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(54) Title: INSOLE FOR FOOTWEAR

(57) Abstract: Insole (34) for footwear, the insole (34) comprising an anterior arch support (48); and an anterior reinforcing bridge (54) having a raised section (56) for providing resistance against compression of the anterior arch support (48).

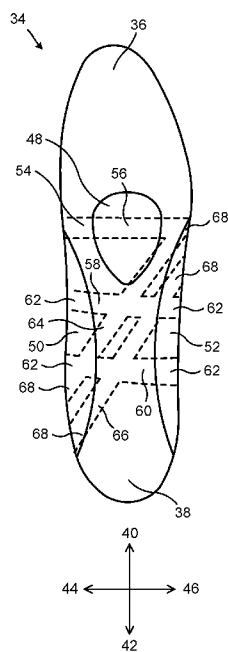


Fig. 5

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INSOLE FOR FOOTWEAR

Technical Field

The present disclosure generally relates to insoles for footwear. In
5 particular, an insole comprising at least one reinforcing bridge and a
footwear comprising the insole are provided.

Background

Various solutions exist for insoles in order to improve the anatomical
position of the foot in the shoe and prevent injuries and/or pain. Some
10 insoles provide support to the three arches of the foot: the anterior arch,
the medial arch and the lateral arch, for example by means of inserts in
the insole or by means of locally thicker regions in the insole.

US 20130111781 A1 discloses an orthopaedic shoe insert to support and
guide the foot. The shoe insert comprises an insert core having a carrier
15 and a support clasp. The support clasp comprises two individually
adjustable diagonally opposite support arms having a higher mechanical
strength.

Summary

Some prior art insoles comprise arch supports with an initial shape when
20 the insole or shoe is new. However, many of these prior art arch supports
change in shape over time when the shoe is used, for example due to
compression forces from the wearer's weight, impacts, moisture, material
ageing and/or exposure to sunlight. As a consequence, the arch supports
might lose their intended function and the wearer might get injuries in
25 the feet, knees, hip and/or back. The shoe might also become painful to
wear.

Many of these types of prior art insoles do also not provide a sufficient

rigidity in terms of twisting forces along the longitudinal axis of the insole. This type of twisting of the feet might also lead to injuries and pain.

On the other hand, some prior art insoles comprise more rigid arch supports that better maintain their initial shape over time. However, 5 these prior art insoles are often too rigid and thereby impair the flexibility of the feet and prevent the natural movements of the feet when walking or running. Although some problems related to a lack of arch support may be avoided with these types of insoles, the inflexible design might 10 cause new types of injuries and pain. These types of prior art insoles also often use an excess amount of material for the supports leading to a higher weight of the shoe and added costs.

One object of the present disclosure is to provide an insole that gives an anatomically correct support to the anterior arch of the foot and 15 maintains this support over time.

A further object of the present disclosure is to provide an insole that gives an anatomically correct support to the medial arch and the lateral arch of the foot and maintains this support over time.

A still further object of the present disclosure is to provide an insole that 20 reduces twisting of the insole about a longitudinal axis of the insole.

A still further object of the present disclosure is to provide an insole that has good flexibility to allow the foot to move during walking and/or running.

A still further object of the present disclosure is to provide an insole that 25 has a simple structure and enables a simple and cheap production.

A still further object of the present disclosure is to provide an insole that has a low weight.

According to one aspect of the present disclosure, there is provided an insole for footwear, the insole comprising an anterior arch support; and

an anterior reinforcing bridge having a raised section for providing resistance against compression of the anterior arch support. The raised section is raised vertically with respect to a general horizontal plane of the insole.

- 5 The anterior reinforcing bridge thus adds rigidity to the anterior arch support and contributes to maintaining the original shape of the anterior arch support over time. Throughout the present disclosure, the anterior reinforcing bridge may alternatively be referred to as an anterior stiffener, an anterior stabilizer, an anterior beam or an anterior bar.
- 10 The anterior arch support of the insole may comprise or be constituted by a shock absorbing material or damping material (e.g. PORON®). The damping material may be locally provided to the anterior arch support. Alternatively, the insole may comprise a damping layer. This damping layer may have a substantially uniform thickness but once laid upon the
- 15 anterior reinforcing bridge it may define the anterior arch support of the insole.

The anterior arch support may have a generally circular or droplet shaped appearance. If a droplet shape is employed, the droplet may point backwards in a longitudinal direction of the insole, i.e. towards a heel

20 region of the insole. The anterior arch support may be successively vertically raised with respect to the adjacent surface of the insole.

The anterior arch support may have a maximum length in the longitudinal direction of the insole that is 10% to 30%, such as 15% to 25%, such as 18% to 22%, such as 20%, of the length of the insole in

25 the longitudinal direction. Moreover, the anterior arch support may have a maximum length in the lateral direction (width direction) of the insole that is 40% to 60%, such as 45% to 55%, such as 48% to 52%, such as 50%, of the local width of the insole in the lateral direction where the anterior arch support is provided.

The anterior arch support may be positioned (e.g. with its geometrical center point) at a distance from a front tip of the insole that is 35% to 45%, such as 38% to 42%, such as 40%, of the longitudinal length of the insole. The anterior arch support may be substantially centered in the lateral direction of the insole.

The anterior reinforcing bridge may extend substantially in a lateral direction of the insole. Thus, the anterior reinforcing bridge may have an elongated appearance. As seen from above, the anterior reinforcing bridge may be substantially straight.

The anterior reinforcing bridge may be positioned (e.g. with its geometrical center point) at a distance from a front tip of the insole that is 30% to 50%, such as 35% to 45%, such as 37% to 41%, such as 39%, of the longitudinal length of the insole.

The anterior reinforcing bridge may have a width in the longitudinal direction of the insole that is 2% to 6%, such as 4%, of the longitudinal length of the insole. Alternatively, the anterior reinforcing bridge may have a width in the longitudinal direction of the insole of 5 to 15 mm, such as 8 to 12 mm, such as 9 to 11 mm, such as 10 mm. In other words, the length of the anterior reinforcing bridge may be independent of the size of the footwear.

The raised section of the anterior reinforcing bridge may span over substantially the entire width of the insole. In other words, the anterior reinforcing bridge may have a generally arc shaped appearance. Alternatively, the raised section of the anterior reinforcing bridge may only span over a partial distance (e.g. a central section) of the width of the insole. For example, the raised section may be an intermediate raised section of the anterior reinforcing bridge arranged between two further sections (e.g. two substantially flat sections). In these alternative variants, the intermediate raised section may have a length in the lateral direction that is 30% to 70%, such as 40 to 60%, such as 50%, of the

local lateral width of the insole where the anterior reinforcing bridge is provided.

