July 3, 1928. 1,675,865

E. PFESTROFF

METHOD OF MAKING WOODEN SOLE SHOES

Original Filed Aug. 11, 1924

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

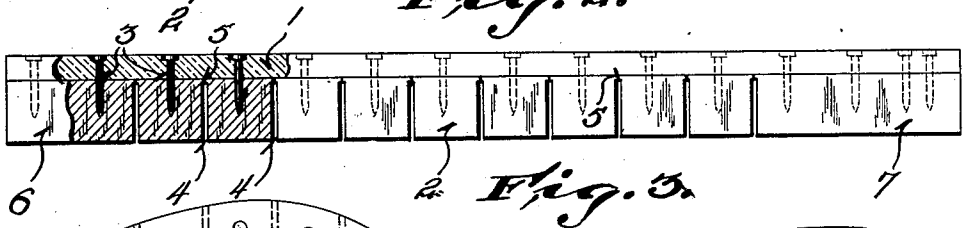


Fig. 3.

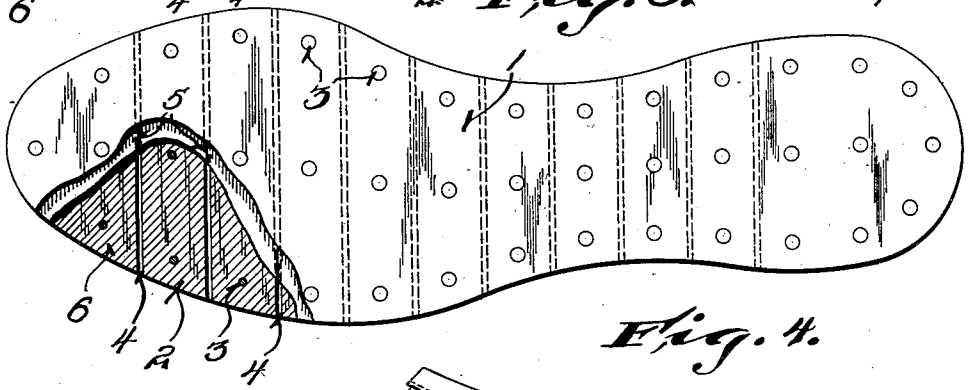


Fig. 4.

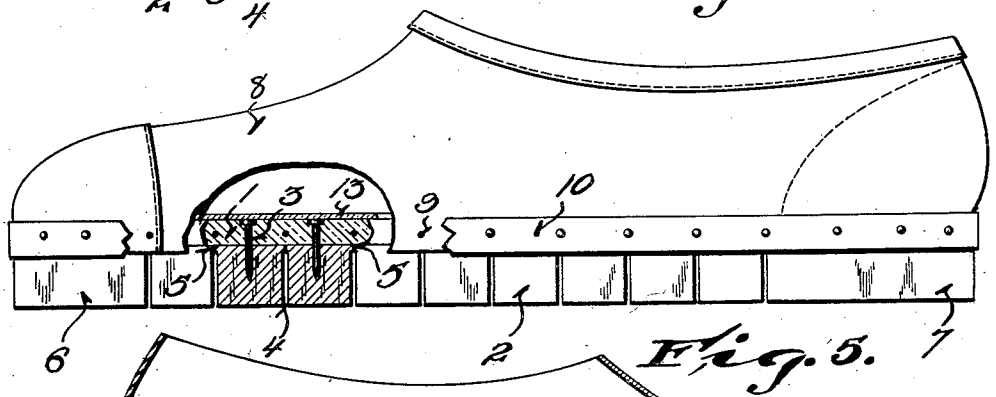
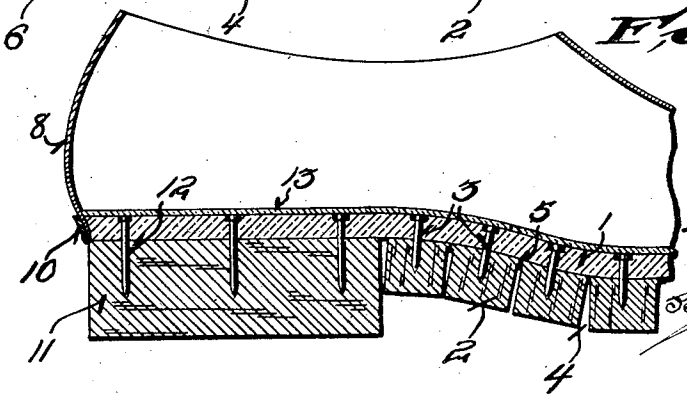


Fig. 5.



