April 21, 1953 J. LELYVELD 2,635,362

SHOE HEEL END CONSTRUCTION

Filed June 9, 1950

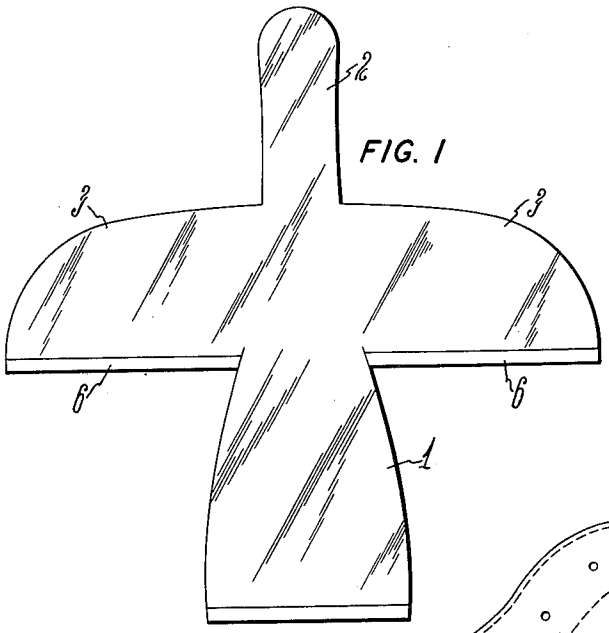


FIG. 1

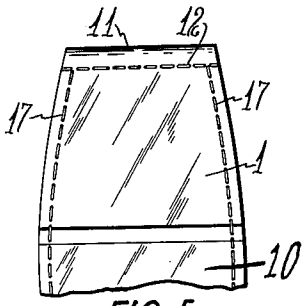


FIG. 5

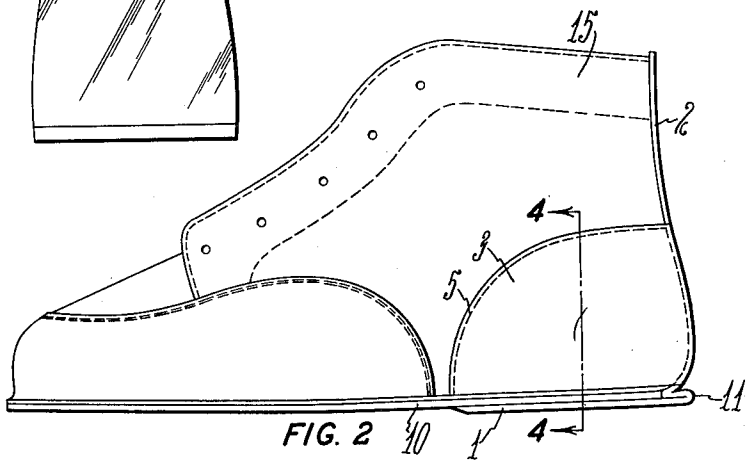


FIG. 2

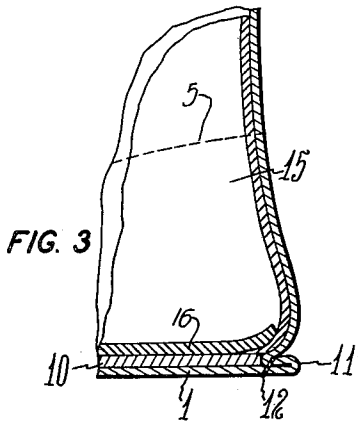


FIG. 3

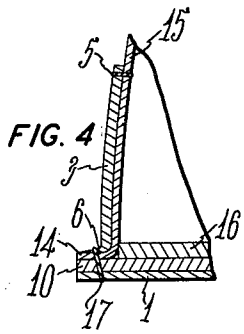


FIG. 4

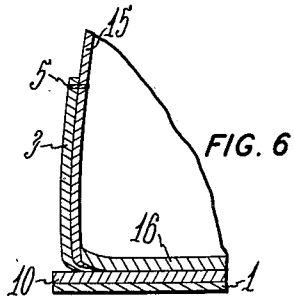


FIG. 6

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SHOE HEEL END CONSTRUCTION

Joseph Lelyveld, Rockland, Mass.

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1 Claim. (Cl. 36—8.5)

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This invention relates to heel end constructions for shoes and more particularly for children's shoes.

