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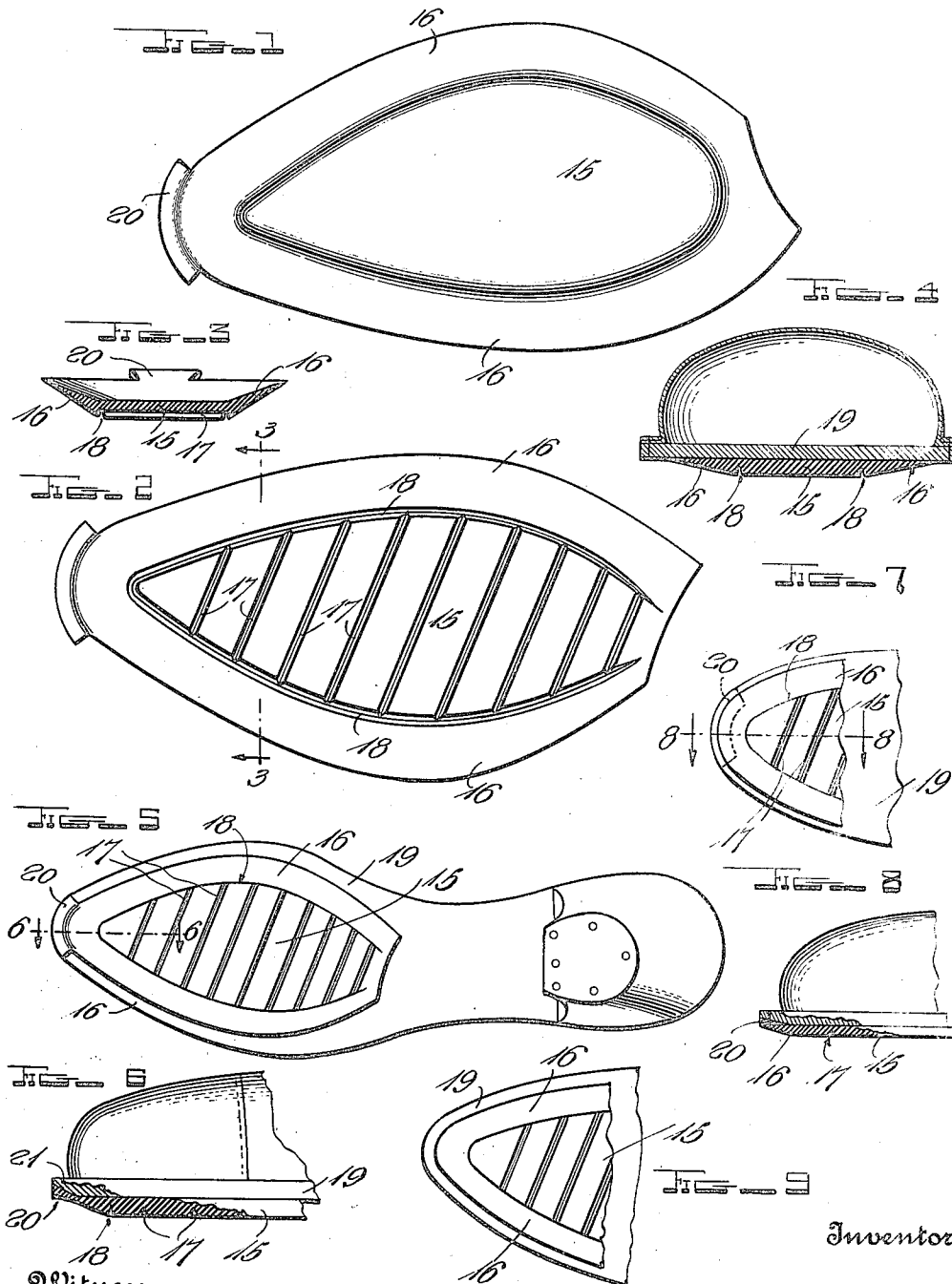
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B. GILOWITZ

