Jan. 7, 1941. F. SBICCA 2,228,065

WOMAN'S SHOE

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Fig. 1

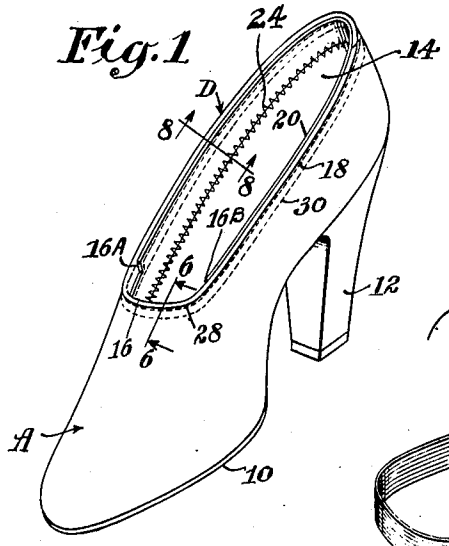
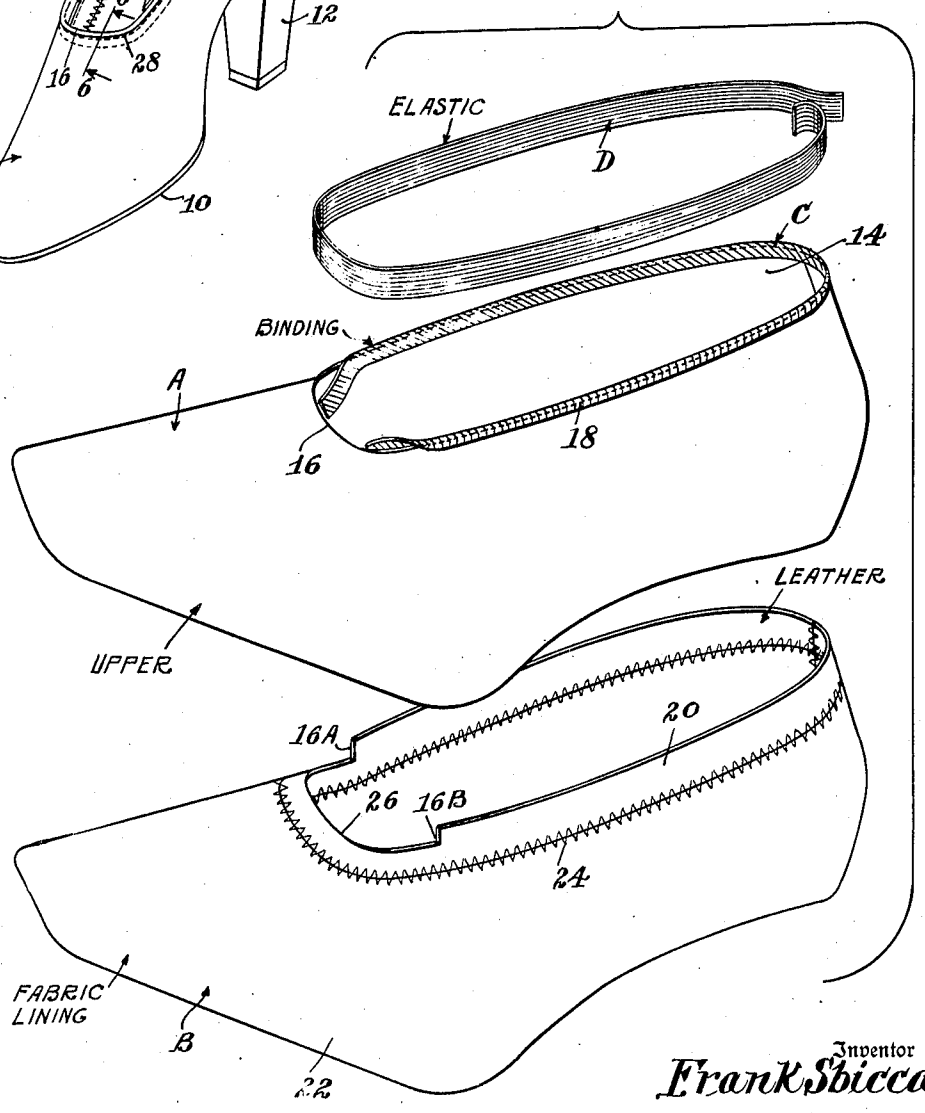


Fig. 2.



