

June 8, 1954

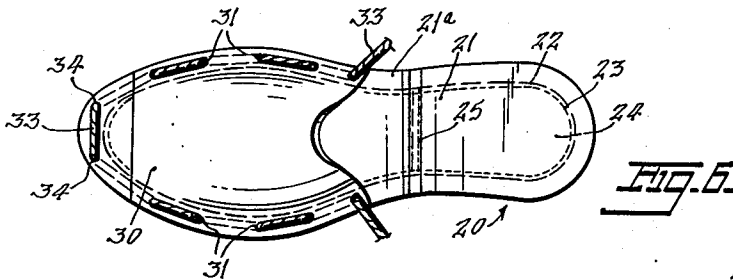
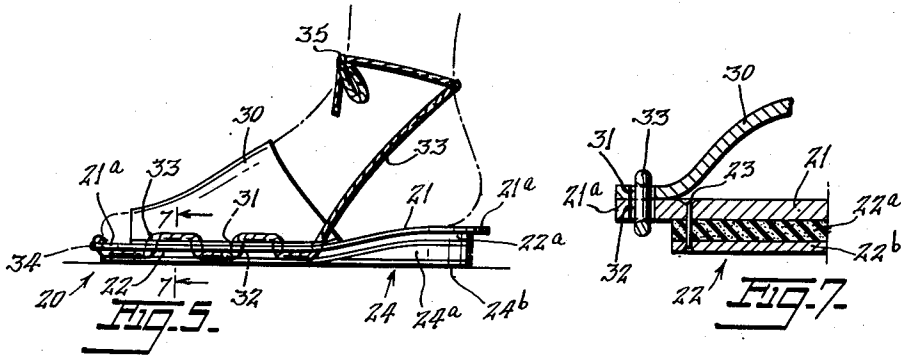
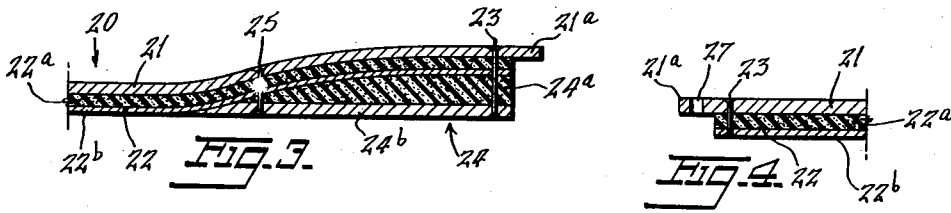
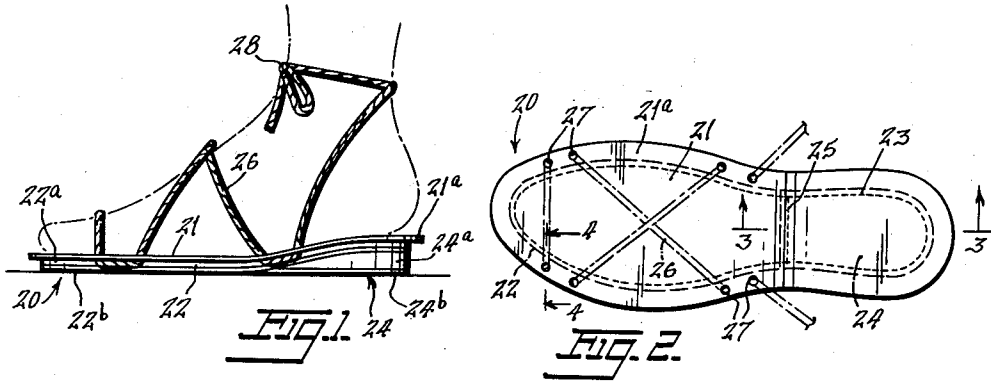
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2,680,309