As used herein, a substantially perpendicular/parallel relationship includes a perfectly perpendicular/parallel relationship as well as
5 deviations from a perfectly perpendicular/parallel relationship with up to 10%, such as up to 5%, such as up to 2%. Similarly, a substantially corresponding distance as used herein includes a perfectly corresponding distance as well as deviations from a perfectly corresponding distance with up to 10%, such as up to 5%, such as up to 2%.

10 The anterior reinforcing bridge may be convex as seen in an anterior direction of the insole. The anterior reinforcing bridge may thus have a substantially downwardly directed cavity and/or a substantially upwardly directed bulge. An anterior direction of the insole and a forward
15 longitudinal direction of the insole as used herein are intended to be the same direction. These directions are directions along the anterior axis or the longitudinal axis of the insole.

The insole may further comprise a medial arch support; a lateral arch support; and at least one transverse reinforcing bridge having two raised
20 sections for providing resistance against compression of the medial arch support and the lateral arch support, respectively. Each of the medial arch support and the lateral arch support may have a generally arch shaped appearance as seen from above. The arc may point inwards substantially in the lateral direction of the insole. The medial arch support and the lateral arch support may be successively vertically raised with
25 respect to the adjacent surface of the insole.

The at least one transverse reinforcing bridge thus adds rigidity to the medial arch support and the lateral arch support and contributes to maintaining the original shape of the medial arch support and the lateral arch support over time. Moreover, the at least one transverse reinforcing
30 bridge prevents the insole from bending about a central longitudinal axis. Throughout the present disclosure, the transverse reinforcing bridge may

alternatively be referred to as a transverse stiffener, a transverse stabilizer, a transverse beam or a transverse bar.

The medial arch support may have a length in the longitudinal direction of the insole that is 35% to 60%, such as 40% to 55%, such as 45% to 50%, such as 48%, of the length of the insole in the longitudinal
5 direction. The lateral arch support may have a length in the longitudinal direction of the insole that is 40% to 65%, such as 45% to 60%, such as 50% to 55%, such as 53%, of the length of the insole in the longitudinal direction.

10 The medial arch support may be positioned (e.g. with its geometrical center point) at a distance from a front tip of the insole that is 55% to 70%, such as 60% to 65%, such as 63%, of the longitudinal length of the insole. Also the lateral arch support may be positioned (e.g. with its
15 geometrical center point) at a distance from a front tip of the insole that is 55% to 70%, such as 60% to 65%, such as 63%, of the longitudinal length of the insole.

The medial arch support and the lateral arch support of the insole may comprise or be constituted by a shock absorbing material or a damping material (e.g. PORON®). The damping material may be locally provided
20 to the medial arch support and the lateral arch support, respectively. Alternatively, the insole may comprise a damping layer. This damping layer may have a substantially uniform thickness but once laid upon the one or more transverse reinforcing bridges, it may define the medial arch support and the lateral arch support of the insole.

25 One or each of the transverse reinforcing bridges may extend substantially in a lateral direction of the insole. Thus, each transverse reinforcing bridge may have an elongated appearance.

The at least one transverse reinforcing bridge may extend substantially in a lateral direction of the insole. The insole may comprise two
30 substantially parallel transverse reinforcing bridges.

In case the insole comprises two transverse reinforcing bridges, a first anterior transverse reinforcing bridge may be positioned (e.g. with its geometrical center point) at a distance from a front tip of the insole that is 50% to 65%, such as 55% to 60%, such as 57%, of the longitudinal
5 length of the insole. A second posterior transverse reinforcing bridge may be positioned (e.g. with its geometrical center point) at a distance from a front tip of the insole that is 65% to 75%, such as 68% to 72%, such as 70%, of the longitudinal length of the insole.

Each of these two transverse reinforcing bridges may have a width in the
10 longitudinal direction of the insole that is 2% to 6%, such as 4%, of the longitudinal length of the insole. Alternatively, the transverse reinforcing bridge may have a width in the longitudinal direction of the insole of 5 to 15 mm, such as 8 to 12 mm, such as 9 to 11 mm, such as 10 mm. In other words, the width of the transverse reinforcing bridge may be
15 independent of the size of the footwear.

As a further example, the insole may comprise only one single transverse reinforcing bridge. This single transverse reinforcing bridge may be constituted by one of the two transverse reinforcing bridges as described above and positioned at one of the described positions. However, as one
20 example, such single transverse reinforcing bridge may be positioned (e.g. with its geometrical center point) at a distance from a front tip of the insole that is 55% to 75%, such as 60% to 70%, such as 62% to 66%, such as 64%, of the longitudinal length of the insole.

Alternatively, the insole may comprise only one relatively wider single
25 transverse reinforcing bridge. This single transverse reinforcing bridge may be positioned (e.g. with its geometrical center point) at a distance from a front tip of the insole that is 55% to 75%, such as 60% to 70%, such as 62% to 66%, such as 64%, of the longitudinal length of the insole. However, the width of such relatively wider single transverse
30 reinforcing bridge in the longitudinal direction of the insole may be 10% to 30%, such as 15% to 25%, such as 17% to 21%, such as 19% of the longitudinal length of the insole. Alternatively, the single wider transverse

reinforcing bridge may have a width in the longitudinal direction of the insole of 30 to 60 mm, such as 40 to 50 mm, such as 45 mm. In other words, the length of the transverse reinforcing bridge may be independent of the size of the footwear.

- 5 The at least one transverse reinforcing bridge may be concave as seen in an anterior direction of the insole. The at least one transverse reinforcing bridge may thus have a substantially upwardly directed cavity and/or a substantially downwardly directed bulge.

10 The at least one transverse reinforcing bridge may have a continuous concave arc shape. In this case, the two ends of the arc shape may constitute the respective raised sections of the transverse reinforcing bridge.

Alternatively, the at least one transverse reinforcing bridge may comprise a substantially straight intermediate section between two outer curved
15 sections constituting the respective raised section of the transverse reinforcing bridge. In other words, the at least one transverse reinforcing bridge may have a general shape of a widened "U". In this case, the length of the intermediate section of the transverse reinforcing bridge may be 40% to 55%, such as 45% to 50%, such as 48%, of the local
20 lateral width of the insole where the transverse reinforcing bridge is provided. Such intermediate section of the transverse reinforcing bridge may span between the lateral arch support and the medial arch support.

