I. F. McCAMISH.

SLIPPER.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 9, 1917.

Patented Sept. 24, 1918.

1,279,891

Fig. 1.

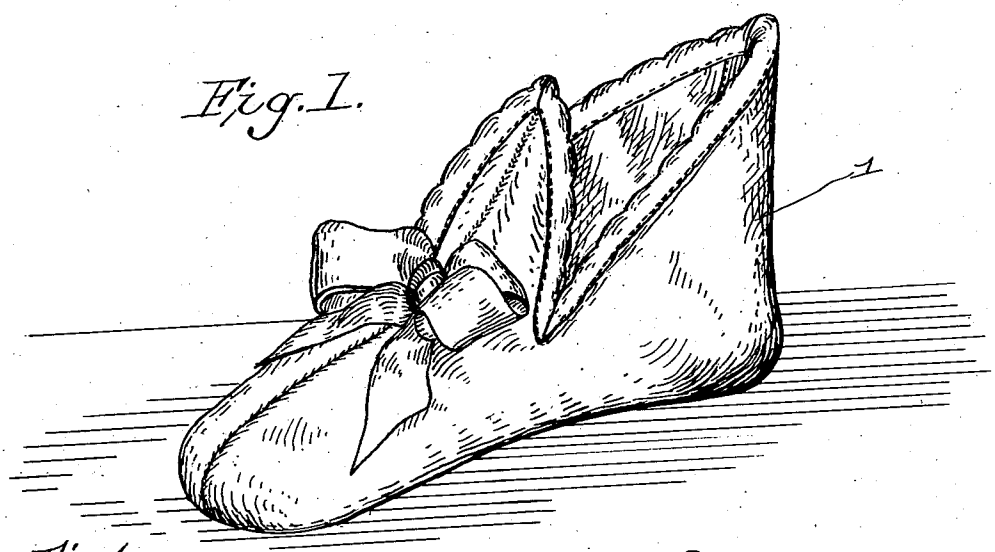


Fig. 6.

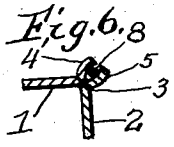


Fig. 2.

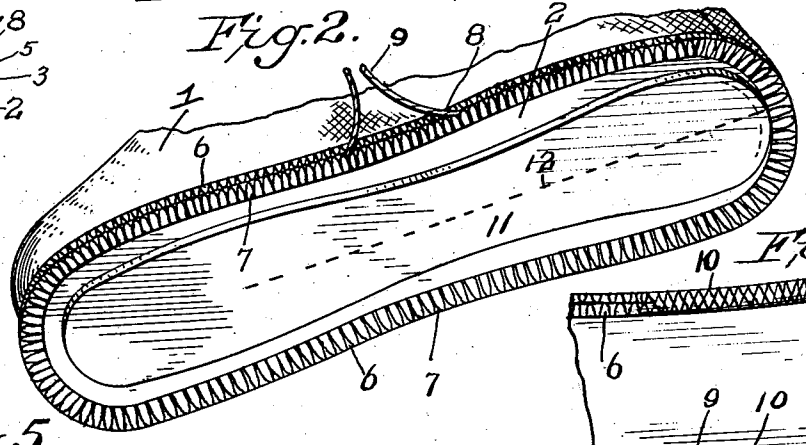


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

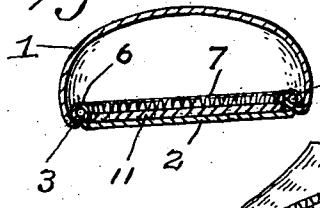
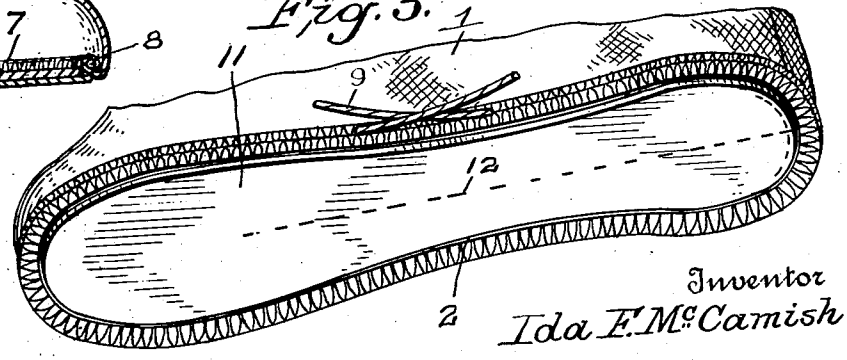


Fig. 3.



Witness

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SLIPPER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IDA F. McCAMISH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Winchester, county of Randolph, and State of Indiana, have invented a certain new and useful Slipper; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters refer to like parts.

This invention relates to slippers or shoes adapted primarily for funeral purposes and consists of a sole and upper which have elasticity whereby the slippers may be adjusted to feet of deceased persons, which are usually unshapen and difficult to fit with leather or other forms of shoes or slippers having rigid soles and uppers.

