May 9, 1939. J. E. DISCH 2,157,818

SHOE

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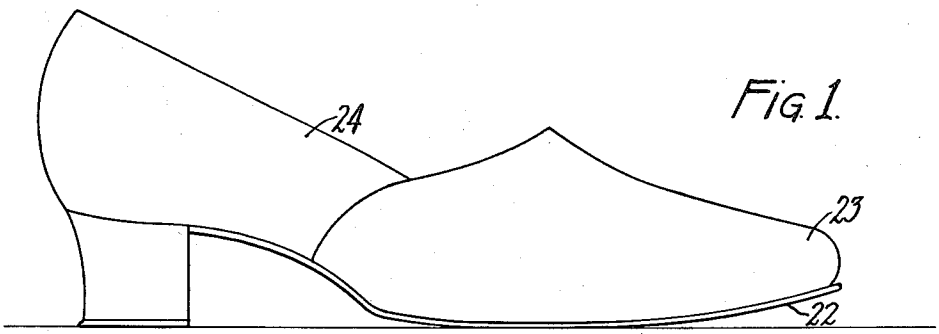


FIG. 1.

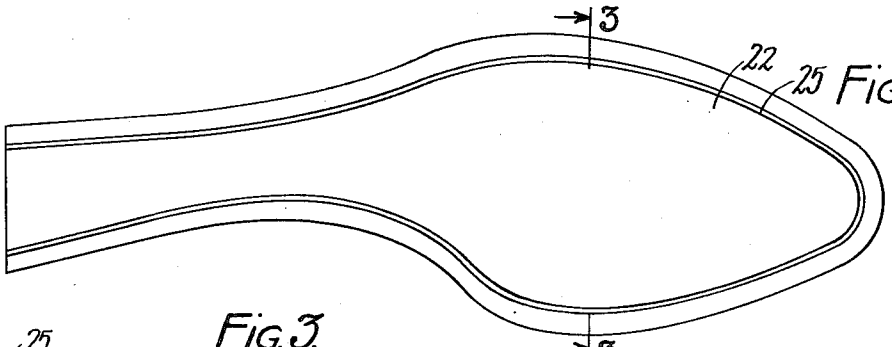


FIG. 2.

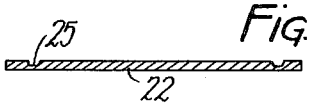


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

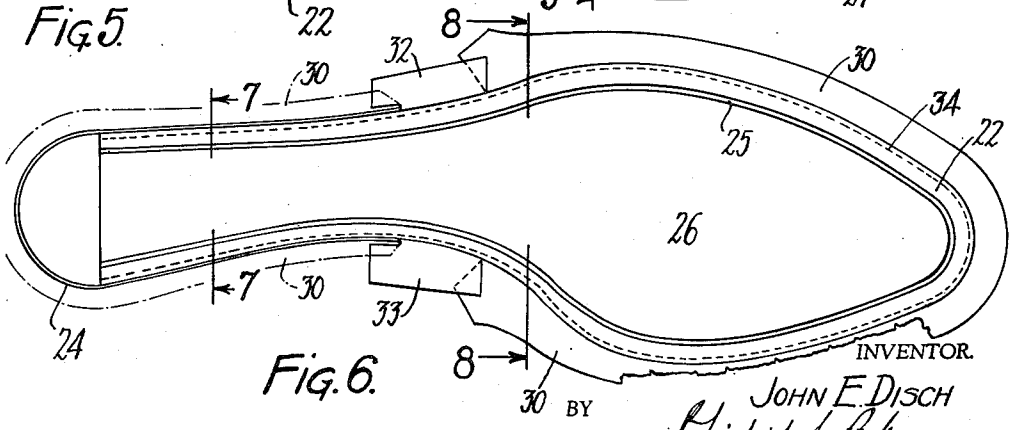


FIG. 6.

