March 26, 1963 S. SCHWARTZ ETAL 3,082,556

BABY SHOE IDENTIFICATION MEANS

Filed Aug. 16, 1962 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

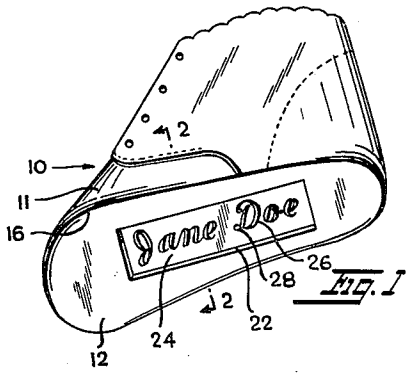

Fig. 1

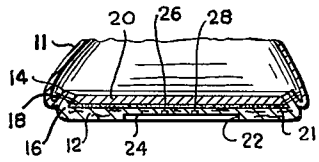

Fig. 2

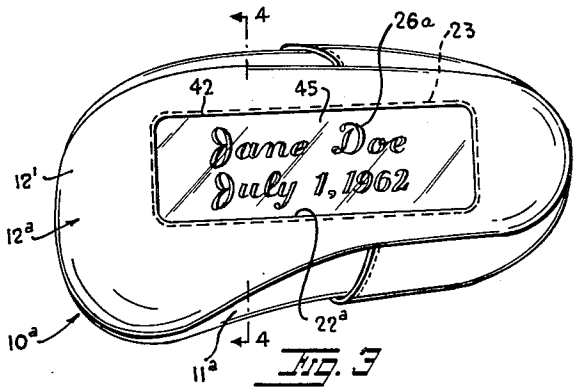

Fig. 3

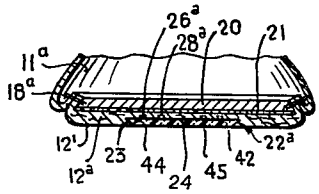

Fig. 4

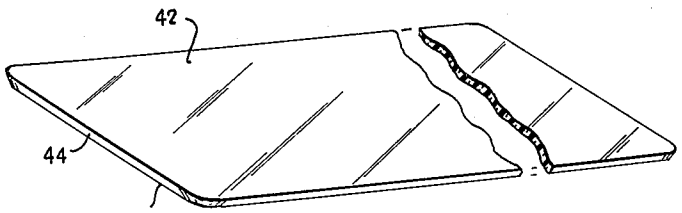

Fig. 5

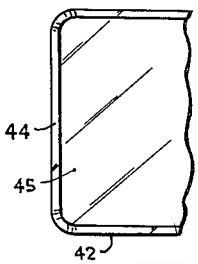

Fig. 6

INVENTORS
SAUL SCHWARTZ
BERNARD SCHWARTZ
BY
ATTORNEY

March 26, 1963 S. SCHWARTZ ETAL 3,082,556

BABY SHOE IDENTIFICATION MEANS

Filed Aug. 16, 1962 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

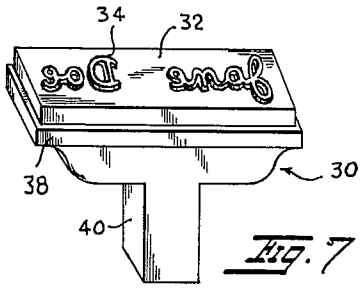

Fig. 7

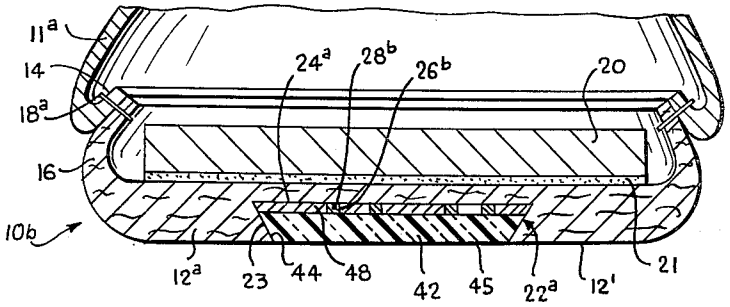

Fig. 8

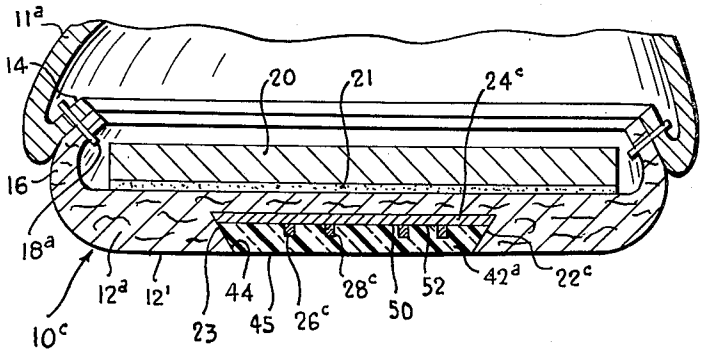

Fig. 9

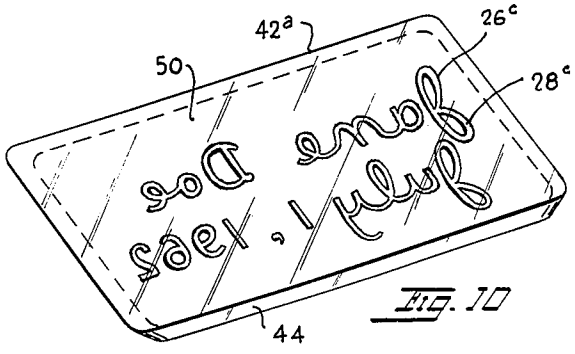

Fig. 10

INVENTORS
SAUL SCHWARTZ
BERNARD SCHWARTZ
BY Zoltan Holschuh
ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 3,082,556 Patented Mar. 26, 1963

3,082,556

BABY SHOE IDENTIFICATION MEANS

Saul Schwartz, 659 Linden Blvd., Brooklyn 3, N.Y., and Bernard Schwartz, 133—12 232nd St., Laurelton, N.Y.

Filed Aug. 16, 1962, Ser. No. 217,496
3 Claims. (Cl. 40—2)

This invention relates to baby shoes and more particularly to a new and useful improvement in baby shoe identification means.

A principal object of the invention is to provide a baby's shoe with identification means inscribed on the sole thereof.

Another object is to provide an identification means which is clear in outline, attractive in appearance, permanent in character, and which increases the useful life and wear of the shoe.

A still further object is to provide a baby shoe with identification indicia inscribed thereon and protected by a transparent shoe insert which is flexible, durable, and increases the useful life of the shoe.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawings forming a material part of this disclosure:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a baby shoe embodying one form of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a vertical sectional view on an enlarged scale taken on the plane of line 2—2 of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a bottom plan view of a baby shoe embodying another form of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a vertical sectional view taken on the plane of line 4—4 of FIG. 3.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a plate insert employed in the embodiment of FIGS. 3 and 4.

