Jan. 25, 1938. J. A. GREEN 2,106,676

SHOE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

Filed March 4, 1937.

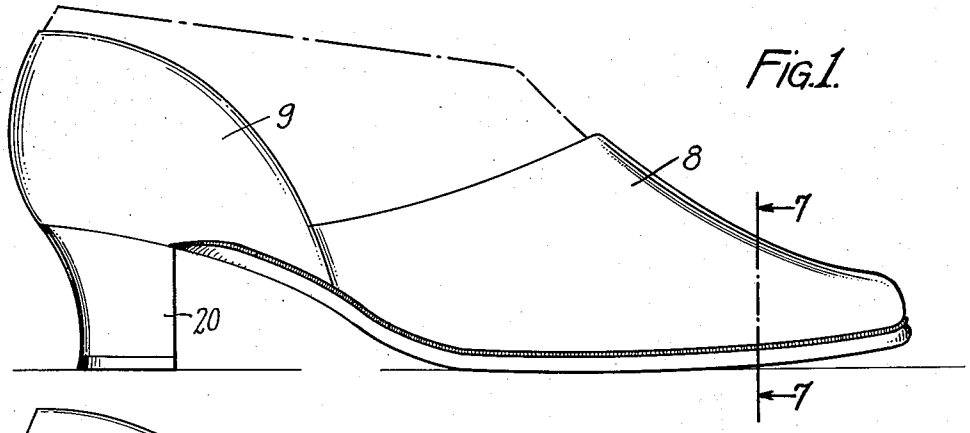


FIG. 1.

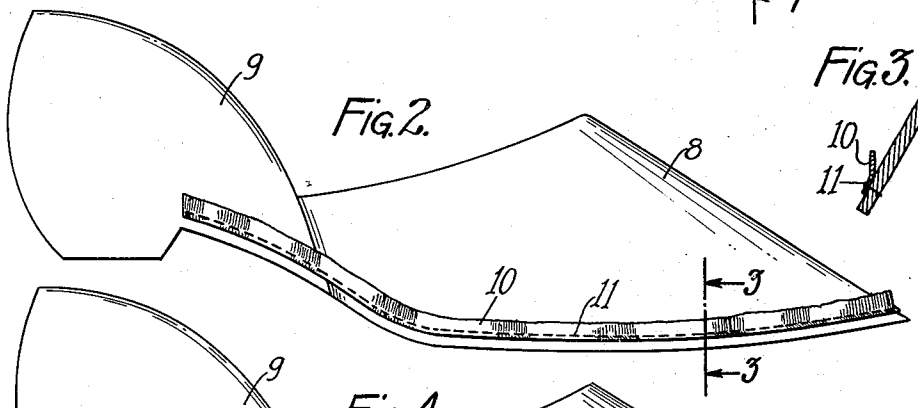


FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

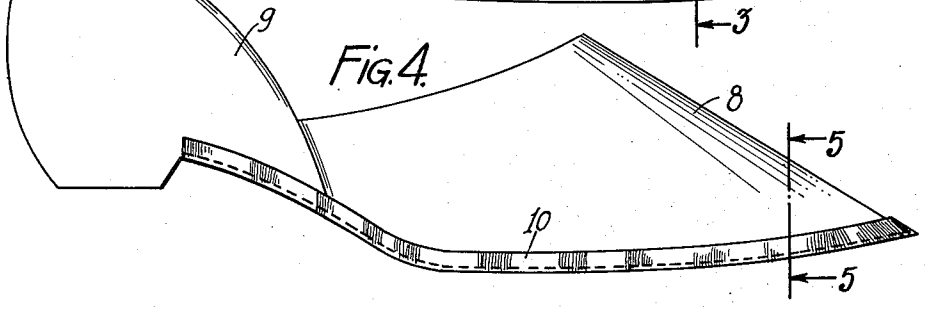


FIG. 4.

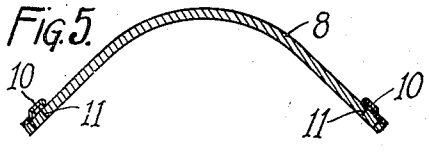


FIG. 5.