Inventor!
Ernesto Pfestroff
By
Attorneys!

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNESTO PFESTROFF, OF PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL.

METHOD OF MAKING WOODEN-SOLE SHOES.

Application filed August 11, 1924, Serial No. 731,517. Renewed April 28, 1928.

This invention relates to a flexible wooden shoe, and to a method of making such shoe.

Objects of this invention are to provide a shoe which has a flexible wooden sole, to provide a shoe which is extremely serviceable and comfortable although provided with a wooden sole, and to provide a shoe which may be readily produced at a minimum of expense.

Further objects are to provide a method of making a flexible wooden soled shoe which may be practised with the utmost ease, which results in a neat and serviceable construction, and which insures the accurate aligning of successive portions of the sole.

Embodiments of the invention are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation partly in section of the sole in one stage of its manufacture.

Figure 2 shows a corresponding view illustrating the next stage.

Figure 3 is a top view of the structure shown in Figure 3.

Figure 4 is a side view of the completed shoe.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary view of a modified form.

In practising this invention a piece of leather or similar material 1 and a piece of wood 2, cut to the outline of the sole are secured together by regularly spaced tacks or short nails 3. It is to be noted that these nails are headed, and such heads are counter-sunk by driving them a sufficient distance into the leather or similar flexible strip 1. It is to be noted that the nails 3 are positioned in rows and are regularly spaced. It is preferable in this form of the invention to have the grain of the wood running transversely of the sole, as indicated in Figures 2 and 3. After the solid wooden strip 2 has been secured to the member 1, a plurality of kerfs or saw cuts 4 are formed transversely of the wooden member or sole 2.

It is to be noted that these saw cuts terminate closely adjacent the upper edge of the wooden member or sole 2, and thus leave an uncut portion 5 adjacent such flexible member.

This very thin portion 5 will readily crack, as indicated in Figure 2, and thus complete the cut between successive transverse strips without, however, endangering the flexible member 1 during the sawing operation as the saw does not come in contact with such member.

It is to be noted from Figures 2 and 3 that the toe portion 6 and the heel portion 7 are wider than the regularly formed transverse strips thus insuring a rugged construction adjacent the ends of the shoe.

This solid construction adjacent the ends of the shoe is not detrimental for the reason that this portion of the shoe is never flexed. However, all intermediate portions of the sole may be most readily flexed and thus conform to the varying curvature of the foot during walking.

The shoe is completed by positioning the upper 8 in overlapping relation to the composite sole and securing such upper in position by means of a plurality of small nails or tacks 9 which are driven through the upper and into the flexible upper member.

It is to be noted from Figure 4 that a binding strip or finishing strip 10 is positioned between the heads of the nails 9 and the adjacent portions of the upper. This finishing or binding strip 10 reinforces the upper adjacent the lower edge thereof and also forms a finishing border for the shoe.

The form shown in Figure 5 is substantially the same general construction as that previously described with the exception that the heel portion 11 is made of greater thickness than the remaining portion of the sole. This heel portion may conveniently be secured by relatively long nails 12 corresponding to the nails 3 previously described.

This form of the invention provides a shoe having the usual elevated heel and also provided with the previously described flexible woolen sole. If desired, a relatively thin insole 13 may be provided in each form of the invention, as shown in Figures 4 and 5 to protect the foot of the wearer from contact with the heads of the nails.

It is preferable in the form illustrated in Figure 5, to have the grain of the wood run longitudinally of the heel 11, as illustrated, so as to prevent chipping of the back edge of such heel.

It will thus be seen that a flexible wooden soled shoe and a method of making such shoe have been provided. It will further be seen that the method of making such shoe may be practised with the greatest ease and with the utmost rapidity. It will further be seen that in practising the method contem-

plated by this invention, the accurate aligning of successive transverse strips is assured, and a neat and flexible article results.

Although the invention has been described in considerable detail, it is to be understood that the invention may be variously embodied and is, therefore, to be limited only as claimed.

I claim:

The method of making a wooden soled shoe comprising cutting a flexible piece of material and a wooden board into the outline of the sole of the shoe with the grain of the wood running transversely across the sole, attaching the strip of flexible material to the wooden strip by means of regularly spaced rows of nails extending through the flexible strip part way into the wooden strip, thereafter forming saw cuts from the under side of the wooden strip into proximity to the flexible strip and stopping short of the flexible strip and thereafter attaching an upper to the flexible strip and finishing the shoe, whereby said sole is attached while in its unbroken condition and will subsequently break at the slits into accurately defined transverse strips when in use.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand at Porto Alegre, in the municipality of Porto Alegre, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

ERNESTO PFESTROFF.