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Hillyer et al.

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(54) **FOOTWEAR INCLUDING A STABILIZING SOLE**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 17/662,358, filed on May 6, 2022, now Pat. No. 11,937,665, which is a continuation of application No. 16/793,916, filed on Feb. 18, 2020, now Pat. No. 11,344,080, which is a continuation-in-part of application No. 15/350,747, filed on Nov. 14, 2016, now Pat. No. 10,561,199.

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A43B 13/18 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***A43B 13/18*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC . A43B 13/181; A43B 13/1481; A43B 13/184; A43B 5/06
USPC 36/31
See application file for complete search history.

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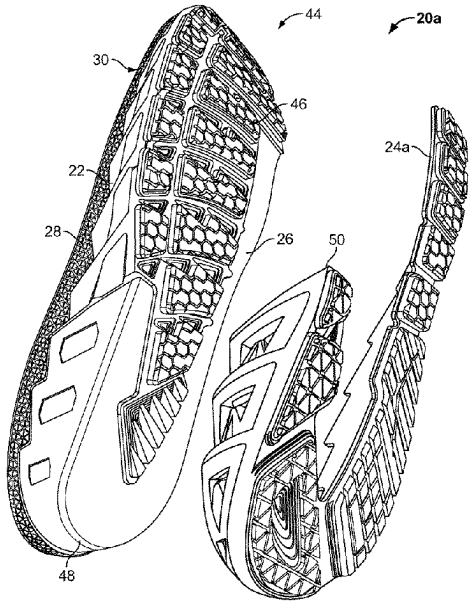
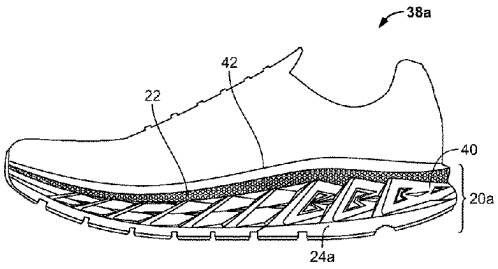
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A sole for an article of footwear is provided and includes a midsole attached to the upper and including a lateral side and a medial side, the midsole including a first member and a second member attached to the first member, the first member being separate from the second member, the first member having a sidewall and a recessed area and the second member having a sidewall that extends along the medial side around the heel portion and along the lateral side of the first member, the second member being positioned in the recessed area of the first member.

9 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets





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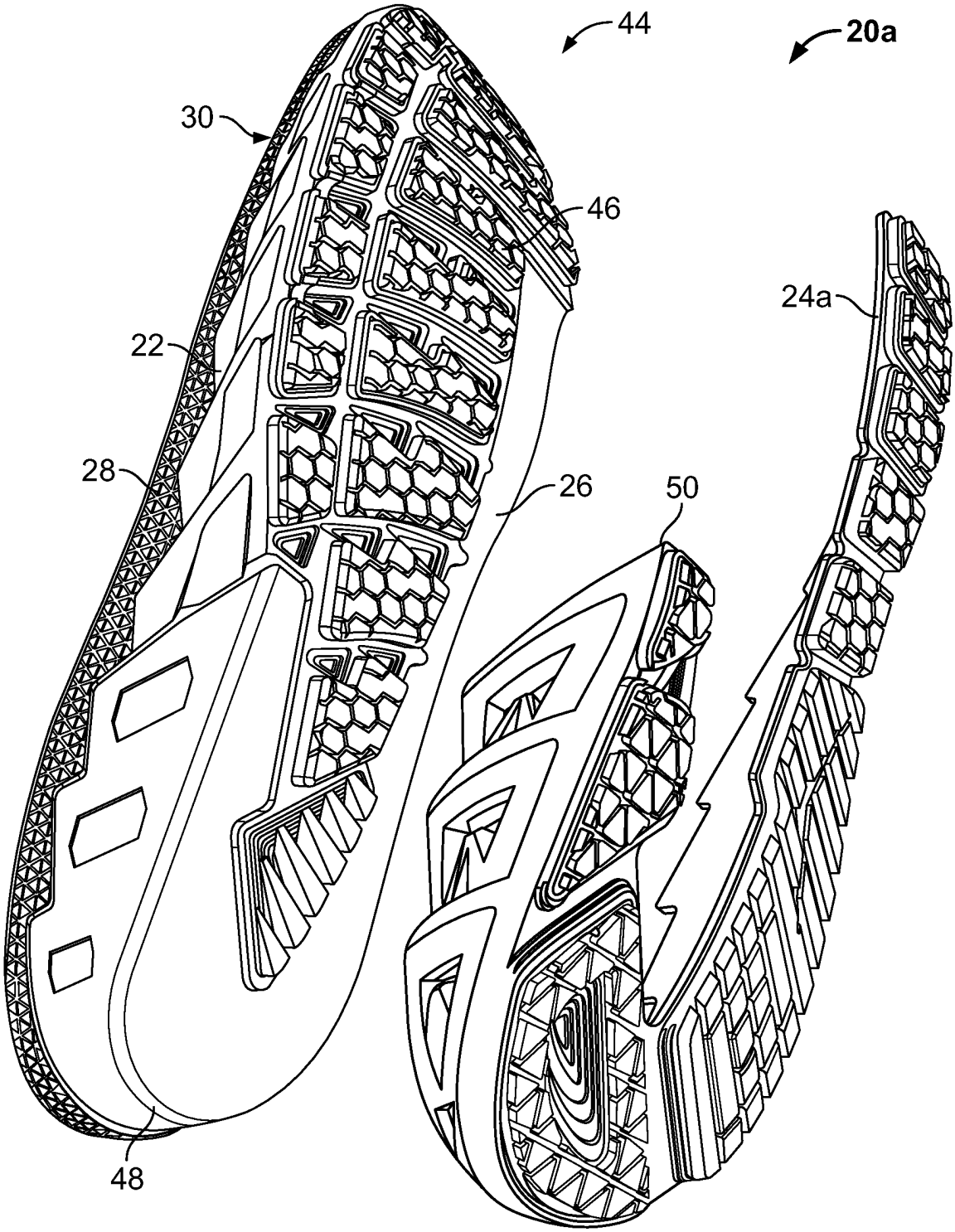


