June 18, 1957 W. C. VIZARD 2,795,869

BEADED SHOE WELTING

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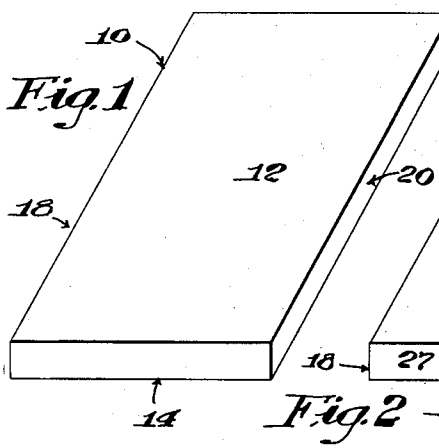


Fig. 1

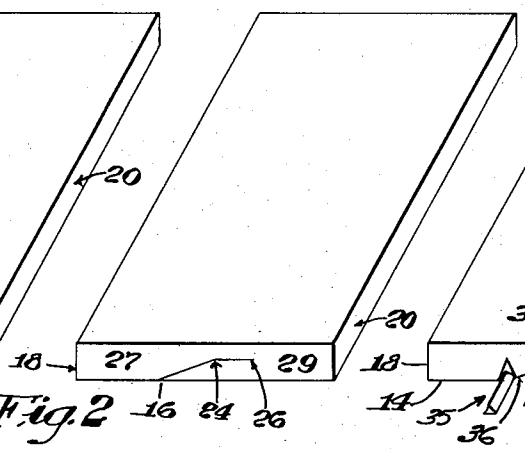


Fig. 2

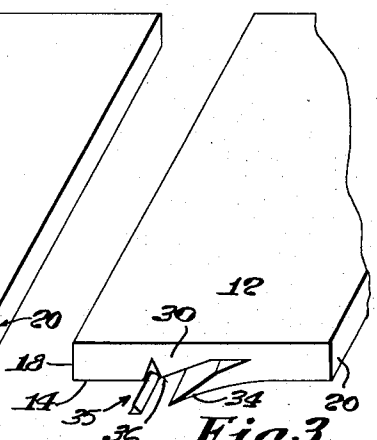


Fig. 3

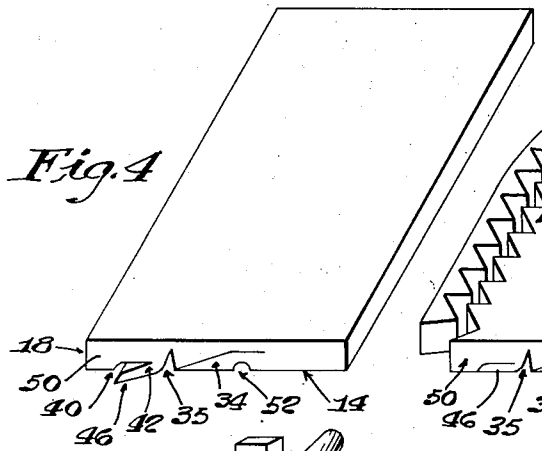


Fig. 4

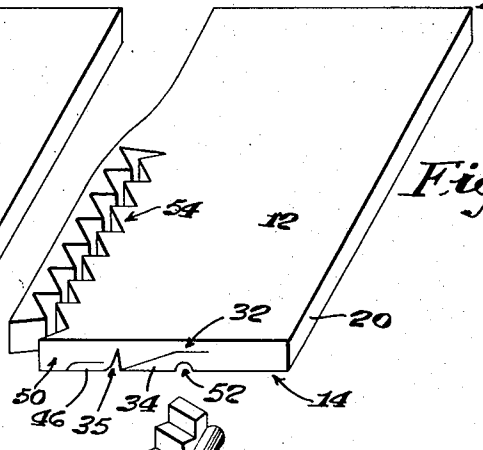


Fig. 5

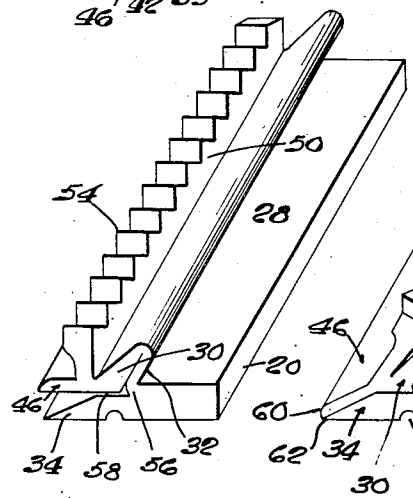


Fig. 6

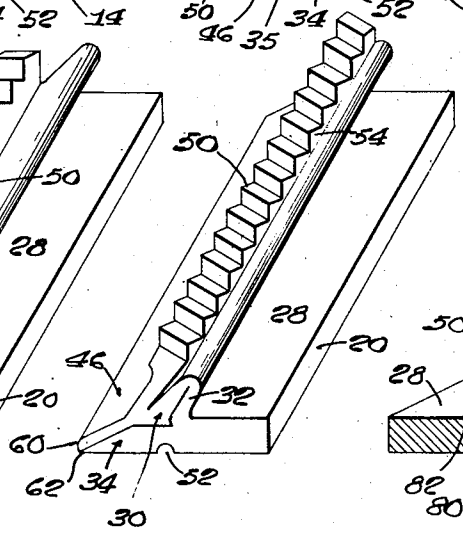


Fig. 7

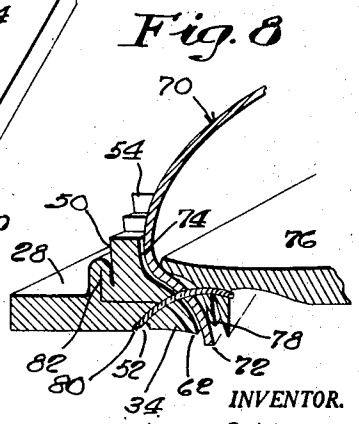


Fig. 8

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BEADED SHOE WELTING

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3 Claims. (Cl. 36—78)

This invention relates to beaded shoe welting and particularly to a shoe welting having a double bead.

The invention has for a principal object to provide a novel and improved beaded shoe welting which may be simply and economically manufactured from a unitary grain leather or other fillet, and to a novel method of making the same.

A further object of the invention is to provide a novel and improved beaded shoe welting which is particularly adapted to prevent moisture from seeping into the shoes in which it is incorporated and of a double beaded construction which lends itself to the creation of a new style feature, thus greatly enhancing the appearance of the shoes.

With these general objects in view and such others as may hereinafter appear, the present invention consists in the novel and improved beaded welting and method of making the same hereinafter described and particularly defined in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the drawings illustrating the present invention:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a substantially rectangular grain leather fillet preparatory to being cut in accordance with the cutting operation;

Figs. 2–5 are perspective views illustrating the steps in the cutting operation preparatory to the formation of the completed welting of Fig. 7;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view illustrating the folding operation preparatory to the formation of the completed welting of Fig. 7;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the completed welting; and

Fig. 8 is a perspective view partially in section of the completed welting of Fig. 7 incorporated in a shoe prior to attachment thereto of the shoe outsole.

In general the present invention comprises a novel and improved shoe welting and method of making the same. In accordance with the preferred method of making the present welting shown in Fig. 7, a substantially rectangular grain leather fillet, as illustrated in Fig. 1, is subjected to the successive cutting operations illustrated in Figs. 2–5 and then to the folding operation illustrated in Fig. 6. As illustrated in Fig. 7, the completed welting is provided with a grain surfaced welt extension along one of its marginal edges, an inseam flange along its opposed marginal edge and a double bead upstanding from the top surface thereof, preferably located substantially midway between the welt extension and the inseam flange. Provision is made for supporting and maintaining the beads in a substantially perpendicular position with relation to the welt extension and to minimize any tendency of the beads to be deflected outwardly in order that the edge of the inner bead may adhere closely to the upper of the shoe to which the welting is attached during the life of the shoe. As best shown in Fig. 8, the present novel and improved welting gives the shoe in which it is incorporated a novel and distinctive appearance and at the same time efficiently weatherproofs the shoe for use under varying weather conditions.

