METHOD OF MAKING SLIPPERS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 12—148)

The object of my invention is to provide a house shoe which need only to be used for one day or at most for a few days, e. g., by hotel guests and a pair of which need to cost only a little more or even less than one cent.

The invention has further for its object to produce such a shoe in a very simple manner, so that it is adapted for wholesale manufacture.

According to my invention a slipper or other house shoe consists of an upper of paper or cloth, or a like cheap material and of an insole and an outsole of cardboard, paper or cloth or a like cheap material. From these materials the slipper can be made strong enough for normal use during only a few days. According to the invention such a slipper can be manufactured very cheaply in mass with the aid of a machine, e. g., of the kind such as is usual for cardboard work.

To this end the upper of paper to the edge of which may be glued a strip or the edge of which may be folded and glued to the adjacent portion thereof, is laid flatly in pleats on a sole of cardboard, whereupon the projecting margin of the upper is folded by the machine around the edge of the sole and pressed in close contact therewith after an adhesive has been applied to the margin of both the upper and the sole or to one of them. The glued margin of the upper may then be flattened, e. g., with the aid of a brush and finally on outsole is glued under the insole, which may also consist of cardboard, fabric or paper or similar cheap material.

The accompanying drawing shows a slipper according to the invention in different stages of manufacture. Figs. 1 and 4 are plan views and Figs. 2 and 3 are bottom views respectively.

As shown in Fig. 1 an upper 2 of paper or fabric is laid in pleats 3 on a sole 1, whereby a margin 4 of the upper projects beyond the edge 5 of the sole. Fig. 2 shows the slipper in this stage from the underside.

The sole is now gripped between the relatively movable members of a machine for cardboard work, whereupon the margin 4 is folded around the sole edge and glued to the sole as shown in Fig. 3 in the manner usual in cardboard work. The small pleats formed thereby may be removed by rubbing with a brush. Finally a second sole of substantially equal area is glued to the underside of the sole 1, whereby the glued margin of the upper is hidden from the eyes. Said second sole may also consist of cardboard, paper or cloth. The slipper has now been completed. The method according to the invention enables to manufacture about 10,000 pairs of slippers per day with one machine.

The initial pleats 3 afford sufficient space for the foot to be left between the sole and the upper.

Fig. 4 shows the completed slipper from above.

What I claim is:

A method for manufacturing a slipper or other house shoe of that type having an upper of cheap material, an insole and an outsole of cheap material, comprising laying the upper flatly in 30 pleats on the insole, then folding said upper in this flattened form around the sole edge, then securing said upper to said insole and then attaching said outsole to said insole.

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