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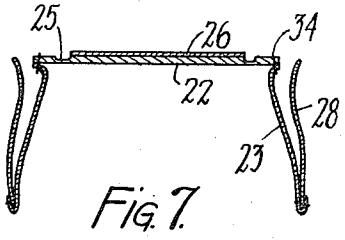


Fig. 7.

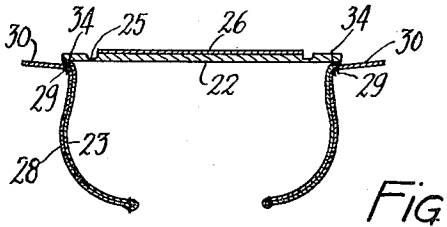


Fig. 8.

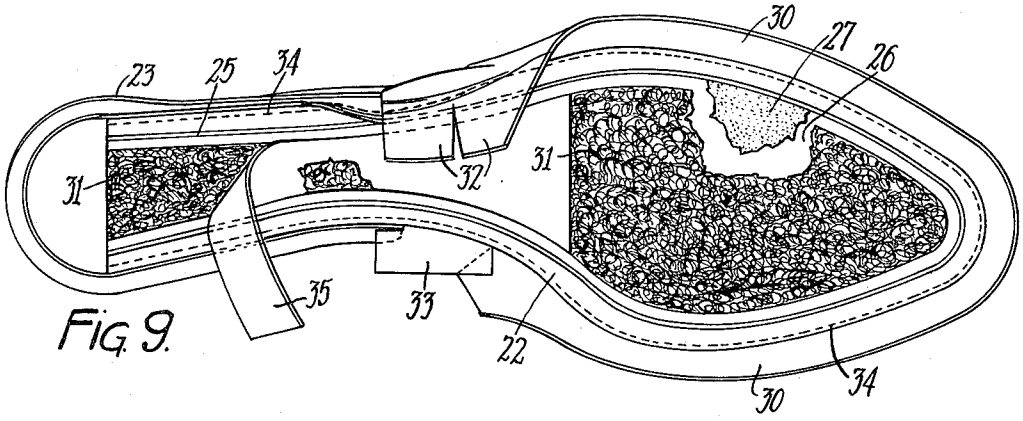


Fig. 9.

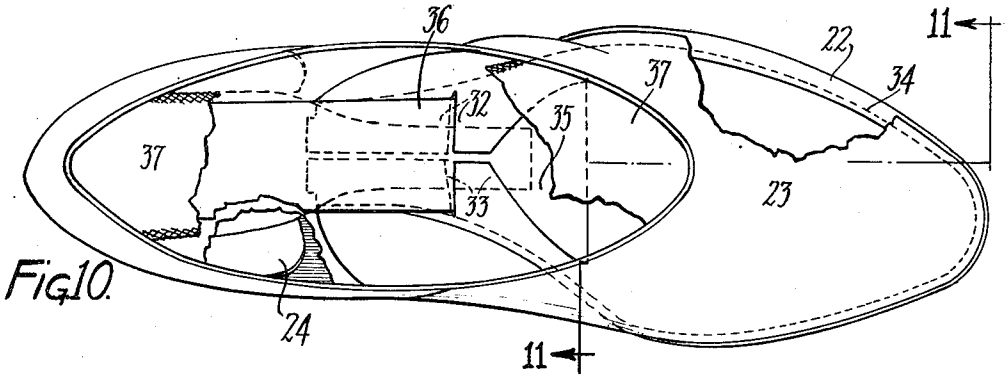


Fig. 10.

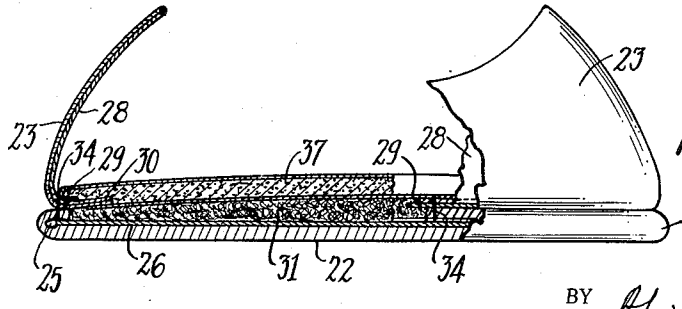


Fig. 11.