FIG. 1

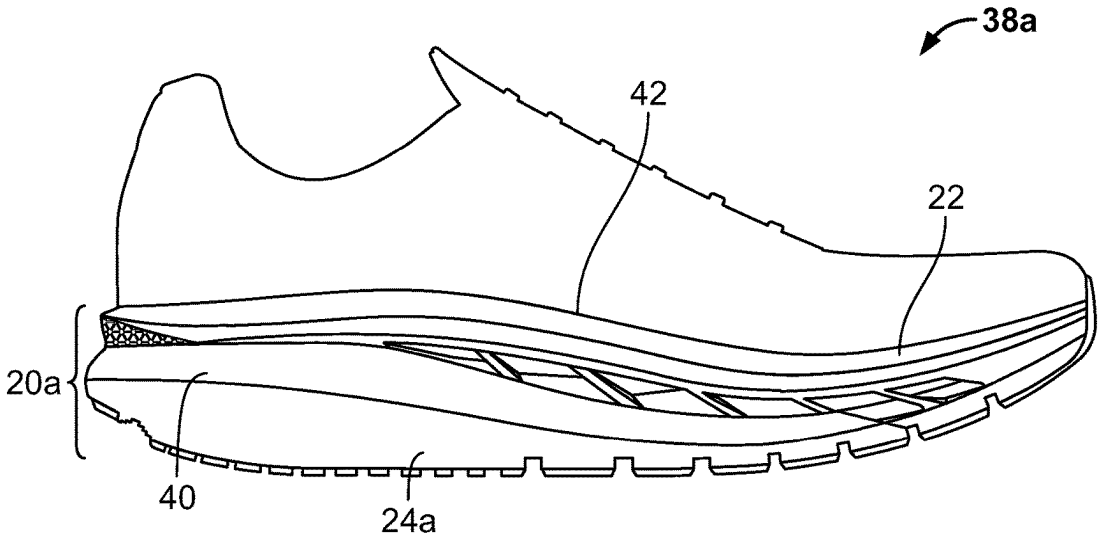


FIG. 2

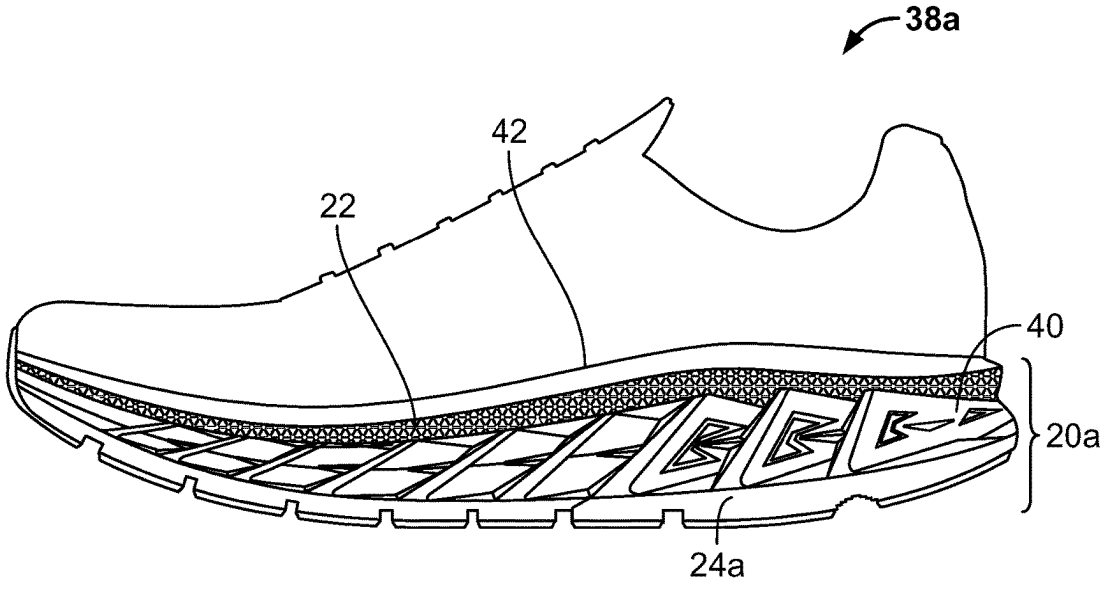


FIG. 3

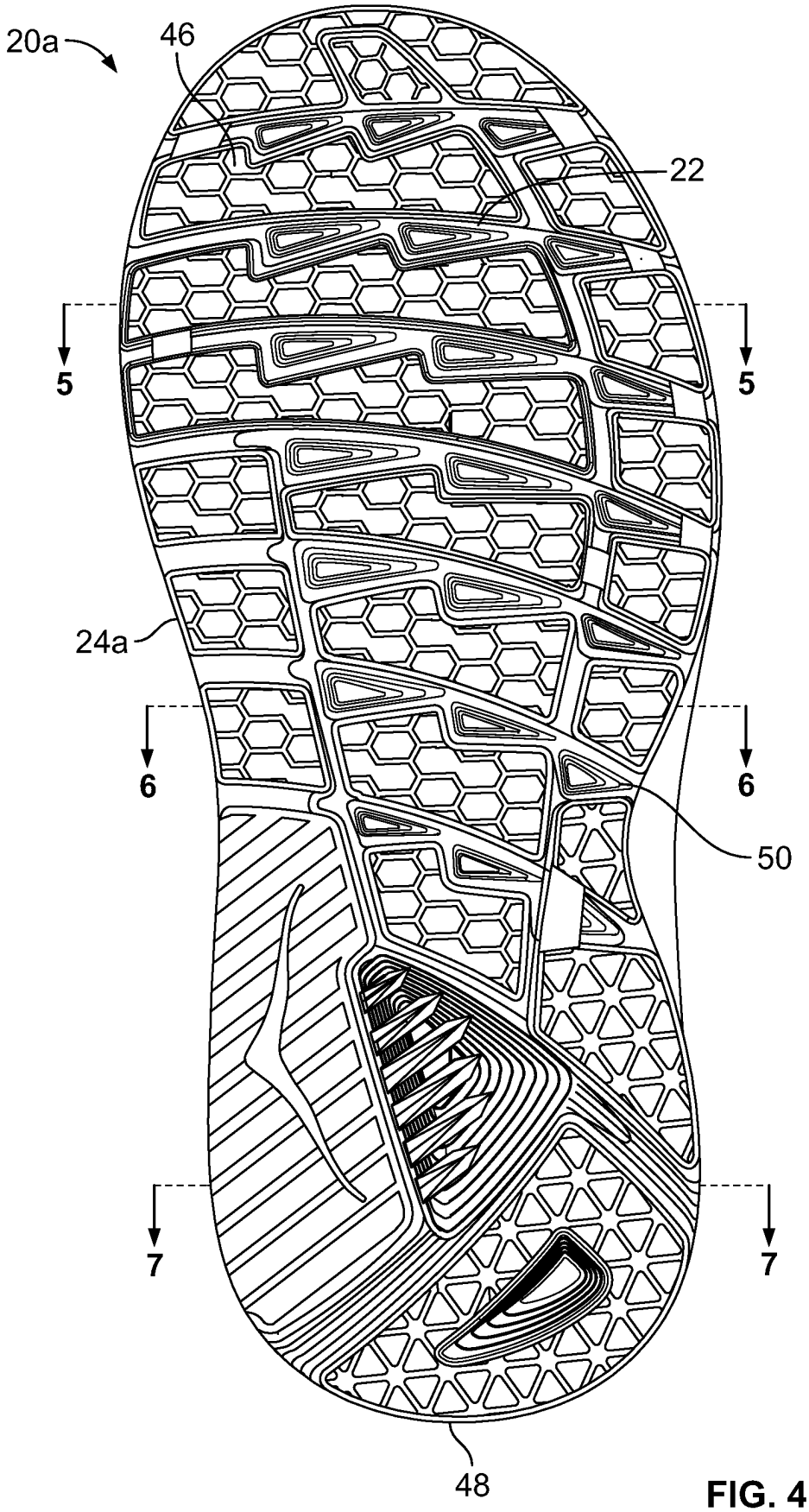


FIG. 4

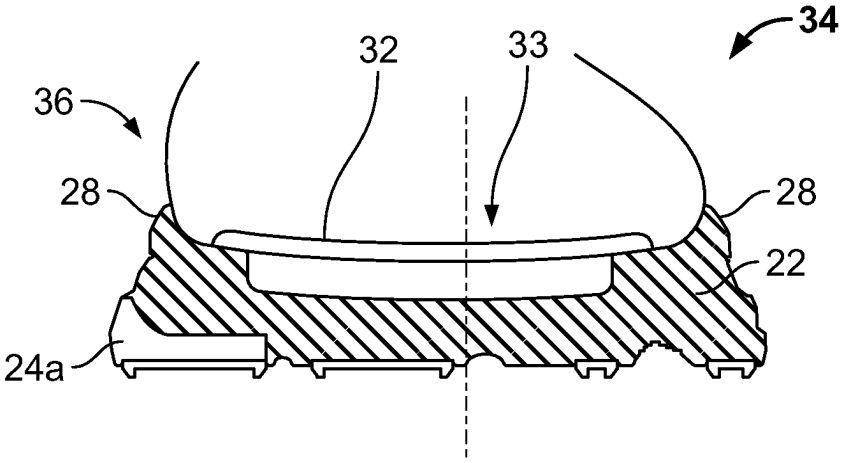


FIG. 5

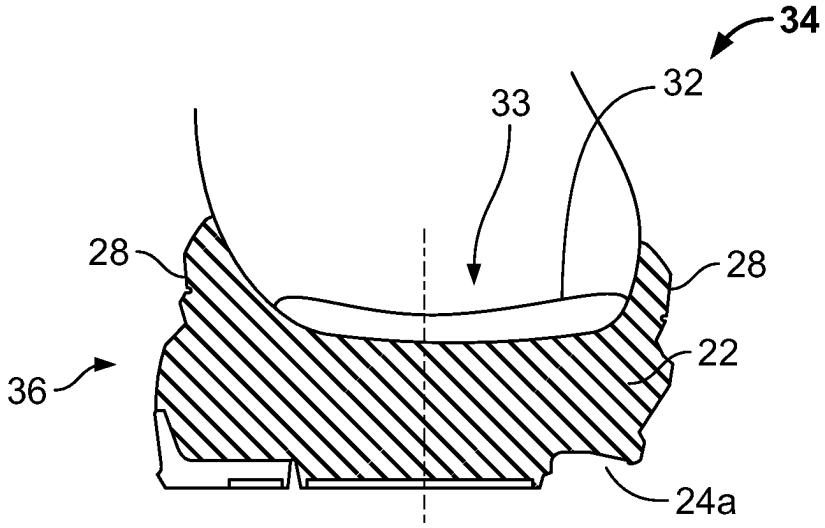
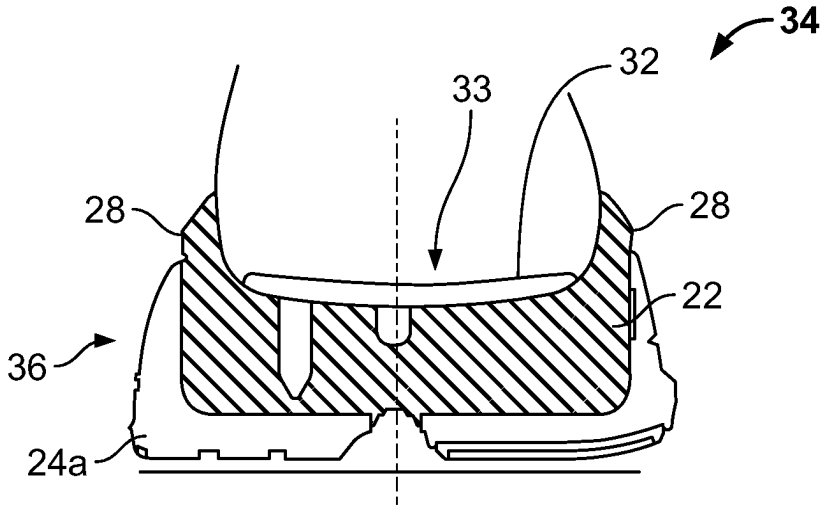


