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REPAIR LINING FOR SHOES

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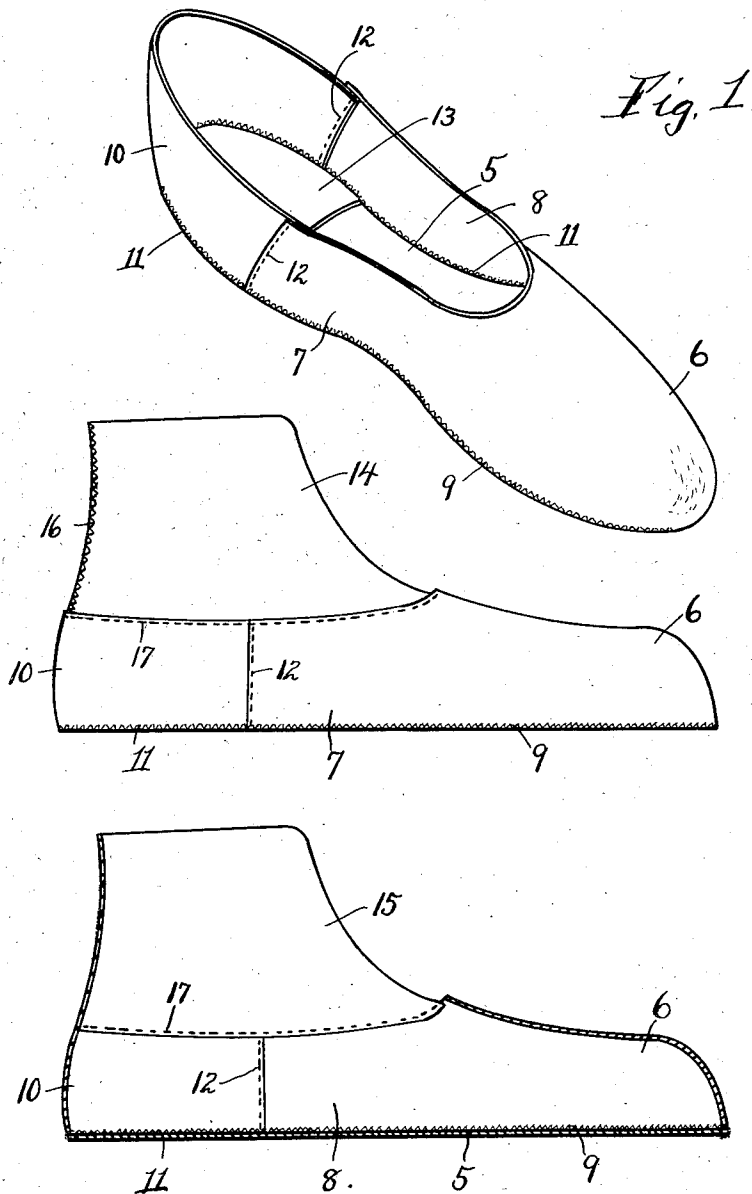


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## REPAIR LINING FOR SHOES

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2 Claims. (Cl. 36—55)

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in repair linings for shoes, and has for one of its objects to provide a complete lining shaped to conform to the exact contour of a shoe whereby it may be used to replace worn or damaged linings without taking up any more space than the original lining.

Another object of the invention is to produce a repair lining as an article of manufacture for use in relining a worn shoe without the necessity of disconnecting any of the parts of the shoe proper. Such a lining can be inserted either by the user or shoe repairmen.

Another object of this invention is to form the repair lining from any materials suitable for such an article, as leather, compositions, textile fabrics or combinations thereof, either plain or covered, or impregnated with substances for water proofing or other purposes. The materials may be used wholly or partly in single or multiple plies, so that if desired, the parts where the greatest wear usually occurs may be thicker than the other parts.

In order to reline a worn shoe by the present repairing method, it is necessary to practically disconnect all of the parts of the entire shoe. Actually the sole, heel, arch support and foundations must be removed from the upper, the old lining taken out and the new one put in place. Then the shoe has to be rebuilt, generally necessitating the use of new foundation, arch support, sole, and heel, since in taking the shoe apart, the above mentioned elements generally are so weakened that they cannot be replaced and give the original appearance to the shoe. Obviously an operation of this character is expensive and in most cases the shoe does not justify the expenditure necessary to reline the shoe.

My invention has many advantages over the present day method used in relining a shoe, especially since it does not require taking the shoe apart. The repair lining constituting my invention is already shaped to conform to the style and size of the shoe in which it is to be used, wherefore, the old lining can be ripped out and my repair lining inserted in the shoe, if desired, and fastened therein in any suitable manner as by sewing or securing the same with cement or other adhesives. It will be apparent that from the above that a shoe can be relined at a very small expense and when relined will be practically the same as the original lining giving the same amount of comfortable use and wear.

Where a person has shoes of the same general

style or shape, the repair lining may be used in any of them.

Therefore, another object of the invention is to make it possible to reline old shoes easily and conveniently at very small cost, thus increasing the length of time that shoes, which would otherwise be discarded, can be used.

