

July 4, 1961

W. E. BOWEN
SLIP-LASTED SHOE WITH A BINDER COVERING THE
EDGES OF THE UPPER AND SOCK-LINING
Filed June 4, 1958

2,990,626

Fig. 1.

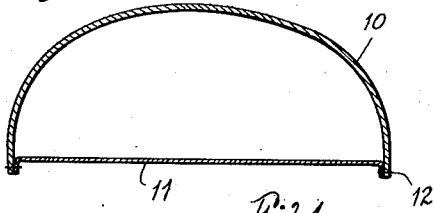


Fig. 2.

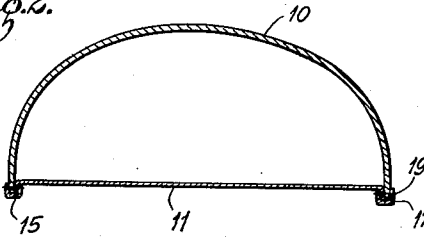


Fig. 4.

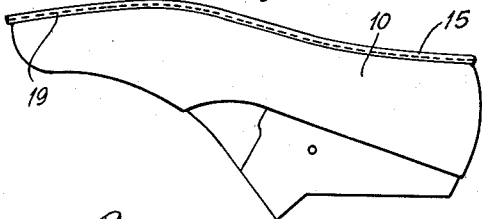


Fig. 3.

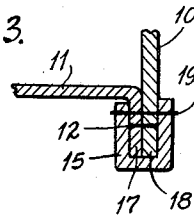


Fig. 6.

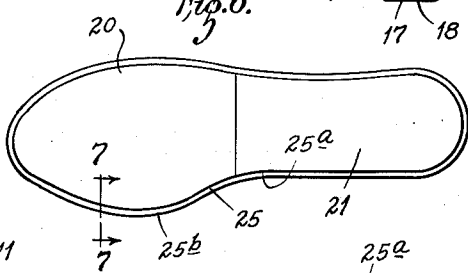


Fig. 5.

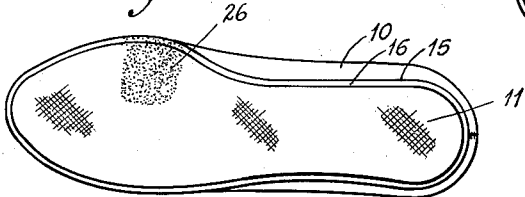


Fig. 7.

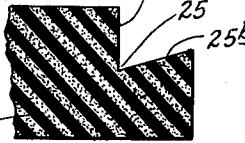


Fig. 9.

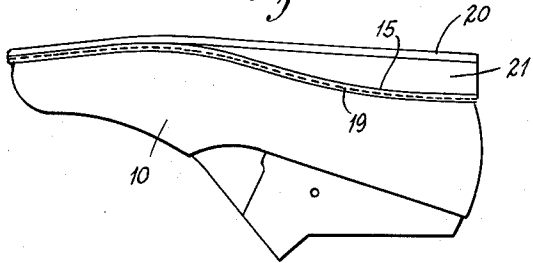


Fig. 8.

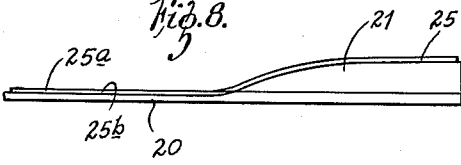


Fig. 11.

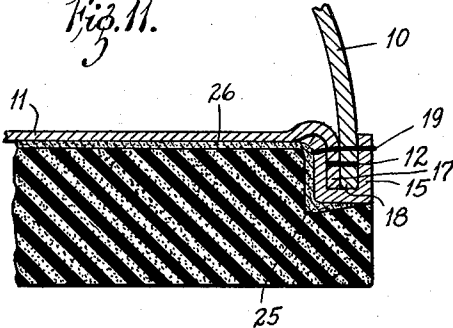
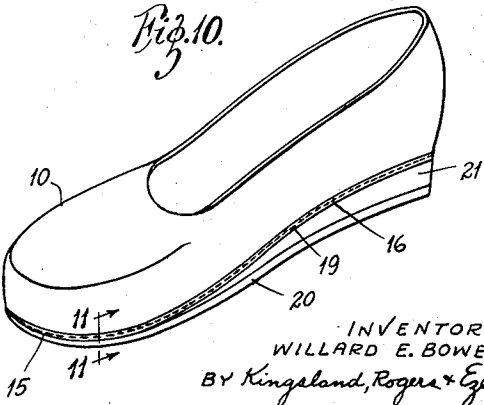


Fig. 10.



INVENTOR:
WILLARD E. BOWEN,
BY Kingeland, Rogers & Egell
ATTORNEYS

1

2,990,626

SLIP-LASTED SHOE WITH A BINDER COVERING THE EDGES OF THE UPPER AND SOCK-LINING

Willard E. Bowen, Jennings, Mo., assignor to International Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo., a corporation of Delaware

Filed June 4, 1958, Ser. No. 739,783

2 Claims. (Cl. 36-19.5)

This invention relates to improvements in slip-lasted shoes.

The primary object of the invention is to provide an improved shoe of the type mentioned which may be produced by more economical manufacturing procedures to the end that an extremely flexible light-weight durable product will result.

More specifically, the improved shoe avoids the conventional slip-lasted method steps of shoe making referred to as heel and toe wrap operations by first joining as a unit the upper and sock lining by seaming completely around the margin, and then binding the marginal edges of the seam before applying a platform sole, thereby eliminating the separate heel and toe wrap operations of the conventional method, and thereby avoiding the time consumed and the cost of these operations.

A further object is to produce shoes of the casual type having an attractive finished appearance that will be extremely light in weight and flexible on the foot of the wearer, and at the same time retain the property of furnishing adequate support for the wearer's foot in order that shoes of the invention will be comfortable in use and durable in wear.