FIG. 6



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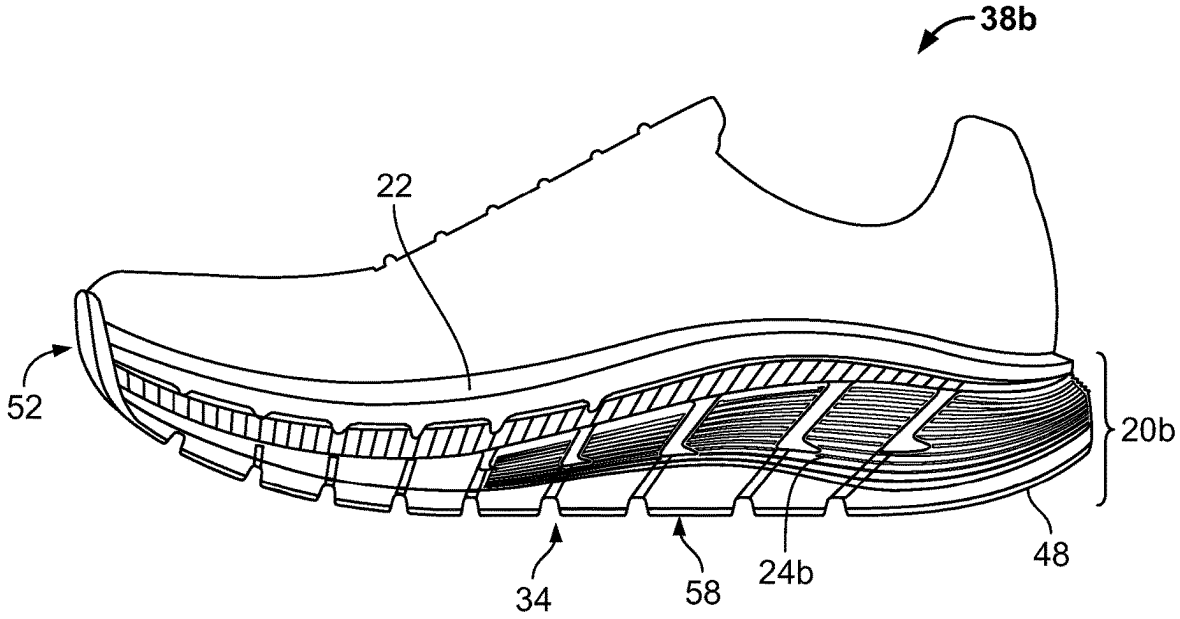

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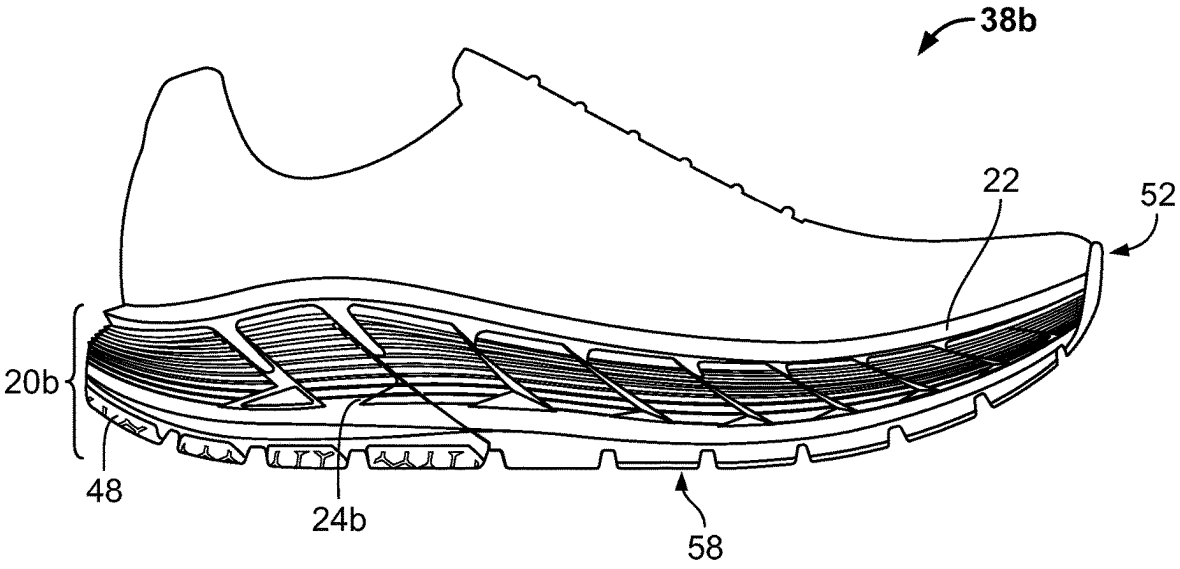

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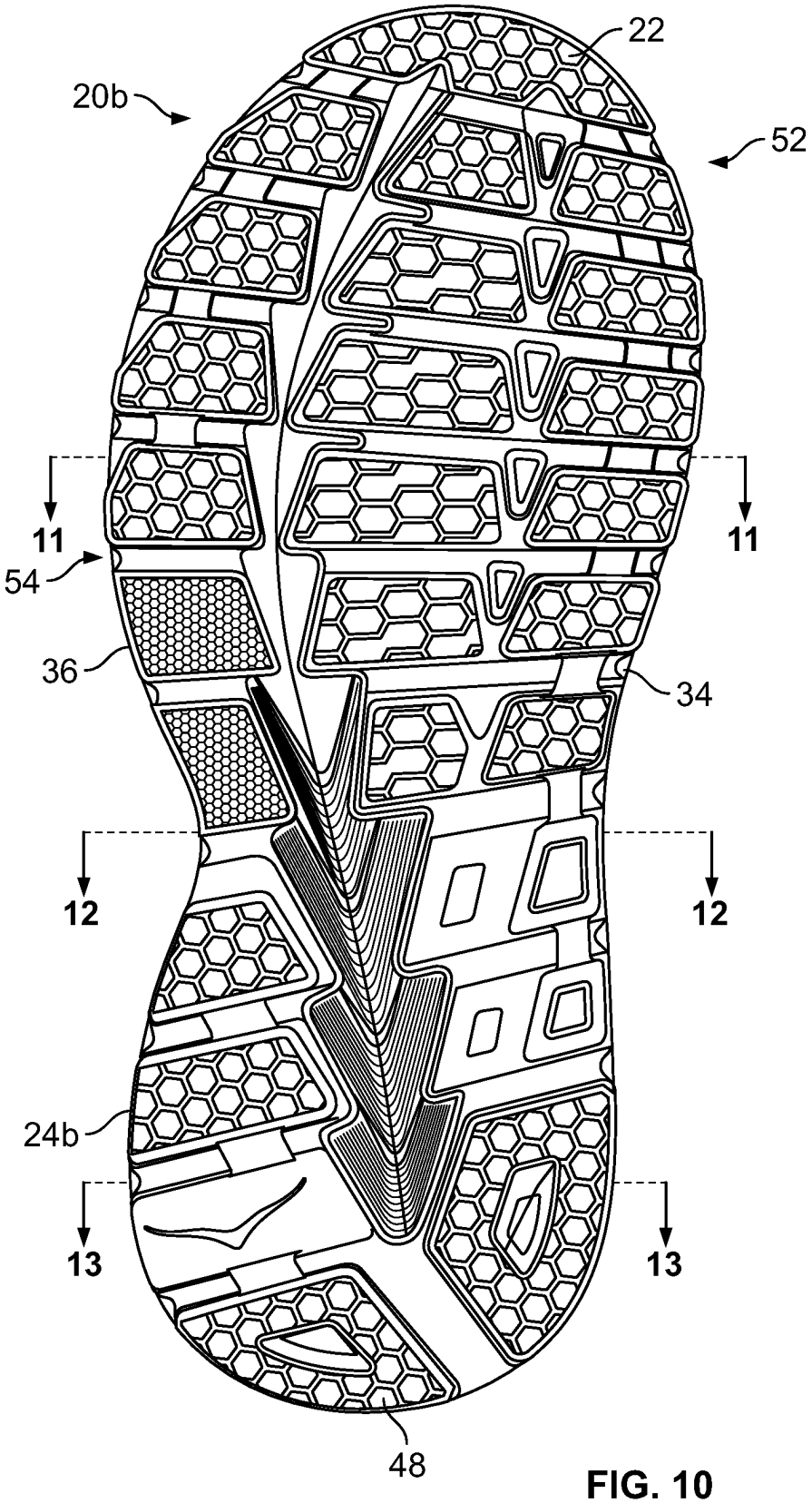