Referring now to the drawings and particularly to Figs. 1–5, **10** represents a substantially rectangular grain leather fillet having a grain surface **12** and flesh surface **14**. The first step in the cutting operation is to make an incision commencing at point **16** along a line spaced inwardly from and parallel to marginal edges **18**, **20** of fillet **10**, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The incision is extended upwardly to point **24** along a line, preferably spaced .040" below and extending parallel to grain surface **12**, thence turning and extending parallel to said grain surface to point **26**. The first step in the cutting operation separates fillet **10** into upper and lower sections **27**, **29** which may be cut in accordance with the steps in the cutting operation to be described forming a welt extension **28**, a bead core **30**, a grain face cover **32** and inseam flange **34**. The grain surfaced cover **32** and core **30** form the outer bead **82** of the double beaded welting shown in Fig. 8. The next step in the cutting operation is to make an incision substantially triangular in section, indicated generally at **35**, commencing in the flesh surface **14** adjacent point **16**, as illustrated in Fig. 3. In order to make such triangular incision the inseam flange **34** is bent downwardly to expose flesh surface **36** to permit the incision to be made. The triangular incision **35** forms a base for the bead core **30** and a hinging point upon which bead core **30** may be folded in accordance with the steps in the folding operation illustrated in Fig. 6. The next step in the cutting operation contemplates an incision commencing in the flesh surface **14** adjacent to and spaced from the marginal edge **18** at point **40** and extending upwardly in a gradual arc to point **42**, preferably spaced about .050" upwardly from flesh surface **14**. This step in the cutting operation forms the inseam cover flap **46** arranged to be folded upon and secured to the inseam flange **34**, as will be hereinafter described in the folding operation preparatory to forming the completed welting of Fig. 7, and also forming the member **50** which is to form the second bead of the double beaded welting shown in Fig. 8. At this stage in the cutting operation a stitching groove **52** for receiving the inseam stitches may be cut in the flesh surface **14**, as shown. The stitching groove **52** may and preferably will be of the type ordinarily utilized in the manufacture of shoe welting, comprising a narrow groove running parallel to the maginal edges of the fillet **10** and which ordinarily is covered by the outsole of the shoe. As best shown in Fig. 5, marginal edge **18** is pinked forming the top **54** of the second bead **50** of the double beaded welting.

