Aug. 11, 1936. J. E. DISCH 2,050,831

SHOE

Filed Feb. 27, 1936

Fig. 1.

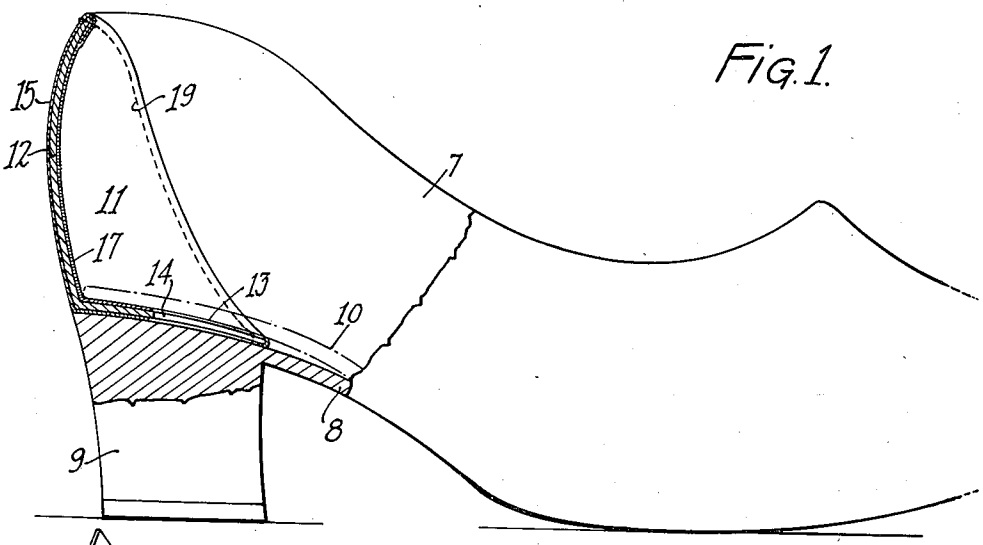


Fig. 2.

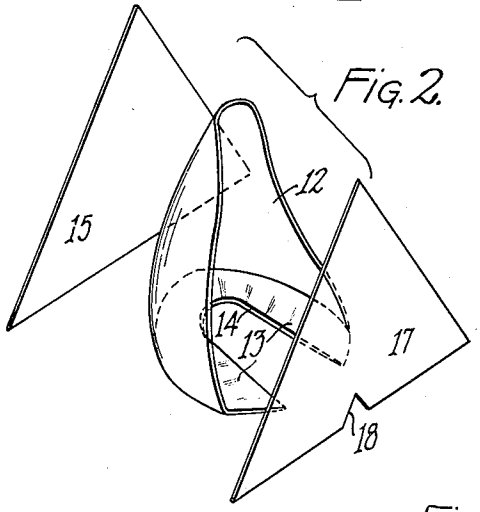


Fig. 3.

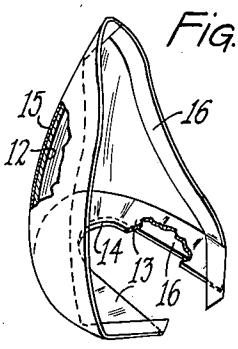


Fig. 6.

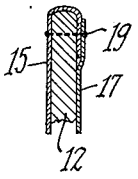


Fig. 5.

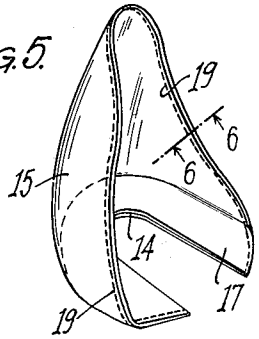
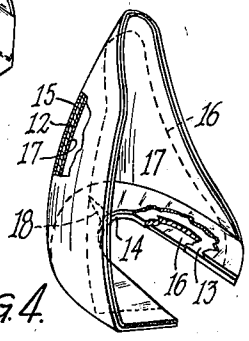


Fig. 4.



