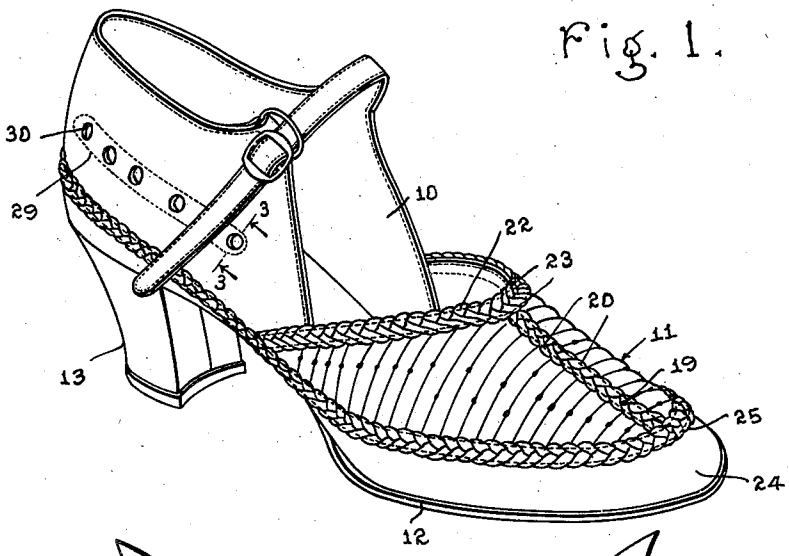
June 10, 1930. D. I. HASKELL 1,763,605

SHOE

Filed Nov. 9, 1929

Fig. 1.



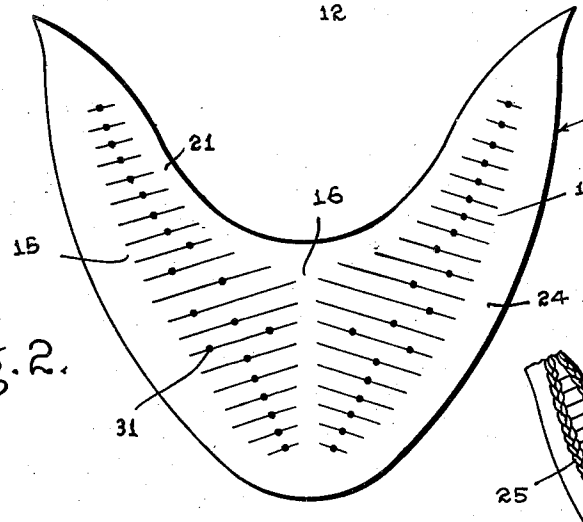
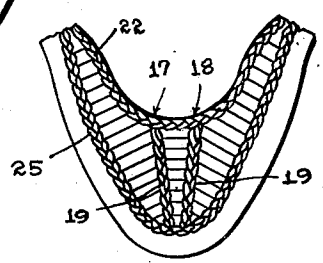


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.



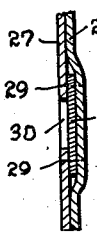


Fig. 3.

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SHOE

Application filed November 9, 1929. Serial No. 406,045.

This invention relates to an improvement in shoes and the manufacture thereof and is particularly applicable to ladies' shoes.

Among the objects of the invention are to provide the shoe having a highly ornamental and distinctive appearance and which is easy to manufacture, and in the construction of which no manual operations enter, the shoe being manufactured by the use of machine operations commonly employed in the shoe industry.

While the present invention is shown as applied to a light shoe intended for summer wear, in which the forward portion of the upper, or the vamp, is not provided with any lining and is not provided with the toe box usually employed at the toe portion of the vamp, the invention is, nevertheless, applicable to other types of shoes. It is to be understood, however, that the present invention has particular applicability to the type of shoe described above in that it provides for the cheap manufacture of such shoes by the employment only of machine operations commonly employed in the shoe industry and serves to reduce the number of such operations, at the same time providing the light and ornamented shoe which is sufficiently rigid at the toe portion of the shoe and the shoe will generally retain its shape and will stand the usual wear.

