

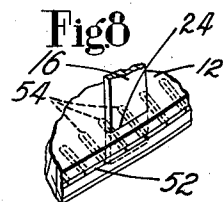
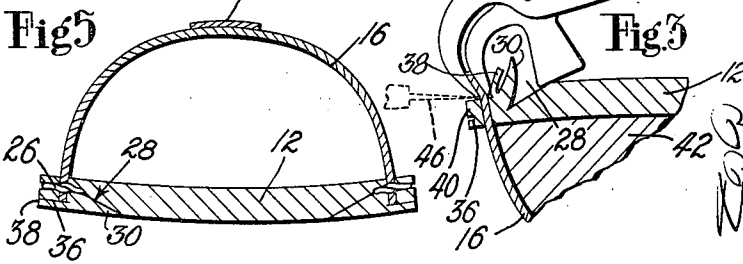
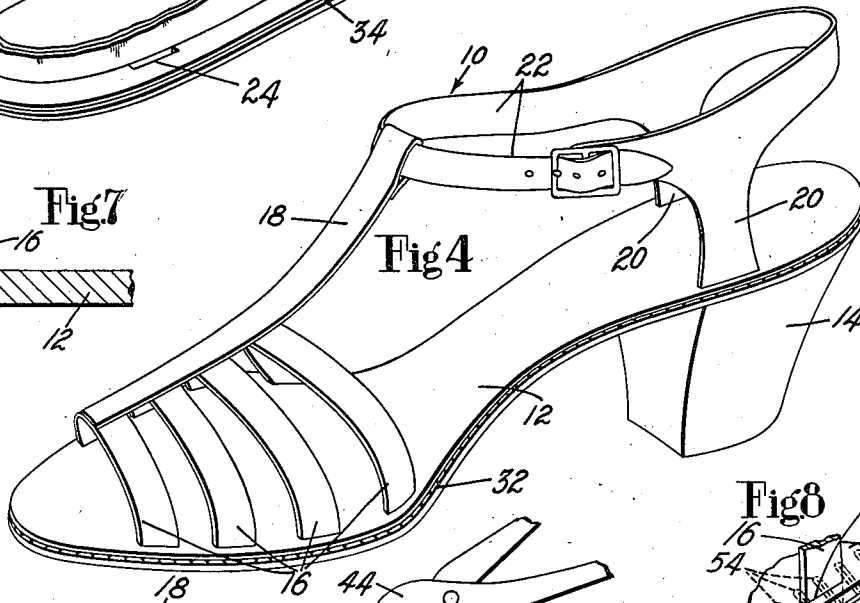
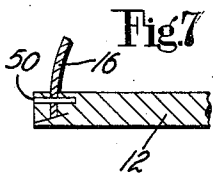
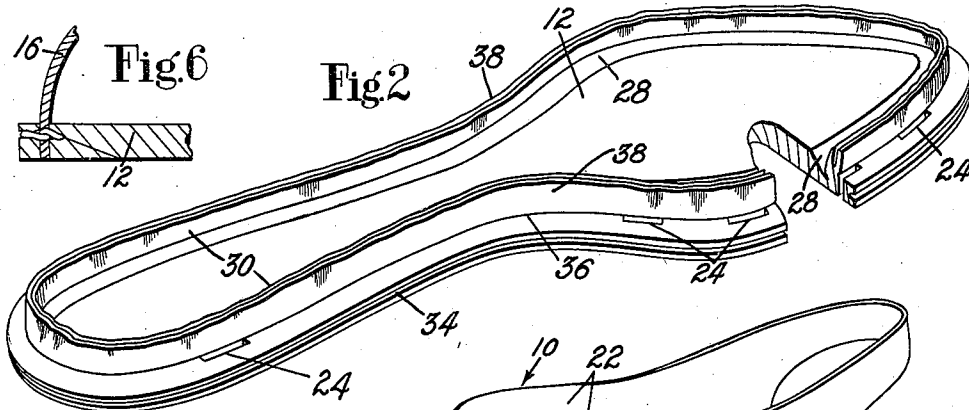
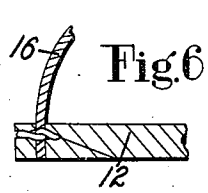
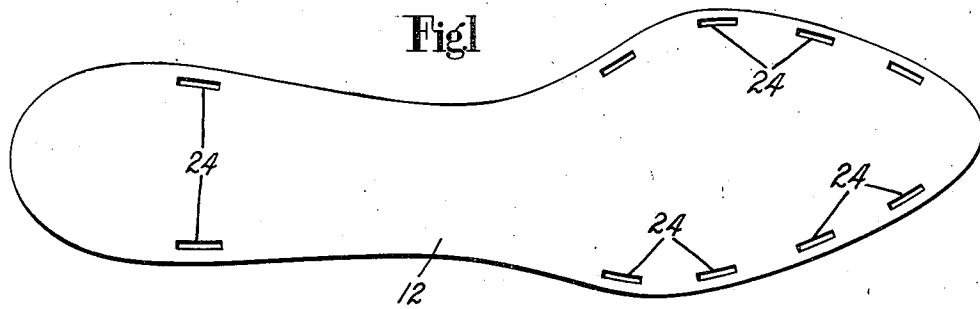
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SANDAL

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,283,273

SANDAL

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1 Claim. (Cl. 36—11.5)

This invention relates to improvements in sandals and has for its object to provide a light-weight strap sandal of simple and inexpensive construction and one which is comfortable to wear and is also of neat and attractive appearance.

With this object in view, the invention resides in the features of sandal construction hereinafter described and claimed.

The invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the upper or foot side of the sole of my improved sandal;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the sole showing the lower or tread side thereof as it appears after the sole has been channeled, the channel lips have been raised, and the strap-receiving slots have been formed;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary cross-sectional view of my improved sandal in process of manufacture;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the completed sandal;

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the forepart of the sandal;

Fig. 6 is a detailed cross-sectional view of a modification of the construction illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5;

Fig. 7 is a detailed cross-sectional view illustrating a further modified construction; and

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating a still further modified construction.

In one embodiment of my invention, as illustrated in the drawing, my improved sandal comprises an upper 10, a single sole 12, and a heel 14. The upper is composed of strap-like members, comprising a plurality of forepart straps 16 to which is secured an instep strap 18 and two heel straps 20 which are formed as integral parts of an ankle strap 22. The lower portions of the forepart straps 16 and the heel straps 20 extend into marginal openings or slots 24 (Figs. 1 and 2) in the sole 12 and are firmly secured in place within the slots by means of stitches 26 (Fig. 5) which extend from the edge of the sole inwardly through the straps and into an inner marginal channel 28 which is formed in the outer or lower side of the sole. As shown in Fig. 2, the channel 28 forms a channel flap 30, the channel and the channel flap extending entirely around the sole, and the stitches 26 constitute portions of a line of stitching 32 (Fig. 4) which also extends entirely around the sole. Preferably the outer portions of the stitches are received in a stitch groove 34 (Figs. 2 and 3) so that they lie substantially flush with the adjacent surfaces of the sole edge. As best shown in Fig. 5, the sole is also provided

with an outer channel or edge slit 36 which is cut inwardly from the sole edge so as to form a flap or leaf 38 which serves to cover and entirely conceal from view the edges at the lower ends of the straps.

In making the above-described sandal the sole 12 is preferably first channeled at or adjacent to the side which is to constitute the lower or tread surface of the sole to form the inner and outer channels 36 and 28 and the inner and outer channel flaps or lips 30 and 38, respectively, and the sole edge above the flap or leaf 38 is grooved to provide the stitch groove 34. The channel flaps 30 and 38 are then raised substantially to upright positions, as shown in Fig. 2, after which the reduced marginal portion or leaf 40 of the sole (which is formed by the outer channeling or edge slitting operation and which extends outwardly beyond the raised channel flap) is perforated or punched to provide the strap-receiving slots 24, the latter extending entirely through the reduced marginal sole portion 40 and being shaped to correspond to the cross-sectional contours of the straps which they are to receive so that the strap ends will fit tightly within the slots. The straps 16 and 20 may be cut to the exact lengths required and their end portions merely inserted in the slots until the end edges of the straps are substantially flush with the lower surface of the reduced sole portion 40. Preferably, however, the straps are cut somewhat longer than necessary to provide the proper girth measurements to adapt the sandal to fit the foot and in applying the straps they are threaded through the slots and their end portions are caused to protrude more or less beyond the lower side of the sole margin 40, as indicated in Fig. 3. Thereafter a last 42 is inserted in the shoe, the straps are individually tightened or tensioned over the last as by the use of a pair of lasting pliers 44 and, while the straps remain in tightened or last conforming condition, they are secured to the sole by means of stitches or other fastenings extending from the sole edge into the channel. After the straps have thus been secured in place by the fastenings, the surplus strap material which extends beyond the lower side of the sole is trimmed, for example, by means of a hand trimming knife, such as the knife 46 indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, thus making the ends of the straps flush with the lower side of the marginal sole portion 40. Finally, the inner and outer channels 28 and 36 are closed by cementing down the channel flaps 30 and 38 so that the inner flap 30 covers and conceals the inner portions of the

stitches while the outer flap 38 covers the trimmed edges of the straps. If desired, the outer channel 36 may be omitted as indicated in Fig. 6, in which case the strap-receiving slots will extend entirely through the sole and the straps will be trimmed so that their lower edges will be flush with the tread surface of the sole.

The sandal produced by the practice of this method is simple and inexpensive in construction and the straps have no intumed or out-turned lower portions to detract from the appearance of the shoe or to cause discomfort to the foot. Moreover, the straps are firmly secured in place by means of the stitches and, as indicated in Fig. 4, if a line of stitching is provided which extends entirely around the sole, the stitches in addition to securing the straps to the sole provide an attractive and ornamental finish for the sole edge.

Instead of employing stitches for holding the straps in place, other fastenings, such as the pegs or pins 50 (Fig. 7), may be used, the pegs or pins being driven inwardly from the sole edge so that they extend through the straps and into the body portion of the sole at the inner sides of the straps. If such fastenings are employed, it is unnecessary to form an inner channel in the sole, although it is preferred to form an outer channel so as to provide a channel flap for covering the lower ends of the straps.

As illustrated in Fig. 8, a seam of fairstitching 52 may be sewn along the edge of the sole, the seam comprising loops or bights of thread 54 which extend inwardly beyond where the slots

24 are located. The loops or bights are spaced so that one or more, and preferably at least two, will extend through the end portion of each strap and serve to secure the strap to the sole.

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

In an open-shank strap sandal, a single sole having a deep inner marginal channel and an edge slit forming respectively a thick inner marginal flap and a thin outer marginal flap each at the tread side of the sole, said sole having in that portion of each lateral margin of its forepart which is above said edge slit a plurality of narrow slots extending lengthwise of the sole edge and disposed in spaced relation to one another, an upper comprising a plurality of spaced straps each having one end portion extending through one of the slots in one of said lateral marginal sole portions and having its opposite end extending through one of the slots in the other of said lateral marginal sole portions and all of said straps having their end faces abutting and covered by said outer flap, and a continuous line of stitching extending entirely around the sole and comprising stitches all of which extend from the base of said inner channel to the edge of the sole margin and have their inner portions concealed by said inner flap, some of said stitches extending through said straps and securing them to the sole and the remaining stitches being clear of said straps.

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