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2,050,831

SHOE

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REISSUED
DEC 10 1940

Application February 27, 1936, Serial No. 65,943

6 Claims. (Cl. 36—68)

My invention relates to footwear and more particularly to women's shoes and slippers, and especially to the counters or heel-stiffeners in such footwear which with ordinary usage have a tendency to collapse or to become so distorted as to impair their appearance as well as their serviceability in use.

Ordinarily a cemented shoe or slipper is made with a space or pocket in the back of the shoe between the inner lining and outer cover portion of the shoe for the insertion of the counter, with the result that there has always been a large amount of undesired play in the back or heel portion of the shoe, because the counter did not reach the edges or contours of the enveloping pocket formed by the outer cover and inner lining. Frequently an unsightly distortion was occasioned because the edges of the lining and cover were turned over the counter in one direction or the other.

To overcome these defects and disadvantages incidental to shoes and slippers of this type, I have now provided an improved counter unit that is separately assembled apart from the shoe, and the objects of my invention are, among other things, are to form a new type of cemented and stitched counter unit which will retain its shape under all conditions of use and wear, and at the same time give a smooth surface both inside and outside of the counter and in the shoe itself.

The uniform edges of the lining and cover portion are secured by stitching throughout, which also maintains the exact outline of the counter with the result that the rigidly cemented and stitched parts after assembly form a counter or heel-stiffener that will give long wear and also preserve a neat appearance in the shoe.

A further object of my invention is to provide an exceptionally simple but highly effective counter unit to be embodied in shoes and slippers of this type which may be economically manufactured and which will retain its natural shape and contour in use.

Other objects and advantages will appear from the following description when taken with the annexed drawing in which

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a shoe or slipper partly broken away to show my improved counter unit in vertical section;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the counter, the outer cover and inner lining, before these parts are assembled as a counter unit;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the counter itself having the outer cover cemented thereto with the edges of the outer cover overlapping the counter;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view, somewhat similar to Fig. 3, showing the inner lining cemented to the inner surface of the counter;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the next step in my method with the stitching passing through the outer cover, counter and inner lining; and

Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several figures.

Referring to the drawing, the upper 7 of the shoe or slipper is fastened in the usual way to the outer sole 8 to which is affixed the heel 9 (Fig. 1). The insole 10 (shown in dot and dash lines in Fig. 1) lies within the shoe with its rear end overlapping the bottom portion of my improved counter or heel-stiffener above the heel seat.

The counter 11, preferably made of stiff leather or other suitable material, comprises the body portion 12 molded to embrace the heel of the foot with the bottom portion bent inwardly to form the inturned flange 13 which overlies the margin of the heel seat as shown in Fig. 1, such flange 13 having the cut-out portion 14 that leaves a space for the insole 10 to be cemented or otherwise secured to the heel-seat.

The outer cover 15 is preferably formed and cut from soft leather or fabric in somewhat triangular form of slightly larger size and shape than the body portion 12 of the counter 11 so that its marginal edges 16 when cemented to the outer surface of the counter will overlap the edges of the counter 11 and the under part of the marginal flange 13 as shown in Fig. 3.

The inner lining 17 is also preferably formed and cut from soft leather in triangular form as shown in Fig. 2, with the V-shaped notch 18 cut therein so that when the inner lining 17 is molded and cemented to the inner surface of the counter 11, the edges of the notch 18 will be brought together to form a smooth bottom surface around the top surface of the marginal flange 13 as shown in Fig. 4.

The method of assembling and uniting the part shown in Fig. 2 is substantially as follows: The counter 11 having been suitably shaped and the outer cover 15 and inner lining 17 having been cut substantially in forms shown in Fig. 2, I next spread any suitable cement or other form of adhesive on the outer and inner surfaces of the counter 11.

I then hold the counter 11 firmly and stretch the outer cover 15 over the outside body portion 12 of the counter 11, and fold the marginal

edges 16 over the sides of the counter 11 and under the front edges of the inturned flange 13 of the counter, all as shown in Fig. 3.

