Dec. 22, 1936. V. DE LISO 2,065,058

TURN SHOE

Filed Oct. 14, 1935

Fig. 1.

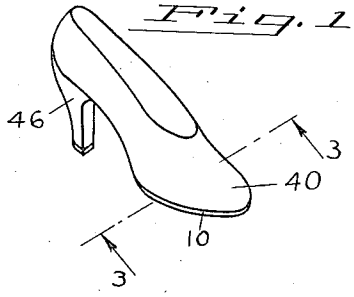

Fig. 2.

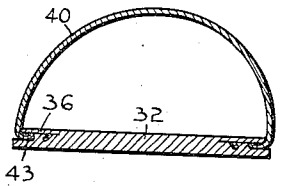

Fig. 3.

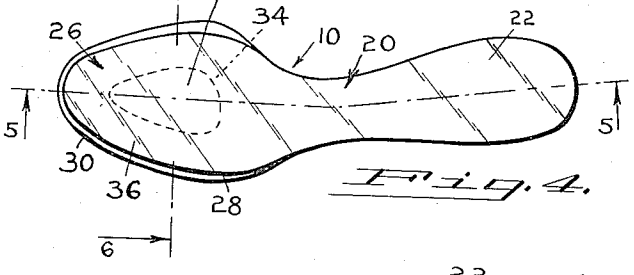

Fig. 4.

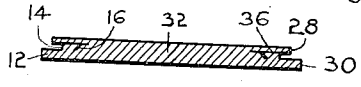

Fig. 6.

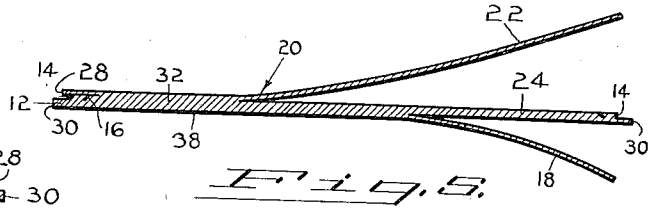

Fig. 5.

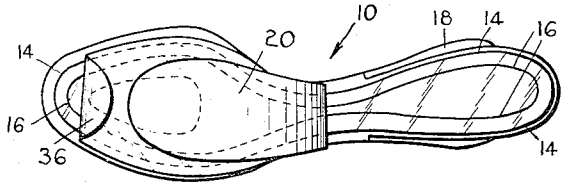

Fig. 7.

INVENTOR
VINCENT DE LISO
BY Carl W. Cohen
ATTORNEY

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TURN SHOE

Vincent De Liso, Astoria, N. Y.

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4 Claims. (Cl. 36—18)

The present invention relates to shoes and more particularly to turned shoes and soles therefor.

The art of making turned shoes is well advanced and, in general, turned shoes as heretofore made by reputable manufacturers are considered superior in certain respects to other types of shoes. One desirable feature of the turned shoe is that it is highly flexible in its forward portion because the sole of a turned shoe is of single thickness, there being no inner-sole. On the other hand, shoes of other types, such as welt and McKay shoes, are provided with inner-soles and are therefore less flexible in their forward portions than are turned shoes.

In a turned shoe, however, the seam or stitching which secures the upper to the sole is positioned at the inner surface of the sole adjacent the wearer's foot. Also, a shank stiffener which usually comprises a leather piece extending from the heel to about the ball line is secured in position over the inner surface of the sole. Moreover, the heads of tacks which secure the shank stiffener in position and the heads of nails or other securing devices by which the heel is attached to the sole are exposed on the inner surface of the latter. Accordingly, in order to cover the seam, the forward edge of the shank stiffener, the tacks and nails, as well as other rough spots on the inner surface of the sole, a sock lining, which usually comprises a thin sheet of leather or other suitable material is placed over the inner surface of the sole co-extensive therewith and is pasted thereto.

When turned shoes are worn, there is a tendency of the upper to separate from the sole at the seam at the forward part of the shoe because the sole and upper are flexed during walking and the sock lining, being very thin, is ineffective to hold the stitched edge portion of the upper in position. Also, there is a tendency of the forward edge of the shank stiffener to separate from the sole and the thin sock lining is not only ineffective to prevent the stiffener from thus separating from the sole but is itself displaced by the movement of the shank stiffener when the latter becomes unfastened at its forward edge portion. Furthermore, the usual sock lining is in itself unsatisfactory because it frequently wrinkles or becomes loose, and in other respects causes discomfort to the wearer.

Therefore, objects of the present invention are to provide: means to reinforce the seam which secures the upper to the sole whereby to minimize or to eliminate the tendency of the upper to separate from the sole; means to assist in maintaining the shank stiffener in fastened condition; and an improved covering for the seam and other parts of the inner surface of the sole and shank stiffener.

Another object of the invention is to eliminate the necessity of providing turned shoes with sock linings.

A further object is to provide a sole embodying in itself means to accomplish the above stated objects of the invention.

A yet further object is generally to improve the art of making turned shoes.

The above objects of the invention and other objects ancillary thereto will best be understood from the following description considered with reference to the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a turned shoe embodying the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of the shoe, only a part of the upper being shown;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the sole embodying the present invention;

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

Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 4, showing parts of the sole displaced from normal position.

