

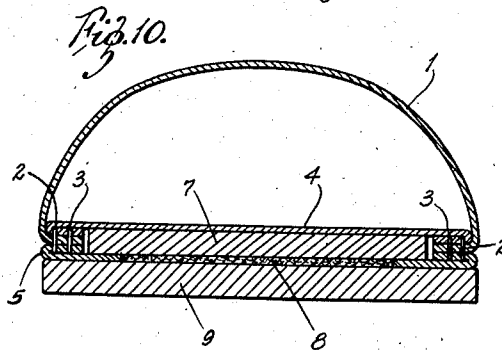
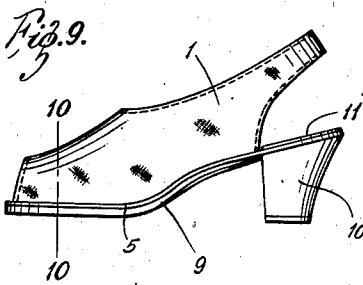
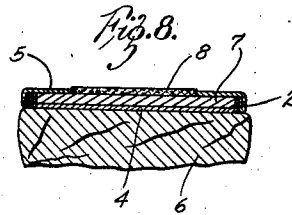
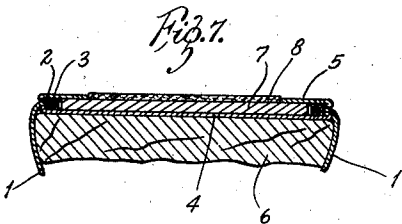
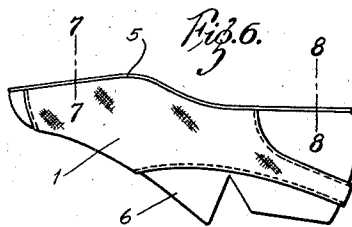
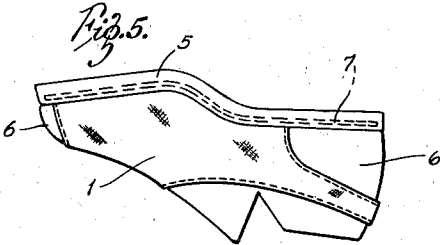
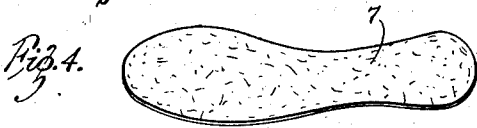
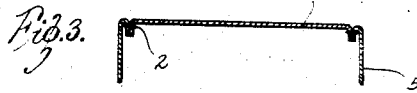
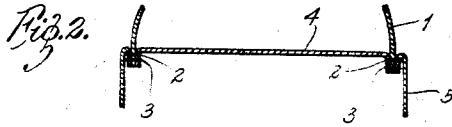
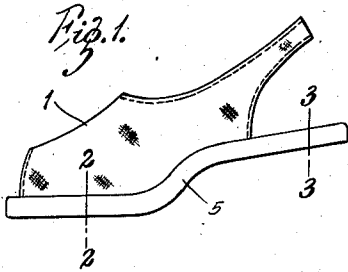
June 5, 1945.

A. MOSKOWITZ

2,377,570

SHOE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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2,377,570

SHOE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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2 Claims. (Cl. 36—19.5)

This invention relates to a shoe and a method of making it.

An object of this invention is to provide a shoe and a method of making it which will have the characteristics of a conventional shoe and which can be made with savings in labor and material. With the present invention a shoe is provided having substantially the appearance and wearing qualities of a conventional shoe. At the same time the labor involved in the usual operations of lasting is eliminated, it being replaced by the relatively simpler operations of sewing and slip lasting. This results in a reduction of labor hours required for the production of the shoe, and eliminates the large amount of highly skilled labor and expensive machinery required for conventional lasting operations.

A shoe is provided nevertheless which has certain desirable characteristics differing from a conventional shoe, in that a uniformly smooth bottom is assured.

In appearance the shoe departs from the conventional shoe in having an inconspicuous bead around the bottom just above the insole, but this bead rather than being a detriment may add to the appearance of the shoe, especially in the novelty class where the material forming the bead is of different color from that of the upper and which may be made to match trimmings on the shoe.

A further object of the invention is to provide a shoe of uniform proportions. In conventional lasting methods, considerable pull or stress is placed upon the parts and extreme care must be taken to obtain uniform work. This is especially true where yielding upper material is used and also where the upper has open work. With the present structure and method, the shoes are accurately cut and assembled without distortion in the manufacture so that when completed they are uniform without special effort and attention.

In general, the object of the invention is to produce a superior slip-lasted shoe with its economies which will have generally the appearance and give the service of a conventionally lasted shoe, thus bringing to the consumer more outstanding values.

These objects will be apparent from the following detail description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of an assembled upper, sock liner and cover tape;

Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3, Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of an insole member used in the shoe;

Fig. 5 is an elevational view of the structure at an intermediate step;

Fig. 6 is an elevational view at a step subsequent to that illustrated in Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a section on line 7—7, Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a section on line 8—8, Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is an elevational view of a completed shoe; and

Fig. 10 is a section on line 10—10, Fig. 9, with the thickness of material greatly exaggerated.

The specific construction illustrated and described is a preferred one, which is subject of course to variations, within the scope of the appended claims, which define the invention.