FIG. 10

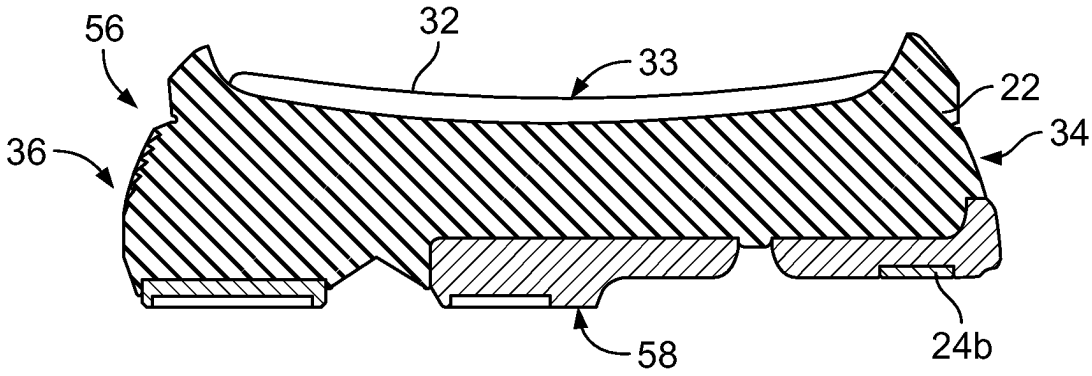

FIG. 11

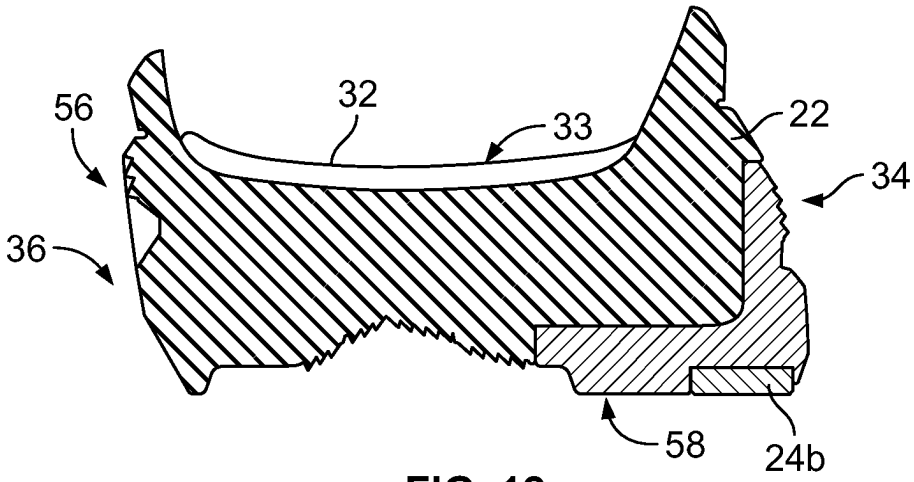

FIG. 12

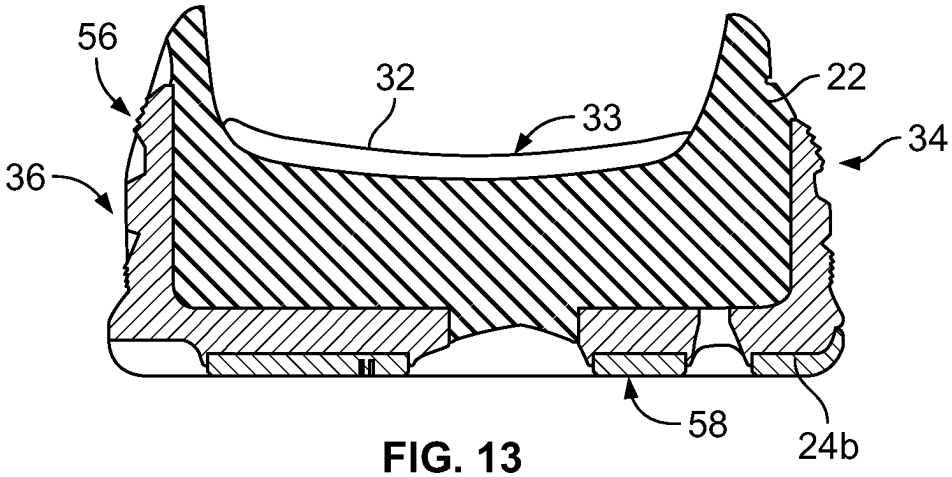

FIG. 13

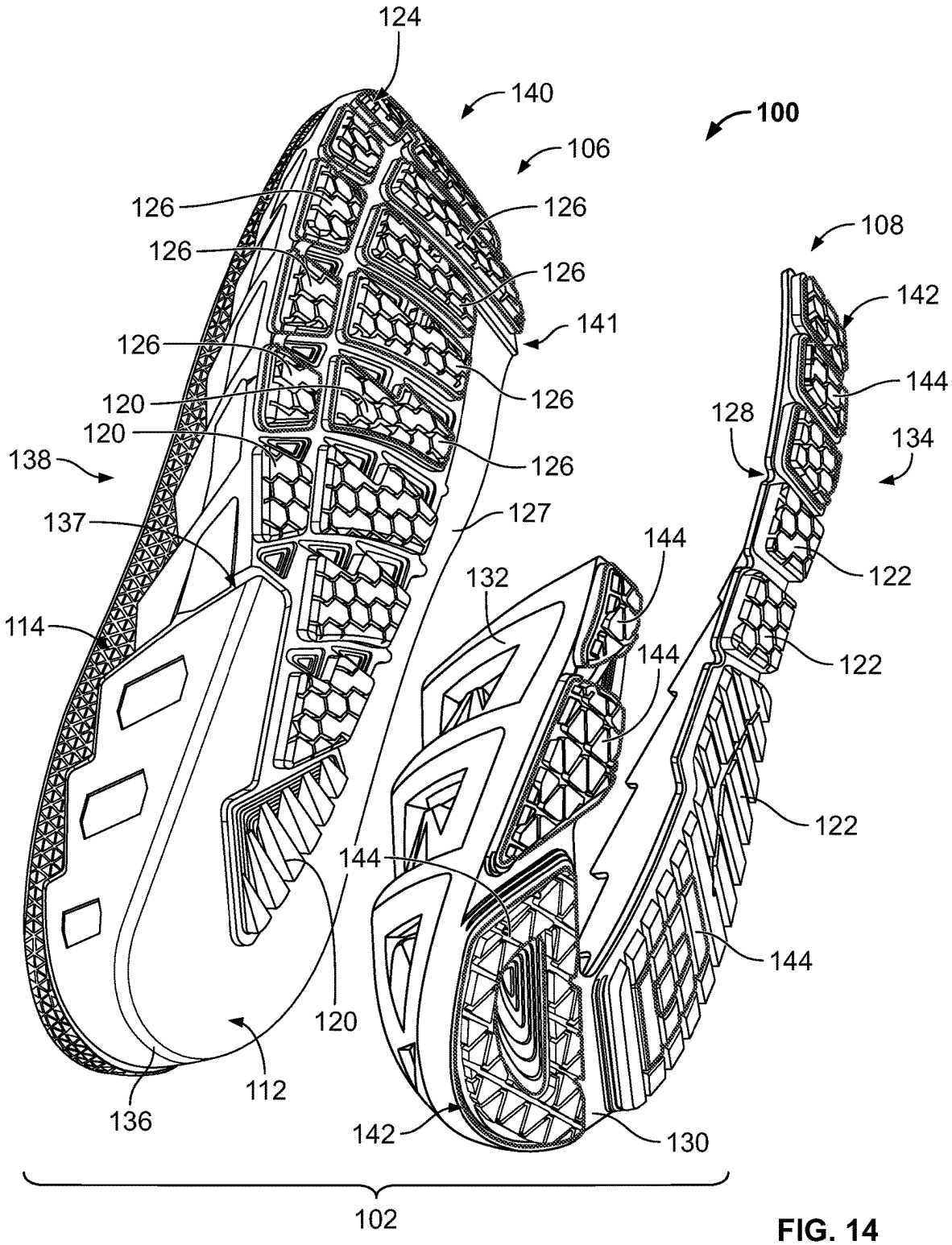
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FIG. 14