The insole may further comprise at least one oblique reinforcing bridge inclined with respect to an anterior direction of the insole.

- 25 Each of the oblique reinforcing bridges may extend at an angle with respect to the anterior direction or the longitudinal direction of the insole from a posterior, medial point to an anterior lateral point of the insole. A mirrored configuration of the at least one oblique reinforcing bridge is also possible. Furthermore, each oblique reinforcing bridge may extend at

an angle with respect to the longitudinal direction of the insole that is 30° to 45°, such as 35° to 40°, such as 37°.

The at least one oblique reinforcing bridge thus adds rigidity to the medial arch support and the lateral arch support and contributes to
5 maintaining the original shape of the medial arch support and the lateral arch support over time. Moreover, the at least one oblique reinforcing bridge prevents the insole from twisting about its longitudinal axis. Throughout the present disclosure, the oblique reinforcing bridge may alternatively be referred to as an oblique stiffener, an oblique stabilizer,
10 an oblique beam or an oblique bar.

As one example, the insole may comprise two oblique reinforcing bridges. A first oblique reinforcing bridge may extend from a posterior point of the medial arch support to an anterior point of the lateral arch support. A second oblique reinforcing bridge may be arranged posterior of the first
15 oblique reinforcing bridge and may also extend from a posterior point of the medial arch support to an anterior point of the lateral arch support. The first and second oblique reinforcing bridges may be substantially parallel.

Each oblique reinforcing bridge may have an elongated appearance. As
20 seen from above, each oblique reinforcing bridge may be substantially straight. Moreover, each oblique reinforcing bridge may have a width in a direction substantially perpendicular to its general extension direction of 5 to 15 mm, such as 8 to 12 mm, such as 9 to 11 mm, such as 10 mm.

As a further example, the insole may comprise only one single oblique
25 reinforcing bridge. This single oblique reinforcing bridge may be constituted by one of the two oblique reinforcing bridge as described above. However, such single oblique reinforcing bridge may optionally be widened. For example, such widened oblique reinforcing bridge may have a width in a direction substantially perpendicular to its general extension
30 direction of 30 to 50 mm, such as 35 to 45 mm, such as 40 mm.

The at least one oblique reinforcing bridge may comprise one or two raised sections for providing resistance against compression of one or both of the medial arch support and/or the lateral arch support.

5 The at least one oblique reinforcing bridge may have a continuous concave arc shape. In this case, the two ends of the arc shape may constitute the respective raised sections of the oblique reinforcing bridge.

10 Alternatively, the at least one oblique reinforcing bridge may comprise a substantially straight intermediate section between two outer curved sections constituting the respective raised section of the oblique reinforcing bridge. In other words, the at least one oblique reinforcing bridge may have a general shape of a widened "U". the intermediate section of the transverse reinforcing bridge may span between the lateral arch support and the medial arch support.

15 As a further alternative, a first anterior oblique reinforcing bridge may comprise only one raised section connected to a substantially straight section. The single raised section of the first anterior oblique reinforcing bridge may be arranged to support the medial arch support. A second posterior oblique reinforcing bridge may comprise a substantially straight intermediate section between two outer curved sections constituting the raised sections to support both the medial arch support and the lateral arch support. Alternatively, the second posterior oblique reinforcing bridge may comprise only one raised section connected to a substantially straight section. In this case, the single raised section of the second posterior oblique reinforcing bridge may be arranged to support the lateral arch support.

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Each reinforcing bridge as referred to herein may be a sheet of metal or hard plastics.

The insole may further comprise a top layer, a bottom layer and a bridge layer wherein the bridge layer comprises the one or more

reinforcing bridges. The bridge layer may be an intermediate layer, i.e. provided between the top layer and the bottom layer.

The insole may further comprise a damping layer. The damping layer may be an intermediate layer, i.e. provided between the top layer and
5 the bottom layer. The insole may comprise, in order from the top of the insole: the top layer, the damping layer, the bridge layer and the bottom layer. Additional layers may or may not be provided.

The bridge layer may only comprise the one or more reinforcing bridges. Thus, the one or more reinforcing bridges may be the only constituent(s)
10 of the bridge layer. In this manner, the flexibility of the insole can be improved while still providing an anatomical support. Moreover, the use of excess material can be avoided and the weight of the insole can be reduced.

According to a further aspect, there is provided a footwear comprising an
15 insole according to the present disclosure. The footwear may for example be shoes, boots, sandals or slippers.

The insole may be a partial insole. Such partial insole may be constituted by an insert. In case the insole is constituted by a partial insole, the examples of positions, dimensions and orientations as given above apply
20 with respect to a length and width of the inside of the footwear in which the insole is provided or is to be provided. The insole may be integrally formed with the footwear.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Further details, advantages and aspects of the present disclosure will
25 become apparent from the following embodiments taken in conjunction with the drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1: schematically represents a bottom view of a foot;

Fig. 2: schematically represents a lateral side view of bones in the foot;

- Fig. 3: schematically represents a top view of an insole;
Fig. 4: schematically represents a bottom view of the insole;
Fig. 5: schematically represents a top view of the insole and reinforcing bridges;
5 Fig. 6a: schematically represents an anterior view of an anterior reinforcing bridge;
Fig. 6b: schematically represents an anterior view of an alternative anterior reinforcing bridge;
Fig. 7a: schematically represents an anterior view of a transverse
10 reinforcing bridge;
Fig. 7b: schematically represents an anterior view of an alternative transverse reinforcing bridge;
Fig. 8a: schematically represents an anterior view of an oblique reinforcing bridge; and
15 Fig. 8b: schematically represents an anterior view of an alternative oblique reinforcing bridge.

Detailed Description

In the following, an insole comprising at least one reinforcing bridge and a footwear comprising the insole will be described. The same reference
20 numerals will be used to denote the same or similar structural features.

Fig. 1 schematically represents a bottom view of a foot 10. A typical foot 10 (here a right foot) comprises an anterior transverse arch or anterior arch illustrated by the lines 12, 14, a lateral longitudinal arch or a lateral arch illustrated by the lines 14, 16, and a medial longitudinal arch or
25 medial arch illustrated by the lines 12, 16.

Fig. 2 schematically represents a lateral side view of bones in the foot 10. The foot 10 comprises five metatarsals or metatarsal bones 18 located between the tarsal bones 20 and the phalanges. The phalanges are the bones in the toes and each toe except the large toe comprises a proximal
30 phalange 22, an intermediate phalange and a distal phalange 24. The large toe only has two phalanges 22, 24. A metatarsal phalangeal joint

26 joins each metatarsal 18 to a respective proximal phalange 22. The metatarsal heads 28 are the ends of the metatarsals 18 closest to the proximal phalanges 22.