In the drawings which constitute a part of the present application, two forms of the invention are shown as applied to a lady's shoe, it being understood, however, that these drawings are merely illustrative of the invention and are not to serve as limitations upon the scope of the present application or patent and that many modifications of the embodiments shown therein will become apparent to those skilled in the art, these modifications falling within the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of one embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a developed plan view of the vamp or forward portion of the upper.

Fig. 3 is a detailed sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 shows a modified construction of the invention.

Fig. 1 shows a lady's shoe embodying the present invention and comprises the upper which consists of the rear portion thereof or the quarter 10, the forward portion thereof or the vamp 11, the sole 12 and the heel 13. After the upper of the shoe is completed in the manner which will be described in greater detail hereinafter, the other operations for the completion of the shoe, are performed in the usual manner customary in the manufacture of such shoes.

Referring now to the construction of the upper and having more particular reference to the forepart of the upper or to the vamp 11, it will be seen from Fig. 2 that the vamp or forepart of the upper of the shoe is made of a single integral flat piece preferably of leather. In order to give the completed shoe the desired ornamental effect the flat blank of the vamp 11 is subjected to a cutting operation by means of a suitable die which forms in the blank several separated zones, each zone being provided with a series of substantially parallel slits, the length of the slits varying to conform to the shape of the vamp and lying wholly within such zones. In the shoe shown in Fig. 1 and in the vamp thereof shown in Fig. 2, there are two such zones 14 and 15 disposed on opposite sides of the longitudinal center line of the vamp. In the modification shown in Fig. 4 there are three such zones, one of which overlies the longitudinally central portion of the vamp and the other two on opposite sides thereof. It will be understood, however, that any number of such slitted zones may be provided in the vamp depending upon the specific ornamental effect desired. The zones 14 and 15 appearing in Fig. 2 are separated from each other by an unslotted portion 16 which in this form of the invention substantially coincides with the longitudinally central line of the vamp. In the form in Fig. 4 similar solid non-slitted portions lie between the longitudinal edges of such zones. The object and function of the zone 16 in Fig. 2 and of the zones 17 and 18 in Fig. 4, is to provide a solid portion between the slitted zones

which may receive a reinforcing and ornamental tape 19. The width of the zone 16 is preferably made substantially equal to the width of the tape 19 and the tape 19 preferably consists of plaited leather strips of a contrasting color and is stitched to the outer face of the vamp and onto the zone 16 in such a manner that the stitch lines 20 lie wholly within the zone 16. By this construction and design the stitching of the tape 19 to the vamp is accomplished without any difficulty whatever and in the normal manner and stitching onto slitted portions of the vamp is obviated. Furthermore, in view of the fact that the tape 19 preferably covers substantially all of the zone 16 and in view of the fact that the slits extend directly up to the tape 19, the shoe is given the appearance of having its vamp constructed of separate and independent strips of leather. This feature becomes apparent from an inspection of Fig. 1 of the drawing.

The narrow portion 21 of the vamp which is adjacent to the upper edge thereof is also left unslotted. This portion of the vamp is adapted to receive the reinforcing and ornamental tape 22. Similar to tape 19, the tape 22 covers the entire portion 21 of the vamp and is stitched onto the vamp by the stitches 23 which pass through the non-slotted portion 21. Some of the slits in the zones 14 and 15 extend directly up to the tape 22, thereby giving the appearance of separate leather strips.

The portion 24 of the vamp and which is adjacent the outer peripheral edge of the vamp is substantially wider than the zones 16 or 21, the object being to provide an imperforate and unslitted portion on the vamp immediately adjacent the sole of the shoe.