The object of this invention is to provide a slipper made of material which will yield or stretch in order to accommodate the same to feet of deceased persons without requiring a large stock of goods of various sizes as would be necessary with the ordinary slipper or shoe. In producing the slipper, a sole and upper of yielding or elastic material are sewed together and the meeting edges beyond the point of stretching being converted into a reinforcing rib for retaining the slipper in proper shape.

A further object is to provide means in connection with the rib thus formed for changing the size or dimensions of the sole of the slipper to enlarge or reduce the interior of the slipper whereby the same will fit different sizes of feet.

A further object is to provide means for retaining the ends of the size controlling means.

The full nature of the invention will be understood from the accompanying drawings and the following description and claims:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the slipper ready for use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the lower portion of a slipper showing the same turned inside out, and before being shaped. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the slipper when properly shaped. Fig. 4 is a detail plan view showing the manner of anchoring the parts of the shaping means. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view through the toe portion of the slipper in completed form. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view showing the seam between the sole and upper of the shoe and showing the projecting edges of the sole and upper before the same are bound together.

In carrying out the invention the upper 1 and sole 2 of the slipper are constructed of any suitable fabric capable of being stretched both laterally and longitudinally and preferably of eiderdown although it will be readily understood that any other yielding or elastic material may be used.

The upper 1 and sole 2 are secured together by stitching as best shown at 3 in Fig. 6 of the drawing. The projecting edges 4 and 5 of the upper and sole respectively are then formed into a reinforcing rib 6 by stitching around the same preferably using a lock stitch 7, although it will be understood that any other suitable means of forming the edges 4 and 5 into a rib may be employed so long as it does not interfere with the flexibility of the rib.

In order to properly shape the slipper and form a support therefor, so that the slipper will not collapse when the same is being exhibited, a draw string 8 is extended around the sole of the slipper and preferably positioned between the edges 4 and 5 before the lock stitch is placed thereover, said lock stitch securely holding the draw string in place but permitting longitudinal movement of the draw string. The ends 9 of the draw string project through the rib 6 preferably at a point adjacent the arch of the foot so that said ends may be grasped and pulled in the opposite direction to reduce the size of the sole and consequently increase the rigidity of the rib, and by properly distributing the rib around the draw string, the sole and upper will be brought to a shape resembling an ordinary slipper as best shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing.

After the shape of the slipper has been accomplished the protruding ends of the draw string 8 may be laid parallel with each other against the face of the rib 6 and said ends held in such position by whip stitching around the rib and over said ends as shown at 10 in Fig. 4, similar stitching being also preferably applied to the rib directly opposite the ends of the draw string to better hold the draw string against casual or accidental movement longitudinally which would permit the slipper to lose its shape. By securing the draw string in this manner it will be readily seen that, should it be desired to increase the size of the slipper when

applied to use, a pull on the ends of the slippers will cause the draw string to move longitudinally, thus increasing the size of the slipper.

It will further be understood that, if desired, the ends of the draw string may be tied in a bow knot, or otherwise, instead of using the whip stitch for holding the ends so that, should it be desired to reduce the size of the slipper, the ends of the draw string may be untied and the slipper reduced to the proper size, when the ends may be again secured by tying the same or by stitching as before described.

In addition to providing the rib and draw string for reinforcing and shaping the parts of the slipper, an insole 11 may be provided which is preferably constructed of non-elastic material preferably satin and arranged in a plurality of layers which are quilted or stitched together thus making an elegant finish for the interior of the slipper. The insole is of such size as not to interfere with the shaping and adjusting of the sole and is held in position upon the sole by extending a line of stitching 12 longitudinally of the insole and sole preferably along the central lines thereof, although it will be understood that said insole may be secured in any preferred manner so as not to interfere with the adjustment and shaping of the parts of the slipper.

The heel portion of the insole is also preferably stitched to the adjacent portion of the slipper to hold the insole against forward movement.

The manner of attaching the insole to the sole readily permits of both longitudinal and lateral expansion of the slipper if occasion requires it. As the longitudinal stretching is more at the toe of the slipper than elsewhere hence the forward portion of the insole is left unsecured to the slipper sole.

The invention claimed is:

1. A slipper, comprising an upper, a sole secured to the upper in a manner to leave projecting edges on the upper and sole, means to form the projecting edges into a rib, a draw string movably secured between the projecting edges of the parts of the upper and sole forming the rib adapted to regulate the size and shape of the sole, and means to confine the ends of the draw string.

2. A slipper, comprising an upper, a sole secured to said upper, a reinforcing rib formed of the projecting edges of the sole and upper, a draw string embedded in and entirely surrounded by the parts forming the reinforcing rib for regulating the size of the sole, and an insole attached to the first mentioned sole along a central longitudinal line.

3. A slipper, comprising an upper, a sole attached to the upper, said upper and sole being formed of elastic material, the projecting edges of the upper and sole being stitched to form a reinforcing rib, means inserted between said edges before they are stitched and inclosed for regulating the size and shape of the sole, and a non-elastic insole stitched to said sole along a central longitudinal line.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the witnesses herein named.

IDA F. McCAMISH.

Witnesses:
J. W. McCamish,
E. S. Jaqua.