Nov. 8, 1932. J. MARINO 1,887,319

SHOE

Filed Dec. 1, 1931

Fig. 1.

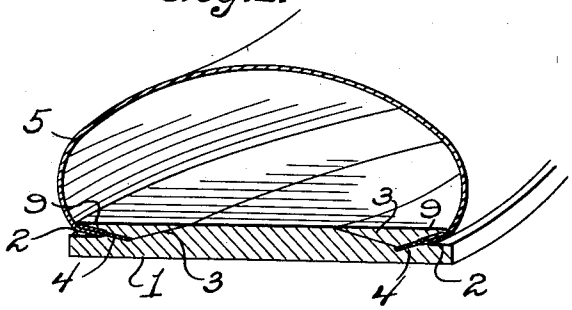


Fig. 2.

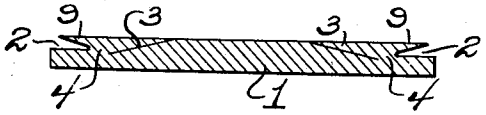


Fig. 3.

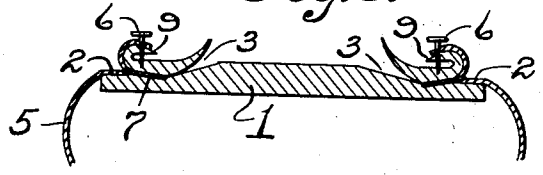


Fig. 4.

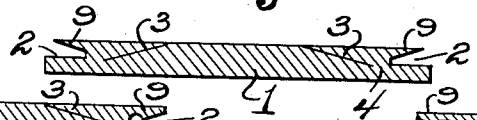


Fig. 5.

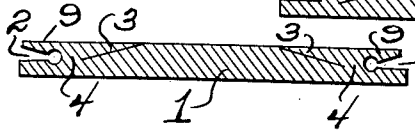


Fig. 6.

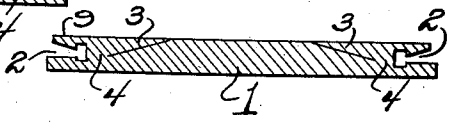


Fig. 7.

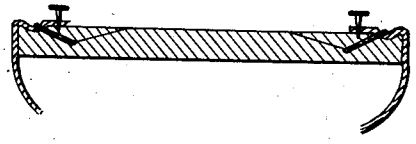


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SHOE

Application filed December 1, 1931. Serial No. 578,346.

This invention relates to improvements in shoes and it consists in the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of this invention is to eliminate the formation of ridges produced by the stitches and edges of the upper leather and lining, in the inner part of a turn shoe. The ridges are caused when the upper leather and lining are secured to the sole of the shoe. The present invention is such that the stitches and edges of the upper leather and lining are concealed so as to leave the entire inner surface of the sole even and smooth and free of all ridges. In manufacturing ladies' turn shoes, it is the practice to invert the upper and sole in order to apply the stitches securing the upper to the sole. A channel is cut on the inside of the edge of the sole slanting downward and toward the edge of the sole. The upper is stitched from this channel to a groove or shoulder cut along the edge of the sole. After the shoe has been sewed and reinverted to its normal position, the stitches and the edges of the upper leather and lining are exposed and produce a ridge around the entire sole inside the finished shoe.

Pursuant to the present invention, the shoes are likewise inverted during the stitching operation; however, two channels are cut in the sole of the shoe instead of one. One channel is cut on the inside of the edge of the sole as in the present system of manufacturing ladies' turn shoe; as stated above, this channel slants downward and toward the outer edge of the sole. The other and second channel is cut along the outer upper edge of the sole and slants downward and toward the first channel, and almost on a line therewith. The second channel is adapted to receive and secure the edges of the upper leather and lining and the stitches. The stitches are applied from the first channel to the second channel, or vice versa to the upper leather and the lining through that portion of the sole of the shoe that lies, separates and remains uncut between the two channels. When the shoe is finished, the stitches, upper leather and lining of the upper part of the shoe are enclosed and concealed by the flap which is formed when the second channel is cut. The first and inner channel is deeper than the second and outer channel. The two channels converge toward each other. The second channel may vary in its form, shape or size and is cut in accordance with the thickness of the upper leather and lining.