STRAP PLAY SANDAL WITH INSOLE EXTENSION

Filed Dec. 29, 1951

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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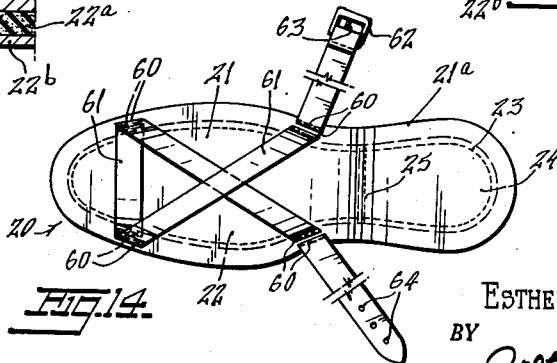
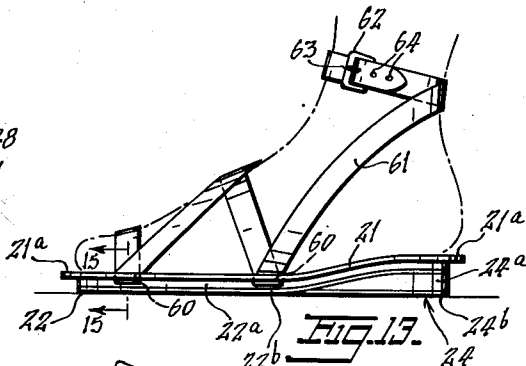
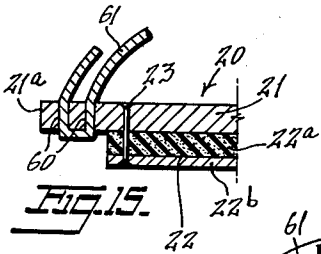
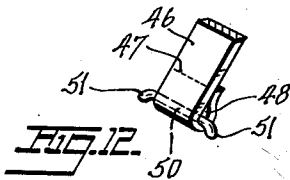
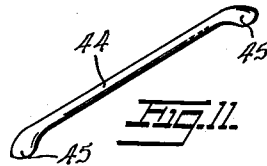
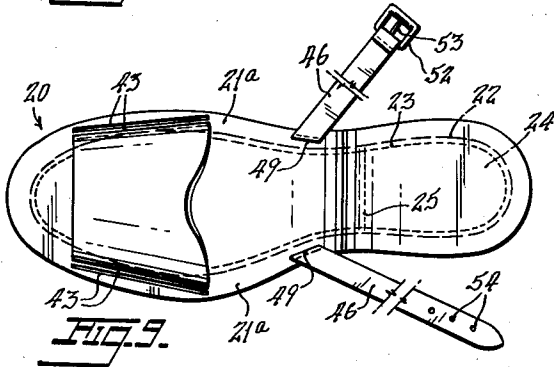
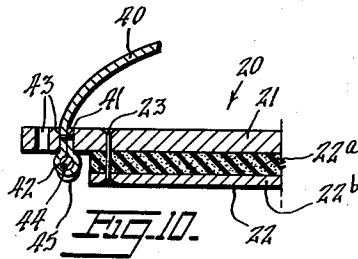
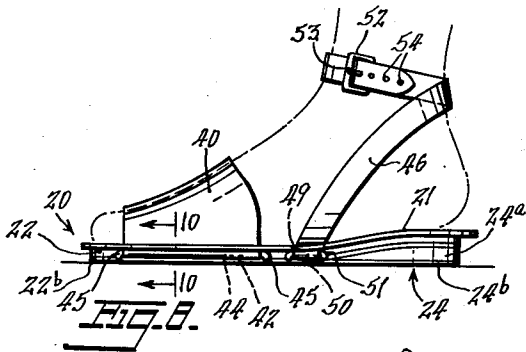
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2,680,309

STRAP PLAY SANDAL WITH INSOLE EXTENSION

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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STRAP PLAY SANDAL WITH INSOLE EXTENSION

Esther Peterson, New York, N. Y.

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3 Claims. (Cl. 36—11.5)

1

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in play shoes.

More specifically, the present invention proposes the construction of play shoes of the type to be worn at the beach, in the country or for comfort in the home or on the city streets, which are characterized by sole members for extension across the bottom of the foot and which are held in position on the bottom of the foot by means of cords or the like extended from the edge portions of the sole members.

Another object of the present invention proposes characterizing the sole member by an inner sole and an outer sole secured to the inner sole and which inner sole is of a peripheral size greater than the peripheral size of said outer sole in a manner to have edge portions projected beyond the edges of the outer sole which edge portions are used for attachment of the means for holding the sole member in position on the bottom of the foot.

Still another object of the present invention proposes forming the outer sole of an inner layer of sponge rubber or other resilient material covered on its bottom face with a thin outer wear layer in a manner to give the sole member greater resiliency over its entire length resulting in greater comfort to the wearer of the play shoes.

The present invention further proposes securing a flat resilient heel to the outer face of the outer wear layer of the outer sole at the heel area thereof in a manner to increase the resilient thickness at the rear end of the sole member to absorb shocks as the heel of the foot is brought down during normal walking steps.

Still further, the present invention proposes several different means carried by the projecting edge portions of the inner sole in a manner to attach the sole member in position across the bottom of the foot.

