

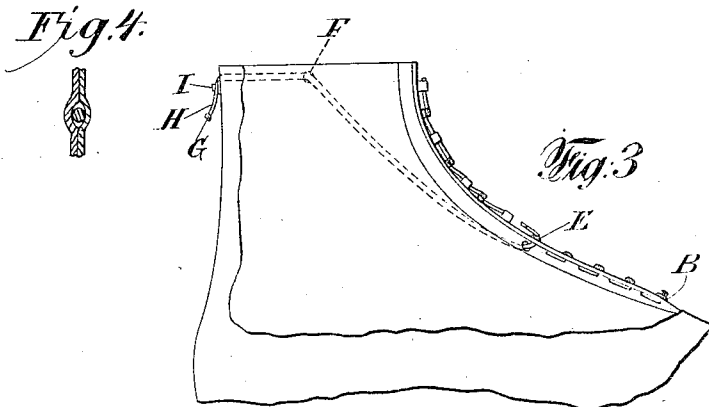
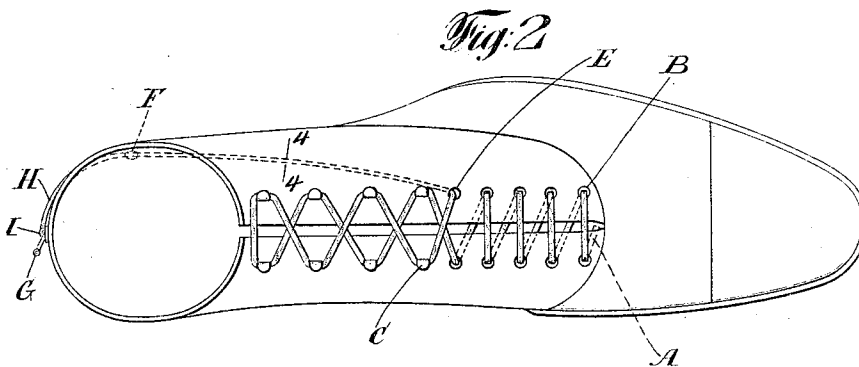
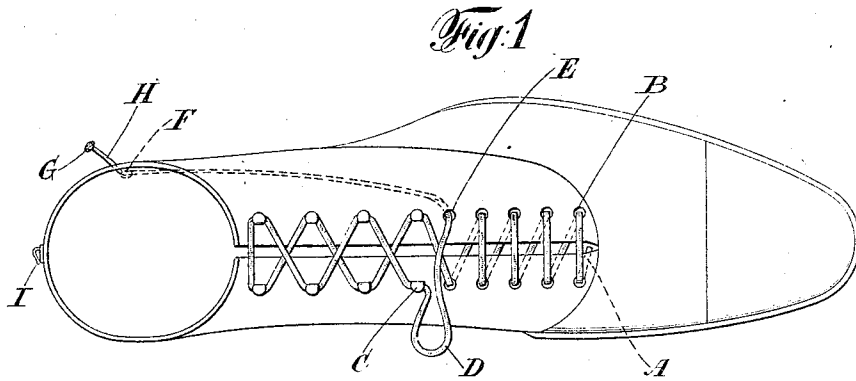
C. R. MARVIN, JR.

SHOE.

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1,293,847.

Patented Feb. 11, 1919.



Inventor
Charles R. Marvin, Jr.
By his Attorneys
Pridle, Wright & Small

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES R. MARVIN, JR., OF REDDING, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO
ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN AND ONE-THIRD TO ARCHIBALD EWING STEVENSON, BOTH
OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHOE.

1,293,847.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES R. MARVIN, Jr., of Redding, in the county of Fairfield, and in the State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Shoes, and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

The object of my invention has been to provide an improvement in shoes, whereby the shoe may be more readily laced than heretofore, and in which the lacing shall have a neater appearance, and be less likely to come unlaced than in prior shoes, and to such ends my invention consists in the shoe hereinafter specified.