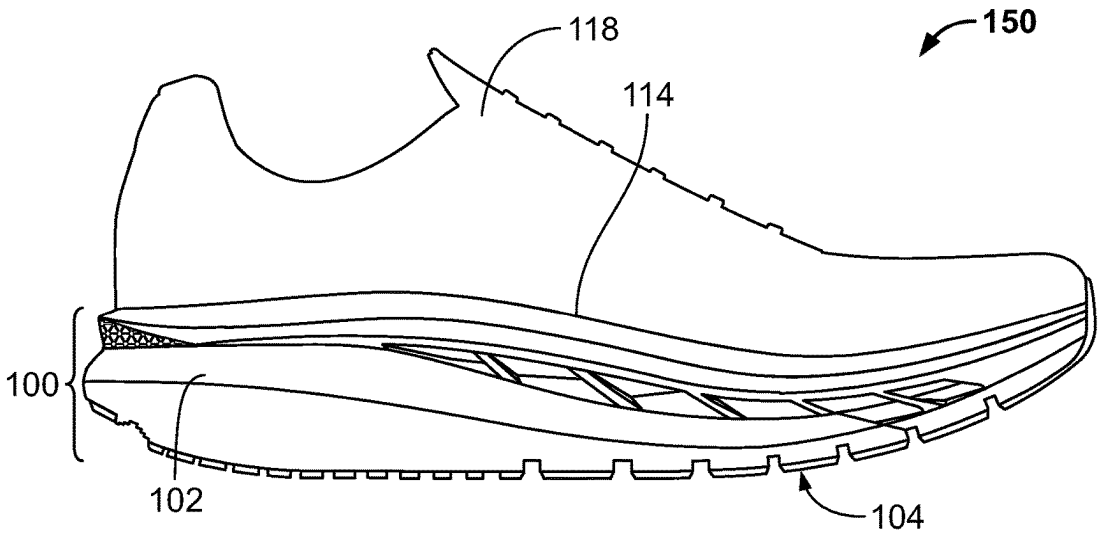

FIG. 15

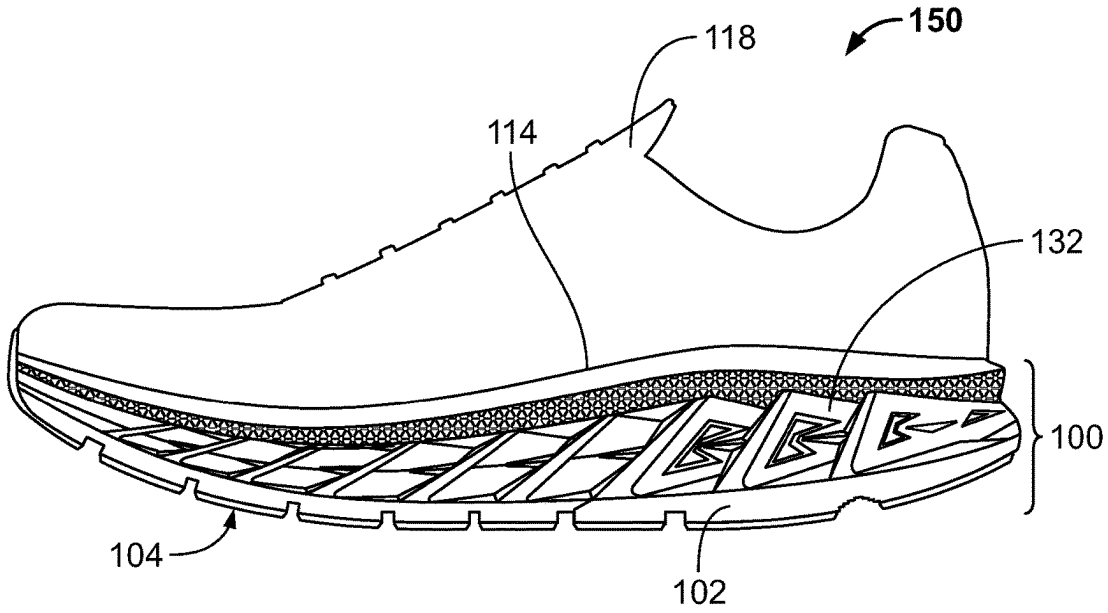

FIG. 16

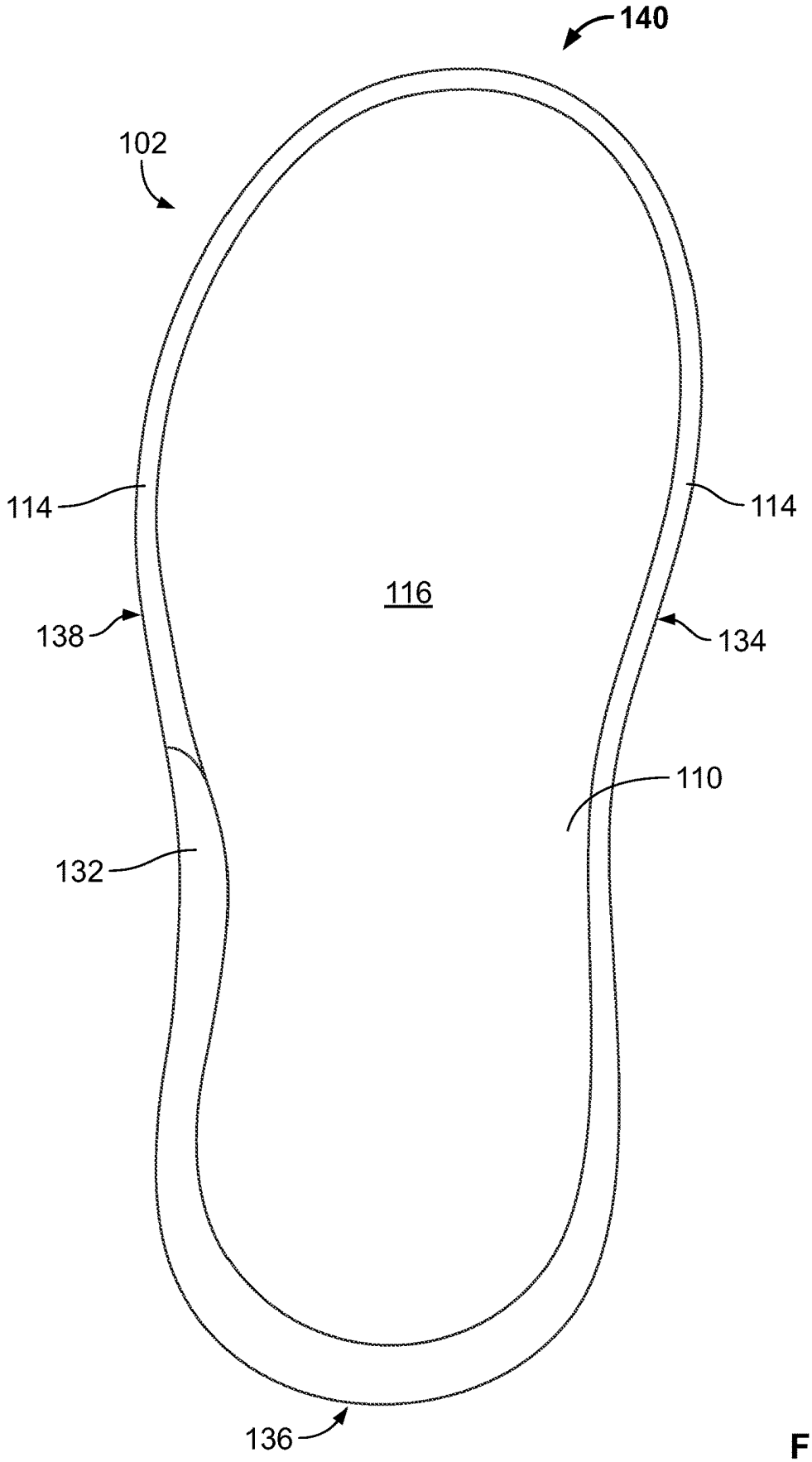

FIG. 17A

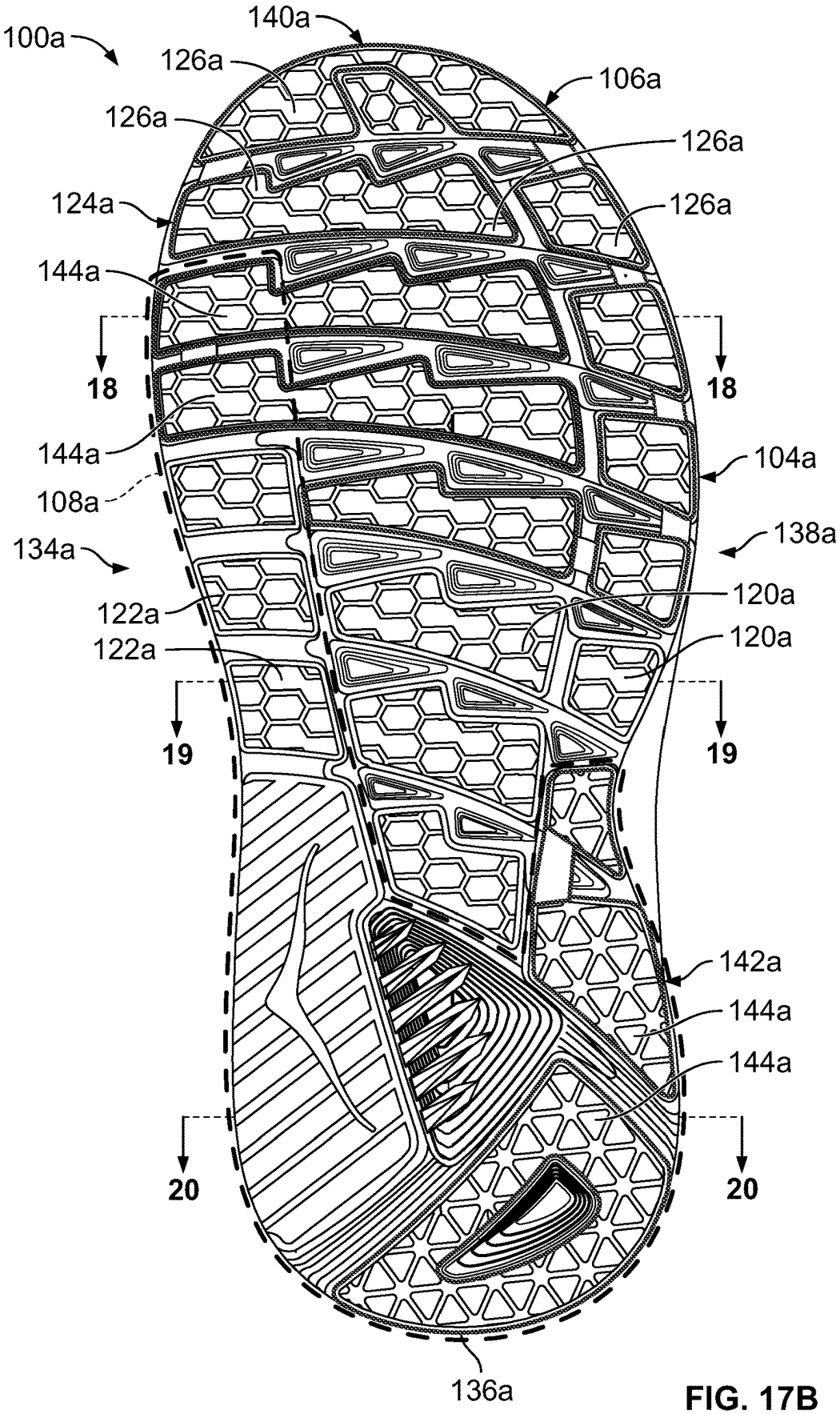
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FIG. 17B