It is a further object of the present invention to construct play shoes which are simple and durable, which are effective for their intended purposes and which can be manufactured and sold at a reasonable cost.

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.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a play shoe constructed in accordance with the present invention as it appears when worn on the foot.

2

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the sole member *per se* as with the position of the attaching cord shown in dot and dash lines.

Fig. 3 is a partial enlarged longitudinal sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a partial enlarged transverse sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the play shoe constructed in accordance with a modification of the present invention.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the play shoe shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged partial transverse sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 8 is another view similar to Fig. 1, but illustrating the play shoe constructed in accordance with a still further modification of the present invention.

Fig. 9 is a plan view of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is an enlarged partial transverse sectional view taken on the line 10—10 of Fig. 8.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of one of the anchor members used in the form of the invention shown in Figs. 8 to 10.

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of the inner end of one of the strap sections used in the form of the invention shown in Figs. 8 to 10.

Fig. 13 is still another view similar to Fig. 1 illustrating the play shoe constructed in accordance with another modification of the present invention.

Fig. 14 is a plan view of Fig. 13.

Fig. 15 is an enlarged partial transverse sectional view taken on the line 15—15 of Fig. 13.

The play shoe, according to the first form of the present invention shown in Figs. 1 to 4, includes a built-up sole member 20 having an inner sole 21 superimposed upon an outer sole 22. The inner sole 21 is of a peripheral size greater than the peripheral size of the outer sole 22 and is concentrically positioned on the outer sole so as to have edge portions 21^a projected beyond the peripheral edges of the outer sole 22. The inner sole 21 is attached to the outer sole 22 by a line of stitches 23 extended about the periphery of the outer sole 22.

The outer sole 22 is made of an inner layer 22^a of resilient material and an outer wear layer 22^b. The inner layer 22^a is preferably formed of sponge rubber or other similar resilient material. The outer wear layer 22^b is preferably a thin layer of leather, but may be formed of solid rubber or of one of the flexible synthetic resinous materials. The layers 22^a and 22^b of the outer sole 22 are secured together by vulcanization, by the application of a thin layer of mucilage between the adja-

cent faces of the layers or in any other desired manner.

Extended along the bottom face of the outer wear layer 22^b of the outer sole 22 at the heel area of the sole member 20, there is a heel 24. The heel 24 is comprised of an inner cushion layer 24^a of the same material as the inner layer 22^a of the outer sole. The bottom face of the cushion layer 24^a is covered by an outer wear layer 24^b of the same material as the outer wear layer 22^b of the outer sole 22. The layers 24^a and 24^b of the heel 24 are secured together in face contact in the same manner as the layers 22^a and 22^b of the outer sole.

The heel 24 is secured along its side and rear edges to the bottom face of the outer sole 22 by the same stitches 23 which secure the outer sole 22 to the inner sole 21. The front edge of the heel 24 is secured to the bottom face of the outer sole 22 by means of a transversely extended line of stitches 25, see Figs. 2 and 3.

The inner sole 21 is preferably a piece of rather heavy flexible leather so as to give the sole member the desired body to protect the bottom of the foot against injury by small stones or the like laying on the surface over which the wearer of the play shoes is walking. However, if desired, the inner sole 21 can be made of fiber, rubber, a synthetic resinous material or any other desired material.

Means is carried by the projecting edge portions 21^a of the inner sole 21 for mounting the sole member 20 in position across the bottom of the wearer's foot. The mounting means comprises a heavy cord 26, which is laced through suitably arranged holes 27 formed in the projecting edge portions 21^a along the sides of the sole member 20. The ends of the cord 26 are located adjacent the back of the sole member to extend upward along the sides of the foot and be engaged about the ankle and tied into a bow 28, as shown in Fig. 1.

The modification of the invention shown in Figs. 5 to 7 distinguishes from the previous form only as regards the means for holding the sole member 20 in position on the bottom of the wearer's foot.

The holding means of the modification of the invention comprises a vamp member 30 extended laterally across the front portion of the sole member 20 and which has its side edge portions superimposed on the projecting side edge portions 21^a of the inner sole 21. The side edge portions of the vamp member 30 are formed with spaced holes 31 which match the spacing of complementary holes 32 formed in the projecting edge portions 21^a, see particularly Fig. 7.

A heavy cord 33 has its intermediate portion threaded through holes 34 formed in the projecting edge portion 21^a of the inner sole 21 at the front of the sole member 20. From the holes 34, the ends of the cord 33 are passed through the aligned sets of holes 31 and 32 securing the side edge portions of the vamp section 30 to the inner sole 21. After leaving the last set of aligned holes 31 and 32, the ends of the cord 33 are free to be passed upward along the sides of the foot and be engaged about the angle and tied into a bow 35, as shown in Fig. 5.