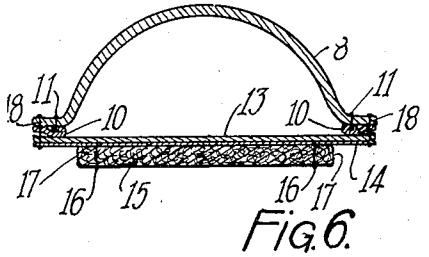


FIG. 6.

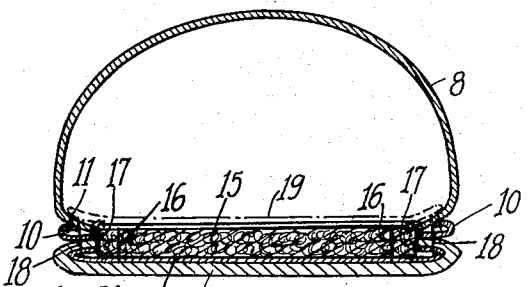


FIG. 7.

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SHOE AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME

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5 Claims. (Cl. 12—142)

My invention relates to an improved construction in turned shoes and also to improved methods of making same, and particularly to that type of turned shoe in which the upper and sole are made of fabric material for the upper and soft leather for the sole, such as is described in my United States Letters Patent No. 1,348,941 dated August 10, 1920.

In using the methods of making the shoe shown in my patent, it has heretofore been impossible to use fabric materials for the upper such as satins, silks and other similar fabric with long, floating threads in the weave, because such threads worked back from the edge of the upper adjoining the sole and so disfigured the resulting shoes and slippers made of such materials.

The objects of my invention are, among other things, to devise improved methods of making such turned shoes when made of fabrics having long, floating threads in the weave by the use of an improved welt extending around the lower margin of the upper to the heel portion and secured both to the upper and counter by closer and tighter stitches concealed within the shoe than have been heretofore used, whereby a tight seam has been provided within the contour of the shoe.

In the resulting improved shoe when turned and lasted to form, such welt serves to protect the lower margin of the upper where it would ordinarily contact with the sole which advantageously provides longer wear. This welt also prevents the upper from directly contacting with the floor in cases when sufficient use and wear have caused the foot of the wearer to spread the shoe or slipper.

Such improved welt construction not only improves the appearance of the shoe and increases its strength but also enables me to make shoes and slippers using certain fabrics in the uppers which could not be utilized by following the methods set forth in my patent.

With these and other objects in view, the invention comprises not only the shoe having the novel features of construction herein shown and described, but also in the improved methods of making the shoe, the invention being further described herein and then particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawing showing my invention in a preferred and practical form of a shoe or slipper,

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the completed shoe or slipper;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the upper with the strip or rand of braid stitched to the bottom edge of the upper to form the improved welt;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation similar to Fig. 2 with the welt strip turned over the stitching shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is cross-sectional view of the shoe before it is turned and before the inner sock lining is attached; and

Fig. 7 is an enlarged cross-section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1 showing the construction and relation of parts in the completed shoe after being turned and lasted.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several figures.

Referring to the drawing, I will now describe how the various parts of the shoe are assembled and fastened together in my improved methods that result in the shoe shown in Fig. 1. The upper 8 is preferably made of satin, silk or other fabric material and is secured in the usual way to the counter 9, after which the strip or rand of braid 10 to form my improved welt is secured by the stitching 11 to the bottom edges of the upper 8 and of the counter 9 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Sufficient material of the strip 10 extends upwardly from the bottom edge (Fig. 3) to permit the strip 10 to be turned or folded on itself over the stitching 11 as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 in which turned position the strip 10 is secured by stitches or cement.

The outer sole 13 comprises a thin piece of leather and is cut to size and shape according to the length and width of the slipper. Secured to the sole 13 is the backing 14 to which the hair felt padding 15 of less area than the sole 13 and backing 14 is secured by stitching 16 inside the margin so as to present a vertically disposed shoulder 17 that is enclosed by the turned over sole 13 and backing 14 as shown in Fig. 7.

