin, it is preferable to turn the moccasin inside in, that is, from the position shown in the fragmentary view of Figure 5 to the position shown in Figure 7 wherein the marginal stitched portions inwardly extend and a neat and substantially smooth surface is outwardly presented. There is thus presented by the moccasin, a space or interior pocket at the heel portion of the moccasin.

The next step is to insert a heel protecting and elevating element such as the heel pad 18. This pad may be stitched or pasted to the inner face of the part 13. This pad is formed of suitable material, such as matted hair, and is rounded at its rear end to conform substantially to the contour of the rear edge of the intermediate sole part while the forward portion of this pad, as shown, tapers to a relatively thin front edge. This tapered edge is adapted to be positioned opposite the junction of the intermediate part 13 and the two side parts 14.

The moccasin may be finally lasted to form by placing the moccasin on a suitable shaped last and by tacking the upper thereto in accordance with usual practice while a tongue 19 is stitched to the moccasin as by the stitching 20 in Figures 8 and 9.

If it be desired to employ a filler 21, a convenient method of securing the same to the inner face of the sole and positioned heel pad is by inverting the last, placing the filler thereon with an adhesive on its upper face, then placing the moccasin over the last and pressing the sole portion of the moccasin against the filler and last.

A lining 22 for the moccasin may also be used. A convenient method of application is by placing the lining upon the last with the exposed lining surface covered with adhesive, the filler (if additionally used) may then be placed upon the lining and the upper face of the filler adhesively coated and then the moccasin may be placed upon the thus-covered last and shaped to form.

There is thus provided a simple and efficient method of producing shoes while the article produced is durable, pleasing, comfortable and the heel of the wearer is given appreciable elevated support over the ball of the foot and is also protected against bruises.

I claim as my invention:

1. The method of making a shoe which consists in first providing an integral blank adapted to form the sole and upper of a shoe, slitting the blank by two spaced slits forwardly extending from the rear edge of the blank to approximately the hollow of the shoe and thus providing the rear portion of the blank with two side parts and a sole, then turning the two side parts inside out and stitching their rear edges together, then inserting and stitching the edges of an elongated welt member to the blank edges formed by the slits while the parts are turned inside out, then turning the stitched welted blank inside in and inserting a heel element in the turned shoe substantially within the space afforded by the welt member, and finally lasting the shoe to form.

2. The method of making a shoe which consists in first providing a blank adapted to form the sole and upper of a shoe, slitting the blank by two spaced slits forwardly extending from the rear edge of the blank and thus providing the rear portion of the blank with two side parts and a sole, the blank being formed so that the rear edge of the intermediate part is rounded and terminates short of the side parts, then turning the two side parts inside out and stitching their rear edges together, then inserting and stitching the lower edge of an elongated wedge-shaped welt member to the edge of the intermediate part, and the upper edge of the welt member to the edges of the two side parts while the parts are turned inside out, then turning the stitched welted blank inside in, next inserting a wedge-shaped heel pad in the turned shoe substantially within the space afforded by the welt member, and finally lasting the shoe to form.

3. The method of making a shoe which consists in first providing a blank adapted to form the sole and upper of a shoe, slitting the blank by two spaced slits forwardly extending from the rear edge of the blank and thus providing the rear portion of the blank with two side parts and an intermediate part, then turning the two side parts inside out and stitching their rear edges together, then inserting and stitching the edges of an elongated welt member to the blank edges formed by the slits, then turning the stitched welted blank inside in, next inserting a heel pad in the turned shoe substantially within the space surrounded by the welt member, then securing a filler to the inner face of the sole and heel pad, and finally stitching a tongue to the shoe.

4. A shoe having an integral sole and upper, the heel portions of the sole and upper being separated, and a separate one-piece welt member secured to the edges of

said separated portions by stitched seams, the edges of the welt upper and sole projecting inwardly of the shoe substantially to provide an interiorly presented pocket, and a heel pad inserted in said pocket.

5. A shoe having an integral sole and upper, the heel portions of the sole and upper being separated and a welt member stitched to the sole and upper by seams entirely on the interior of the shoe to provide an interiorly presented pocket, and a heel pad having a tapered forward portion, inserted in said pocket.

6. In a moccasin, the combination of a separate welt member stitched to the upper and sole at the heel portion thereof by seams projecting interiorly of the shoe and entirely within the shoe to provide an interiorly presented pocket, a heel pad tapered in thickness from its back to front and practically coextensive with the welt member inserted in said pocket, a filler secured to the inner face of the sole and pad, and a tongue secured to the forward portion of the upper.

7. In a moccasin, the combination of a separate welt member tapered to points at both ends and stitched to the upper and sole at the heel portion thereof by seams entirely on the inside of the shoe to provide an interiorly presented pocket, a heel pad inserted in said pocket, a filler secured to the inner face of the sole and pad, a tongue secured to the forward portion of the upper, and a lining secured to the interior of the moccasin.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of April 1922.

GLENN W. ROBERTSON.