June 28, 1949. K. E. THOLSON 2,474,558

MANUFACTURE OF TURNED SLIPPERS OR SIMILAR FOOTGEAR

Filed Feb. 14, 1947

FIG. 1.

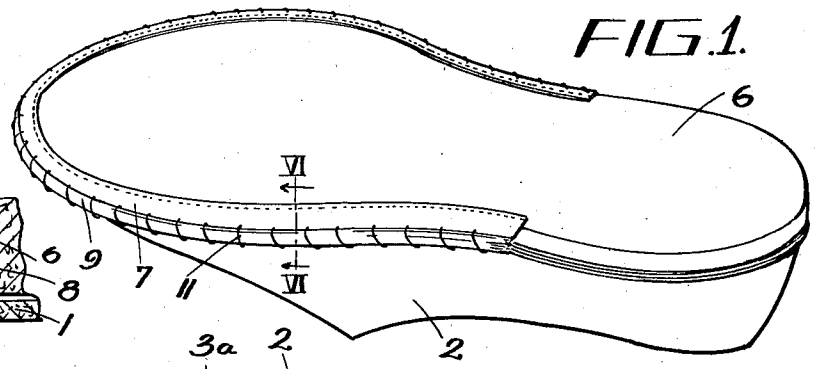


FIG. 4.

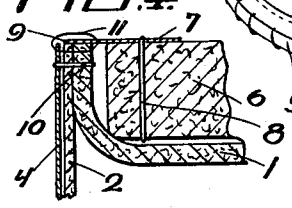


FIG. 2.

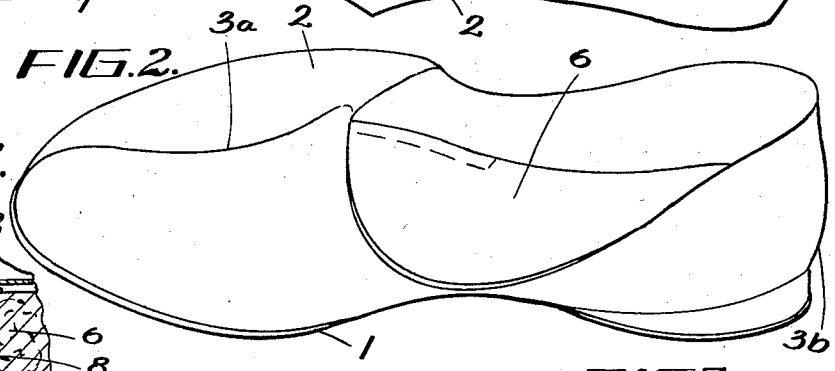


FIG. 5.

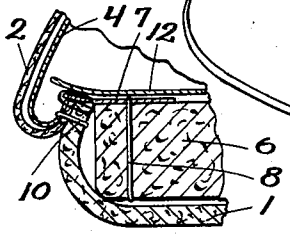


FIG. 3.

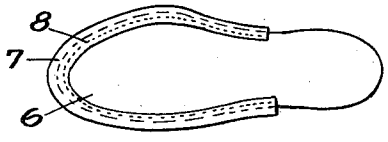


FIG. 6.

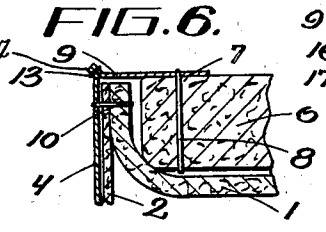
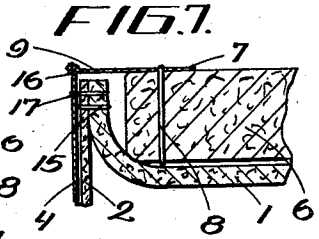


FIG. 7.



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MANUFACTURE OF TURNED SLIPPERS OR SIMILAR FOOTGEAR

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5 Claims. (Cl. 12—142)

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In a well-known method of making simple and cheap turned slippers the upper is sewn to the sole turned inside out and is turned right after the sole is sewn on. Such slippers have no insole, but the upper is attached with the inside turned outwards direct to the outer sole by lasting and stitching operations.

It is well-known when applying such a method to the manufacture of turned slippers and similar light footgear to sew the edge of the outer sole to the edge of the upper and to a lining covering the inside of the upper, whereupon an insert or sole lining is applied to the outer sole and sewn on to the seam margin formed at the sewing together of the outer sole, the upper and the lining applied to the latter, said sewing-on taking place around the fore or toe portion of the slipper. After these operations the slipper is provided with a felt sole or the like. This is placed in the slipper by being pushed in between the sole lining sewn on around the fore portion of the slipper and the outer sole so far that the toe edge of the felt sole is adjacent the fore edge of the outer sole and the flat surface of the felt sole engages the flat surface of the outer sole. After providing the slipper with heel inserts and the like, the portion of the sole lining which was hitherto free for the insertion of the felt sole in the slipper is attached to the remaining part of the seam margin around the outer sole and the upper. The felt sole placed in the slipper will thus lie free between the outer sole and the sole lining thereabove, which causes the felt sole, after some time's use of the slipper, to be displaced at an angle sideways or to slide forward in the slipper owing to the non-uniform pressure of the foot, the edge of the felt sole curling up or being deformed and the good fit of the slipper being impaired. Another disadvantage is the difficulty of pushing the felt sole into the proper position in the slipper.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a method of making light footwear such as slippers by which the above-mentioned and other disadvantages are avoided. More particularly, it is an object of the invention to provide a method of making turned slippers or similar footwear of soft material, having an upper attached to an outer sole and possibly a lining associated with said upper and a felt sole or the like provided in the slipper.