FIG. 6 is a bottom plan view of part of the plate insert of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a die in an inverted position which may be used in inscribing identification indicia according to the invention.

FIGS. 8 and 9 are sectional views on an enlarged scale, similar to FIG. 4, illustrating other embodiments of the invention.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of an insert plate employed in the embodiment of FIG. 9.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, a baby shoe **10** having an upper **11** secured to an outer sole **12**. The upper **11** and sole **12** have inturned peripheral edges **14, 16** secured together by stitching **18**. An inner sole **20** may be secured by a suitable cement layer **21** to the inner side of sole **20**. On its outer side, the sole has a rectangular recess **22**. In the upper face **24** of the recess are impressed or inscribed grooves **26** which spell out the name of the baby who wears the shoe. The grooves are filled with shiny gold or other metallic colored paint **28**, so that the identification indicia are clearly defined on the bottom of the shoe.

When the baby wears the shoe, the identification indicia are recessed within the outer surface of the sole and thus held out of contact with the ground, floor or other surface upon which the bottom of the sole **12** rests when the baby walks.

In FIG. 7 is shown a die **30** which may be used to impress the groove **26** into the sole **12**. The die has a hardened rectangular steel face plate **32** formed with script type **34** which is a mirror image of the groove **26**. The face **32** is secured to a cast iron base **38** from which extends a shaft **40**. The shaft can be engaged in a suitable press and the shoe can be held inverted in a suitable jig (not shown) while the die is forced down on the outer surface of the sole. The face plate will impress the recess **22** while the type **32** will impress the grooves **26**.

