Feb. 14, 1928.

1,659,215

G. L. PIERCE

SOLE FOR SPORT SHOES

Filed Sept. 24, 1927

Fig. 1.

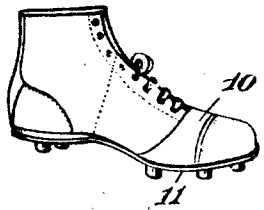


Fig. 2.

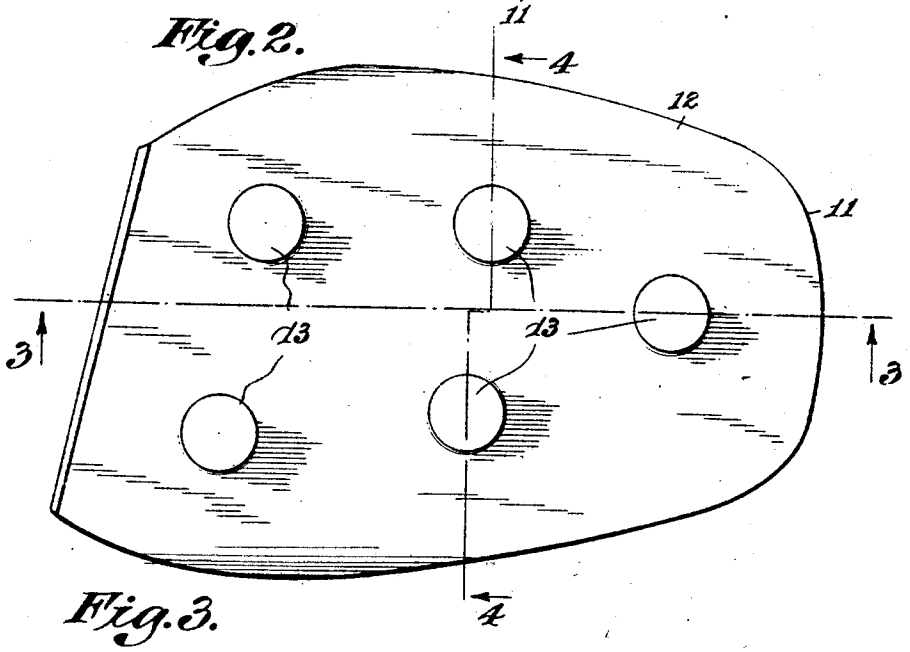


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

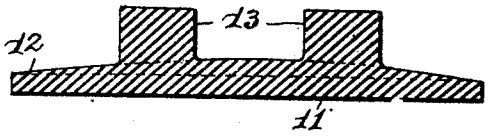
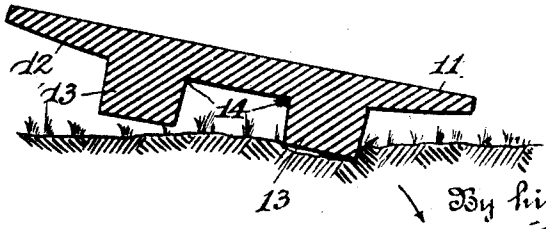


Fig. 5.



Inventor:
George L. Pierce
By his Attorney
Frank Hunt

Patented Feb. 14, 1928. 1,659,215

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. PIERCE, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO A. G. SPALDING & BROS., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

SOLE FOR SPORT SHOES.

Application filed September 24, 1927. Serial No. 221,680.

This invention relates to a sole for shoes designed for soccer and other outdoor sports played on turf.

The invention aims to provide an improved construction in which the sole has integral cleats projecting therefrom, the material of the sole being so distributed as to firmly brace the cleats against outward lateral strains, while at the same time using only a minimum amount of material in order to produce a sole that is strong and efficient in use but light in weight.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent as the description proceeds.

In the drawing,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a soccer shoe embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the lower side of the sole.

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 showing the sole in use.

Referring to the drawings more particularly, the reference character 10 indicates the upper of the shoe, which upper may be of any well-known or preferred construction. The sole is indicated generally by the numeral 11, and is shown in detail in Figs. 2–5. The sole may be formed from rubber or any material having the desired properties of flexibility and strength, and includes a base 12 having a plurality of downwardly projecting cleats 13 formed integral and homogeneous with the base. The cleats are distributed over the sole in order to provide a firm and even support for the foot, and are spaced inwardly from the edge of the sole. The base of the sole is beveled in all directions from the center, leaving the middle area of the base, i. e., the area surrounded by the cleats, thicker than the rim of the base lying outside of the cleats.

The structure described above results in a very efficient sole in which each individual cleat is braced against the most severe strains to which it is subjected while in service. As clearly shown in Fig. 5, the hardest and most frequent strains on the cleats are those tending to bend the cleat outwardly in the direction of the arrow of Fig. 5. In the sole constructed according to this invention the thickened central part of the base firmly braces the inner corner of each cleat at the point 14 and helps to absorb the strains encountered under playing conditions.

It will be clear from the above disclosure that this structure provides for thorough bracing of the cleats and at the same time provides for a light-weight sole without sacrificing strength where needed.

I claim:

1. A sole comprising a base having a cleat projecting therefrom, the cleat being integral and homogeneous with the base, and the base being bevelled outwardly in all directions from its middle portion.

2. A sole comprising a base having a plurality of cleats projecting therefrom, the cleats being spaced inwardly from the edge of the base and being integral and homogeneous with the base, and the base being bevelled outwardly in all directions from its middle portion.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GEORGE L. PIERCE.