As can be seen in Fig. 2, the anterior arch 12, 14 is located below the
5 metatarsal heads 28. The medial arch 12, 16 spans from below the first metatarsal head 28 to below the calcaneus 30. The lateral arch spans from below the fifth metatarsal head 28 to below the calcaneus 30. Fig. 2 further illustrates a vertical direction 32 with respect to the foot 10.

Fig. 3 schematically represents a top view of an insole 34. The insole 34
10 comprises a toe region 36 and a heel region 38. The insole 34 may be inserted in various types of footwear.

Also illustrated in Fig. 3 is a coordinate system showing an anterior direction 40, a posterior direction 42, a medial direction 44 and a lateral direction 46. The anterior direction 40 may alternatively be referred to as
15 a forward longitudinal direction and the posterior direction 42 may alternatively be referred to as a rearward longitudinal direction.

Moreover, since the insole 34 in Fig. 3 is for a right foot 10, the lateral direction 46 may alternatively be referred to as a lateral right direction and the medial direction 44 may alternatively be referred to as a lateral
20 left direction.

The insole 34 comprises an anterior arch support 48, a medial arch support 50 and a lateral arch support 52. Each of the anterior arch support 48, the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52 is raised vertically with respect to the respective adjacent surfaces of the
25 insole 34.

In this example, the anterior arch support 48 has a general droplet shape where the tip of the droplet points in the posterior direction 42. The anterior arch support 48 is substantially centered in the lateral direction 46 of the insole 34.

The anterior arch support 48 has a maximum length in the longitudinal direction of the insole 34 that is approximately 20% of the length of the insole 34 in the longitudinal direction 40. Moreover, the anterior arch support 48 has a maximum length in the width direction (i.e. in the lateral direction 46) of the insole 34 that is approximately 50%, of the local width of the insole 34 in the lateral direction 46 where the anterior arch support 48 is provided. Moreover, the anterior arch support 48 is positioned with its geometrical center point at a distance from a front tip of the insole 34 that is approximately 40% of the longitudinal length of the insole 34.

As can be seen in Fig. 3, each of the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52 has a generally arch shaped appearance with an inwardly pointing arc. Each of the anterior arch support 48, the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52 is successively vertically raised with respect to the respective adjacent surface of the insole 34.

The medial arch support 50 has a length in the longitudinal direction 40 of the insole 34 that is approximately 48% of the length of the insole 34 in the longitudinal direction 40. The lateral arch support 52 has a length in the longitudinal direction 40 of the insole 34 that is approximately 53% of the length of the insole 34 in the longitudinal direction 40.

Each of the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52 is positioned with its geometrical center point at a distance from a front tip of the insole 34 that is approximately 63% of the longitudinal length of the insole 34. The anterior arch support 48, the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52 of this implementation comprises a shock absorbing material.

Fig. 4 schematically represents a bottom view of the insole 34 and Fig. 5 schematically represents a top view of the insole 34 and where hidden reinforcing bridges are illustrated with dashed lines. With collective reference to Figs. 4 and 5, the insole 34 comprises an anterior reinforcing bridge 54. The anterior reinforcing bridge 54 comprises a raised section

56 for providing rigidity, strength and compression resistance to the anterior arch support 48 over time.

In this implementation, the anterior reinforcing bridge 54 has an elongated appearance and extends substantially in the lateral direction
5 46 of the insole 34. The anterior reinforcing bridge 54 is positioned with its geometrical center point at a distance from a front tip of the insole 34 that is approximately 39% of the longitudinal length of the insole 34. Furthermore, the anterior reinforcing bridge 54 has a width in the longitudinal direction 40 of the insole 34 that is approximately 4% of the
10 longitudinal length of the insole 34 and/or approximately 10 mm.

The insole 34 further comprises two transverse reinforcing bridges 58, 60. Each transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60 has two raised sections 62 for providing resistance against compression of the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52, respectively. The transverse
15 reinforcing bridges 58, 60 thus adds rigidity to the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52 and contributes to maintaining the original shape of the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52 over time. Moreover, the two transverse reinforcing bridges 58, 60 prevent the insole 34 from bending about a central longitudinal axis.

20 Each of the two transverse reinforcing bridges 58, 60 has an elongated appearance and extends substantially in the lateral direction 46 of the insole 34. The first anterior transverse reinforcing bridge 58 is positioned with its geometrical center point at a distance from the front tip of the insole 34 that is approximately 57% of the longitudinal length of the
25 insole 34. The second posterior transverse reinforcing bridge 60 is positioned with its geometrical center point at a distance from a front tip of the insole 34 that is approximately 70% of the longitudinal length of the insole 34. Each of the two transverse reinforcing bridges 58, 60 has a width in the longitudinal direction 40 of the insole 34 that is
30 approximately 4% of the longitudinal length of the insole 34 and/or approximately 10 mm.

The insole 34 further comprises two substantially parallel oblique reinforcing bridges 64, 66 inclined with respect to the longitudinal axis 40 of the insole 34. Each of the oblique reinforcing bridges 64, 66 has an elongated appearance and extends at an angle with respect to the longitudinal axis 40 of the insole 34 from a posterior, medial point to an anterior lateral point of the insole 34 at an angle with respect to the longitudinal direction 40 of the insole 34 that is approximately 37°.

The anterior oblique reinforcing bridge 64 extends from a posterior point of the medial arch support 50 to an anterior point of the lateral arch support 52. The posterior oblique reinforcing bridge 66 also extends from a posterior point of the medial arch support 50 to an anterior point of the lateral arch support 52. Each oblique reinforcing bridge 64, 66 has a width of approximately 10 mm.

Each oblique reinforcing bridge 64, 66 comprises two raised sections 68 for providing resistance against compression of the medial arch support 50 and/or the lateral arch support 52. However, one or both of the oblique reinforcing bridge 64, 66 may only comprise one raised section 68 or no raised section 68.

The two oblique reinforcing bridges 64, 66 add rigidity to the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52 and contribute to maintaining the original shape of the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52 over time. Moreover, the two oblique reinforcing bridges 64, 66 prevent the insole 34 from twisting about the longitudinal axis 40.