One object is to provide a shoe having counter stiffener means which is wholly on the outside of the shoe so that such stiffening interposes no irregularities such as marginal ridges to contact by the foot even should the shoe be unlined.

A further object is to form the rear end of the heel tread surface with a laterally straight edge on a sole extension which first contacts with the ground in walking, thus to point the foot in the proper direction.

Still another object is to provide a shoe heel end member which can be removed and replaced readily, either in whole or in part, for repair of the shoe.

Still another object is to provide a heel tread member provided with an integral outside backstay, thus providing a reinforce for the entire back edge of the shoe, together with a heel tread member.

Further objects and advantages will appear from a complete description of an embodiment of the invention shown in the accompanying drawings in which

Figure 1 is a top plan view of an integral outside backstay, counter stiffener, and heel end sole tread member.

Figure 2 is a side elevation of a shoe in which the member of Figure 1 has been incorporated.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view of the heel end portion of the shoe, the member of Figure 1 being shown in central vertical section.

Figure 4 is a detail sectional view on line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is an inverted plan view of the heel portion of the shoe shown in Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 4 but showing a modification.

Referring to the drawings, in Figure 1 there is shown an integral member including a heel outersole portion 1 having an extension 2 in substantially axial alinement therewith and a pair of laterally extending wing portions 3. The wing portions 3 extend from the integral structure wholly back of the outersole portion 1 and thus extend from opposite sides of an outside backstay of which the portion 2 forms the upper part. Thus as shown in Figure 2, the portion 2, with the portion between the wings, forms the outside backstay, while the wing portions 3 are turned forwardly and are secured to the outside faces of the shoe, forming counter stiffener elements. They may be secured to the shoe upper as by the

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marginal stitching 5 as shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4. The lower marginal portions of the wings 3 may be skived as at 6 and these margins may be secured to the sole of a shoe as may be desired. As shown in Figures 2 and 3, the member 1 forms a tread member for the heel end of the shoe underlying the heel end of the outersole 10 and forming what is in effect a top lift for the heel.

The rear end of this top lift or outersole portion 1 is preferably formed to present a sole extension having laterally straight rear edge 11 and this may well be accomplished by folding the portion 1 on itself as shown in Figure 3. This folded portion may be secured together as by a line of stitching 12 (see Figures 3 and 5). This fold line is at substantially the juncture between the outersole or top lift portion and the outside backstay portion.

By "sole extension" is meant a sole portion which projects outwardly of the juncture of the shoe upper therewith. Where this extension is provided with a laterally straight rear edge it is effective to point or guide the foot wearing the shoe during walking. When the foot strikes the ground at a position further forwardly under the wearer's heel no effective guiding or pointing effort is present.

As shown in Figure 4, the lower skived margin 6 of the stiffener wings 3 are out-turned to overlie the out-turned margin 14 of the shoe upper 15 and are secured to the sole by stitches 17 which pass through the skived margin 6, the outersole 10, and the outersole or lift member 1. The out-turned margin 14 terminates on each side at about the edge of the outside backstay, the bottom margin of the upper 15 rearwardly of these points being in-turned (Fig. 5). Should these combined lift members, outside backstay, and stiffeners be employed in a shoe of the cemented or welt type, the lower margins of the stiffener may be in-turned under the innersole 16 as shown in Figure 6, together with the margins of the upper materials, and there secured either by cementing or by attachment to the usual inseam rib depending upon whether the shoe is cement or welt lasted. In shoes intended for children, however, for which this invention is particularly intended, the construction of Figure 4 with the outturned margins would commonly be preferred.

The wings 3 will ordinarily be of sufficient stiffness of themselves to provide the desired counter stiffening effect, but should this in any case be insufficient, a stiffening agent may be applied to the inner face thereof in more or less liquid form, or a separate stiffener may be enclosed between

the wings and the shoe upper to provide the desired stiffness, as is well known in the art.

From the foregoing description of certain embodiments of this invention it should be evident to those skilled in the art that various further changes and modifications may be made without departing from its spirit or scope.

I claim:

A shoe having an integral member comprising an outside backstay portion, counter stiffener elements extending from the sides of said backstay portion, and a heel top lift extending forwardly from the lower end of said backstay portion, said member at the juncture of said backstay portion and top lift being folded on itself to form a rear outward extension presenting a laterally straight line of fold positioned to strike the ground first when the wearer of said shoe is walking.

JOSEPH LELYVELD.

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