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Fig. 3.

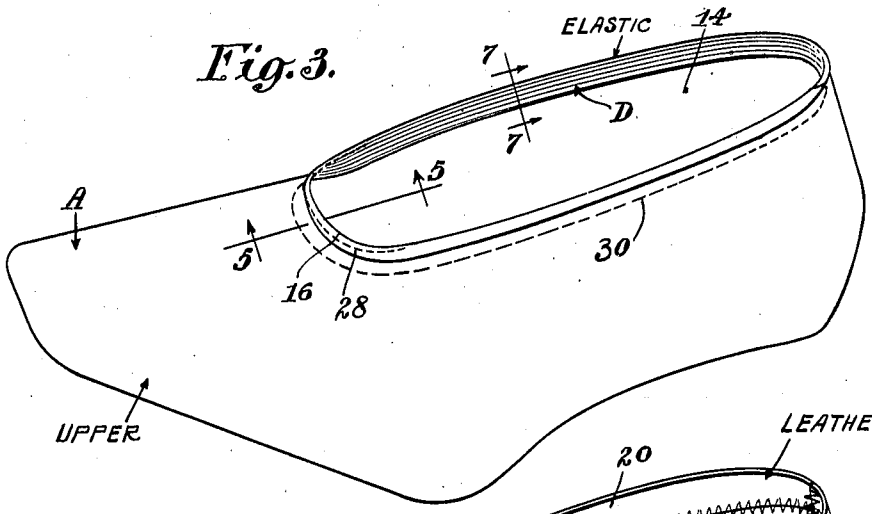


Fig. 4.

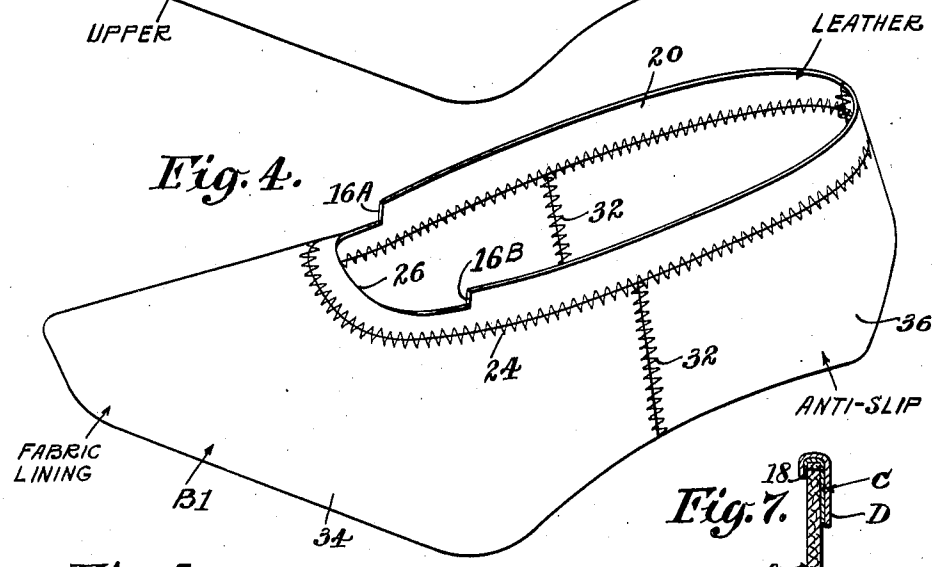


Fig. 5.

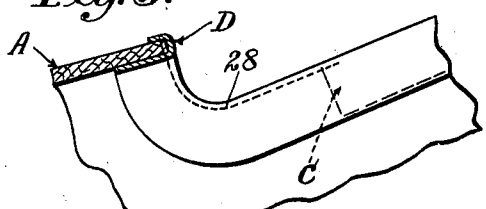


Fig. 6.