TAP SOLE

Filed Aug. 26, 1926

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Witness

Inventor

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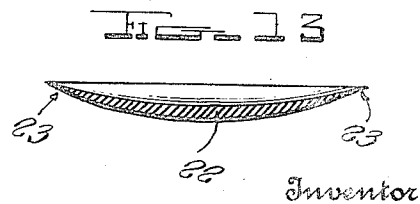
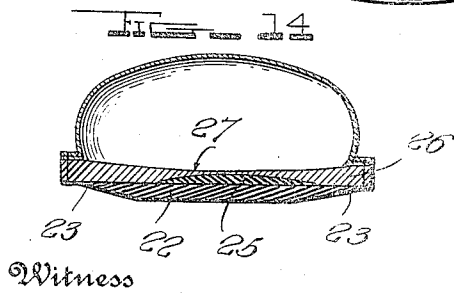
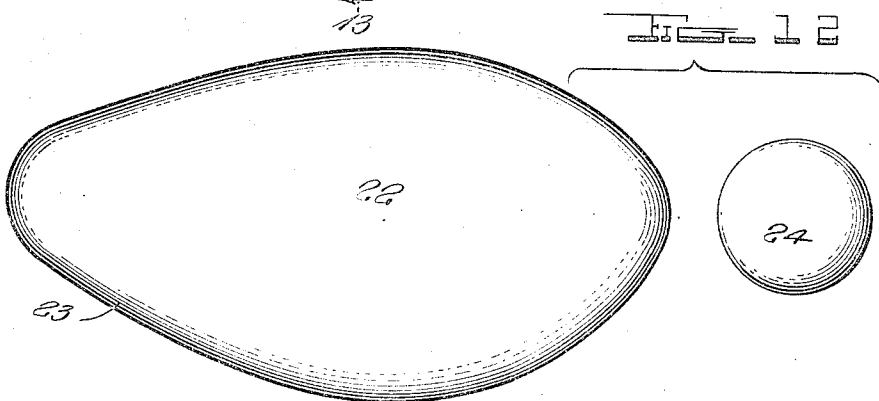
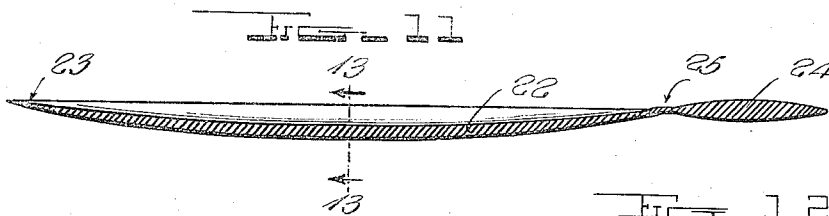
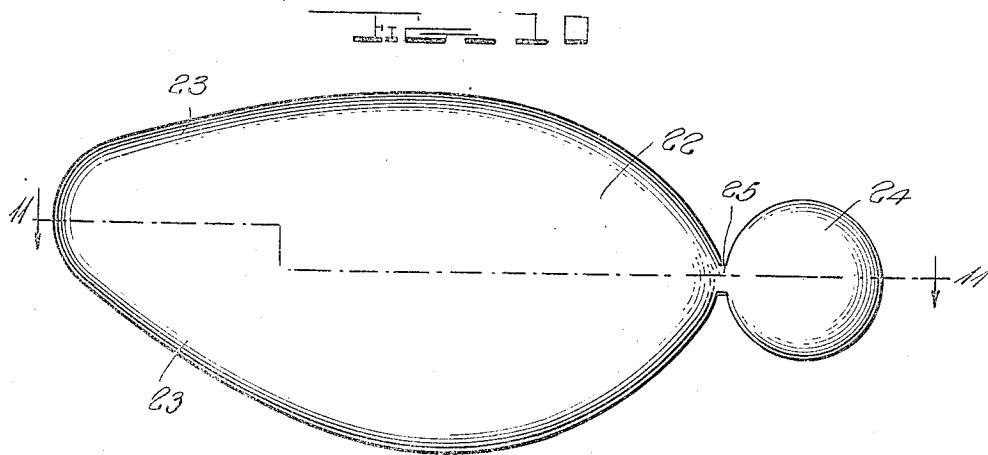
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN GILOWITZ, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TAP SOLE.