A closed upper 1 is provided, which is of the same character as an upper prepared for use in the manufacture of the usual McKay, Littleway or cemented shoe, with two exceptions. It is unnecessary in the method of making the present shoe to provide a full lining. A lining, if employed, is co-extensive only with the areas intended to be lined in the completed shoe. In the manufacture of shoes having cutout portions, such as open heels and toes, a completed lining is employed where the shoe is lasted over an insole; but under the present process such lining covering the cutout portions is unnecessary.

A second departure from the usual method is in the provision of lasting allowance. Only such an allowance is made as is necessary to provide a margin for seams 2 and 3, which will be presently described.

A sock liner 4 is cut approximately to the conventional insole pattern of the shoe for which the part is intended, with the provisions of sufficient allowance only for the seams 2 and 3 by which it is attached to the upper 1 and a cover tape 5.

The cover tape 5 surrounds the upper and the sock liner. While theoretically a single seam 2, uniting the three members, is sufficient, in actual practice the two seams are preferably employed. The upper 1 is first attached to the sock liner by a seam 2. Then a seam 3 unites all three parts. The parts so united are best shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

After the parts above referred to have been assembled, the upper is in the form shown in Fig. 1, and is then ready for slip lasting; and for the first time a last is employed. The parts have been cut to such pattern and so assembled that the structure formed nicely fits the last 6 of the shoe. That is to say, the patterns are such that

when the parts are accurately cut and properly sewed, a glove-like fit results.

The upper 1 may be made of any selected material suitable for uppers and, while not shown, it is contemplated that a lining will ordinarily be used. The sock liner 4 may be of such material as is usually employed for that purpose. Because of the method of applying the sock liner by stitching it to the upper, fabric lends itself to use because then there are no rugged edges. Faille is a material recommended for this purpose if a shoe suitable for stockingless wear is desired. The tape 5 may be of the same material as the upper, or of different suitable material, either leather, fabric or plastic.

An insole member 7 is provided. This member is rounded to a pattern substantially smaller than a usual insole pattern, and is of such dimensions that it will lie wholly within the margins of the materials adjacent the seams 2 and 3, as shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 10. The insole member 7 is preferably of such material as ordinarily used for insoles, such as split leather or composition material as Onco and Darex. It is properly of the same thickness as the customary insole for the same type of shoe, and will usually be from two to four irons in thickness. An insole of this thickness will be about the same as the combined thickness of the upper, sock liner and tape, so that it will act as a filler, as shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 10.

It will thus be understood that while the term "insole member" is used, this member also serves the purpose of a leveling member or filler. Nevertheless it does serve the primary purpose of an insole.

After the upper assembly has been slip lasted, as shown in Fig. 5, the insole member 7 is laid upon the sock liner and within the margins of the material formed by the stitches 2 and 3. The tape 5 is then turned over the edge of the upper 1 and about the seam 2 and cemented down upon the exposed surfaces, or bottom surface of the insole 7, as shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8. If desired, a felt strip 8, or other resilient filler member may be placed within the outline of the inner edge of the tape 5.

The insole member 7 may or may not be molded before the application to the upper assembly. It may also include, not shown, the usual fiber shank reinforcement.

After the application of the insole and after the tape 5 has been secured down on the exposed side of the insole, the shoe is ready for such further bottom preparation as may be necessary prior to laying and attaching a sole 9. This may include the provision of a steel shank stiffener. If the sole is to be cemented the bottom will be roughened. The arrangement of the tape 5 is such that this can be done without cutting the stitches 2 and 3, since they are protected

by the tape. The present invention is particularly adapted for use with a cemented sole for this reason. But the sole may be attached by sewing, according to any one of several conventional processes, such as McKay or Littleway, if desired.

It is to be understood that subsequent to the steps shown completed in Fig. 6, the shoe may be finished according to conventional methods, with which the present invention is not specifically concerned. A heel 10 may be attached and a heel pad 11 applied.

It will now be seen that the insole 7 performs the usual functions of an insole, although this method of preparation and of application departs substantially from the usual practices. It is firmly secured to the upper and firmly attached to the sole.

The extensive procedures of lasting have been dispensed with, including the skilled labor required and the expensive and intricate machinery which is employed for lasting operations. The present method also dispenses with the necessity of margin trimming, and other bottom preparation required in a lasted shoe.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit of this invention.

I claim:

1. A shoe having an upper, a sock liner, a cover tape, a seam uniting the edges of said upper, sock liner and cover tape, an insole member next to the sock liner and lying within the said seam and the margins of the said upper, sock liner and cover tape, the cover tape being turned over and inwardly about the edge of the insole member and secured to the bottom side of the said insole, thereby forming a bead about the bottom of the upper, and an outsole secured to the structure aforesaid and fastened to the tape.

2. In the method of making a shoe, the steps including providing a shoe upper, providing a sock liner cut to approximately conventional insole pattern with sufficient allowance to accommodate a seam about its edges, providing a cover tape to surround the bottom of the shoe, uniting the edges of the upper, the sock liner and the tape by stitches, the upper and sock liner being cut to such patterns that when assembled as aforesaid the structures so formed will fit precisely upon a last of the shoe, then slip lasting the structure, providing an insole member sufficiently smaller than a conventional insole pattern to lie wholly within the said seam and the margins of the material united thereby, laying said insole member upon the sock liner, turning the tape over the edge of the insole member and securing it against the bottom surface of said insole member, laying and securing a sole and finishing the shoe.

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