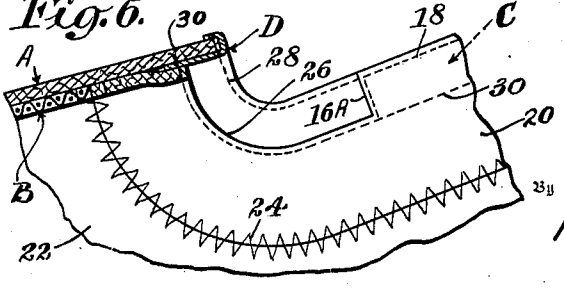
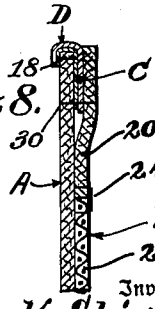


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.



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Patented Jan. 7, 1941 2,228,065

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,228,065

WOMAN'S SHOE

Frank Sbicca, Philadelphia, Pa.

Application April 25, 1940, Serial No. 331,633

2 Claims. (Cl. 36—57)

My invention relates to shoes and relates particularly to the manufacture of pump shoes of the type worn by women.

This invention is a continuation-in-part of my application, Serial No. 312,829, filed January 8, 1940.

Heretofore, the marginal edge of the shoe upper defining the opening in women's shoes has been made of non-elastic material; and with repeated insertions into and removals of the human foot from the shoe, the margin of the upper becomes unduly stretched and remains in a distorted position. Therefore, the shoe does not fit upon the foot in a comfortable manner, nor does the shoe after usage present an attractive appearance to the eye. It is also to be noticed that the instep of the foot generally abuts the throat of the shoe and may result in the bulging of the throat portion of the shoe or the overhanging of the flesh of the instep. This again presents an unattractive appearance.

Although there have been suggestions of utilizing an elastic throat for women's pumps or shoes, nevertheless, the construction of the throat of the pump as disclosed in the prior art does not enable the pump at the opening to withstand the stress and strain imposed thereon, and the construction hereinbefore employed does not enable the throat of the pump to retain its shape for a considerable period of time.

It is, therefore, an object of my invention to provide a resilient throat opening for ladies' shoes.

It is another object of my invention to provide a resilient throat opening, which will be comfortable to the wearer and which will withstand hard usage so as to retain the shoe in shape.

Another object of my invention is to improve the appearance of the shoe when it is upon the foot of the wearer.

It is another object of my invention to construct a shoe so that the top marginal edge defining the upper opening will accurately complement the wearer's instep.

Other objects of my invention are to provide an improved device of the character described, that is easily and economically produced, which is sturdy in construction and which is highly efficient in operation.

With the above and related objects in view, my invention consists in the details of construction and combination of parts, as will be more fully understood from the following description, when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a shoe embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is an exploded view of the shoe upper, the inner lining, and the unitary elastic French binding.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the upper with the French binding in position.

Fig. 4 is a modification of the lining wherein the lining has an annular ring of leather and a main portion of fabric coupled with a velvet anti-slip rear portion.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1 more clearly showing the leather ring partially overlapping the elastic French binding whereby elasticity exists at the throat of the opening.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 1.

Referring now in detail to the drawings, in Fig. 1 I show a woman's shoe or pump having an outer sole 10, high heel 12, and a leather or fabric upper, generally designated as A. The upper portion of the shoe is constructed so that an opening 14 is defined therein whereby a person may place her foot into the shoe. An inner lining, generally designated as B, of the shoe may be made entirely of leather or of fabric material, or of a combination of leather or fabric, as is more generally disclosed in Figs. 2 and 4. The shoe upper A may be of a single piece of leather, or it may be made up of a vamp and quarter portions.

The edge of the upper which defines the foot opening 14 has suitably attached thereto a binding strip or fabric tape, generally designated as C, which extends from a point marked 16A beginning at one end of throat 16 around the marginal edge of the shoe to the heel portion, and then continuing to the other end of the throat at 16B. The tape C is substantially non-stretchable and is attached to the upper A in imitation French binding arrangement by a row of stitching 18, although any other suitable manner of fastening the tape C may be used. The imitation French binding C has both raw edges extend downwardly, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

In view of the prior description, it should be noticed that the tape C does not run around the entire margin or rim of the opening 14. After the tape C is placed in position on the rim of the upper, an imitation French binding of elastic material, generally designated as D, is attached

to the inside and outside of the margin or rim of the foot opening 14. This imitation French elastic binding of continuous unitary construction by the sewing of its ends together passes completely around the edge and margin of the upper A on the inside, and the imitation French elastic binding completely overlaps the inelastic tape binding C, which hereinbefore has been described.

