July 31, 1934. B. BOGHOSIAN 1,968,012

FOOTWEAR

Filed Feb. 13, 1933

Fig. 1.

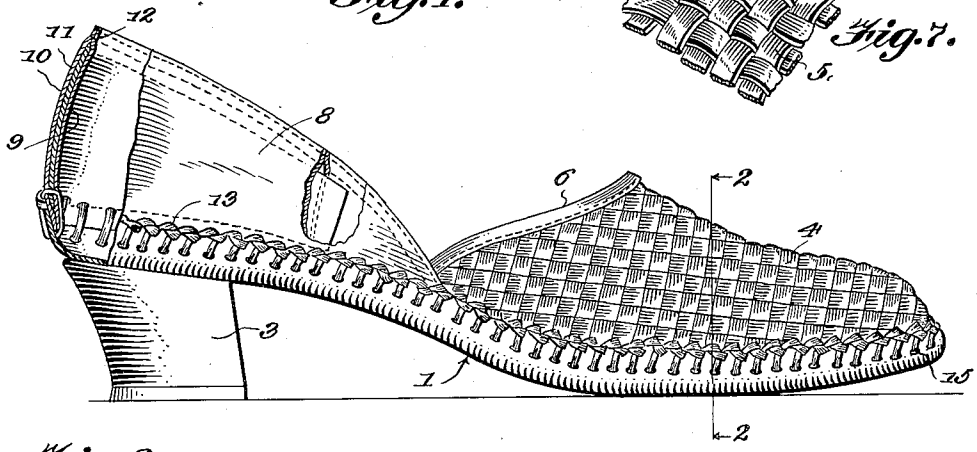



Fig. 7.




Fig. 2.

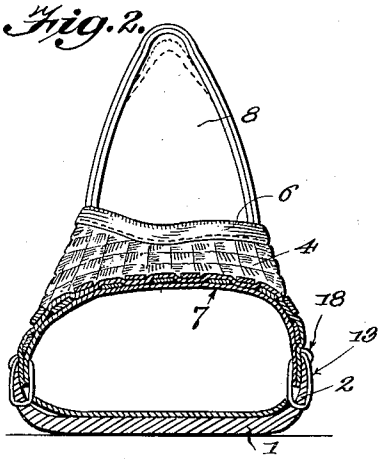



Fig. 3.

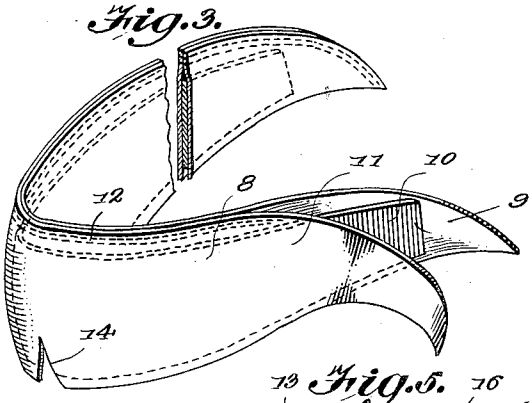



Fig. 4.

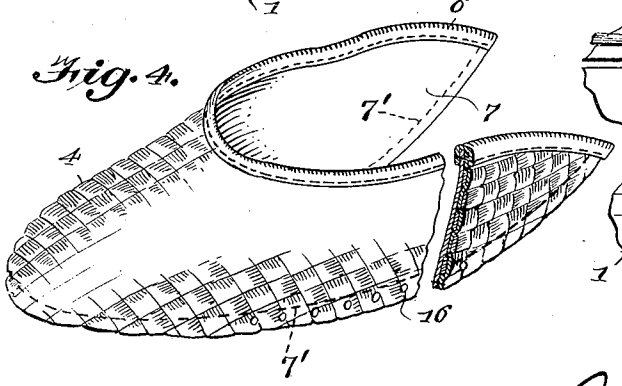



Fig. 5.

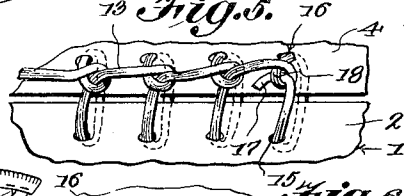
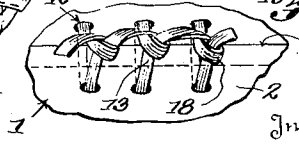



Fig. 6.




Inventor

BOGHOS BOGHOSIAN

By Irving C. McCathran

Attorney

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,968,012

## FOOTWEAR

Boghos Boghosian, Brockton, Mass.

Application February 13, 1933, Serial No. 656,601

1 Claim. (Cl. 36—12)

This invention relates to footwear, and has for its object the production of a light, durable, attractive, comfortable, serviceable, and well ventilated article of footwear, which is inexpensive to manufacture.

Another object of this invention is the production of an article of footwear, the sole or lower of which is provided with a formed edge which is turned upwardly to provide an upwardly extending marginal flange to permit the upper to be laced thereto in such a manner as to prevent the wearing of the lacing by contact with the ground.

A further object of this invention is the production of a simple and efficient counter forming a part of the article of footwear which will efficiently re-inforce the rear portion or heel of the shoe.

A still further object of this invention is the production of a simple and efficient process for producing an article of footwear.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will appear throughout the following specification and claim.

In the drawing:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the article of footwear in the nature of a slipper;

Figure 2 is a section taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the counter, partly shown in section;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the vamp, a part of which is shown in section;

Figure 5 is a side elevation of a portion of the sole and upper showing the type of lacing used, the lacing being loosened to clearly illustrate the manner of forming the connecting loops;

Figure 6 is a side elevation similar to Figure 5, the lacing being shown drawn tightly in place to firmly connect the upper to the sole of the shoe; and

Figure 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of a portion of the woven fabric from which the vamp is constructed.