The oblique reinforcing bridges 64, 66 are connected to the transverse reinforcing bridges 58, 60 at their crossing areas. The anterior oblique reinforcing bridge 64 is connected to the anterior reinforcing bridge 54 at their crossing area. As an alternative to connecting the reinforcing bridges 54, 58, 60, 64, 66, all or some of the reinforcing bridges 54, 58, 60, 64, 66, may be integrally formed. The reinforcing bridges 54, 58, 60, 64, 66, may constitute a bridge layer. A bottom layer may cover the

reinforcing bridges 54, 58, 60, 64, 66. A damping layer may further be provided between a top layer and the bridge layer.

Fig. 6a schematically represents an anterior view of an anterior reinforcing bridge 54. As can be seen, the raised section 56 of the anterior reinforcing bridge 54 is raised in the vertical direction 32. The raised section 56 of this anterior reinforcing bridge 54 has a generally arc shaped appearance and spans over substantially the entire width of the insole 34.

Fig. 6b schematically represents an anterior view of an alternative anterior reinforcing bridge 54. The raised section 56 of this anterior reinforcing bridge 54 only spans over a partial distance (e.g. a central section) of the width of the insole 34. Here, the raised section 56 is an intermediate raised section 56 of the anterior reinforcing bridge 54 arranged between two further substantially straight sections 70 of the anterior reinforcing bridge 54. In this implementation, the intermediate raised section 56 has a length in the lateral direction 46 that is approximately 50% of the local lateral width of the insole 34 where the anterior reinforcing bridge 54 is provided.

Each of the anterior reinforcing bridges 54 in Figs. 6a and 6b is convex as seen in the anterior direction 40 of the insole 34. In these implementations, the anterior reinforcing bridge 54 has a substantially downwardly directed cavity and a substantially upwardly directed bulge.

Fig. 7a schematically represents an anterior view of an anterior transverse reinforcing bridge 58 and/or a posterior transverse reinforcing bridge 60. The transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60 is concave as seen in the anterior direction 40 of the insole 34 and has a substantially upwardly directed cavity and a substantially downwardly directed bulge. The transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60 thus has a continuous concave arc shape. In this case, the two ends of the arc shape constitutes the respective raised sections 62 of the transverse reinforcing bridges 58, 60.

Fig. 7b schematically represents an anterior view of an alternative transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60. Also this design may be used for an anterior transverse reinforcing bridge 58 and/or a posterior transverse reinforcing bridge 60. The transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60 comprises
5 a substantially straight intermediate section 72 between two outer curved sections constituting the respective raised section 62 of the transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60. The transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60 thereby has a general shape of a widened "U". In this case, the length of the intermediate section of the transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60 is
10 approximately 48% , of the local lateral width of the insole 34 where the transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60 is provided. In other words, the intermediate section 72 of the transverse reinforcing bridge 58, 60 spans between the lateral arch support 52 and the medial arch support 50.

Fig. 8a schematically represents an anterior view of an anterior oblique reinforcing bridge 64 and/or a posterior oblique reinforcing bridge 66.
15 The oblique reinforcing bridge 64, 66 may comprise only one raised section 68 connected to a substantially straight section 74. The single raised section 68 of a first anterior oblique reinforcing bridge 64 may for example be arranged to support the medial arch support 50.
20 Alternatively, or in addition, the single raised section 68 of a second posterior oblique reinforcing bridge 66 may for example be arranged to support the lateral arch support 52. The substantially straight section 74 of the oblique reinforcing bridge 64, 66 may span between one or both of the lateral arch support 52 and the medial arch support 50 and one or
25 both of an outer lateral edge of the insole 34.

Fig. 8b schematically represents an anterior view of an alternative design for an anterior oblique reinforcing bridge 64 and/or a posterior oblique reinforcing bridge 66. The oblique reinforcing bridge 64, 66 of this example comprises a substantially straight intermediate section 76
30 between two outer curved sections constituting the raised sections 68 to support both the medial arch support 50 and the lateral arch support 52.

The oblique reinforcing bridge 64, 66 thereby has a general shape of a widened "U".

One or each of the oblique reinforcing bridges 64, 66 may however have a continuous concave arc shape as seen in the anterior direction 40 of
5 the insole 34 and have a substantially upwardly directed cavity and a substantially downwardly directed bulge. In this case, the two ends of the arc shape may constitute the respective raised sections 68 of the oblique reinforcing bridge 64, 66.

While the present disclosure has been described with reference to
10 exemplary embodiments, it will be appreciated that the present invention is not limited to what has been described above. For example, it will be appreciated that the dimensions of the parts may be varied as needed. Accordingly, it is intended that the present invention may be limited only by the scope of the claims appended hereto.

CLAIMS

1. Insole (34) for footwear, the insole (34) comprising:
 - an anterior arch support (48); and
 - an anterior reinforcing bridge (54) having a raised section (56) for providing resistance against compression of the anterior arch support (48).
2. The insole (34) according to claim 1, wherein the anterior arch support (48) has a maximum length in a longitudinal direction (40) of the insole (34) that is 10% to 30%, such as 15% to 25%, such as 18% to 22%, such as 20%, of the length of the insole (34) in the longitudinal direction (40).
3. The insole (34) according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the anterior arch support (48) has a maximum length in a lateral direction (44, 46) of the insole (34) that is 40% to 60%, such as 45% to 55%, such as 48% to 52%, such as 50%, of the local width of the insole (34) in the lateral direction (44, 46) where the anterior arch support (48) is provided.
4. The insole (34) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the anterior arch support (48) is positioned, such as with its geometrical center point, at a distance from a front tip of the insole (34) that is 35% to 45%, such as 38% to 42%, such as 40%, of the longitudinal length of the insole (34).
5. The insole (34) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the anterior reinforcing bridge (54) extends substantially in a lateral direction (46) of the insole (34).
6. The insole (34) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the anterior reinforcing bridge (54) is positioned, such as with its geometrical center point, at a distance from a front tip of the insole (34) that is 30% to 50%, such as 35% to 45%, such as 37% to 41%, such as 39%, of the longitudinal length of the insole (34).

7. The insole (34) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the raised section (56) of the anterior reinforcing bridge (54) only spans over a partial distance of the width of the insole (34), such as a partial distance that is 30% to 70%, such as 40 to 60%, such as 50%, of the local width of the insole (34) where the anterior reinforcing bridge (54) is provided.
8. The insole (34) according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the anterior reinforcing bridge (54) is convex as seen in an anterior direction (40) of the insole (34).
9. The insole (34) according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising:
- a medial arch support (50);
 - a lateral arch support (52); and
 - at least one transverse reinforcing bridge (58, 60) having two raised sections (62) for providing resistance against compression of the medial arch support (50) and the lateral arch support (52), respectively.
10. The insole (34) according to claim 9, wherein the at least one transverse reinforcing bridge (58, 60) is concave as seen in an anterior direction (40) of the insole (34).
11. The insole (34) according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising:
- at least one oblique reinforcing bridge (64, 66) inclined with respect to an anterior direction (40) of the insole (34).
12. The insole (34) according to claim 11, wherein the insole (34) comprises:
- a medial arch support (50); and
 - a lateral arch support (52);
- wherein the at least one oblique reinforcing bridge (64, 66) comprises one or two raised sections (68) for providing resistance

against compression of one or both of the medial arch support (50) and/or the lateral arch support (52).

