

Title (en)

METHOD OF PREPARATION, WITH MACHINE AIDS, OF SHOES WITH COMPLETELY COATED SOLES.

Title (de)

VERFAHREN ZUR MASCHINELLEN HERSTELLUNG VON SCHUHWERK MIT VOLLSTÄNDIG ÜBERZOGENEM SCHUHBODEN.

Title (fr)

PROCEDE DE FABRICATION, A L'AIDE DE MACHINES, DE CHAUSSURES A SEMELLE COMPLETEMENT REVETUE.

Publication

EP 0020330 A1 19810107 (DE)

Application

EP 78900259 A 19800422

Priority

CH 1007078 A 19780927

Abstract (en)

[origin: WO8000675A1] In the manufacture of shoes with soles completely coated with natural or synthetic leather, the hollow metallic matrix (HFT1) is lined with the coating leather (UM). Then a thermosetting resin is poured into the lined matrix, the former having reached its reaction temperature and which can form a foam. A corresponding shutting mold (SFT1) is lined with the desired leather (UM); this mold can be the shoe tree which supports the uppers. The mold is shut and the leather which projects acts as an impervious flange. The thermosetting resin, preferably polymethane (PUP), forms a foam when the temperature rises and fills the volume between the layers of coating leather and presses strictly against the surfaces of the mold whilst adhering internally to these layers. Thus the desired completely coated soles can be obtained. Instead of pouring the thermosetting resin, it can be injected after the mold has been shut and after disengaging the injection apertures. The coating which is situated inside the shoe can be supplied with a special internal sole. Shoes with soles completely coated with natural or synthetic leather can thus be obtained. Finishing touches are practically confined to cutting the projecting edges of the leather. This method is principally utilised to manufacture sandals. The fastenings are introduced, either in the leather coating or between the coatings before the polymethane has formed a foam.

Abstract (fr)

Dans la fabrication de chaussures a semelles revetues completement de cuir naturel ou synthetique on garnit d'abord le moule metallique creux (HFT 1) avec le cuir de revetement (UM). On coule ensuite dans le moule revetu une resine thermodurcissable ayant atteint la temperature de reaction et pouvant former une mousse. On garnit un moule de fermeture metallique correspondant (SFT 1) avec le cuir desire (UM); ce moule peut etre l'embauchoir qui supporte l'empeigne. On ferme le moule et le cuir, qui depasse, agit comme joint d'etancheite. La resine thermodurcissante - de preference du polymethane (PUP) - forme de la mousse lorsque la temperature monte, remplit le volume entre les couches de cuir de revetement et les presse etroitement contre les surfaces du moule tout en adherant intimement a ces couches. Ainsi on obtient la semelle completement revetue desiree. Au lieu de couler la resine thermodurcissable on peut injecter la resine apres avoir ferme le moule et apres avoir degage les endroits d'injection. Le revetement, qui est situe a l'interieur de la chaussure, peut etre muni d'une semelle interieure speciale. On obtient des chaussures a semelles completement revetues de cuir naturel ou synthetique. Les travaux de finition se reduisent pratiquement au synthetique. Les travaux de finition se reduisent pratiquement a la coupe des bords de cuir en saillie. Le procede sert principalement a la fabrication de sandales. On introduit les attaches, soit dans le revetement de cuir, soit entre les revetements avant que le polymethane ait forme une mousse.

IPC 1-7

B29F 1/10; **B29D 27/04**; **A43B 13/42**; **A43B 3/12**; **A43B 9/16**

IPC 8 full level

B29C 44/12 (2006.01); **B29D 35/06** (2010.01)

CPC (source: EP)

B29C 44/1271 (2013.01); **B29D 35/061** (2013.01); **B29D 35/065** (2013.01)

Designated contracting state (EPC)

DE FR

DOCDB simple family (publication)

WO 8000675 A1 19800417; EP 0020330 A1 19810107; IT 1101457 B 19850928; IT 7830227 A0 19781127

DOCDB simple family (application)

CH 7800030 W 19781018; EP 78900259 A 19800422; IT 3022778 A 19781127