The essential characteristics of the invention are that a piece or strip of fabric or equivalent sheet material is first fastened on the felt sole in such a way that portions thereof project beyond

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the edge of the felt sole, and that said portions are then sewn or otherwise secured to the edge of the upper and/or lining before, during or after the joining of these parts with each other and with the outer sole and before the assembled slipper is turned right side out.

The invention will be more fully described and illustrated in the following with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a reversed slipper made according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the same slipper in turned condition.

Figure 3 shows a felt sole and a strip of fabric fastened thereon.

Figure 4 is a fragmentary cross-section of the slipper according to Figures 1 and 2 in reversed condition, the section being taken along the line VI—VI in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary cross-section of the same slipper in turned condition.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary cross-section of a modified form of the slipper in reversed condition.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary cross-section of still another modified form of the slipper in reversed condition.

Referring to the drawing, 1 designates an outer sole and 2 an upper fastened to said sole, said upper being composed of two parts of leather or any other suitable, soft material sewn together by means of seams 3*a* and 3*b* (Figure 2) at the top and at the back of the slipper, as seen in turned condition. The upper is preferably lined on the inside, in the turned condition of the slipper, with a fabric lining 4 or the like.

According to the present invention, a felt sole has a narrow strip of fabric 7 fastened to it by means of stitches 8, as illustrated in Fig. 3, said strip being applied so as to present a border portion 9 projecting at the edge of the felt sole around the whole or only the fore part of the latter. If desired, instead of the strip of fabric 7, a sheet of fabric may be provided which wholly or partly covers the felt sole. When assembling the slipper the edges of the outer sole 1, the upper 2 and the lining 4 are sewn together by stitches 10 passing through all of the said elements as illustrated in Figure 4. The felt sole 6 is then fastened to the slipper by sewing the border portion 9 on to the said three elements by a row of round stitches 11 as shown in Figure 4. After completing this operation the slipper is turned inside out, so that the upper 2 and the lining 4 adjacent the edge of the outer sole 1

will occupy the position shown in Figure 5. If desired, a cover sole 12 is inserted and fastened in the slipper, and then the slipper is ready to undergo the remaining well-known finishing operations. As will be understood, the felt sole 6 is fastened to the slipper through the intermediary of the strip 7 and cannot change its position therein during the wearing of the slipper.

Figure 6 shows a modified method of joining the elements 1, 2, 4 and 6. The outer sole 1, the upper 2 and the lining 4 are sewn together at their edges similarly as in Figure 4, but the lining 4 is allowed to project beyond the flush edges of the sole 1 and the upper 2. The felt sole 6 is fastened to the elements 1, 2 and 4 by means of stitches 13 through the strip border portion 9 and the projecting margin 14 of the lining.

It will be clear, that the joining of the various parts need not take place in the order stated above, although this is the simplest way of doing it. In a modification, however, which is illustrated in Figure 7, the outer sole 1 and the upper 2 (without the lining) are first sewn together by stitches 15 and the lining 4 and the strip border portion 9 of the felt sole are similarly sewn together by stitches 16. Then all four elements are joined together by means of stitches 17 through the sole, the upper and the lining behind the stitches 16 as shown in Figure 7.

Whichever of the above methods of joining the elements according to the invention is used, a fewer number of operations are needed for the manufacture than when the well-known method outlined above is used. Furthermore, the invention involves a saving of materials. It will be understood that the invention is capable of still further modifications and therefore is not to be considered to be limited to the specific forms thereof as described and illustrated.

What I claim and desired to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A method of making light footgear such as slippers, comprising providing a felt sole having a strip fastened on the edge thereof so as to present a border portion projecting beyond the edge of said felt sole, joining together said border portion and edge portions of an outer sole, an upper and a lining for said upper in reversed condition, and turning the upper right side out.

2. A method of making light footgear such as slippers, comprising providing a felt sole having a strip fastened on the edge thereof so as to present a border portion projecting beyond the edge of said felt sole, joining together edge portions of an outer sole, an upper and a lining for said upper in reversed condition by means of stitches, fastening said border portion to the joined edge portions of said sole, upper and lining by means of stitches, and turning the upper right side out.

3. A method of making light footgear such as slippers, comprising providing a felt sole having a strip fastened on the edge thereof so as to present a border portion projecting beyond the edge of said felt sole, joining together edge portions of an outer sole, an upper and a lining for said upper in reversed condition by means of stitches while causing the edge portion of said lining to project beyond the edge portions of said sole and upper, fastening said border portion to the projecting edge portion of said lining by means of stitches, and turning the upper right side out.

4. A method of making light footgear such as slippers, comprising providing a felt sole having a strip fastened on the edge thereof so as to present a border portion projecting beyond the edge of said felt sole, joining together edge portions of an outer sole and an upper in reversed condition by means of stitches, fastening said border portion to an edge portion of a lining for said upper by means of stitches, joining the edge portions of said sole and upper with the edge portion of said lining by means of stitches behind the stitches joining said lining with said border portion, and turning the upper right side out.

5. A method of making light footgear such as slippers, comprising providing a felt sole having a strip fastened on the edge thereof so as to present a border portion projecting beyond said edge, joining together said border portion and edge portions of an outer sole and of an upper in reversed condition, and turning the upper right side out.

KARL ERIK THOLSON.

No references cited.