Sept. 19, 1961 W. J. TRAENKLE 3,000,013

WITHIN-THE-SHOE SOCK

Filed Sept. 8, 1959

FIG. 1

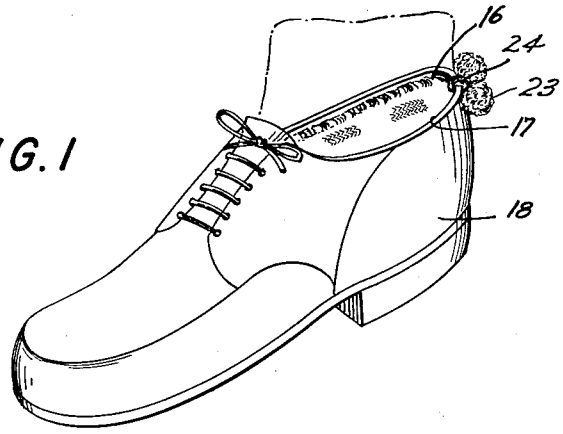


FIG. 2

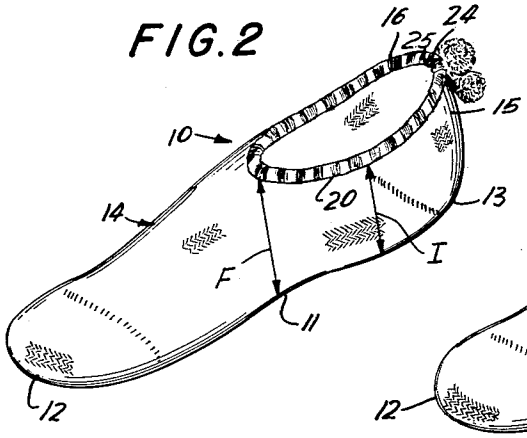


FIG. 3

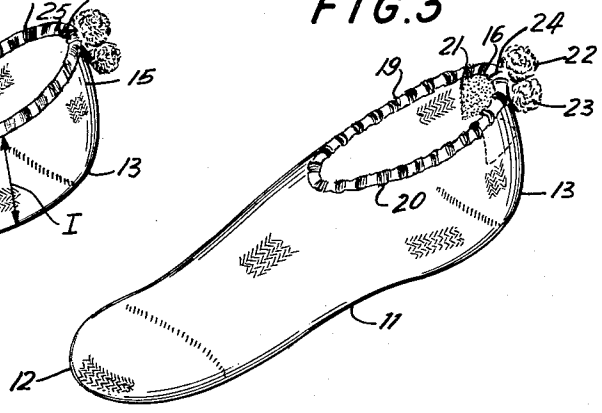
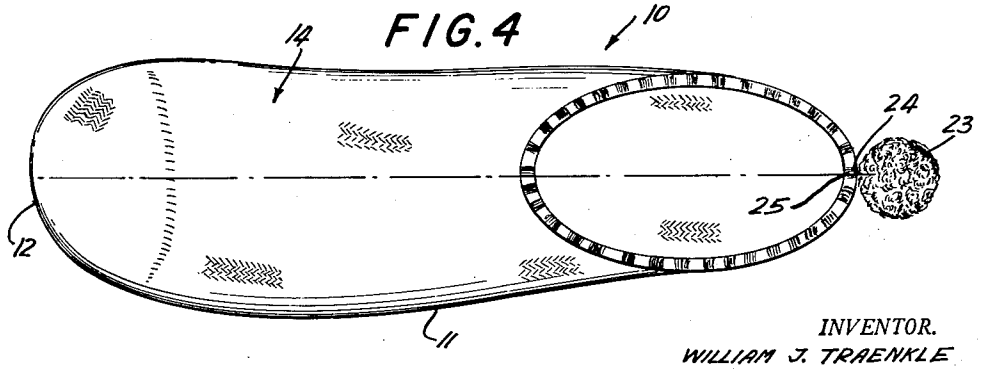


FIG. 4



INVENTOR.
WILLIAM J. TRAENKLE
BY Benjamin Sweedler
ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 3,000,013 Patented Sept. 19, 1961

3,000,013

WITHIN-THE-SHOE SOCK

William J. Traenkle, 61 Old Ox Road, Manhasset, N.Y.

Filed Sept. 8, 1959, Ser. No. 838,632
2 Claims. (Cl. 2—240)

This invention relates to socks and more particularly to a within-the-shoe sock, i.e. a sock which extends to the level of the top of the shoe so that substantially none of the sock protrudes above the shoe.

Golfers, particularly female golfers, and others find a within-the-shoe sock desirable, among other reasons because when worn, it results in a sunburn of all of the legs except the portion covered by the shoe. Short socks heretofore used, however, have the objection that they tend to ride down into or wrinkle within the shoe.

It is a principal object of the present invention to provide a within-the-shoe sock which is free of this undesirable tendency of the sock to ride down into the shoe or wrinkle within the shoe.

These and other objects of this invention will be apparent from the following detailed description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing in which:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view showing a sock embodying the present invention within the shoe, a portion of the leg of the wearer being shown in dotted lines;

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of a within-the-shoe sock embodying the present invention;

FIGURE 3 is a perspective view of a modified form of a within-the-shoe sock embodying the present invention; and

FIGURE 4 is a plan view of, i.e. a view looking down on, the sock of FIGURE 2.