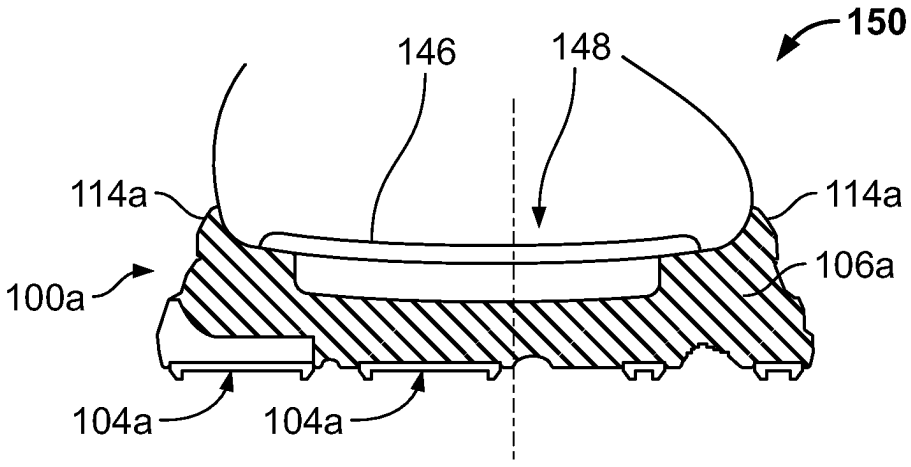

FIG. 18

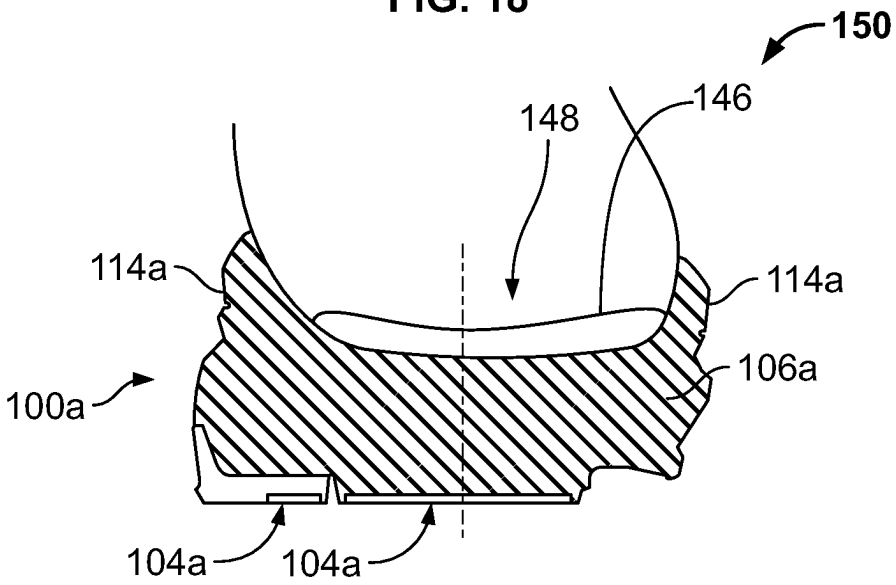

FIG. 19

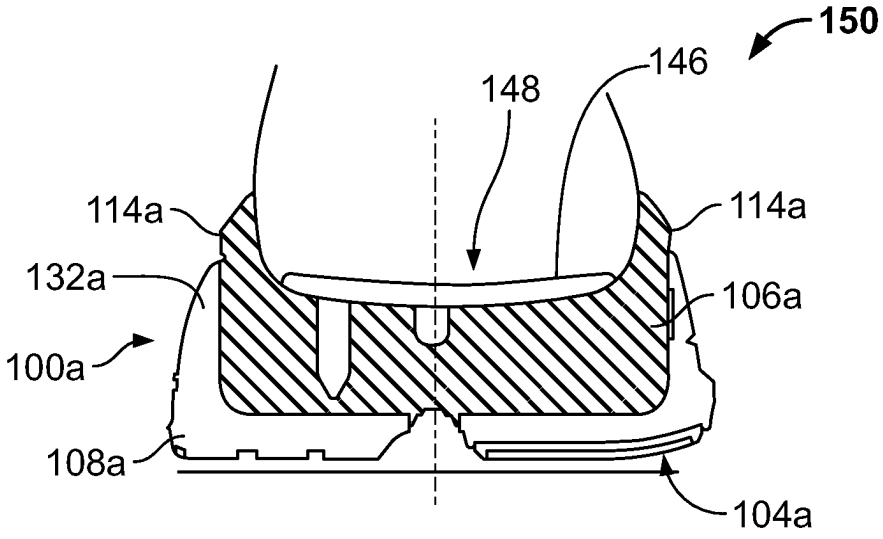

FIG. 20

FOOTWEAR INCLUDING A STABILIZING SOLE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation application of and claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 17/662,358 filed on May 6, 2022, which is a continuation application of and claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/793,916 filed on Feb. 18, 2020, now U.S. Pat. No. 11,344,080, which is a continuation-in-part application of and claims priority to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/350,747 filed on Nov. 14, 2016, now U.S. Pat. No. 10,561,199, which are all incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

The present application relates generally to footwear, and more particularly, to a stabilizing sole for footwear that uniformly supports a wearer's feet to help absorb the stress and shock on a person's body generated during repeated impact between their feet and the ground during impact movements such as walking, jogging and running.

Running is particularly hard on a person's feet and body. For example, the impact of each foot striking the ground during running is the equivalent of three to five times of your body weight or more. Insufficient cushioning and support and/or misalignment of a person's feet within their shoes reduces the absorption of this impact, thereby transferring more of the shock and stress to the user's body, and unnecessarily stressing the knees, hips and lower back. As a person runs, the shock and stress are repeated at every impact or foot strike with the ground, which can cause stress injuries, pain and excess wear on the person's joints.

When the feet and ankles are properly supported and aligned, a person's body is able to absorb large impact forces. Also, overall stability and biomechanical efficiency improves to help the feet absorb and reduce impact forces, while forming an efficient lever to channel power correctly during propulsion. Footwear manufacturers utilize these concepts when developing and improving footwear alignment and support structures for shoes.

There are many different types of support structures for footwear to help absorb the shock and stresses on a user's feet. These structures typically revolve around the midsoles and outsoles but may also include the uppers. Some of the structures involve changing the thicknesses of the midsole and/or outsole to provide more cushioning and support to different parts of a user's foot. For example, the combined thickness of the midsole and outsole may be greater at a certain portion of a user's foot, such as the heel, to provide more support for the heel during walking, jogging or running. Alternatively, the combined thickness of the midsole and outsole may be greater at the medial or lateral sides of a shoe to help compensate for the roll of a person's foot during running such as over pronation or under pronation, i.e., supination.

Other support structures utilize different materials to form the midsole and outsole, where the materials have different hardness levels. For example, the hardness of the material used to form the midsole may be greater than the hardness of the outsole such that the outsole absorbs most of the impact and the harder midsole provides support for the feet. Similarly, the hardness of the materials may be different at different portions of the foot to cushion and support the different portions of the foot. Some shoes include a harder material on the inner or medial side of a shoe to form a medial post that helps reduce the rolling of a person's foot to the medial side.

Therefore, it is desirable to provide footwear that uniformly supports and aligns a person's feet during walking, jogging and running to help reduce the stresses on a person's feet and body.

SUMMARY

The present article of footwear includes a sole having a midsole and an outsole where the midsole and outsole combine to form a shell having a sidewall that extends above a footbed in the upper to cradle and align a wearer's foot in the article of footwear during use. The sole also provides stability and alignment to the foot by providing enhanced support on the medial and lateral sides of the foot.

In an embodiment, an article of footwear is provided and includes an upper including a footbed, a midsole attached to the upper and including a heel portion, a lateral side and a medial side. An outsole is attached to the midsole to form a sole or shell having a sidewall that extends along the medial side around the heel portion and along at least part of the lateral side, where the sidewall extends along the upper to a point above a top surface of the footbed. The extension of the sidewall above the footbed provides medial and lateral stability to a wearer's foot and also aligns the foot in the article of footwear.

In another embodiment, a sole for an article of footwear is provided and includes a midsole attached to an upper having a lateral side and a medial side. An outsole is attached to the midsole and forms an integral shell having a sidewall that extends along a periphery of the upper from the medial side to at least part of the lateral side of the upper. The shell has a longitudinal axis, where the sidewall is asymmetrical relative to the longitudinal axis.

In a further embodiment, an article of footwear is provided and includes an upper including a footbed and a sole attached to the upper, where the sole includes a midsole and an outsole. The midsole includes a heel portion, a lateral side and a medial side, and a first member and a second member attached to the first member. The first member of the midsole has a sidewall that extends about a periphery of the midsole. The second member of the midsole has a sidewall that extends along the medial side around the heel portion and along the lateral side of the first member. A first portion of the outsole is attached to the first member and a second portion of the outsole is attached to the second member.

In another embodiment, a sole for an article of footwear is provided where the article of footwear includes an upper attached to the sole. The sole includes a midsole attached to the upper, where the midsole includes a lateral side and a medial side. The midsole also includes a first member and a second member, where second member includes a sidewall that extends along a periphery of the midsole from the medial side to at least part of the lateral side. In this embodiment, the midsole has a longitudinal axis, where the sidewall of said second member is asymmetrical relative to the longitudinal axis. The sole also includes an outsole attached the midsole.