Additional advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following disclosure, taken in connection with the drawing, in which:

FIGURE 1 is a cross section through the forepart of an upper illustrating the marginal edges of the upper and sock lining joined together by stitching;

FIGURE 2 is a similar view, but with a binding applied to the marginal seam joining the upper and sock lining;

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged detailed view of the marginal seaming of the upper and sock lining and the stitching for applying the binding strip to the outturned edges of the upper and sock lining;

FIGURE 4 is a side view of the last with the completed bound upper and sock lining unit fitted over the last;

FIGURE 5 is a bottom view of the unit of FIGURE 4, illustrating these parts ready to receive the application of the sole parts of the shoe;

FIGURE 6 is a top plan view of the platform sole and heel unit;

FIGURE 7 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 7-7 of FIGURE 6 to illustrate the formation of the groove or channel that extends around the upper marginal edge of the sole and heel unit of FIGURE 6;

FIGURE 8 is a side edge view of the sole and platform unit;

FIGURE 9 is a side view of the lasted upper with the sole unit applied;

FIGURE 10 is a perspective view of the finished shoe; and

FIGURE 11 is an enlarged partial cross section on the line 11-11 of FIGURE 10 to illustrate the detail of the attachment of the sole unit to the upper unit.

In carrying out the present invention, the conventional practice is followed in preparing the upper in the fitting room, that is to say, a completed upper 10 of selected design and material has attached thereto a sock lining 11, by a row of stitching 12 that seams entirely around the

2

marginal edges of the upper material and the sock lining.

A continuous binding strip 15 of a length sufficient to extend entirely around the marginal edge of the upper and to provide a slight overlap at 16 is provided. This binding strip is folded over the extending marginal edge 17 of the sock lining and the marginal edge 18 of the upper material, and a row of stitching 19 is passed through the free edges of the binding and through the material of the upper and sock lining, as clearly shown in FIGURE 3.

This bound edge of the upper margin provides a finish line between and around the edge of the upper and the sole and heel unit in the finished shoe, simulating a welt seaming between these parts of the shoe.

It is preferred that the sock lining and the upper be joined and the binding applied while the parts are flexible and before the upper is fitted over a last.

In FIGURE 4, the upper is illustrated as fitted over a conventional last, and it will be observed that, after last-ing, the upper unit is ready to have the sole unit applied and that the conventional steps of applying a sole and heel wrap are avoided as the upper is complete in structure and appearance as it comes from the fitting room operations.

The sole 20 and heel wedge 21 are separately made and are constructed to be applied as a unit to the upper. This unit may be of any selected material, but for shoes of the casual type foam rubber is preferred.

The wedge piece is cemented to the sole member which underlies the entire forepart and heel surface of the shoe, and a groove or channel 25 is formed in the upper surface of the forepart of the sole and of the heel piece entirely around the periphery of the unit. It is preferred that the groove be formed with a vertical wall 25a and a downwardly inclined wall 25b (FIGURE 7), in order that when the bound margin of the upper unit is seated in the channel this margin will be held firmly in place with the outer margin of 25b fitting closely against the bead formed by the binding around the upper unit.

In order to lay the sole and heel unit on the bottom of the upper unit while the latter is on the last, the entire upper surface of the sole and heel unit including the groove 25 is coated with cement 26 and the parts firmly pressed together to cause a strong bond between the matching surfaces of these units.

It will be understood that the finished shoe, not as a part of the present invention, but if desired may include a heel counter, a shank piece and an inner sole, or other additional and usual parts incorporated in shoes of the type to which the present construction relates.

From the foregoing disclosure, it will be readily observed that a novel and improved process has been provided, and that a novel shoe structure results.

It will be understood that modifications may be made in the details disclosed within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. In a slip-lasted shoe construction: a flexible upper and a flexible sock lining, each having marginal extensions, the marginal extensions being stitched together at their peripheries to form a slip-lasted type of shoe upper, and the marginal edge of the sock lining lying in adjacent relation to the margin of the upper; a binder strip folded around the adjacent edges of the upper and sock lining, and stitched to them, to enclose their raw edges and to aid in making the inside of the shoe resistant to penetration by the elements, the marginal edge of the sock lining being turned down to lie adjacent the margin of the upper, and to form a recess in the bottom of the assembly, the binder strip being wrapped about the downwardly extending margins, on the inner and outer sides and around the edges thereof, and an outer sole having a

3

rabbet-type groove around its upper periphery, the groove being open on its outer edge providing a raised center part on the sole that fits into said recess, and providing a ledge underlying the marginal portion of the upper and sock lining as aforesaid, and their enclosing binder strip, and means securing the outer sole to the upper, with the binder strip exposed on the side of the shoe and constituting a finish for the marginal edges of the upper, the ledge having a width substantially equal to that of the marginal edges and their enclosing binder strip, to make the side of the shoe substantially smooth.

2. The shoe construction of claim 1, wherein the outer sole is made of resilient material, and the ledge has its bottom surface initially extending upwardly and outwardly to constitute a sloping surface.

5

10

15

2,129,106

2,289,180

2,311,630

2,546,152

2,554,159

2,672,699

45,707

508,847

963,308

1,133,363

4

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Szerenyi et al. ----- Sept. 6, 1938

Davis ----- July 7, 1942

Ayers ----- Feb. 23, 1943

Chandler ----- Mar. 27, 1951

Stritter ----- May 22, 1951

Walsh et al. ----- Mar. 23, 1954

FOREIGN PATENTS

Norway ----- Sept. 7, 1927

Italy ----- Jan. 10, 1955

Germany ----- May 2, 1957

France ----- Nov. 19, 1956