Referring to the drawing in detail and first to Figs. 4 to 7, there is provided a sole 10 having a reduced marginal edge portion 12 extending completely there-around forming a shoulder 14 disposed inwardly of the edge of the sole for the full periphery thereof. A continuous channel 16 for the stitching, by which the upper is secured to the sole, extends completely around the sole inwardly of the shoulder 14 as in the usual turned shoe sole, and the latter is also provided with the usual heel breast cover flap 18.

In addition to the above described elements of the sole, there is provided, in accordance with the present invention, an integral overlying sole member 20. Said sole member 20 comprises a heel and shank portion 22, separated from and substantially co-extensive in width and length with the underlying heel and shank portion 24 of the sole, and a forward portion 26 which is somewhat smaller than the underlying forward portion of the sole and which terminates in a peripheral edge 28 extending outwardly beyond the shoulder 14 but inwardly of the peripheral edge 30 of the

sole. Said forward portion 26 has a central part 32 united with the corresponding part of the sole in the area indicated generally by the dotted peripheral line 34, and a marginal part 36 which is separated from the underlying portion of the sole outwardly of the peripheral line 34. Thus, only the central forward portion 32 of the overlying sole member 20 is united with the underlying portion of the sole, the other portions of said overlying sole member being separated from the underlying portions of the sole.

In forming the sole 10, there is utilized a sole blank dyed out in the usual manner to the desired contour. A thin layer is then removed from the flesh side of the blank. The layer thus removed is preferably thinner than the layer usually removed from a sole blank in producing a sole for making turned shoes. This is permissible because the sewing lip formed by the shoulder 14 and the channel 16 is disposed below the overlying sole member 20 and toward the grain side 38 of the sole. After the layer referred to is removed from the sole blank, the latter is split from the heel through the shank and to approximately the ball line of the sole, thus separating the heel and shank portion 22 from the underlying heel and shank portion 24. Said blank is also split peripherally a marginal distance to provide the overlying forward part 36 separated from the underlying forward part of the sole, but having the overlying sole member integral in the central ball portion 32. A marginal edge portion is removed from the forward part of the overlying sole member so that the edge 28 terminates inwardly of the edge 30 as above described. Then the upper surface of the sole blank is provided with the shoulder 14 and channel 16 to provide the sewing lip in substantially the same way as in making the conventional sole heretofore used for making turned shoes.

In making a turned shoe in which the sole 10 is utilized in accordance with the present invention, said sole is applied to the last and the upper 40 is lasted inside out and stitched to the lip in the usual manner, the overlying portions 36 and 22 being folded back to permit the stitching operation. Then the upper is trimmed at the seam and the shoe is turned. The shank stiffener 42 carrying the usual metal stiffener 44 is secured in position between the portions 22 and 24 of the sole during the re-lasting of the shoe, and the heel 46 is secured in the usual way. Finally, the overlying portions of the sole member 20 are adhesively secured or cemented to the upper surface of the shank stiffener 42 over the seam and to the underlying portions of the insole by any suitable adhesive such as pyroxylin or rubber cement, paste, or glue, although rubber cement is preferred at the forward portion of the sole. Finally the shoe is finished in the usual way.

Thus it is seen that in constructing the shoe as described herein, the several objects of the invention are fully realized. More particularly, it will be observed that the overlying sole member aids in holding the shank stiffener in position, since the forward edge of the latter terminates adjacent the united portion 32; that the marginal portion 36 overlies the seam 43 and provides a substantial reinforcement for the latter; that the inner surface of the sole is smooth, and that the usual sock lining and the incidental disadvantages thereof are eliminated. It will be understood that certain changes and omissions may be made in the practice of the present invention. Therefore, I do not wish to be limited to the precise shoe or sole construction herein disclosed, except as may be required by the appended claims and the prior art.

What I claim is:

1. A turned shoe having an upper and a sole secured together by a seam, said sole having an integral overlying sole member, said overlying member comprising a heel and shank portion separated from the underlying portion of the sole, a shank stiffener disposed between said overlying member and the underlying portion of the sole, and said overlying member having a forward marginal edge portion separated from the underlying portion of the sole and covering said seam.

2. A turned shoe comprising a shouldered and channeled sole, an upper having its edge abutting said shoulder and secured to the insole by a seam passing through the between substance of said sole, said overlying member comprising a heel and shank portion separated from the underlying portion of the sole, a shank stiffener disposed between said overlying member and the underlying portion of the sole, and said overlying member having a forward marginal edge portion separated from the underlying portion of the sole and covering said seam.

3. A turned shoe comprising a shouldered and channeled sole, an upper having its edge abutting said shoulder and secured to the insole by a seam passing through the between substance of said sole, said overlying member comprising a heel and shank portion separated from the underlying portion of the sole, a shank stiffener disposed between said overlying member and the underlying portion of the sole, and said overlying member having a forward marginal edge portion separated from the underlying portion of the sole and covering said seam, said overlying member terminating between said shoulder and the edge of the sole.

4. A turned shoe having an upper and a sole secured together by a seam, said sole having an integral overlying sole member, said overlying member comprising a heel and shank portion separated from the underlying portion of the sole, a shank stiffener disposed between said overlying member and the underlying portion of the sole, and said overlying member having a forward marginal edge portion separated from the underlying portion of the sole and covering said seam, said separated portions of the overlying sole member being cemented to the underlying portion of the sole.

VINCENT DE LISO.