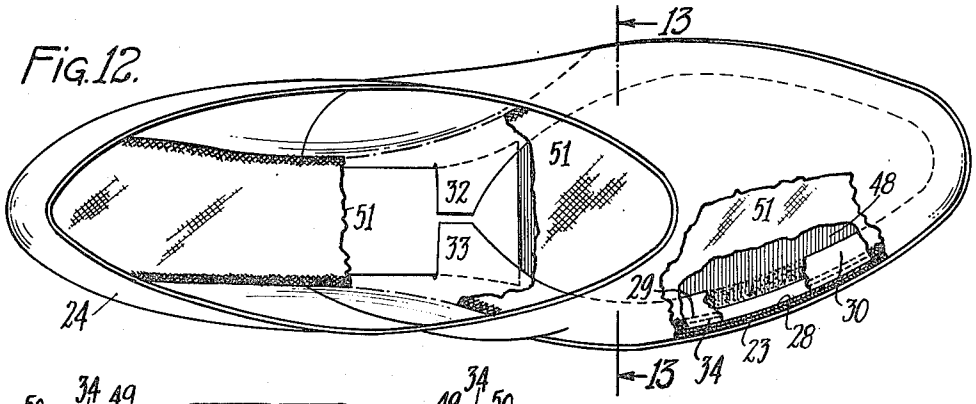
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Fig. 12.



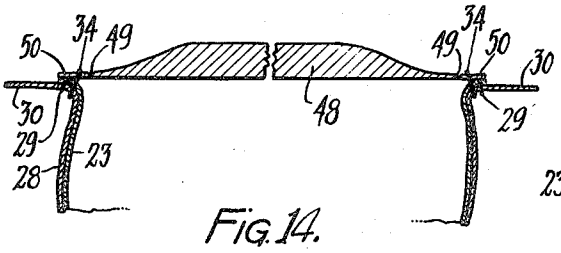


Fig. 14.

Fig. 13.

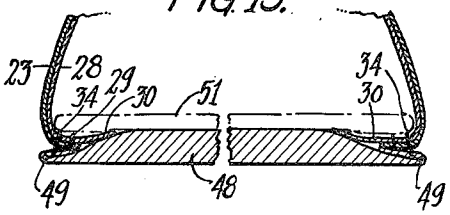
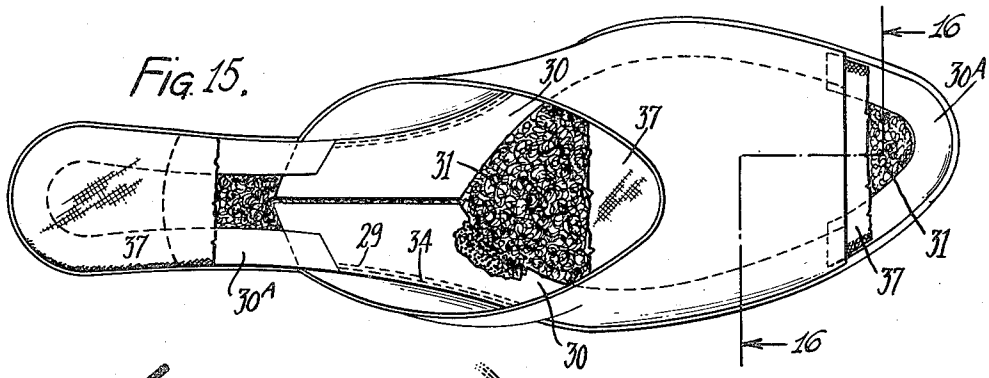


Fig. 15.