In the drawing, **10** is a sock having a sole **11**, toe **12**, heel **13**, instep portion **14** and upwardly extending portion **15**, which is of a height so that its upper edge **16** extends to the upper edge **17** of the shoe **18** of the wearer. Substantially none of portion **15** extends above the upper edge **17** of shoe **18**. These socks may be knit of any desired yarn including the stretch type yarns or blends of yarns and preferably are made seamless and of coarse gage, i.e. of relatively heavy yarns. They may have a cushion sole, heel and toe, or a laminated or double layer construction of soft yarns, such as is well known in the art, as cushion foot hose particularly in the case of men's hose.

The upper edge **16** is provided with an elastic overstitched seam **19** which selvages the cut edge and is covered by a decorative shell stitch **20** to provide an ornamental upper edge.

The cut upper edge **16** of the sock, defining the sock opening through which the foot is inserted, is shaped to provide a heel portion of a height about ½ inch higher than the height of the front portion indicated by F (FIGURE 2). The intermediate portion, indicated by I (FIGURE 2) has a height appreciably less than that of the front portion. Thus, for example, the height of the heel may be 3⅛ inches, the height of the front portion, indicated by F, 2⅞ inches, and the height of the intermediate portion, indicated by I, 2 inches. The height of intermediate portion I, preferably, is such that the upper side edge of the sock is positioned just below the ankle bone of the wearer.

Secured to the upper rear portion, preferably sewn, is a strip of non-slip material **21**. This non-slip strip

may be of sponge rubber or of a napped material such as the well known moleskin which engages the leg of the wearer just above the heel and tends to prevent the sock from riding down into the shoe. Member **21** desirably extends from the upper edge **16** of the sock a distance down to the commencement of or just above the heel **13**, i.e. a distance of about ½ to 1½ inches, in a direction from the top along the height of the sock and extends transversely from its longitudinal median a distance of from 1 to 1½ inches (thus its overall width is 2 to 3 inches) or circumferentially 60° to 120° or more.

The modification of FIGURE 2 does not involve the strip of non-slip material **21**. Both modifications have a dangle **22** consisting, in the modification shown in the drawings, of two pompons **23** sewn by thread **24** or other relatively narrow supporting or holding member to the back upper edge of the sock **10** at **25** located at or near the longitudinal median of the sock indicated by the broken line on FIGURE 4. Thread **24**, as best shown in FIGURE 1, extends over the upper edge **17** of the shoe resting thereon with the upper portion of the dangle **22** in close proximity to the upper edge of the shoe. The dangle may be sewn to the upper edge of the sock so that no portion of the attaching thread is apparent, i.e. so that the upper surface of the dangle abuts the upper edge of the sock positioned as shown in FIGURE 1 in snug engagement with the upper edge of the shoe.

The pompons or other dangle cooperates with the upper edge of the shoe to prevent the sock from riding down into the shoe or otherwise wrinkling. Thus, in the modification of FIGURE 3, wrinkling or riding down of the sock into the shoe is prevented not only by the non-slip material **21** but also by the dangle **22** which is secured to the upper edge of the sock and rests on the top of the shoe. The pompons or other enlarged member such as a tassle, which cannot enter the shoe, opposes the forces which tend to cause the sock to ride down into the shoe and thus prevent such action from taking place.

While a dangle of the pompon type has been shown in the drawing, it will be appreciated the invention is not limited thereto, but includes dangles having a tassle or other ornamental object. The dangle, it will be appreciated, has a dual function. It gives the sock an attractive, ornamental appearance and has the utilitarian function of preventing or at least minimizing the creeping of the sock into the shoe when being worn.

Since different embodiments of this invention could be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is intended that all matter contained in the above description or shown in the acccompanying drawing shall be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. A within-the-shoe cuff-less sock consisting of toe, sole, heel and instep-engaging portions, the sock being of a height to be co-extensive with the height of a standard sports shoe to be worn with said sock, the upper edge of the rear portion of the sock adapted to be substantially coterminous with the rear upper edge of said shoe, and a dangle comprising a narrow connecting member and an enlarged member, the connecting member secured at one end to the upper edge of said rear portion of the sock and at the other end to said enlarged member and said enlarged member adapted to be disposed outside of

said rear upper edge of said shoe in snug engagement therewith to prevent the sock from riding down inside said shoe.

2. The within-the-shoe cuff-less sock defined in claim 1, in which a strip of non-slip material is secured to the inside of the rear portion of the sock extending downwardly from the upper edge of said rear portion to a point just above the heel of the sock and adapted to fit snugly about the foot of the wearer of the sock for preventing the sock from riding down within the shoe, and in which said enlarged member is a pompon and said connecting member is a short thread secured at

said one end at the longitudinal median of the upper edge of said rear portion of the sock, the pompon being thus disposed at the outside of and immediately adjacent the upper edge of the sock.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,477,036	Bailey	July 26, 1949
2,649,588	Kantor	Aug. 25, 1953
2,800,662	Rosecrans	July 30, 1957
2,904,980	Stinson	Sept. 22, 1959