Application filed August 26, 1926. Serial No. 131,717.

The invention relates to improvements in tap soles for application directly to worn outer soles of shoes, the present disclosure being directed to soles for use upon ladies' shoes, although the invention is not so restricted.

One object of the invention is to provide a tap sole whose edge is provided with an integral extension to cover a worn spot on the shoe sole, said extension being readily severable from the tap sole.

Another object of the invention is to make unique provision for repairing the worn tip of a shoe sole while applying the tap sole thereto.

A still further object is to provide a tap sole whose marginal or rim portion is skived substantially to a feather-edge, so that it will not give any added appearance of thickness at the edge of the sole to which it is applied.

The skived marginal portion of the tap sole possesses a greater degree of flexibility than the body portion of said sole and it is a further aim of the invention to provide said body portion with an arrangement of transverse grooves, which grooves not only increase its flexibility, but tends to prevent slippage when the sole is in use.

Yet another aim is to provide a tap-sole whose marginal or rim portion inclines outwardly from its body portion, the lower side of the sole being formed with a groove at the juncture of said portions, which groove permits these portions to readily flatten out so that their upper surfaces are in substantially the same plane, when the tap-sole is attached to the sole of the shoe.

With the foregoing and minor objects in view, the invention resides in the novel subject matter hereinafter described and claimed, the description being supplemented by the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of the form of sole provided with an integral forward extension for covering a worn spot at the tip of the shoe sole.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the sole shown in Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view illustrating the manner in which the sole is flattened out when it is applied to the previously attached sole of the shoe.

Figure 5 is a bottom plan view illustrating

one manner of applying the sole to a shoe so that the forward extension of the tap-sole repairs the worn tip of the shoe sole.

Figure 6 is a sectional view on line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Figure 7 is a detail bottom plan view illustrating a different way of using the forward extension of the tap-sole to repair the worn tip of a shoe sole.

Figure 8 is a detail section on line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Figure 9 is a detail bottom plan illustrating the manner in which the tap-sole may be used without using its forward extension, by cutting off and either discarding the latter or saving it for future use.

Figure 10 is a bottom plan view showing a different form of tap-sole which is provided with an integral patch at its edge for covering a worn spot in a shoe sole before the body portion of the tap-sole is applied.

Figure 11 is a longitudinal sectional view on line 11—11 of Fig. 10.

Figure 12 is a bottom plan view showing the patch severed from the major portion of the tap-sole.

Figure 13 is a transverse section on line 13—13 of Fig. 11.

Figure 14 is a transverse sectional view illustrating a shoe repaired by the use of both the patch and the major portion of the tap-sole.

In the form of construction illustrated in Figures 1 to 9, 15 designates the body portion of a tap-sole and 16 designates a marginal or rim portion thereof which is skived to a feather-edge and by such skiving is rendered very flexible. To impart similar flexibility to the body portion 15 and to prevent slippage of the sole when in use, I preferably form said body portion with parallel transverse grooves 17. Another groove 18 is formed in the lower side of the sole at the juncture of its body and rim portions 15 and 16, permitting such angling thereof as to allow their upper surfaces to occupy substantially a common plane when the tap-sole is cemented or otherwise secured to the sole 19 of a shoe. When the tap-sole is thus applied the groove 18 is substantially closed, as seen in Fig. 4.