From the description this far it may be seen that the grain leather fillet **10** has been cut in accordance with the illustrated steps in the cutting operation preparatory to the formation of the completed welting of Fig. 7 and the fillet prepared for the folding operation illustrated in Fig. 6. Preparatory to the folding operation a suitable cement of the type ordinarily used in the manufacture of welting may and preferably will be applied to the contacting surfaces of the bead core **30**, bead cover **32**, inseam flange **34** and inseam cover flap **46**. In practice the first step in the folding operation is to fold the bead cover **32** upwardly upon hinge **56** so that the bead core **30** is pressed against the cover with its base **58** firmly pressed upon inseam flange **34** adjacent the hinge **56**. The bead forming member **50** is folded upwardly to a position substantially at right angles to the welt extension **28**, and the inseam cover flap **46** is folded downwardly upon and cemented to the inseam flange **34** with its marginal edge **60** disposed flush with inseam flange marginal edge **62**.

In order to maintain the grain leather fillet **10**, which has been cut and folded in accordance with the present invention, in the position illustrated in Fig. 7 the folded welting may and preferably will be subjected to the usual molding operation utilized in welting manufacture during

which the cemented surfaces thereof will harden firmly securing the elements of the welting together.

Referring now to Fig. 8, the present welting is embodied in the shoe with the inseam flange and surface of the inner bead **50** in a position against the shoe upper **70** with the upper being pressed against and conforming to the contour of inseam flange **34** and the inner face **74** of inner bead **50**. The latter is of greater width than the outer bead **82** of the double beaded welting, offering substantial resistance to outward deflection when the shoe is worn, and is also extended above the inner sole **76** when incorporated in the shoe. The shoe insole **76** is provided with stitching flaps **78** through which the inseam stitching **80** may pass to secure the welt, upper and insole in operative position as shown. Thereafter the outsole (not shown) may be applied in any usual or preferred manner. A shoe provided with the present novel and improved double beaded welting may be worn safely in all kinds of weather, inclement as well as fair. The rugged inner bead **50** is particularly adapted to adhere to the upper of the shoe and is of sufficient height above both the insole and outer bead **82** to prevent moisture from seeping into the shoe.

The outer bead reinforces and stiffens the inner bead to minimize the formation of openings between the inner bead and the upper during the life of the shoe, and it will be observed as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, that the bead core **30** and cover **32** comprising the bead **82** are formed integrally with said rugged bead **50** providing a rugged deflection resisting structure wherein the outer bead **82** serves the dual purpose of maintaining the rugged bead **50** in its upstanding position against the upper **70** and of adding to the decorative appearance of the shoe.

In accordance with the preferred form of the invention the entire exposed surface of the completed welting is of grain which may be highly polished with the exception of the pinked top **54** of the bead **50** which is of flesh. In practice the pinked flesh top surface **54** may be dyed any color desired, thereby greatly enhancing the appearance of and style of the shoe.

While it is preferred to construct the novel welting shown in Figs. 7 and 8 of leather it is not desired to limit the invention thereto as the welting may be of plastic and extruded into the shape illustrated.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:

1. A shoe welting having a welt extension at its outer margin, an inseam flange at its inner margin and a double bead between the welt extension and the inseam flange, and upstanding from the inner portion of the upper surface of the welt extension, said double bead being in its entirety integral with the welt extension and inseam flange, the inner bead of said double bead being of greater width than the outer bead and extending above the same.

2. A shoe welting as defined in claim 1 wherein the outer bead contacts the outer edge of the inner bead for a portion of the height of the latter.

3. A shoe welting as defined in claim 1 wherein the upper portion of the inner bead is rectangular in section and of a width equal to the thickness of the welt extension.

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