May 18, 1926. 1,585,513

P. L. ROYAL

WELTING AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed Jan. 7, 1925

Fig. 1.

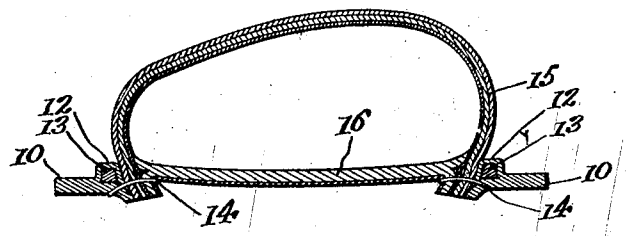


Fig. 2.

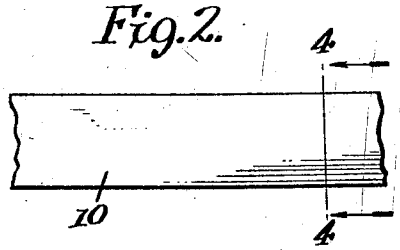


Fig. 3.

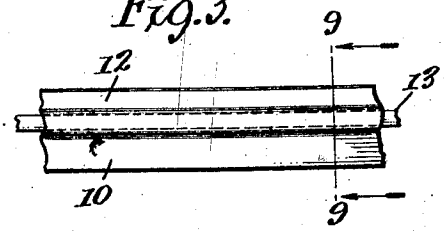


Fig. 4.

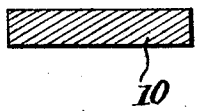


Fig. 5.

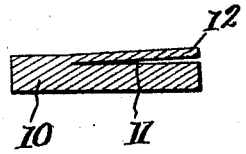


Fig. 6.

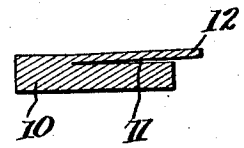


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

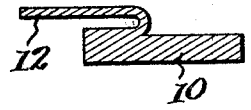
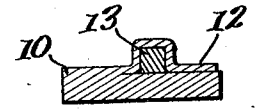


Fig. 9.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WELTING AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME.

Application filed January 7, 1925. Serial No. 1,033.

The present invention relates to improvements in welting and method of making same.

More specifically the invention refers to an improved construction of shoe welting and has for an object to provide a welting adapted to make a tighter seam when the upper and welting are stitched to the insole.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved welting having a substantially square shoulder to take against the upper to further insure a tighter seam and to increase the pressure developed by the upper against the top portion of the welting as this pressure forces the upper and welting closer together and makes the seam pressure tight.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved welting which will keep dirt and water from the in seam stitching and for this reason will prolong the life of the shoe.

A still further object of the invention resides in providing an improved welting in which economy of material is effected.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention will be more fully described hereinafter, and will be more particularly pointed out in the claim appended hereto.

In the drawings, wherein like symbols refer to like or corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a cross section taken through a shoe showing the improved welting incorporated in the commercial article.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary plan view of the initial strip of leather from which the welting is made.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary plan view of the completed welting.

Figure 4 is a cross section taken on the line 4—4 in Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a similar view to Figure 4 showing a subsequent step in the method of manufacture.

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 5 with the filler strip removed.

Figure 7 is a cross section of the filler strip taken alone.

Figure 8 shows the same construction as Figure 6 except that the enclosing flap has been folded back, and

Figure 9 is a cross section taken on the line 9—9 of Figure 3.

Referring more particularly to the drawings the improved welting is made from a strip of leather indicated at 10 in Figures 2 and 4. This strip constitutes the body portion of the welting and is cut from a piece of welt leather approximately one-eighth (⅛) of an inch thick and six-eighths (⅞) of an inch wide. Of course the welting can be made thicker or thinner or wider or narrower just as the conditions require.

The second step consists in making a flat incision 11 on the grain side producing a thin flap 12. The incision is made from one edge inwardly to a point beyond the longitudinal center of the body strip 10 and the incision opens out on one edge of the strip and both ends thereof so that the strip may be folded back as later explained.

In Figures 6 and 7 there is shown the third step of the process which consists in removing from the flesh side of the leather a filler strip 13 preferably square in cross section in order to provide a substantially square shoulder to take against the upper of the shoe as later referred to. This strip is cut from the outermost free edge portion of the welt body and leaves a portion of the flap 12 extending beyond said body portion.

Figure 8 shows the next step which consists in folding back the flap 12 to afford opportunity to cement the contiguous faces of the flap and body portion and to receive the strip 13 which is located in the manner indicated in Figure 9, the flap 12 being folded carefully thereon and the cement holding the flap and the strip 13 in place. Besides a saving the material in cutting the strip 13 from the welt body, the flap 12 is enabled in the final product to assume a position where its free side edge will substantially register with the side edge of the welt body. In other words a substantially wide flap is provided for the in seam stitching, indicated at 14 in Figure 1, to pass through. The in seam stitching goes through the welt body beneath the flap and serves to hold the flap and welt body together and also to retain the strip 13 in place. The upper of the shoe is indicated at 15 and the in sole at 16, both the parts being held together to the welting and by the stitching 14.

In use, the welting constructed as above explained and in the form shown in Figures 3 and 9 is stitched to the shoe as indicated in Figure 1. The square shoulder afforded by

the strip 13 develops great pressure against the upper 15 and affords a tight pressure seam preventing the entry of dirt and water and preserving the stitching 14 whereby long life is given the shoe. Inasmuch as the in seam stitching 14 catches through the flap 12, it is impracticable for this flap to become loose after being worn.

It is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made in the details of construction and design of the above specifically described embodiment of this invention without departing from the spirit thereof, such changes and modifications being restricted only by the scope of the following claim.

What is claimed is:—

The herein described method of forming shoe welting which consists in slitting the grain side of a welt body along one edge, cutting a substantially rectangular strip from the flesh side along the slitted edge, folding back the flap made on the grain side by said incision, placing the said strip between the welt body and said flap, returning the flap over the strip and securing said flap to the welt body.

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