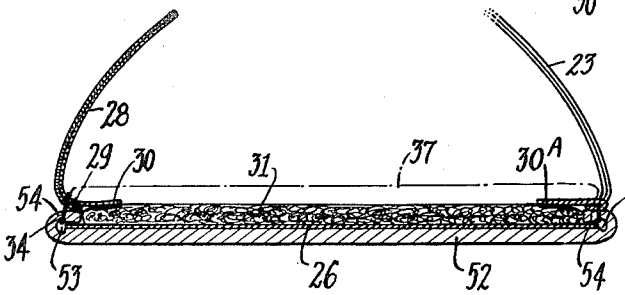


Fig. 16.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,157,818

SHOE

John E. Disch, Dolgeville, N. Y., assignor to Daniel Green Company, Dolgeville, N. Y., a corporation of Massachusetts

Application July 21, 1937, Serial No. 154,701

4 Claims. (Cl. 36—18)

My invention relates generally to footwear, and more particularly to a novel type of women's shoes and slippers as well as improved and simplified methods of making same.

The objects of my invention are, among other things, to provide a novel and improved construction in turned soft sole shoes and slippers, with improved methods in making same, particularly to that type of shoe or slipper in which the sole has a finished outer surface with the marginal edges of the sole bent over and turned in against a pad or filler secured on the inner unfinished surface of the sole so as to provide a finished edge around the contour of the sole.

Heretofore such type of shoe or slipper construction has been accomplished entirely by means of stitching which shows undesirably along the edge of the sole particularly where the shoe is subjected to extreme strains while being lasted, or when the materials used especially in the upper are of such a nature as to require strong fastening means.

Further objects of my invention are to provide improved methods of making turned shoes or slippers having the outer margins of the outer sole extending over the stitching sufficiently not only to conceal same but also to protect this stitching from wear. I accomplish this desired object by allowing a part of the upper or lining of the upper and especially the outward extensions of same to project inwardly over the inner surface of the sole or padding with sufficient margin to allow the latter to be cemented or otherwise secured to the padding or to the sole. In case the sole is sufficiently thick, then the padding ordinarily secured to the inner surface of the sole may be omitted.

When the sole used in making my improved shoes is between 0.030" to 0.050" thick, I prefer to make a groove in the upper surface of the margin of such sole along the line at which such margin is preferably bent over and turned inwardly toward the stitching and padding, and then preferably apply a reinforcement of a suitable material, such as canvas, paper or leather, just inside of this grooved margin of the sole. If the sole is comparatively thick and heavy, then it must be skived or cut down along the margin where it is turned, and this reinforcement may then be omitted, or in some forms the reinforcement and also the padding may be dispensed with.

In the resulting shoe or slipper, the upper or its lining extending inwardly on the padding or sole and secured thereto effectively prevents the shoe or slipper from spreading at the sole when worn, even though some of the stitches may become broken, which novel construction obviously adds greatly to the longer life and usefulness of the shoe.

Likewise my improved structure improves the general appearance of the shoe by holding the stitches between the sole and upper and also by preventing such stitching from showing or coming into contact with the floor. Such shoe construction also holds these stitches in such position when the shoe is flexed in walking that they do not become strained, but bend with the material through which they pass. The sock lining or insole is cemented or otherwise secured to the padding or sole and also to the margin of the upper extending inwardly over the padding or sole thereby further securing the upper firmly to the sole and preventing such upper from spreading so as to distort the appearance of the shoe.

A further object of my invention is to provide an exceptionally simple but highly effective and long-wearing shoe or slipper construction of the turned type which may be economically manufactured and which will retain its proper shape and contour in use.