In all other respects, the modification of the invention shown in Figs. 5 to 7 is similar to that described in connection with Figs. 1 to 4 and like reference numerals are used to identify like parts.

Referring now to the modification of the in-

vention shown in Figs. 8 to 12, there is illustrated still another means for securing the sole member 20 in position on the bottom of the wearer's foot.

The holding means of Figs. 8 to 12, includes a vamp member 40 which is extended laterally across the front of the sole member 20. The vamp member 40 is formed of a piece of heavy cloth material and has its side edges doubled back and secured in position by a line of stitches 41, see particularly Fig. 10, forming a tunnel 42. The projecting edge portions 21^a of the inner sole 21 along the sides of the sole member 20 is formed with spaced sets of elongated slots 43 through which the side edge portions of the vamp member 40 are selectively engageable. After the ends of the vamp have been extended through the desired slots 43, the elongated anchor members 44 of metal, wood or other material, are inserted into the tunnels 42 for retaining the vamp member 40 from being withdrawn from the slots 43. The ends of the anchor members 44 are formed with enlargements 45 which restrict the anchor members from being withdrawn from the slots 43.

The width of the vamp member 40 can be adjusted by pulling down on the ends thereof to release the anchor members 44 so that they can be pulled out of the ends of the tunnels 42. The side edge portions of the vamp member 40 are then passed through the desired slots 43, depending upon whether the vamp member is to be made wider or narrower, and the elongated anchor members 44 are then re-engaged with the tunnels 42 securing the edge portions of the vamp member 40 in position.

Extended upward from the sides of the sole member 20 adjacent the rear end thereof, there is a pair of strap sections 46 which have their bottom ends doubled back upon themselves and secured in position by a line of stitches 47 forming a tunnel 48, see Fig. 12. Those bottom ends of the strap sections 46 are passed through slots 49 formed in the projecting edge portions 21^a of the inner sole 21. Elongated anchor members 50 are passed through the tunnels 48 for retaining the bottom ends of the strap sections 46 from being withdrawn from the slots 49. The anchor members 50 are formed at their ends with enlargements 51 which retain the anchor members 50 from being withdrawn from the tunnels 48.

The free ends of the strap sections 46 are extended upward along the sides of the foot and passed about the angle. The free end of one of the strap sections 46 is provided with a buckle 52 having the usual tongue 53 which is selectively engageable with the holes 54 formed in the free end of the other strap section for closing the ends of the strap sections 46 about the ankle, as shown in Fig. 8.

In all other respects, the form of the invention shown in Figs. 8 to 12 is similar to that described in connection with Figs. 1 to 4 and like reference numerals are used to identify like parts in all of the views.

The modification of the invention shown in Figs. 13 to 15 illustrates still another method of mounting the sole member 20 in position extended across the bottom of the wearer's foot.

The projecting edge portions 21^a of the inner sole 21 is formed with sets of laterally aligned spaced slots 60. An elongated strap 61 has its intermediate portion laced through the slots 60 to cross over the top of the sole member 20, as best shown in Fig. 14. The ends of the strap 61 after

5

leaving the rearmost sets of slots 60 are free to be passed upward along the sides of the foot and then be passed around the ankle of the foot, as shown in Fig. 13. The one end of the strap 61 carries a buckle 62 having a pivotally mounted tongue 63. The other end of the strap 61 has spaced holes 64 for selective engagement by the tongue 63 for adjustably closing the ends of the strap about the ankle.

In all other respects, the form of the invention shown in Figs. 13 to 15 is similar to that described in connection with Figs. 1 to 4 and like reference numerals are used to identify like parts.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

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

1. A play sandal comprising an outer sole, an inner sole superimposed and supported on said outer sole and secured thereto, said inner sole extending beyond the peripheral edge of said outer sole, said inner sole being provided with slots on opposite sides adjacent the peripheral edge thereof and outwardly of the outer sole, a single vamp member extending through said slots and terminating in tunnel margins beneath the inner sole,

6

and removable anchor means extending through said tunnel margins for retaining the vamp member in position on the sandal.

2. The combination of claim 1 wherein said anchor means consists of an elongated anchor member and enlargements at the ends thereof to restrict withdrawal from said slots.

3. The combination of claim 1 wherein said inner sole includes spaced parallel slots whereby the vamp can be adjusted for width, and the ends of said anchor members are bent.

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