In the manufacture of the shoe the tape 19 is first stitched to the vamp shown in Fig. 2, this operation being followed by stitching the tape 22 to the upper edge of the vamp. The quarter 10 is then assembled with the vamp 11 in the customary manner and the tape 25 is then sewed onto the zone 24 along a line adjacent to the peripheral edges of the zones 14 and 15 and this tape is also sewed onto the quarter 10, the two ends of the tape being joined at the rear of the shoe. The tape 25 which is preferably of the same material as the tapes 19 and 22 is sewed onto the vamp along a line which is substantially parallel to the sole of the shoe and spaced therefrom. In this manner the vamp is provided with a zone 24 immediately adjacent the sole of the shoe, this zone being unslitted.

The shoe when completed is not provided with any lining in the forepart of the upper or in the vamp and is not provided with the customary toe box at the toe portion of the vamp. The tape 25 in cooperation with the tape 19 gives the vamp the necessary rigidity and stiffness so that the shoe will have the same durability as other shoes having the customary toe boxes.

The quarter of the shoe 10 which is provided with the customary lining 26 has preferably interposed between the lining 26 and the outer leather 27 a strip 28 of a contrasting color, this strip being sewed to the outer leather 27 by the stitch lines 29. The outer leather 27 is provided with apertures 30 through which the contrasting color of the strip 28 is visible.

The reinforcing and ornamental tapes 19, 22 and 25 divide the vamp of the shoe into a plurality of zones, each zone being provided with parallel slits, the zones being encircled by the tape and the tape being sewed onto the outer face of the vamp by stitch lines which pass through only the unslotted portions of the vamp. By this organization the shoe may be manufactured cheaply and the number of operations entering into the manufacture of the shoe is reduced to a minimum, the shoe at the same time being given a highly ornamental appearance and being also given the strength and rigidity had in shoes that contain more material and that are manufactured by the use of a much larger number of operations.

The reinforcing and ornamental tape used in the construction of the shoe is selected for the double purpose of imparting the required strength and rigidity to the vamp of the shoe and for giving it the desired ornamental effect. The plaited tape which divides the shoe into a plurality of slitted zones gives the effect of a shoe which is constructed of separate leather strips and which are knotted at their ends to other parts of the shoe. It is apparent, however, that other tapes may be utilized to serve the same function and to give the same effect.

Fig. 4 is merely illustrative of another form of the same invention and shows a part of the vamp of the shoe, the vamp being divided into three zones, each zone being surrounded by tape and being provided with parallel slits.

In order to further ornament the shoe the slitted zones may be provided with perforations 31.

I claim:

1. A shoe having a vamp having a slotted zone comprising a plurality of transversely disposed parallel strips, said zone being disposed entirely within and spaced from the border line of the vamp, and tape affixed to said vamp on the periphery of said zone and surrounding said zone, said tape being spaced from the sole of the shoe.

2. A shoe having a one piece vamp provided with a plurality of zones having linear incisions, forming a plurality of transversely disposed parallel strips and ornamental reinforcing tape surrounding said zones, said

tape being spaced from the bottom of the shoe.

3. A shoe having a one piece vamp having a reinforcing tape sewed on the outer face of the vamp along a line substantially parallel to and spaced from the sole of the shoe, a second tape affixed to the outer face of the upper along a line from the toe portion of the shoe to the upper edge of said vamp, the portion of the vamp included by said tapes having transverse parallel slits, said slits extending to points spaced from the edge of the vamp.

4. A shoe having a one piece vamp provided with a plurality of zones lying within and spaced from the border lines of the vamp and from the sole of the shoe, each zone having a plurality of parallel linear incisions, and tapes affixed to the outer face of the vamp and enclosing said zones.

5. A shoe having a one piece vamp having a reinforcing tape sewed on the outer face of the vamp along a line substantially parallel to and spaced from the sole of the shoe and extending around the heel portion of the upper, a second tape affixed to the outer face of the upper along a line from the toe portion of said tape to the upper edge of said vamp, the portion of the vamp included by said tapes having transverse parallel slits, said slits extending to points spaced from the edge of the vamp.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature to this specification.

DAVID I. HASKELL.