The marginal edge of the elastic imitation French binding D, which is on the inside of the upper, is glued, or cemented, or otherwise suitably attached to the inner portion of the upper. Thus, the elastic imitation French binding completely covers the relatively inelastic tape prior to the attaching of the inner lining B.

The inner lining has a rim or ring-like formation 20 preferably of leather, and to the lower edge of the leather rim 20 is sewed a piece of fabric 22 by means of zig-zag stitches 24. The lining B is constructed to lie immediately adjacent the inside portion of the shoe upper A, and the fabric 22 and leather rim 20 are in abutting relationship in order to obviate any humps or protuberances which may rub against the foot and result in discomfort to the wearer. The leather rim portion 20 of the inner lining 22 is of substantially a constant width except where it comes around the throat 16 where it is reduced in width, as at 26. The reduction in width of the rim 20 at the throat 16 leaves an added portion of the elastic binding D adjacent the edge of the throat exposed and does not interfere with the elasticity of the binding D at the throat.

A row of stitches 30, shown in Figs. 1, 3, 6 and 8, through the leather rim lining 20, the elastic imitation French binding D, the inelastic tape C, and the upper A retain all of the aforementioned members together. A row of stitches 28, Figs. 1, 5 and 6, extends only through the upper A and the elastic imitation French binding D, and runs along only the throat portion 16 of the shoe; hence, the row of stitches 28 extends from the end 16A to the other end 16B of the throat 16, is located immediately adjacent the upper edge of the shoe opening 14, and the row of stitches 28 passes through and holds the shoe upper and the elastic imitation French binding D together. In practice, the rows of stitching 18 and 28 are the same distance from the edge of the upper and, therefore, appear as a single line of stitching.

As a modification of my invention, I show in Fig. 4 a modified construction of the inner lining, generally designated as B1, whereby a ring-like portion of leather 20 is substantially of constant width except at the portion 26, which is of a narrower width than most of the length of the ring-like leather portion 20 and extends from the end 16A to the end 16B. This construction of the ring-like member is similar to the construction of the ring-like member 20 illustrated in Fig. 2.

To the lower edge of the ring 20 in abutting relationship is secured a fabric lining designated as 34, which constitutes the forepart of the inner lining, and the heel portion of the lining is made of an anti-slip velvet fabric 36. The vertical edges of the forepart 34 and anti-slip heel portion 36 of the inner lining are sewed together by a row of zig-zag stitches, designated as 32. The anti-slip fabric 36 keeps the heel from slipping with respect to the shoe and may add comfort to the foot.

Although my invention has been described in considerable detail, such description is intended as illustrative rather than limiting, since the invention may be variously embodied, and the scope of the invention is to be determined as claimed.

I claim as my invention:

1. A woman's shoe of the "pump" type comprising an upper having an edge defining a foot opening, said edge having a throat portion, an inelastic binding strip covering said edge and contacting both faces of said upper and having both raw edges of said binding strip extending downwardly, said inelastic binding strip extending rearwardly around said edge and terminating at the ends of the throat, and an elastic similarly disposed binding strip superimposed upon said inelastic strip and extending entirely around said edge.

2. A woman's shoe of the "pump" type comprising an upper having an edge defining a foot opening, said edge having a throat portion, an inelastic binding strip covering said edge and contacting both faces of said upper and having both raw edges of said binding strip extending downwardly, said inelastic binding strip extending rearwardly around said edge and terminating at the ends of the throat, an elastic similarly disposed binding strip superimposed upon said inelastic strip and extending entirely around said edge; and an inelastic lining for said upper having an edge substantially level with the edge of said upper rearwardly of said throat, and spaced from said edge in the throat portion, whereby the elasticity of the throat edge of said upper will not be interfered with by said inelastic lining.

FRANK SBICCA.