In the accompanying drawings—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a left shoe embodying my invention as seen from above by a person wearing it, the shoe being partly laced;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the shoe completely laced;

Fig. 3 is a view of the inside of the shoe top showing the lacing passing into the shoe and beneath the lining to and out of the hole F; and

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

My invention is capable of embodiment in various forms and the illustrated embodiment is therefore to be taken as typical only, and my invention is not to be restricted thereto.

In the illustrated embodiment, one end of the shoe lace is to be fastened at one of the lowermost eyelets or hooks, and in the present instance, I have shown it fastened by passing the tip A through the eyelet and causing it to lie crosswise of the shoe. In order that the tip may not cause discomfort, it may be flattened, or the tip may be replaced by a thin washer secured to the end of the shoe lace. The other end of the shoe lace is then passed through the opposite eyelet B, preferably from above, and is zig-zagged across in any desired manner through the various eyelets. It is then preferably engaged under the lowermost right-hand lacing hook C and is passed back and forth under each alternating hook until it reaches the top of the shoe, when the lace is returned to the bottom of the lacing hooks by using the hooks not previously used, and a loop or slack portion D is preferably formed between the lowermost right-hand hook C and

the uppermost left-hand eyelet E, after passing under said lowermost right-hand hook and through said uppermost left-hand eyelet E. The lace is passed through the eyelet E into the interior of the shoe and near the top of the shoe is passed out through a hole F. I preferably cause the lace to pass between the lining of the shoe and the leather of the upper, so that the lining will conceal the lace and protect the ankle of the wearer from it. This detail of construction is shown in Fig. 3. A knot G, or washer, or other enlargement is formed on the lace to prevent its being drawn backward through the hole F. To tighten the lace, the loops between the eyelets may be successively taken up, and the slack thus formed is taken up, and the two sets of lacing hooks drawn together as tightly as desired by pulling upon the loop D with the right hand, the said loop forming an ample finger-hold to effectively tighten the shoe upon the foot and ankle. The free end H of the lace is then drawn upon to take up the loop D and the lacing of the shoe is complete. The friction of the lace upon the hooks, and its friction between the stocking and the inside of the shoe top, is sufficient to prevent the shoe lace from becoming unfastened, without the tying of any knot whatever. As a matter of neatness, the free end H may be engaged under a small clip I, which can be provided on the back or other part of the top of the shoe.

To unlace the shoe, it is only necessary to free the end H from the wire clip (if one is used) and to again form the loop D by drawing upon the portion of the lace between the hook C and the eyelet E, and then the lace can be very readily disengaged from all the hooks, enabling the hooked portion of the shoe tops to be opened and providing slack, if desired, for loosening the portions of the lace passing through the eyelets.

The construction for the right shoe is precisely the same as for the left shoe, except that it is reversed so as to bring the opening F and free end of the lace upon the outside of the ankle.

It will be observed that my shoe has a very neat appearance. No free ends or knots are visible from the front of the shoe.

My shoe can be laced with the greatest ease, it not being necessary to tie any knots whatever.

The construction is readily applied to

shoes as made today, the only change necessary being the formation of the hole F, and providing the clip I.

I claim:

- 5 1. A shoe comprising the combination of lace-engaging devices below the ankle, hooks above the ankle, a lace having one end engaging the hooks and passing alternately
10 back and forth in an upward direction, and similarly returning, the lace then passing within the shoe, and having a free end coming cut at the top of the shoe, the portion of the lace within the shoe passing between the lining and the upper.
15 2. In combination, a shoe having lace en-

gaging devices adjacent the meeting edges of the upper, a lacing having one end fixed, intermediate portions of said lacing engaging said devices, the remainder of said lacing passing through a hole in the shoe upper between the upper and the shoe lining, and then outwardly, so as to leave free the remaining end of the lacing.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand.

CHARLES R. MARVIN, JR.

Witnesses:

MASON WHEELER,
S. LAURENCE MILLER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."