Sept. 24, 1929. E. BRAUN 1,729,204

SHOEWEAR AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

Filed April 25, 1927

Fig. 3.

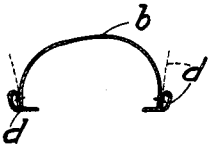


Fig. 1.

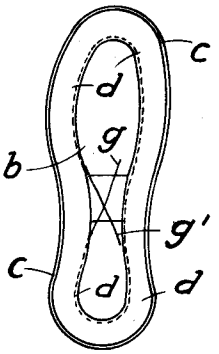


Fig. 4.

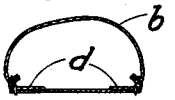


Fig. 5.

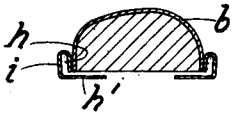
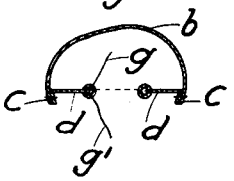


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SHOEWEAR AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

Application filed April 25, 1927, Serial No. 186,524, and in Germany May 15, 1926.

This invention relates to a method of making shoes, etc. The new and essential part of this invention consists in sewing a comparatively wide tape on to the edge of the upper in place of the tacking-edge. The sole is stuck or sewn on to the tape, thus preventing the seam from being seen at all. A cord may be put round the inside edge of the tape in the usual manner.

The invention is demonstrated by the accompanying drawings.

Fig. 1 shows the under section of a slipper with a band or tape taking the place of the usual tacking-edge.

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view showing the band or tape secured to the inner surface of the upper in the vicinity of its edge.

Fig. 3 is a cross section of a modified form in which the tape is secured to the outer surface of the upper in the vicinity of its lower edge and then turned downwardly and inwardly to replace the tacking edge of the upper.

Fig. 4 is a similar cross section to Figure 3 only showing the tape turned downwardly, pulled inwardly and the sole applied thereto.

Fig. 5 is a cross section of a further modification in which the tape is secured to the outside surface of the upper at a comparatively considerable distance above the edge thereof whereby a portion of the tape will be exposed.

Like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different views.

In Fig. 1 instead of the tacking-edge of the upper only a band or tape *d* is sewn on to the edge *c* of the upper *b*. To this band or tape a thin cord *g* has been attached or woven along the inside edge. By means of this cord which terminates in the two ends *g*, *g'* it is now possible after the upper has been put on the last, by means of a single pull at one of the ends *g* or *g'*, to adjust the upper on the last, so that the sole can be stuck or sewn on the tacking-edge *d* immediately. If desired a sock lining can be added.

The workmanship is cleaner still if in accordance with Fig. 2–4 the upper, and the tape in place of the sole is thus turned in and pulled over the last. While in Figure 2 the tape is shown as stitched to the inside of the upper in the vicinity of its edge, it is possible to sew this sole-tape or band not only on to the bottom edge of the upper, but also to fix it at any height desired above the lower sole edge and then pull the tape down over the last (Fig. 5). When the ribbon is visible it is suggested to give it an ornamental border *i*. Then the outside sole is secured to the turned in edge of the tape, either by stitching or better still by gumming. This latter method is of special importance, not only for the sake of appearance, allowing of an ornamental edge being inserted between upper and sole, but is also of important advantage in the production of shoes with rubber soles and edges. In this case the tape *d* is first impregnated with rubber cement so that after the edge of the band has been turned in the rubber sole can be attached directly on to same.

On the whole, this new method effects a great saving as regards material. The tacking edge usually averages ¾″ and welted work requires usually an edge of about ½″. In the present method an edge of only $\frac{1}{12}$″ is sufficient. Hence for a certain size in ladies' slippers one must reckon for a dozen pairs 15 square feet of leather for rivet work, and 13 square feet for welt work, whilst for the present invention 10 square feet suffices. In the same way there is a considerable saving in regard to the sole. Hitherto, in the case of turned shoes, the sole had to be channelled and turned, and sewn through in the case of sewn and doubled slippers. In both cases the sole had to be considerably thicker than is really necessary. This new method, however, of gumming on the sole makes it possible to employ a much thinner out-sole, which is important when producing light travelling-slippers. In the case of shoes where the edge of the upper has to be attached on to the sole without previously sewing on the tape, the edge had to be roughed and then carefully smeared over by hand with an adhesive solution. Against this the present method has the advantage of dispensing with the edge and also with roughing. It suffices to smear the bottom of the sole mechanically with the adhesive and then press it on to the shoe whilst on the last. Finally another advantage

which shoes made according to this new method possess is that these can be easily repaired. According to the methods hitherto employed, slippers with turned soles had to be turned back, a new sole used, and after that the upper had to be turned back into its original position again. Thereby the slippers were greatly damaged and the repairing of same comparatively expensive. On slippers produced under this new method however, a patch can be sewn on without the uppers having to be turned. This new invention may be used in various ways. For instance, it is possible to fasten the sole on to the tape by sewing instead of by gumming. In this case it is possible to affix a stiff cap both at the front and at the back.

I claim:—

1. A shoe comprising an upper, a tape secured to and extending inwardly from the lower margin of the upper, a lasting cord extending lengthwise through substantially the entire tape and an outer sole secured only to said tape.

2. A shoe comprising an upper, cut so that its lower marginal edge terminates substantially at the lower marginal sole edge of the last, a flexible textile tape secured to and extending inwardly from the lower margin of the upper, a lasting cord extending lengthwise through substantially the entire free inside edge of the said tape and an outer sole secured to said tape.

3. A shoe comprising an upper, cut so that its lower marginal edge terminates substantially at the lower marginal sole edge of the last, a tape secured to and extending inwardly from the lower margin of the upper, a lasting cord extending lengthwise through substantially the entire tape and an outer sole secured to and covering the said tape which is not visible at all on the finished shoe.

4. A process of manufacturing shoewear, which comprises securing a textile tape having a lasting cord extending lengthwise on the inside edge of the tape to the lower marginal edge of an upper, cut so that its lower marginal edge terminates substantially at the lower marginal sole edge of the last, putting the upper with the textile tape on the last, stretching the said textile tape over the last, by pulling the ends of the cord extended lengthwise on the inside edge of the tape, and securing the outer sole to the said tape so that it covers the tape entirely.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

ERICH BRAUN.