

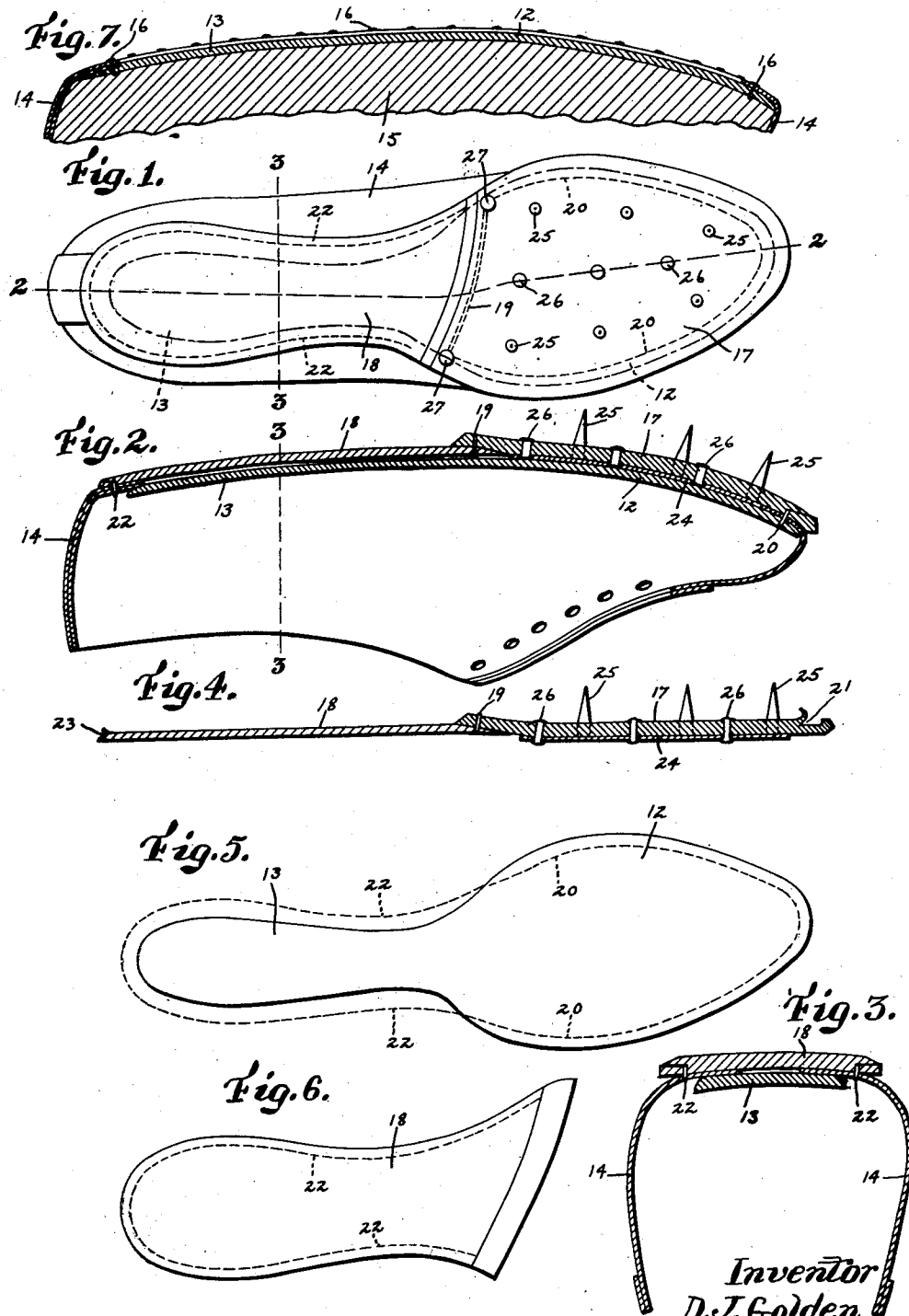
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D. J. GOLDEN

SPORTING SHOE

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL J. GOLDEN, OF BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SPORTING SHOE.

Application filed July 22, 1925. Serial No. 45,153.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL J. GOLDEN, citizen of the United States, residing at Brockton, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sporting Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shoes worn by participants in athletic games, and particularly running.

The object of the invention is to provide a strong and durable shoe of relatively inexpensive construction, and having a bottom which is relatively stiff at its fore portion and has extremely flexible shank and heel end portions.

The invention is embodied in a shoe having a two-part outsole composed of a relatively stiff tap or fore part member and a thinner and more flexible rear member forming a shank and heel piece, an insole and an upper, the insole having a novel form whereby, although it is adapted to engage the lasting tacks used to temporarily secure the upper during the lasting operation, it is free from engagement at its rear portion with the permanent upper-attaching stitches, so that the rear portion of the insole does not impair the flexibility of the rear member of the outsole.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,—

Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a shoe embodying the invention.