The sole 13 as shown in the lower part of Fig. 6 is now united with the upper 8 and welt strip 10 by the line of stitching 18 that passes through the upper, welt strip 10, backing 14 and sole 13 to form the general structure of the shoe, each part at this stage, however, being wrong side out (Fig. 6).

The shoe is now turned and the sock-lining 19 is inserted and shaped to the desired form by lasting in the usual manner, and the heel portion 20 is fastened to the counter 9 as shown in the completed shoe (Fig. 1).

As shown in Fig. 7 the inner edges of the upper 8 and also of the welt strip 10 as well as the inner edges of the outer sole 13 and backing 14 abut against the shoulder 17 of the hair-felt padded insole 15 to secure a firm construction for the slipper and to prevent any spreading of the padding of the insole 15. Furthermore the lines of stitching 11 and 18 are not only tight seams, but are also concealed within the contour of the shoe so that only the turned or folded outer part of the welt 10 appears between the upper 8 and outer sole 13 as shown in Figs. 1 and 7. Hence my improved shoe possesses not only an improved appearance but also added strength in the union of its parts.

While the shoe structure and method of making same embody the invention in its preferred form, it will be understood that changes and variations may be made in the various detailed features without departing from the principles and scope of the invention herein disclosed.

I claim as my invention:

1. A turned shoe comprising in combination an upper, a rand having its upper margin stitched to the upper with its free margin downwardly and inwardly folded to present its raw edge substantially in alinement with the inturned edge of the upper, an outer sole having its edge inturned, said sole being provided with an upwardly projecting padded insole of less area than said outer sole stitched to said outer sole inside its margin to present a vertically disposed shoulder abutting and bearing against the inner edges of the upper, welt and inturned edge of the outer sole in a substantially vertical plane, and a single stitched seam uniting the upper, the outer sole and interposed welt between said inner edges and the stitching uniting the upper and welt.

2. A turned shoe comprising in combination an upper, a rand having its upper margin stitched to the upper with its free margin downwardly and inwardly folded to present its raw edge substantially in alinement with the inturned edge of the upper, an outer sole having its edge inturned, said sole being provided with an upwardly projecting padded insole of less area than said outer sole stitched to said outer sole inside its margin to present a vertically disposed shoulder abutting and bearing against the inner edges of the upper, welt and inturned edge of the outer sole in a substantially vertical plane, a single stitched seam uniting the upper, the outer sole and interposed welt between said inner edges and the stitching uniting the upper and welt, and a sock-lining of greater area than said insole superposed over the insole and inturned lower margins of the upper to cover the stitched seams.

3. A method of making shoes which comprises stitching the lower margin of a rand inside and along the bottom edge of an upper, then folding the upper margin of the rand outwardly and downwardly and securing same to the upper to form a welt, securing a padded insole of less area than the area of an outer sole on the inner side, and inside the outer edges, of said outer sole, then stitching the upper and welt to the outer sole, all the parts being wrong side out, then turning the shoe so made right side out, and finally lasting same to form.

4. A method of making shoes which comprises stitching a rand along the bottom edge of an upper, said stitching passing along the lower margin of the rand, then folding the upper margin of the rand outwardly and downwardly to form a welt, securing a padded insole on the inner side of an outer sole inside the outer edges of the latter, then stitching the upper and welt to the outer edge of the outer sole, all the parts being wrong side out, then turning the shoe so made right side out, and finally lasting same to form.

5. A method of making shoes which comprises stitching a rand along the bottom edge of an upper, said stitching passing along the lower margin of the rand, then folding the upper margin of the rand outwardly and downwardly to form a welt, securing a padded insole on the inner side of an outer sole inside the outer edges of the latter, then securing the upper and outer margin of the welt to the outer edge of the outer sole by a stitching outside the stitching uniting the rand to the upper, all the parts being wrong side out, then turning the shoe so made right side out so that the inner edges of the upper, interposed welt and outer sole abut against the padded insole, and finally lasting same to form.

JAMES A. GREEN.