I then take the inner lining 17 and stretch same face down over a form, and while holding same rigidly, the counter 11 is pressed down over the lining 17. The cement on the lining 17 and on the inner surface of the counter hold fast the lining 17 to the inside of the counter as shown in Fig. 4. Any surplus lining may be trimmed from the edges so that the outer edge of the lining 17 is coincident with the folded-over part of the outer cover 15 as shown in detail in Fig. 6.

As the last step, a line of stitching 19 is passed through the cover 15, the counter 11 and inner lining 17 as shown in Fig. 5, such stitching 17 firmly uniting the three component parts of my counter construction so as to avoid any play between the parts and also to provide a reinforced edge to the counter itself.

The counter is incorporated in the shoe by placing same between the insole 10 and the heel seat (Fig. 1) in which the rear portion of the insole 10 is cemented or otherwise fastened through the cut-out portion 14 to the top of heel 9, and the shoe is lasted in the usual manner. During the lasting operation this improved counter unit that I have shown and described becomes perfectly fitted in the shoe as shown in Fig. 1, where the counter preserves the proper contour of the shoe through the rigid cementing and stitching of the parts with the edges of the counter reinforced by the stitching 19.

By this arrangement the shoe is prevented from slipping up and down the heel, and uncomfortable chafing and resulting wear on the stocking and lining are avoided.

Many changes in the foregoing embodiment of my invention may be made without sacrificing its advantages and without departing from the scope of my invention as set forth in the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A counter for shoes comprising a stiff body portion molded to the required shape, an outer cover having overlapping edges bent inwardly over the edges of the body portion and fastened to the inner surface thereof, an inner lining cemented to the inner surface of the body portion having its marginal portions overlapping and fastened to the bent-over edges of the outer cover, and stitches passing through the marginal edges of the outer cover, body portion and inner lining.

2. A counter for shoes comprising a molded body portion having its bottom portion bent inwardly to form an inturned marginal flange extending around the back and sides of the body portion, an outer cover cemented to the outer exposed surfaces of the body and inturned flange, an inner lining cemented to the inner surfaces of the body portion and inturned flange, and stitches passing through the marginal edges of the cover, body portion and inner lining.

3. A counter for shoes comprising a molded body portion having its bottom portion bent inwardly to form an inturned marginal flange extending around the back and sides of the body portion, an outer cover cemented to the outer exposed surfaces of the body and inturned flange, an inner lining cemented to the inner surfaces of the body portion and inturned flange, and stitches passing through the marginal edges of the cover, body portion, inner lining, and of the front edges of the inturned flange.

4. A counter for shoes comprising a molded body portion having its bottom portion bent inwardly to form an inturned marginal flange extending around the back and sides of the body portion, an outer cover cemented to the outer exposed surfaces of the body and inturned flange, said cover having an overlapping margin bent inwardly over the edges of the body portion and fastened to the inner surface thereof, an inner lining cemented to the inner surfaces of the body portion and inturned flange, said inner lining having its marginal portion overlapping and fastened to the bent-over edges of the outer cover, and stitches through the marginal edges of the cover, body portion, and inner lining.

5. A method of making a counter unit for shoes which comprises applying a coating of cemen or adhesive to both outer and inner surfaces of a molded body portion, then applying an outer cover having an overlapping margin to the cemented outer surface of the body portion with the overlapping margin folded over the edges of the body portion and cemented to the inner surface of the body portion, then applying an inner lining to the cemented inner surface of the body portion with its marginal edge overlapping the folded-over margin of the outer cover, and finally stitching together the marginal edges of the outer cover, body portion and inner lining.

6. A method of making a counter unit for shoes which comprises applying a coating of cement or adhesive to both outer and inner surfaces of a molded body portion, then applying an outer cover having an overlapping margin to the cemented outer surface of the body portion with the overlapping margin folded over the edges of the body portion and cemented to the inner surface of the body portion, then applying an inner lining to the cemented inner surface of the body portion with its marginal edge overlapping the folded-over margin of the outer cover, then trimming the surplus material of the inner lining to bring its outer edge coincident with the folded-over edge of the outer cover, and finally stitching together the marginal edges of the outer cover, body portion and inner lining.

JOHN E. DISCH.