In a further embodiment, an article of footwear is provided and includes a sole having a lateral side and a medial side, where the sole includes a first member and a second member attached to the first member, and the first member is separate from the second member. The first member has a sidewall that extends about a periphery of the sole and the

second member has a sidewall that extends along the medial side around the heel portion and along the lateral side of the first member.

In another embodiment, a sole for an article of footwear is provided and has an upper, where the sole includes a midsole attached to the upper and including a lateral side and a medial side, and the midsole includes a first member and a second member attached to the first member. The first member is separate from the second member, where the first member has a sidewall that extends about a periphery of the midsole and the second member has a sidewall that extends along the medial side around the heel portion and along the lateral side of the first member.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is an exploded perspective view of the present sole;

FIG. **2** is an elevational view of the medial side of an article of footwear including the sole of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **3** is an elevational view of the lateral side of the article of footwear of FIG. **1**;

FIG. **4** is a bottom view of the article of footwear of FIG. **2**;

FIG. **5** is a fragmentary, cross-section view of the article of footwear of FIG. **2** taken substantially along the line **5-5** shown in FIG. **4** in the direction generally indicated;

FIG. **6** is a fragmentary, cross-section view of the article of footwear of FIG. **2** taken substantially along the line **6-6** shown in FIG. **4** in the direction generally indicated;

FIG. **7** is a fragmentary, cross-section view of the article of footwear of FIG. **2** taken substantially along the line **7-7** shown in FIG. **4** in the direction generally indicated;

FIG. **8** is an elevational view of the medial side of an article of footwear including another embodiment of the present sole;

FIG. **9** is an elevational view of the lateral side of the article of footwear of FIG. **8**;

FIG. **10** is a bottom view of the article of footwear of FIG. **8**;

FIG. **11** is a fragmentary, cross-section view of the article of footwear of FIG. **8** taken substantially along the line **11-11** shown in FIG. **10** in the direction generally indicated;

FIG. **12** is a fragmentary, cross-section view of the article of footwear of FIG. **8** taken substantially along the line **12-12** shown in FIG. **10** in the direction generally indicated;

FIG. **13** is a fragmentary, cross-section view of the article of footwear of FIG. **8** taken substantially along the line **13-13** shown in FIG. **10** in the direction generally indicated;

FIG. **14** is an exploded perspective view of another embodiment of the present sole;

FIG. **15** is an elevational view of the medial side of an article of footwear including the sole of FIG. **14**;

FIG. **16** is an elevational view of the lateral side of the article of footwear including the sole of FIG. **14**;

FIG. **17**A is a top view of the sole of FIG. **14**;

FIG. **17**B is a bottom view of a further embodiment of the present sole;

FIG. **18** is a fragmentary, cross-section view of the sole of FIG. **17**B taken substantially along the line **18-18** shown in FIG. **17**B in the direction generally indicated;

FIG. **19** is a fragmentary, cross-section view of the sole of FIG. **17**B taken substantially along the line **19-19** shown in FIG. **17**B in the direction generally indicated; and

FIG. **20** is a fragmentary, cross-section view of the sole of FIG. **17**B taken substantially along the line **20-20** shown in FIG. **17**B in the direction generally indicated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present sole is attached to an upper to form an article of footwear that stabilizes and cushions a wearer's foot during walking, jogging and running. More specifically, the present sole includes a midsole and an outsole where the outsole is made of a material having a greater hardness than the hardness of the midsole and extends from the lateral side, around the heel to the medial side of the foot on the article of footwear to provide stability and cushioning for the foot and support of the medial side of the foot.

Referring now to FIGS. **1-7**, an embodiment of the present sole, generally indicated as **20***a*, includes a midsole **22** and an outsole **24***a*. The midsole **22** forms an integral shell including a bottom surface **26**, a sidewall **28** that extends about the entire periphery of the midsole, and a top surface **30**. As shown in FIG. **5-7**, the sidewall **28** extends away from the top surface **32** of the footbed **33** on the medial side **34** and the lateral side **36** of the article of footwear **38***a* such that the sidewall **28** is above the top surface **32** of the footbed on at least the medial and lateral sides of the article of footwear **38** when the article of footwear **38***a* is positioned on an underlying surface. In another embodiment, the sidewall **28** extends above the top surface **32** of the footbed **33** about the entire periphery of the sole **20***a*. In the illustrated embodiment, the sidewall **28** extends seventy percent (70%) of the height of the combined sidewall or total sidewall **40** of the article of footwear where the height is measured from the ground or underlying surface to topmost surface **42** of the total sidewall. The midsole **22** therefore provides rigid support on both the medial and lateral sides of a foot to cradle the foot and limit the movement of the foot toward the medial and lateral sides of the article of footwear **38**. Such support also helps to keep the foot aligned in the article of footwear **38***a* to reduce shock and stress on the foot and help channel the motion of the foot primarily to forward and backward motions to improve energy efficiency.

As shown FIG. **1** of the illustrated embodiment, a ground-contacting portion **44** of the midsole **22** contacts the ground and thereby includes tread **46** to help grip the ground or other underlying surface during use. The tread **46** may have the same hardness and density as the midsole **22** or have a different hardness and density depending on the terrain that the article of footwear **38***a* will be used on. In an embodiment, the tread **46** is made of rubber. It should be appreciated that the tread **46** may be arranged in any suitable pattern and be made of any suitable material or combination of materials.

The outsole **24***a* is attached to the midsole **22** and is made of a material that has a density and hardness that is greater than the density and hardness of the midsole. For example, in the illustrated embodiment, the outsole **24***a* has a hardness of 55 Asker and the midsole **22** has a hardness of 45 Asker. As such, the outsole **24***a* provides stability to the sole **20***a*, and the midsole **22** provides cushioning and additional stability for a wearer's foot. The hardness of the midsole **22** and the outsole **24***a* may be any suitable hardness values where the difference in the hardness for the midsole and outsole is at least 10 Asker. Also, the outsole **24***a* is preferably made of Ethylene Vinyl Acetate (EVA). Alternatively, the outsole **24***a* may be made of a mixture or blend of EVA and rubber, but may also be made of any suitable material or combination of materials. The midsole **22** is also made of EVA but may be made with foam compounds having designated densities, rebound characteristics and material compositions or other suitable materials or combinations of materials.

As shown in FIGS. **1** and **4**, the outsole **24***a* extends from the lateral side **36** around the heel **48** to a position **50** adjacent to the metatarsal bone, and more specifically, the metatarsal head in a wearer's foot on the medial side **34** of the sole **20***a*. In this way, the outsole **24***a* provides a rigid, stable cup or cradle for the heel of the foot during use and also provides sufficient support to the medial side of the foot to help inhibit rolling of the foot such as over pronation. Furthermore, the proportion of the denser, harder outsole material to the softer midsole material provides enhanced cushioning and stability to the foot.

Referring to FIGS. **8-13**, in another embodiment, the outsole **24***b* extends from the lateral side of the sole **20***b*, around the heel **48** and along the entire medial side **34** of the sole. In this embodiment, the outsole **24***b* continues around the toe or front portion **52** of the sole **20***b* and to a point or position **54** on the lateral side **36** of the shoe. This sole construction provides added support and stability to a wearer's foot during use. Further, the midsole **22** and outsole **24***b* forming the sole are made of the same materials and have the same hardness and density value as described above. As shown in FIGS. **11-13**, the combined sidewall **56** of the midsole **22** and the outsole **24***b* extends above the top surface **32** of the footbed **33** to cradle the foot on both the medial and lateral sides of the article of footwear. This sole configuration helps to limit movement of the foot in the article of footwear as well as provides stability and rigidity for limiting rolling of the foot during use.

In the above embodiments, the medial sidewall of the midsole **22** and outsole **24***a*, **24***b* has a first height relative to the bottom surface **58** of the article of footwear **38***a*, **38***b* and the lateral sidewall of the midsole **22** and outsole **24***a*, **24***b* has a second height relative to the bottom surface of the article of footwear. In an embodiment, the height of the medial sidewall is greater than the height of the lateral sidewall such that the sidewalls of the medial and lateral sidewalls are asymmetrical relative to a longitudinal axis extending through the article of footwear. This construction provides more support to the medial side of the article of footwear to help control inward rolling of the foot during use. In another embodiment, the heights of the medial and lateral sidewalls of the midsole **22** and outsole **24***a*, **24***b* are symmetrical relative to each other, i.e., the heights of the medial and lateral sidewalls are the same. This construction provides equal support to a foot (neutral stability) on the medial and lateral sides **34**, **36** of the article of footwear **38***a*, **38***b*. In a further embodiment, the height of the lateral sidewall relative to the bottom surface **58** of the article of footwear **38***a*, **38***b* is greater than the height of the medial sidewall relative to the bottom surface **58** of the article of footwear **38***a*, **38***b*. This construction provides greater support to the lateral side of the foot during use to help control outward rolling of the foot. It should be appreciated that the heights of the medial and lateral sidewalls of the article of footwear may be any suitable heights relative to the bottom surface of the article of footwear **38***a*, **38***b*.

Referring now to FIGS. **14-20**, another embodiment of the present sole **100** is shown and includes a midsole **102** and an outsole **104** attached to the midsole. In this embodiment, the midsole **102** includes a first member **106** and a second member **108** that combine to form a midsole shell. More specifically, FIGS. **14-17**A show the present sole **100** for a right shoe that is configured to be worn on a right foot of a user, and FIGS. **17**B-**20** show the present sole **100** for a left shoe that is configured to be worn on a left foot of a user.