By referring to the drawing, it will be seen that 1 designates the sole which may be formed in one or more plies, comprising an outer sole and an inner sole, or may be formed of a single ply such as is illustrated in the drawing as is the custom of the trade.

The sole 1 is provided with an upturned marginal edge to provide an upwardly turned flange 2 which is bent or formed in any suitable or desired manner, preferably over a last. The flange 2 is formed upon the sole so as to extend entirely around the marginal edges of the sole from toe to heel, and across the heel as well as across the toe, as is clearly shown in the drawing. A suitable heel 3 of any desired type may be secured to the rear end of the sole as is the custom of the trade.

A vamp 4 is preferably secured to the front end of the sole and this vamp 4 is preferably formed of interlaced or woven strips of leather or other suitable material, as indicated at 5, and the strips may be formed of the same or various different colors to provide a suitable effect. The inner edge of the vamp 4 is preferably provided with a binding strip 6, as is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 4. A suitable lining 7 may also be provided for the vamp 4 and secured thereto along its upper edge by the binding 6 and along its lower edge by stitching 7'. The vamp 4 may be of any suitable or desired design or curvature to produce the desired type of footwear, although a slipper is illustrated in the drawing.

The rear end of the sole 1 supports a counter 8 which is especially designed or constructed to provide an inner lining 9, a counter or filler 10, and an outer back quarter or covering 11. The counter or filler 10 is preferably smaller than the inner lining and outer back quarter 11, so as to provide a sufficient width along the upper marginal edge to permit the inner lining 9 and the outer material or covering 11 to be stitched, as indicated at 12, this stitching tending to hold the filler or counter 10 firmly in position. The lower marginal edges of the counter 8 and vamp 4 are firmly secured to the sole 1 by means of a special lacing 13, as is shown clearly in Figure 1. The counter 8 has the outer covering material 11 split to provide a V-shaped notch 14 at its rear center and the inner lining may be similarly split to provide a proper shaping of the counter 8 around the heel of the shoe to provide a snug re-inforced counter to facilitate the holding of the slipper firmly upon the foot and prevent the slipping of the heel portion from the heel of the wearer.

The lacing 13 is threaded through suitable apertures 15 formed along the marginal upturned edge or flange 2 of the sole, as shown clearly in Figures 1 and 2 of the drawing, and is also threaded through suitable apertures 16 formed in the counter 8, as well as the vamp 4.

The lacing 13 is preferably formed from a thin strip or strand of leather and in attaching the sole to the upper, either the vamp or the counter, the lacing 13 is inserted through one of the apertures 15, as is shown in Figure 5, from the outside toward the inside, leaving a free end 17 of sufficient length to be brought upwardly and folded

back as shown in this figure. The strand is then drawn upwardly across the adjoining inner faces of the upper and the sole or flange 2 of the sole, and is passed outwardly through one of the apertures 16 of the upper and a loop 18 is formed through which the free end 17 of the strand is passed where it will be tightly gripped when the strand is drawn upon to tighten the loop as shown in Figure 6. The lacing 13 is then passed through the next aperture 15 and the operation is repeated until a series of loops 18 are provided which when drawn tightly will snugly fit along the upper marginal edge 19 of the flange 2 and will provide a decorative and artistic effect along the upper marginal edge of the flange 2 and also will provide an efficient sealing or securing means at the juncture of the upper with the flange 2. When drawing the upper tightly upon the flange 2, the upper is moved to a position to cause the flange 2 to overlap the outer face of the upper along the lower edge of the upper as shown clearly in Figure 6. The stitching is repeated throughout the entire length of the sole and around its entire edge until the upper has been firmly and efficiently secured to the sole.

In producing the shoe or article of footwear above described, the following process is employed:—

The strip of sole is placed over a last, and the edge of the sole is formed firmly around the edge of the last until the proper curvature is provided and the edge of the sole has been firmly set to produce the flange 2. The counter is then constructed of the inner and outer layers and the intermediate stiffening member or re-inforcing member 10, and after the vamp 4 has been constructed of the woven or basket-like formation described and the lining 7 applied thereto, the counter 8, as well as the vamp 4, is then firmly secured to the flange 2 through the medium of the stitching strand or strip 13 by means of the special stitching and loop connection which provides the efficient securing means between the upper and the sole and also provides an efficient and attractive decorative effect along the adjoining edges of the upper with the sole. The loop portion 18 will also provide an efficient bond between the upper and the marginal edge of the flange 2.

It should be understood that certain detail changes in the mechanical construction may be employed without departing from the spirit of the invention so long as these changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What is claimed as new is:

An article of footwear comprising a sole having an upstanding marginal flange around the periphery thereof, an upper having marginal portions bearing against the inner face of the flange and overlapped by the flange, the flange and marginal portions of the upper being each formed with a horizontal line of openings in their marginal edges, and a lacing for connecting the upper to the flange progressively threaded through openings of the flange and upper and during each step having a portion extending horizontally adjacent the upper edge of the flange and then downwardly to provide a vertical portion leading from one end of the horizontal portion, the lacing being then passed inwardly through an opening of the flange and carried upwardly against the inner faces of the flange and upper and passed outwardly through an opening of the upper and formed into a loop engaged about the vertical portion at the junction of the upper end thereof with the horizontal portion and having a portion of the lacing extending therefrom to form a succeeding horizontal portion.

BOGHOS BOGHOSIAN.