By skiving the marginal or rim portion 16 substantially to a feather-edge, it will not give an appearance of great thickness

to the sole 19 when applied to the latter, and if desired, the edge of the portion 16 may be inwardly spaced from the edge of the sole 19, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, 7 and 9. Then too attention may also be directed to the fact that having the portion 16 outwardly inclined from the body portion 15, necessitating outward yielding of said portion 16 when the sole is applied, insures that it shall tightly engage the sole and be held under tension in such engagement, as well as being held by the cement used for attaching purposes. The provision of the grooves 18 permits the necessary angling of the portions 15 and 16 regardless of the fact that the tap-sole may be rather thick and of heavy material. Even if such thick or heavy material be used however, the grooves 17 and the skived portion of the tap-sole, permit the necessary yieldability.

The front end of the tap-sole 15-16, is provided with an integral, forwardly-thickened extension 20 to cover and repair a worn tip 21 on the sole 19, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the curved front edge of this extension then coming flush with the edge of the sole 19, while the edge of the skived portion 16 is then inwardly spaced from the edge of the shoe sole.

If desired, the extension 20 may be cut entirely from the marginal portion 16 and used to repair the worn tip of the sole, and the tap-sole 15-16, may then be applied in overlapping relation with the patch (member 20) as illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8, and the edge of the tap-sole may either be flush with the edge of the sole 19 or inwardly spaced from it.

If the use of the extension 20 is not necessary at all, it may be entirely cut from the rim portion 16 and the tap-sole then applied as shown in Fig. 9, with its edge either flush with the edge of the shoe sole or inwardly spaced from it.

In the construction shown in Figs. 10 to 14, 22 designates a tap-sole whose marginal portion 23 is skived substantially to a feather-edge for the same reason as that given with regard to the portion 16, this sole being concavo-convex so that it must be flattened out when applied and will thus remain under tension, in proper engagement with the shoe sole. At the rear end of the tap-sole 22 or at some other desired point, a patch 24 is integrally connected with said tap-sole, the connection being preferably established by a short thin neck 25. The opposite sides of this patch 24 are preferably convex as shown.

If the sole 26, to be repaired, possesses a badly worn spot such as 27 in Fig. 14, the patch 24 is cut from the tap-sole and used to cover or fill said spot as shown in this figure, before the tap-sole 22 is applied. If

the use of the patch 24 is not necessary, it is simply cut off and saved for further use.

It will be seen from the foregoing that both forms of the invention are simple and inexpensive, yet very desirable, particular attention being directed to the fact that in both forms of the sole, an integral extension is provided at the edge, for the purpose of repairing a worn spot on the ordinary shoe sole, incident to the application of the tap-sole. Thus, a better job may be done than is possible if a patch or the like for a worn spot on the sole must be cut by the shoemaker from some separate piece of material, and very often a different material from that of the tap-sole. With regards to materials, it may be stated that any which is suitable may be used for either form of the invention, but rubber is preferably employed. It may also be stated that instead of providing a sole which is dished transversely, longitudinally or both, either form of the sole may be manufactured in an absolutely flat form if this should be desired.

Attention is directed to the fact that the tap or sole and the attached patch or the like, may be molded or otherwise formed from a rubber composition or other desired material. I also invite attention to the fact that due to the flexibility of the tap or sole, it may be applied solely with suitable cement such as rubber cement, so that no stitching or nailing is necessary. The grooves and the feather edges give the repair tap such flexibility that the cement encounters no difficulty in properly holding it in place.

I claim:

1. A tap-sole having a relatively small integral substantially flat extension at its edge adapted to fill a worn spot on the sole of a shoe being repaired, said extension being readily severable from the tap-sole.

2. A tap-sole having an integral substantially flat patch at its edge, said patch being readily severable from the sole, whereby the patch may first be applied to a worn spot of a shoe sole and the tap-sole then applied over the patch.

3. A tap-sole having an integral forwardly-thickened portion extending beyond its front end to fill a worn spot at the tip of a shoe sole to which it is applied.

4. A tap-sole skived substantially to a feather-edge to prevent it from being conspicuously visible at the edge of a sole to which it is applied; the front end of said tap-sole having an integral substantially flat but forwardly-thickened extension to fill a worn spot at the tip of the shoe sole to which the tap-sole is applied.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

BENJAMIN GILOWITZ.