In this embodiment, the first member **106** of the midsole **102** is a cushioning member and includes a top surface **110**, a bottom surface and a sidewall **114** extending about an entire periphery of the first member **106**. As shown in FIGS. **14-16** and **17**A, the sidewall **114** extends above the top surface **110** of the first member to form a recessed area **116** configured to receive the upper **118** (FIGS. **15-16**). The first member **106** is preferably made of EVA, such as a molded EVA, but may also be made of rubber or another suitable material or combination of materials. As shown in the illustrated embodiment, the bottom surface **112** of the first member **106** includes at least one midsole tread member **120** and preferably, a plurality of midsole tread members **120** (shown as non-bold outlined tread members), that are each configured to contact an underlying surface during use such as during standing, walking or running. As shown, a first portion **124** of the outsole **104** is attached to the first member **106**, where the first portion **124** of the outsole includes at least one outsole tread member **126**, and preferably a plurality of outsole tread members **126** (shown with bold outlines), as shown in FIG. **14**. Each of the midsole tread members **120** and the outsole tread members **126** have a pre-determined size and shape, and a pre-determined pattern, where the size, shape and pattern are based on the terrain that the footwear will be used on. It is contemplated that the midsole tread members **120** are made of an EVA but may be made with any suitable material or combination of materials. In the illustrated embodiment, the bottom surface **112** of the first member **106** also includes an attachment area **127** that extends from the medial side about the heel portion to the lateral side of the midsole.

The second member **108** of the midsole **102** is a stabilizing member and includes a top surface **128**, a bottom surface **130** and a sidewall **132**, and is attached to the attachment area **127** on the bottom surface of first member **106**, where the size and shape of the attachment area **127** corresponds to the size and shape of the second member. The second member **108** may be attached to the first member **106** using an adhesive or any suitable attachment method. As shown in FIG. **14**, the sidewall **132** extends along at least part of a medial side **134**, about the heel portion **136** and along at least part of a lateral side **138** of the first member **106**. In this embodiment, the sidewall **132** extends to an end point **141** along the medial side **134** that is closer to a front end (toe portion) **140** of the midsole **102** than an end point **137** on the lateral side **138**. Furthermore, the sidewall **132** has a predetermined height on the lateral side **138**, where the height of the sidewall **132** gradually decreases as the sidewall extends about the heel portion **136** and along the medial side **134** of the first member **106**. In another embodiment, the sidewall **132** has the same height on the medial and lateral sides **134**, **138**. In a further embodiment, the height of the sidewall is greater on the medial side **134** than on the lateral side **138**.

As shown in FIG. **14**, the second member **108** includes at least one midsole tread member **122**, and preferably a plurality of midsole tread members **122** (shown as non-bold outlined tread members), that are attached to the bottom surface **130** of the second member, and configured to contact an underlying surface, such as the ground, during use. It is contemplated that the midsole tread members **122** are made of EVA but may be made with any suitable material or combination of materials. As shown, a second portion **142** of the outsole **104** is attached to the bottom surface **130** of the second member **108** and includes at least one outsole tread member **144**, and preferably a plurality of outsole tread members **144** (shown in bold outline), that each have a predetermined size, shape and pattern. It should be appreciated that the midsole and outsole tread members **120**, **126**

on the first member **106** and the midsole and outsole tread members **122**, **144** on the second member **108** may be the same size and shape, and have the same pattern, or one or more of the midsole and outsole tread members may a different size, shape and/or pattern.

As described above, the midsole **102** is formed by the combination of the first member **106** (cushioning member) and the second member **108** (stabilizing member) to provide cushioning and stability to a user's foot during use. Further, the outsole tread members **126** and **144** attached to the bottom surfaces **112**, **130** of the first and second members **106**, **108** of the midsole **102** are configured to add durability to the sole **100** and thereby protect the softer cushioning material of the first member **106** and the bottom surfaces of the first and second members **106**, **108** to help prevent wear. It should be appreciated that the outsole, i.e., the outsole tread members **126**, **144**, may be attached to a portion of the bottom surfaces **112**, **130** of the first and second members **106**, **108** of the midsole, or the entirety of the bottom surfaces of the first and second members. In another embodiment, the first and second members **106**, **108** include midsole tread members **120**, **122**, extend along the entirety of the bottom surfaces **112**, **130** of the first and second members such that there is no outsole attached to the bottom surfaces of the first and second members.

As shown in FIGS. **14** and **17**B, the second member **108** extends from the lateral side **138** around the heel portion **136** to a position (end point **141**) on the medial side **134** that is adjacent to the metatarsal bone, and more specifically, the metatarsal head in a wearer's foot on the medial side **134**. In this way, the midsole **102** provides a rigid, stable cup or cradle for the heel of the foot during use and also provides sufficient support to the medial side **134** of the foot to help inhibit rolling of the foot such as over pronation.

In this embodiment, the sidewall **114** of the first member **106** and at least a portion of the sidewall **132** of the second member **108**, extend away from a top surface **146** of footbed **148** such that the sidewall **114** is above the top surface **146** of the footbed **148** on at least the medial side **134** and the lateral side **138** of the article of footwear **150** when the article of footwear **150** is positioned on an underlying surface. In another embodiment, the sidewall **114** extends above the top surface **146** of the footbed **148** about the entire periphery of the midsole **102**. The configuration of the midsole **102**, and more specifically, the midsole shell in this embodiment, provides rigid support on both the medial and lateral sides of a foot to cradle the foot and limit the movement of the foot toward the medial and lateral sides of the article of footwear **150**. As stated above, this support helps to keep the foot aligned in the article of footwear **150** to reduce shock and stress on the foot and help channel the motion of the foot primarily to forward and backward motions to improve energy efficiency.

As stated above, FIGS. **17**B to **20** show the present sole on a left shoe where the shoe includes a lateral side **138***a*, a medial side **134***a*, a front portion **140***a* and a heel portion **136***a*. In this embodiment, the sole **100***a* includes a midsole **102***a* and an outsole **104***a*. The outsole **104***a*, which is formed by the first and second portions **124***a*, **142***a* respectively on the first member **106***a* (with sidewall **114***a*), and second member **108***a* (with sidewall **132***a*) of the midsole **102***a*, is attached to the midsole and is made of a material that has a density and/or hardness that is greater than the density and/or hardness of the midsole. In this embodiment, the first portion **124***a* of the outsole includes midsole tread members **120***a* and outsole tread members **126***a*. Also, the second portion **142***a* of the outsole includes midsole tread members **122***a* and outsole tread members **144***a*.

Additionally, in the illustrated embodiments, the second member **108***a* (stabilizing member) shown by the area outlined by dashed lines, has a hardness value that is greater than a hardness value of the first member **106***a* (cushioning member). For example, in an embodiment, the hardness value of the second member is 55 Asker and the hardness value of the first member is 45 Asker. As such, the second member **108***a* provides stability to the sole **100***a*, and the first member **106***a* provides cushioning and comfort for a wearer's left foot (or right foot as shown in FIG. **14**). It should be appreciated that the hardness (hardness values) of the first member **106***a* and the second member **108***a* may be any suitable hardness values. In an example embodiment, the difference in the hardness values for the first member **106***a* and the second member **108***a* is at least 10 Asker.

Also, in the illustrated embodiments, the outsole **104***a* is preferably made of EVA. In another embodiment, the outsole **104***a* may be made of rubber or a mixture or blend of EVA and rubber, or may also be made of any suitable material or combination of materials. As stated above, the midsole **102***a*, and more specifically, the first and second members **106***a*, **108***a* of the midsole, are made of EVA but may be made with foam compounds having designated densities, rebound characteristics and material compositions or other suitable materials or combinations of materials. Furthermore, the proportion of the denser, harder outsole material to the softer midsole material provides enhanced cushioning and stability to the foot during use.

While particular embodiments of the present sole for an article of footwear have been shown and described, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that changes and modifications may be made thereto without departing from the invention in its broader aspects and as set forth in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A sole for an article of footwear having an upper, the sole comprising:

a midsole attached to the upper and including a lateral side and a medial side, said midsole including a first member and a second member attached to said first member, said first member being separate from said second member;

said first member having a sidewall and a recessed area; and

said second member having a sidewall that extends along the medial side around the heel portion and along the lateral side of said first member, said second member being positioned in said recessed area of said first member.

2. The sole of claim **1**, wherein said midsole includes a longitudinal axis and said sidewall of said second member is asymmetrical relative to said longitudinal axis.

3. The sole of claim **1**, wherein a height of the sidewall of said second member on said lateral side is greater than a height of the sidewall of said second member on said medial side.

4. The sole of claim **1**, wherein a height of the sidewall of said second member on said medial side is greater than a height of the sidewall of said second member on said lateral side.

5. The sole of claim **1**, wherein a hardness of said first member and a hardness of said second member are different.

6. The sole of claim **1**, wherein a hardness of said first member and a hardness of said second member are the same.

7. The sole of claim 1, further comprising an outsole, wherein a first portion of said outsole is attached to said first member and a second portion of said outsole is attached to said second member.

8. The sole of claim 1, wherein the difference of the hardness of said second member and the hardness of said first member is at least 10 Asker.

9. The sole of claim 1, wherein the difference of the hardness of said first member is 45 Asker and the hardness of said second member is 55 Asker.

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