In FIGS. 3 and 4 is shown baby shoe **10a**. This shoe has an outer sole **12a** secured to upper **11a** by stitching **18a**. A rectangular recess **22a** is formed in the outer side of the sole. Grooves **26a** are formed in the recessed side **24** of the sole. These grooves are filled with shiny metallic paint **28a** to complete the identification indicia. The recess and groove may be formed by a die or dies similar to die **30**.

The entire peripheral edge **23** of the recess **22a** is undercut all around the recess. The edge may be undercut by a suitable routing tool after the recess is formed. After the edge **23** is undercut, a rectangular plate **42** having a peripheral beveled edge **44** can be forced into the recess. Since the sole is formed of flexible and somewhat elastic leather the recessed edge **23** yields to permit the plate **42** to be inserted and securely held by the undercut edge **23** which abuts the beveled edge **44**; see FIGS. 3–6.

Plate **42** is a flat transparent member formed of tough, plastic material such as vinyl, an acrylic or the like. Its resistance to wear is substantially the same or greater than that of the leather of the sole. The plate is somewhat flexible like the leather sole. The outer narrower or smaller side **45** of the plate is flush with the outer side **12'** of the sole **12a**. The metallic indicia **28a** are readily visible through the transparent window defined by plate **42**. The plate **42** increases the useful life of the shoe by imparting increased wear to the sole **12a**.

In FIG. 8, the structure of shoe **10b** is similar to shoe **10a** and corresponding parts are identically numbered. In shoe **10b**, the side **24a** of recess **22a** is coated with a colored paint layer **48**. The metallic indicia **28b** are impressed into grooves **26b** in layer **48**. Plate **42** is inserted into the recess **22a** and is held by interengagement of undercut edge **23** with beveled edge **44**.

In FIG. 9, the shoe **10c** is similar to shoe **10a** and corresponding parts are identically numbered. The indicia grooves **26c** are formed in the larger, inner side **50** of transparent plate **42a** and this groove is filled with metallic paint **28c** as shown in FIGS. 9 and 10. The plate is held in the recess by engagement of beveled edge **44** with recessed edge **23**. The side **24c** of the recess **22c** may be painted with a coating **52** having a color contrasting with that of metallic paint **28c**.

In all forms of the invention, there are provided protected, recessed identification indicia including inscribed grooves filled with metallic paint which contrasts in appearance with the adjacent parts of the sole and sole recess in which the indicia appear.

The indicia are easily applied and are permanent in character, so that long after the baby has ceased wearing the shoe, the shoe can be kept for sentimental purposes and will be identified by the indicia inscribed therein.

While we have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of our invention, it is to be understood that we do not limit ourselves to the precise constructions herein disclosed and that various changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. A baby shoe having an outer sole, said sole having a shallow recess formed in its outer side, said recess having an exposed side with grooves therein defining identification indicia, metallic colored material in the grooves,

and a transparent plate in the recess, said plate having an outer side coplanar and flush with the outer side of the sole, said plate having an inner side abutting the exposed side of the recess, said recess having a peripheral undercut edge, said plate having a beveled edge engaged with said undercut edge to retain the plate in the recess, said sole and plate having substantially the same flexibility so that the plate remains in the recess when the sole is flexed.

2. A baby shoe having an outer sole, said sole having a shallow recess formed in its outer side, said recess having a side parallel to said outer side of the sole, a colored coating covering said side of the recess, said coating having grooves therein defining identification indicia, colored material in said grooves, the color of said material contrasting with the color of said coating, and a transparent plate in the recess, said plate having an outer side coplanar and flush with the outer side of the sole, said plate having an inner side abutting the coating, said recess having a peripheral undercut edge, said plate having a beveled edge engaged with said undercut edge to retain the plate in the recess, said sole and plate having substantially the same flexibility so that the plate remains in the recess when the sole is flexed.

3. A baby shoe having an outer sole, said sole having a shallow recess formed in its outer side, said recess having a side parallel to said outer side of the sole, a colored coating covering said side of the recess, a transparent plate in the recess, said plate having an outer side coplanar and flush with the outer side of the sole, said plate having an inner side abutting the coating, said inner side of the plate having grooves therein defining identification indicia, and metallic colored material in said grooves, the color of said material contrasting with the color of said coating, said recess having a peripheral undercut edge, said plate having a beveled edge engaged with said undercut edge to retain the plate in the recess.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,473,877	Goldstein	June 21, 1949
2,720,713	Schwartz et al.	Oct. 18, 1955