In addition to the elimination of the ridges, the present invention protects the edges and stitches from the effects of moisture and perspiration. In the former process the stitches and ridges were exposed and the perspiration and moisture caused them to swell and increase in size. In the present method of manufacture the stitches and edges of the upper leather and lining are not exposed on the surface of the shoe. The foot will rest entirely upon the leather and flap formed by the second channel which covers the stitches, upper leather and lining; the stitches and edges of the upper are pressed and securely held in place, and not affected by perspiration or moisture of the foot.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a partial perspective view of the shoe partially in section and made in accord with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view of the sole of the shoe.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view of the new form of sole illustrating the mode of applying upper thereto.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view through the sole with a round shaped shoulder inside of the outer channel that may be used with the same advantage as the one in Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a transverse sectional view through the sole with a round shaped cavity inside of the outer channel that may be used with the same advantage as the one in Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a transverse sectional view through the sole with a square shaped cavity inside of the outer channel that may be used with the same advantage as the one in Figure 2.

Figure 7 is a transverse sectional view of the sole illustrating the mode of applying upper previous to this invention.

Figure 8 is a transverse sectional view of

a sole as shown in Figure 7 with the upper applied with edges and stitches showing.

As illustrated in Figures 1, 2 and 3 of the drawing, the sole 1 is provided with a channel 3 cut on the inside of the edge of the sole slanting downward and toward the edge of the sole. The sole 1 is further provided with a second channel 2 which is cut along the outer upper edge of the sole and slants downward and toward the first channel 3 and almost on a line therewith. The ends of channels 2 and 3 are spaced from each other by that portion or neck 4 of the sole of the shoe that lies, separates and remains uncut between the two channels. Channel 3 is deeper than channel 2. The two channels converge towards each other. When the upper and lining 5 is sewed to the sole 1, the edges thereof are inserted in channel 2, and may be held in place by tacks 6 or other securing devices during the stitching operation. The stitching 7 is passed through the neck portion 4 and through the edge of the upper 5 so that the return bends of the stitching 7 are located in channel 3 and in the edge portion of the upper 5. When the flap 9, formed in the cutting of channel 2 is flattened out, the edges of the upper 5 and stitches 7 are enclosed and secured in channel 2. The final result is best illustrated in Figure 1 of the drawing, where it is shown that the edges of the upper 5 and the stitches 7 are secured and enclosed within channel 2 and under flap 9, thereby forming a perfectly smooth surface inside of the shoe, free of all ridges. This new invention insures a perfectly smooth and comfortable shoe, and prevents the stitches 7 and upper 5 from swelling by reason of perspiration and moisture. Previous to this improvement, the upper was stitched to a groove and shoulder, Figure 7, without flap 9 and without channel 2. Without channel 2 and flap 9 the stitches and edges of the upper 5 were exposed, as may be seen in Figure 8, and bound to swell by reason of perspiration and moisture.

Channel 2 and flap 9 are not to be applied on the shank and heel of the sole, these sections being covered by the shank piece concealing all edges and stitches, making the covering of them by other means unnecessary.

Having described the invention what is claimed is:

A turned shoe having a sole with a channel leading in from the edge thereof and a channel inwardly of the first mentioned channel, said channels having their opposed ends spaced from each other by a neck portion of the sole, the first mentioned channel being adapted to receive the edge of the upper and the second mentioned channel being adapted to receive the end portions of stitching and said stitching being adapted to pass through the neck portion and through the upper, the inner edge of the first mentioned channel being enlarged to provide space for receiving the edge fold of the upper, the transverse breadth of the first mentioned channel being equal to the thickness of the upper.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN MARINO.