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is an enlarged section on line 3—3 of Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section of the two-part outsole.

Figure 5 is a side view of the insole and shows diagrammatically the arrangement of the upper-securing stitches hereinafter described.

Figure 6 is a side view of the relatively flexible rear member of the outsole and shows diagrammatically the arrangement of the stitches securing the upper to said member.

Figure 7 shows in longitudinal section the bottom portion of a last and the insole and upper lasted thereon.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

The insole of my improved shoe, shown separately by Figure 5, has the usual form

or area at its fore portion 12, whereby it is adapted to be engaged by McKay stitches uniting the fore portion of an upper thereto, and has a reduced rear portion 13 whose margin is formed to lie within the stitches uniting the rear portion of the upper to the rear portion of an insole in an ordinary McKay sewed shoe.

The upper 14 is lasted on the fore portion 12 and on the reduced rear portion 13, the insole being seated on a last 15, and the inturned edge of the upper being seated on the insole and temporarily secured thereto by lasting tacks 16 as shown by Figure 7.

The outsole is composed of two parts viz, a relatively thick and stiff fore part or tap member 17, preferably of sole leather, and a relatively thin and flexible rear member 18 shown separately by Figure 6, said member constituting a shank and heel piece, and preferably made of split leather. The said members overlap each other and the overlapping portions are firmly united, preferably by a transverse row of stitches 19 formed before applying the outsole to the temporarily connected upper and insole. The forward end of the rear member 18 has a skived face as shown by Figures 3 and 4, and the rear end portion of the tap member is seated on the skived face.

After the upper and insole are removed from the last, the fore portion of the upper is united to the upper and to the fore portion 12 of the insole by McKay stitches 20 laid in a channel 21 (Figure 4) in the tap member 17, the extent and relative arrangement of these stitches being shown diagrammatically by Figure 5. The rear portion of the upper is united to the relatively flexible rear member 18 by McKay stitches 22 laid in a channel 23 (Figure 4) in said member. The stitches 22 are formed outside the margin of the rear portion 13 of the insole, the extent and relative arrangement of these stitches being shown diagrammatically by Figures 5 and 6.

It will now be seen that the insole permits the usual lasting of the upper, and that its reduced rear portion 13 is free from attaching stitches, so that the flexibility of the rear member 18 of the two-part outsole is not impaired by the insole. The midlength portion of the insole forms a bridge across the joint formed by the overlapping portions of the outsole members, so that a smooth internal surface is provided at this

point and elsewhere, as shown by Figure 2.

A thin steel plate 24 to which are riveted spurs or spikes 25, may be secured by rivets 26 to the tap member 17 before the application of the outsole to the upper and insole, the plate bearing on the inner surface of the tap member, and the spurs projecting through holes in said member.

The contour of the insole is shown by alternating longer and shorter lines in Figure 1, which also shows rivets 27 uniting the tap member 17, the rear member 18, the upper, and the insole, at points between the terminal stitches 20 and the terminal stitches 22, the rivets compensating for any lack of strength due to the fact that the stitches 22 are not continuations of the stitches 20.

The plate 24 constitutes a stiffening element which suitably stiffens the tap member 17 and the portion 12 of the insole, and enables the insole to be made of minimum thickness and maximum flexibility from end to end.

I claim:

1. A sporting shoe comprising an insole having the usual form at its fore portion whereby it is adapted to be engaged by stitches uniting the fore portion of an upper thereto, and a reduced rear portion whose margin is formed to lie within the stitches uniting the rear portion of the upper to the rear portion of the usual insole, an upper lasted on the fore portion and on the reduced rear portion of the insole, a two-part outsole composed of a relatively thick and stiff tap member and a relatively thin and flexible rear member constituting a shank

and heel piece, said members overlapping each other and their overlapping portions united to each other, stitches uniting the fore portion of the upper to the tap and the fore portion of the insole, and stitches formed outside the margin of the reduced rear portion of the insole and uniting the rear portion of the upper to the relatively flexible rear member of the outsole, the insole permitting the usual lasting of the upper and forming a continuous bridge across the joint formed by the overlapping portions of the outsole members, the reduced rear portion of the insole being free from attaching stitches so that the flexibility of the rear member of the outsole is not impaired by the insole.

2. A sporting shoe as specified by claim 1, comprising also rivets uniting the tap member, the rear member, the upper, and the insole, at points between the terminal stitches uniting the fore portion of the upper to the tap and the fore portion of the insole, and the terminal stitches uniting the rear portion of the upper to the rear member of the outsole.

3. A sporting shoe as specified by claim 1, comprising also a plate riveted to the tap member and interposed between said member and the fore portion of the insole, said plate stiffening the fore part of the bottom and having spurs riveted thereto and projecting through holes in the tap member.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

DANIEL J. GOLDEN.