13. The insole (34) according to any of the preceding claims, further comprising:

- 5 - a top layer (49);
 - a bottom layer (51); and
 - a bridge layer (53);

wherein the bridge layer (53) comprises the one or more reinforcing bridges (54, 64, 66, 58, 60).

10 14. The insole (34) according to claim 13, wherein the bridge layer (53) only comprises the one or more reinforcing bridges (54, 64, 66, 58, 60).

15. Footwear comprising an insole (34) according to any of the preceding claims.

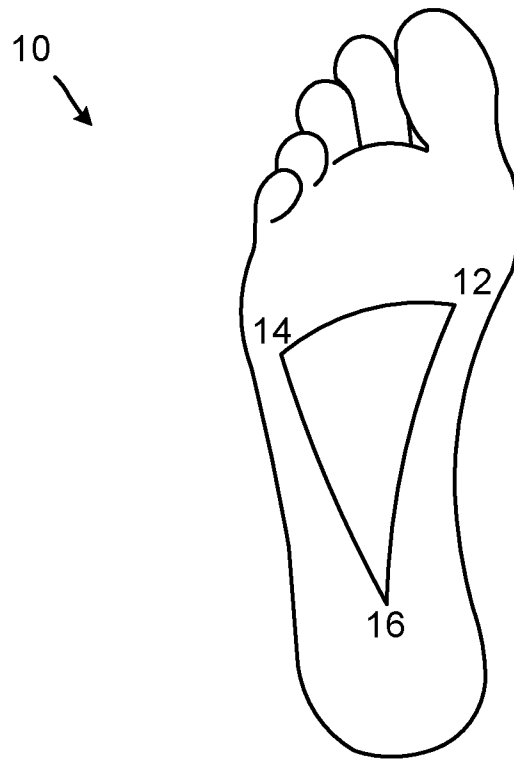


Fig. 1

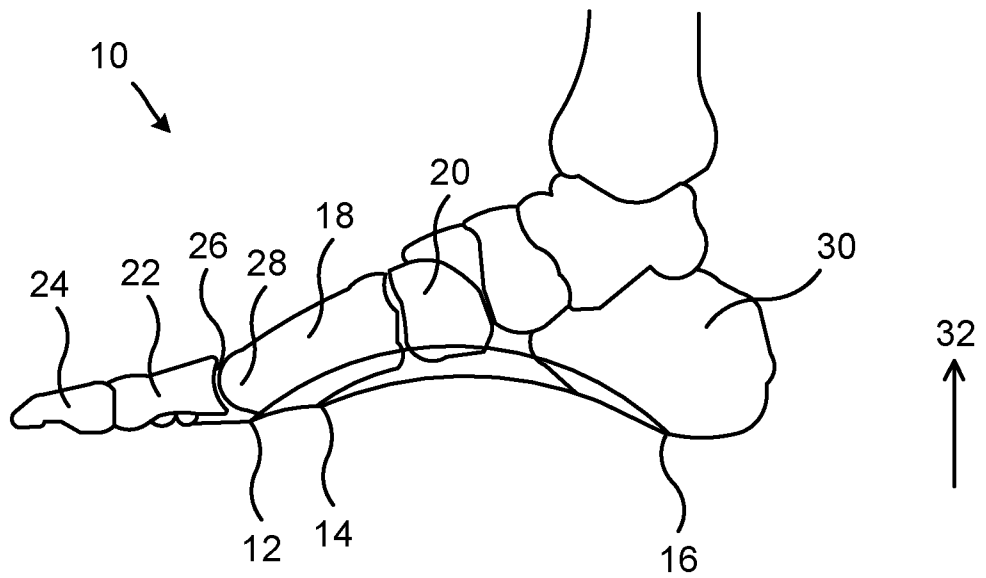


Fig. 2

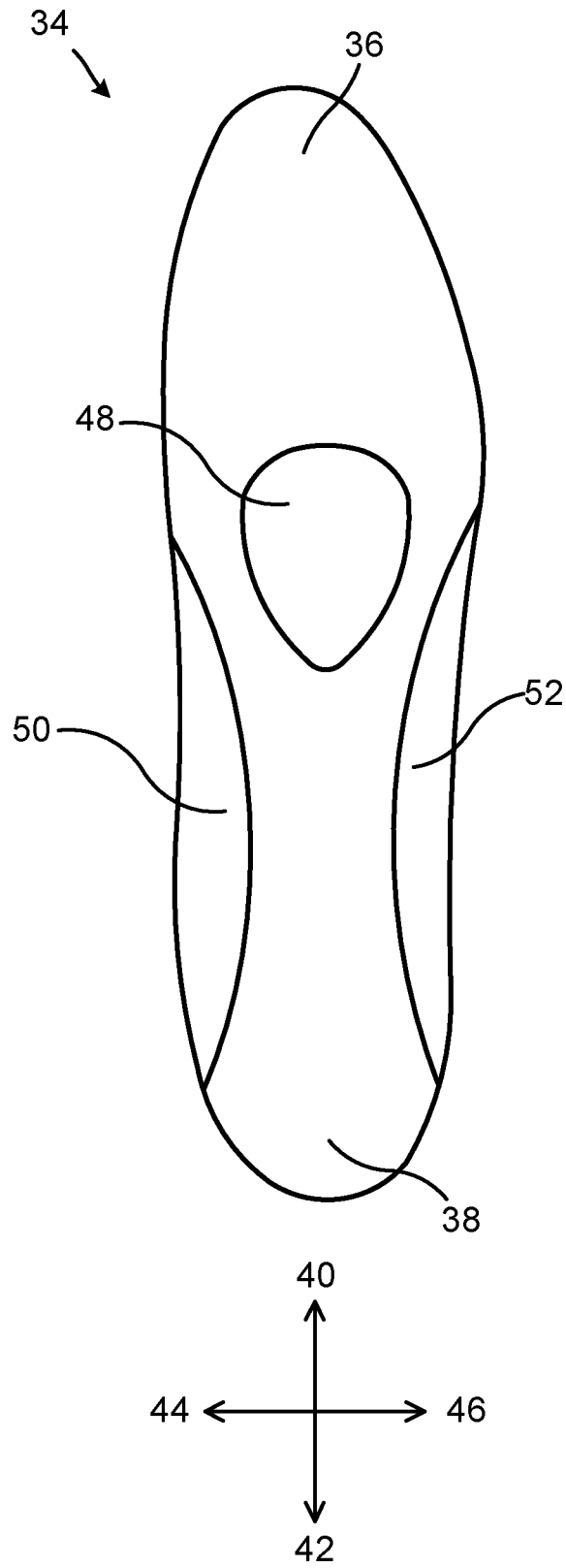


Fig. 3

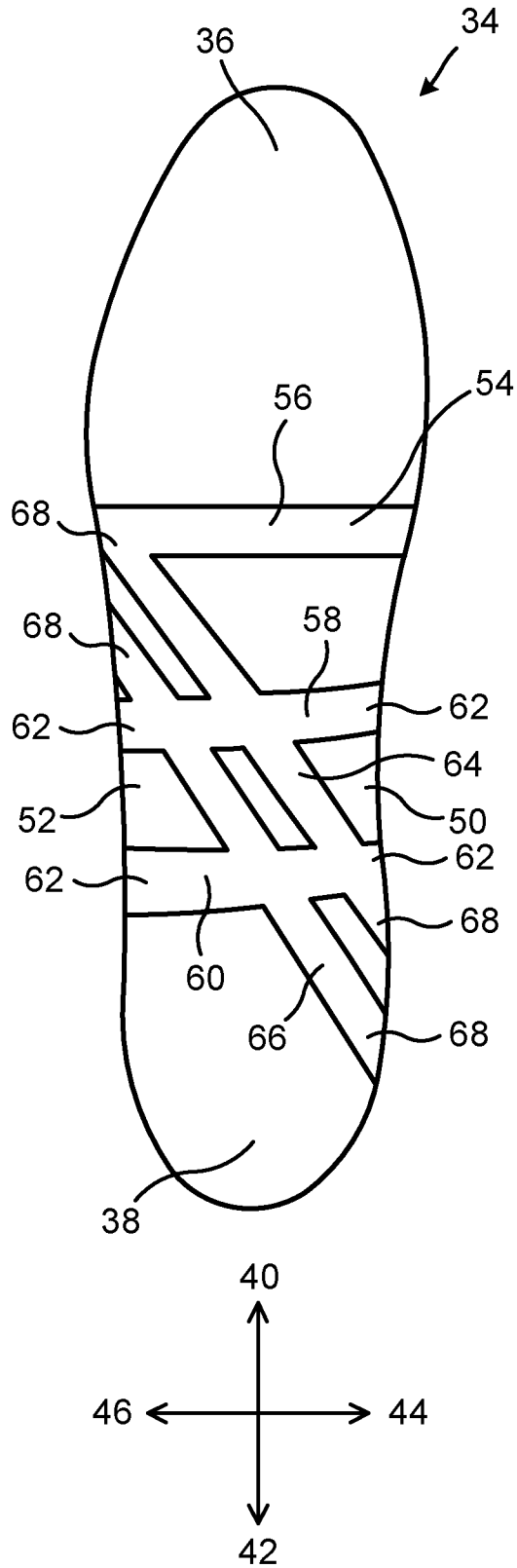


Fig. 4

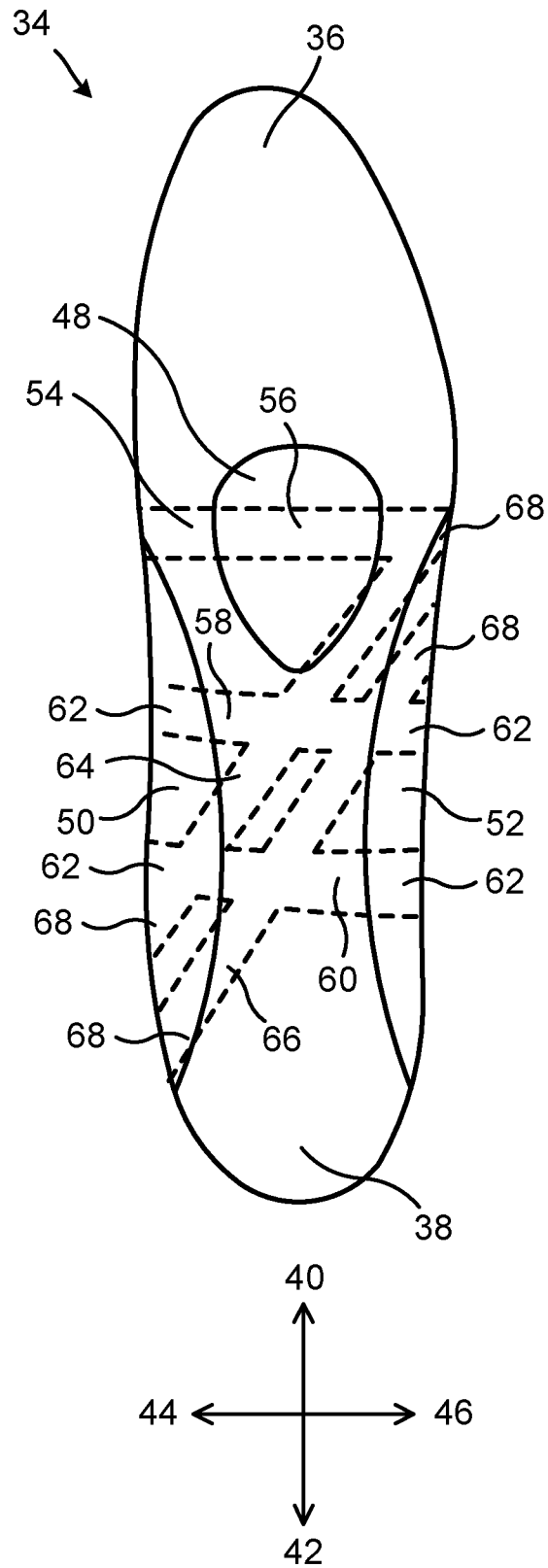


Fig. 5

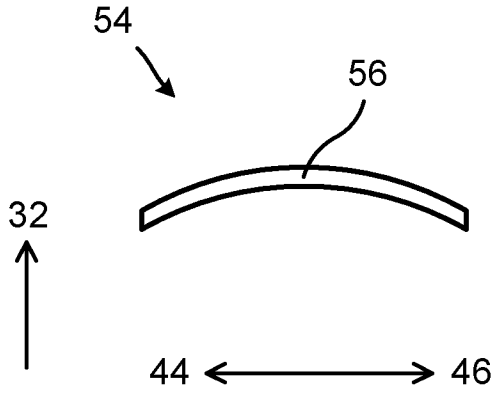


Fig. 6a

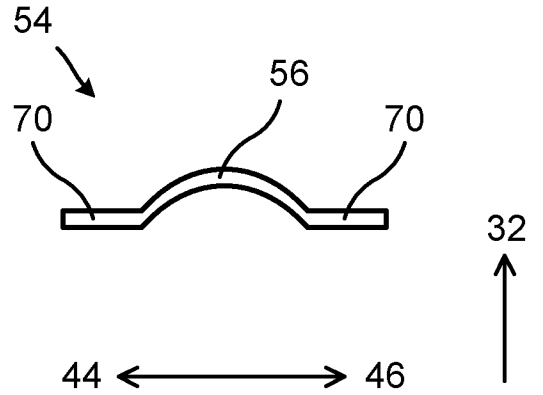


Fig. 6b

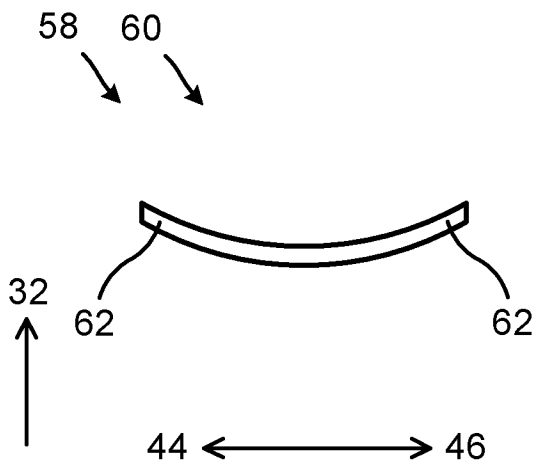


Fig. 7a

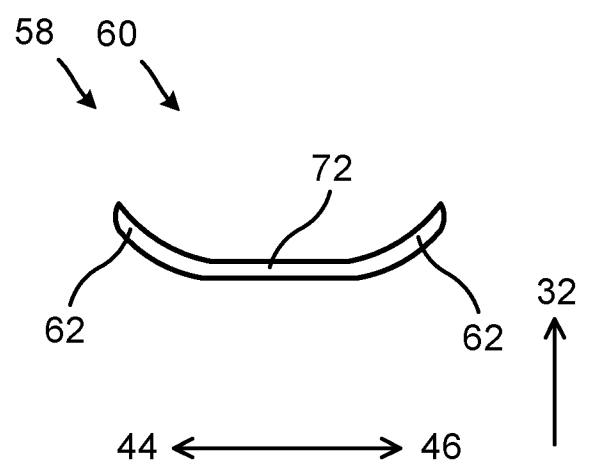


Fig. 7b

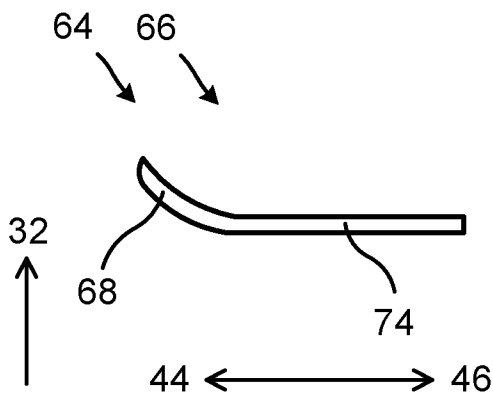