Other objects and advantages will appear from the following description when taken with the annexed drawings in which

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of my improved shoe or slipper when completed;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the outer sole before its outer marginal edges are turned inwardly;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the reinforcement cemented to the sole shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the sole with the upper and its lining stitched to the margin of the sole;

Figs. 7 and 8 are sectional views taken on the lines 7—7 and 8—8 respectively of Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is a top plan view of the shoe as shown in Fig. 6 but having the padding secured to the outer sole with a piece of canvas secured thereto when a shank is to be used;

Fig. 10 is a top plan view of my shoe when turned and lasted with certain portions broken away to show the relation of the parts comprising the shoe;

Fig. 11 is an enlarged view partly in section taken on the line 11—11 of Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is a top plan view of another modified form of my improved shoe construction in which a thicker sole without a padding is used;

Fig. 13 is a section on the line 13—13 of Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is an enlarged section showing the union of the upper with its lining to the thickened sole before turning;

Fig. 15 is a top plan view of another modified form of shoe embodying my improved shoe construction; and

Fig. 16 is an enlarged sectional view taken on the line 16—16 of Fig. 15.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several figures.

Referring to the shoe construction shown in Figs. 1–11, Fig. 1 shows a side elevation of the completed shoe with the sole 22 and the upper 23 of fabric, leather or other suitable material with the counter 24 also secured to the sole 22. The sole 22 has the groove 25 cut inside the margin on the upper unfinished surface of the sole 22 as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 to which is secured the reinforcement 26 by cement 27 or other suitable adhesive (Figs. 4 and 5). Then the upper 23 and the lining 28 (Figs. 7 and 8) are sewed together at the outer edges of the upper 23 by the stitching 29, so as to leave marginal extensions 30 of the lining 28 sufficiently large to be cemented on, or otherwise secured to, the padding 31 that lays on top of the sole 22 as shown in Fig. 9.

Fig. 6 shows the relation of the parts before the padding 31 is secured in place over the reinforcement 26 and sole 22. The oppositely disposed tabs 32 and 33 of the lining 28 are cut in at the union of the upper 23 and counter 24 thereafter to be folded over the sole 22 in the middle part thereof as shown in the upper part of Fig. 9. The stitching 34 unites the sole 22 to the upper 23 along the margin of the sole as shown in Fig. 8. Cement is then applied to the grooved side of the sole (Fig. 8) and also to the margin of the upper 23 extending around the sole.

When the padding 31 is cemented to the sole 22 inside the grooved portion, a strip 35 made of leather, paper, canvas or other suitable material is cemented to the shank portion of the padding 31, which strip 35 at its forward end is secured beneath the tabs 32 and 33 (Fig. 9) and forms in conjunction with the padding 31 a suitable pocket opening toward the heel for the insertion of the shank reinforcement member 36 (Fig. 10). Then the lower margin of the upper 23 and the margin of the sole 22 outside the groove 25 are turned inwardly over the padding 31 until the marginal extensions 30 and the tabs 32 and 33 rest on the padding 31, and the extreme edge of the sole 22 meets and abuts against the outer margins of the padding 31 (Fig. 11). That part of the marginal extensions 30 of the lining 28 toward the counter 24 and heel is cemented under the strip 35 while the part adjacent the shank member 36 is placed on top of the strip 35 and from there forwardly such extensions 30 are cemented to the padding 31, or to the sole 22, if the padding 31 and reinforcement 35 are, if desired, left out of the completed shoe.

The shoe is now turned, and the counter 24 and shank member 36 are inserted into the pockets made for them. The shoe is thereafter lasted and the sock-lining or insole 37 is cemented to the padding 31 and the marginal extensions 30 of the upper as shown in Fig. 11.

Referring to Figs. 12–14, Fig. 12 is a view of a modified form of my improved shoe construction that embodies a thick sole 48 without any padding 31. This sole 48 is skived along its margin as shown in Fig. 14 and the groove 49 encircles the sole to provide the outer margin 50 that is folded inwardly over the skived margin of the sole 48 as shown in Fig. 14. Before this infold is made the upper 23 having the lining 28 stitched thereto is fastened to the outer margin 50 by the stitching 34 as shown in Fig. 14. The extensions 30 are then turned inwardly and cemented to the inner skived portion of the sole 48 (Fig. 13), and the insole 51 is then secured over the sole 48 and extensions 30 as shown in Fig. 13 and then the shoe is turned and lasted.