With these and other ends in view, this invention consists in the details of construction and combination of elements hereinafter set forth and then specifically designated by the claims.

In order that those skilled in the art to which this invention appertains may understand how to make and use the same, I will describe its construction in detail, referring by numerals to the accompanying drawing forming a part of this application, in which:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of one form of repair lining particularly adapted for use in low shoes of the oxford type or other similar styles.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a lining embodying my invention for use in connection with high shoes.

Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section view thereof.

In carrying out my invention as herein embodied, 5 represents a sole which is made of a shape to substantially or practically fit within a shoe of a certain standard size and style and to the edges of the front part of the sole is secured the lower edges of the vamp 6, its inner side 7 and its outer side 8 by stitches 9 or otherwise. The vamp and its sides are preformed or in other words, they are shaped over a last to conform to the shape of a shoe with which the repair lining is intended to be used and the material from which said vamp and its sides are formed must be such or must be prepared so that it will retain the shape into which it is formed.

While I have shown the parts merely of single ply material, it will be obvious that any portion thereof may be made of double ply material. For instance, the front part of the vamp or the toe tip thereof, which part is generally known as the toe box may be of multiple ply material in order to reinforce the same for taking up the extra wear generally occurring in this locality due to the movement of the toes in the shoe.

To the edges of the heel portion of the sole is secured the lower edges of the counter 10 which counter has been cut to the desired shape or configuration, and the forward edges of said counter are secured to the rear edges of the inner and outer sides of the vamp in any suitable manner, as by stitches 12.

The above structure provides a complete lining

from toe to heel for the lower part of a shoe or a low style shoe, and all the parts are constructed to conform to the shape of the interior of the shoe in which it is to be used, therefore when inserted in the shoe it immediately contacts with the inner surfaces of all the contiguous parts of the shoe. A pre-shaped lining insures an accurate fit for both the shoe and the foot of the wearer and eliminates all possibility of wrinkles or other irregularities which might interfere with the comfort of the wearer.

After the repair lining has been inserted, it may be secured in place in any known manner as by stitching the upper free edges to the body of the shoe proper, but if left loose it can be removed at any time and placed in another shoe, or another repair lining substituted therefor so that the linings can be changed as often as desired, which adds considerably to the lining from a sanitary view point.

Since the repair lining is to take the place of a worn or damaged lining, the latter is removed from the shoe prior to placing the repair lining in position and as the material from which the repair lining is made is substantially the same as the original lining, no more space will be occupied by the repair lining than the original one and therefore the shoe remains the same size and shape. Where a person requires an arch support, this can be placed in the shoe prior to the insertion of the repair lining so as to be invisible even when the shoe is not on the foot.

Since considerable wear takes place at certain points in a shoe more than in others, the repair lining may be of multiple ply at these points or places. By way of illustration, it often happens that the greatest wear takes place in the region of the toes, and particularly the large toe, and to take care of this condition the toe part of the vamp may be of double ply material by merely forming a part of the lining in the shape of a toe box and securing the same on the outside of the toe part of the vamp. Also if found desirable, a heel pad 13 may be secured on top of the heel portion of the sole as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Where the upper portion of the vamp is to extend above the top line of the sides as illustrated in Fig. 1, extra pieces may be added to the vamp material to those illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, but not extending back to the heel, nor as high as the parts shown in said Figs. 2 and 3, which are designed for use in connection with high shoes as will be presently described, but this ar-

rangement provides for an opening at or near the front to correspond to the opening in the shoe proper across which a tongue is usually disposed and which is generally buttoned or laced up.

As before stated, Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate a repair lining for use in connection with high shoes, and while the sole, vamp and counter are the same as above described, I have added hereto the inner and outer quarters 14 and 15 respectively, which are secured together along their rear edges by suitable means, such as stitches 16, and the lower edges of said quarters are secured to the upper edges of the vamp including its inner and outer sides and the counter in any desirable manner as by stitches 17. The forward edges of the quarters are not connected to one another, therefore leaving an opening corresponding to the opening in the shoe proper. The repair lining may be produced from any suitable material or combination of materials and if formed from water proof or water proofed materials, moisture will be kept out of contact with the wearer even though the interior of the shoe should become damp or wet.

Of course I do not wish to be limited to the exact details of construction as herein shown, as these may be varied within the limits of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of my invention.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is:—

1. A repair lining for shoes to be secured in a shoe in place of the original lining after the latter has been removed, said repair lining comprising a sole of material such as leather, a vamp portion of material such as canvas stitched along its lower edge to the edge of the forward part of the sole, a counter of material such as leather stitched along its lower edge to the heel part of said sole and having its forward ends stitched to the rear ends of the inner and outer sides of the vamp, and a heel pad of material such as leather superimposed upon the heel portion of the sole and secured thereto.

2. A repair lining for shoes to be secured in a shoe in place of the original lining after the latter has been removed, said repair lining comprising a sole of material such as leather extending from the toe to the heel, and a vamp portion of material such as canvas stitched along its lower edge to the sole from the forward end to approximately the beginning of the heel portion.

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