Fig. 8a

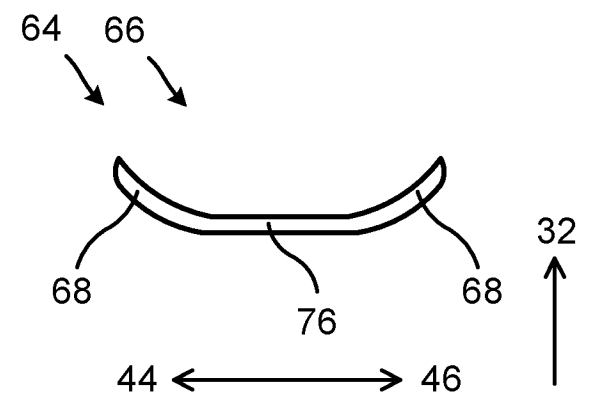


Fig. 8b

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE2017/050557

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC: see extra sheet		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC: A43B, A61F		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI data		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 1709635 A (SKOGLUND JOSEPH A), 16 April 1929 (1929-04-16); page 1, column 1, line 1 - line 8; page 2, column 1, line 8 - line 48; figures --	1-15
A	US 20110041360 A1 (TORRANCE TONY L ET AL), 24 February 2011 (2011-02-24); abstract; figures; claims 1-4, 19-22 --	1-15
A	US 20050223604 A1 (NEUNER ANDREW), 13 October 2005 (2005-10-13); whole document --	1-15
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 16-08-2017		Date of mailing of the international search report 17-08-2017
Name and mailing address of the ISA/SE Patent- och registreringsverket Box 5055 S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. + 46 8 666 02 86		Authorized officer Niclas Sandström Telephone No. + 46 8 782 28 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE2017/050557

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4739765 A (SYDOR FRANK ET AL), 26 April 1988 (1988-04-26); whole document --	1-15
A	US 2811791 A (COX IVAN E), 5 November 1957 (1957-11-05); column 4, line 21 - line 26; figures 4,8; claim 5 --	1-15
A	GB 1558195 A (DELPOR M J), 19 December 1979 (1979-12-19); figures -- -----	1-15

Continuation of: second sheet

International Patent Classification (IPC)

A43B 17/00 (2006.01)

A61F 5/14 (2006.01)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/SE2017/050557

US	1709635 A	16/04/1929	NONE			
US	20110041360 A1	24/02/2011	US	20170112231 A1	27/04/2017	
			US	9538812 B2	10/01/2017	
			US	8667716 B2	11/03/2014	
			US	20140165424 A1	19/06/2014	
US	20050223604 A1	13/10/2005	NONE			
US	4739765 A	26/04/1988	CA	1240144 A	09/08/1988	
US	2811791 A	05/11/1957	NONE			
GB	1558195 A	19/12/1979	NONE			