Referring to Figs. 15 and 16, I have here shown another modified form of shoe made without a counter. The flat sole 52 has a circumferential groove 53 cut on its unfinished surface to form the outer margin 54 that is inwardly turned as shown in Fig. 16. The sole 52 has secured to it by cement the reinforcement 26 that carries the padding 31 as in the Figs. 1–11 construction. Likewise the upper 23 and its lining 28 are secured together by stitching 29 as in the form shown in Figs. 1–11 with the marginal extensions 30 of the lining carried over the padding 31 and cemented thereto as shown in Fig. 15.

In this construction the upper 23 is cut away at the toe and heel, and I use inturned marginal strips 30A stitched to the sole margins 54 and cemented down on the padding 31 as shown in Fig. 16 that also illustrates this form of shoe when turned and lasted. The insole 37 is cemented over the padding 31 and also over the marginal strips 30 and 30A.

In all the forms of my improved shoe constructions shown in the drawings, it will be noted that I have provided a novel and improved shoe construction with the marginal extensions of the lining of the upper inwardly extending over the padding on the sole or onto the sole itself when a padding is not used. Such shoe construction effectively prevents the shoe from undesirably spreading at the sole when worn in use, even though some of the stitches may have become broken, such factors adding materially in keeping the proper shape with correspondingly longer life in such shoes as used.

I claim as my invention:

1. A turned shoe comprising an upper of pliable material having its bottom margin inturned to provide marginal extension strips at its forepart, a sole having a padding fastened thereto inside the edges of the sole with the outer edges thereof bent over inwardly to abut with a surface-to-surface contact against the outer edges of the padding, stitches passing through the upper and bent-over portions of the sole with the marginal strips of the upper cemented to the padding inwardly of the bent-over portions of the sole, a rearwardly open pocket superposed over said padding, and a shank member carried in said pocket extending forwardly toward said extension strips.

2. A turned shoe comprising an upper of pliable material having a lining stitched thereto with the bottom margin of said lining inturned to provide marginal extension strips at its forepart, a sole having a padding fastened thereto inside the edges of the sole with the outer edges thereof bent over inwardly to abut with a surface-to-surface contact against the outer edges of the padding, stitches passing through the upper and bent-over portions of the sole with the marginal strips of the lining cemented to the padding inwardly of the bent-over portions of the sole, a rearwardly open pocket superposed over said padding, and a shank member carried in said

pocket extending forwardly toward said extension strips.

3. A turned shoe comprising an upper of pliable material having its bottom margin inturned to provide marginal extension strips at its forepart, a sole having a padding fastened thereto inside the edges of the sole with the outer edges thereof bent over inwardly to abut with a surface-to-surface contact against the outer edges of the padding, stitches passing through the upper and bent-over portions of the sole with the marginal strips of the upper cemented to the padding inwardly of the bent-over portions of the sole, a rearwardly open pocket superposed over said padding, a shank member carried in said pocket extending forwardly toward said extension strips, and an insole cemented over the padding, said extension strips and stitching.

4. A turned shoe comprising an upper of pliable material having a lining stitched thereto with the bottom margin of said lining inturned to provide marginal extension strips at its forepart, a sole having a padding fastened thereto inside the edges of the sole with the outer edges thereof bent over inwardly to abut with a surface-to-surface contact against the outer edges of the padding, stitches passing through the upper and bent-over portions of the sole with the marginal strips of the lining cemented to the padding inwardly of the bent-over portions of the sole. a rearwardly open pocket superposed over said padding, a shank member carried in said pocket extending forwardly toward said extension strips, and an insole cemented over the padding, said extension strips and stitching.

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