April 15, 1941. G. E. MURBER 2,238,477

GOLF RUBBER OVERSHOE

Filed Jan. 6, 1940

Fig. 1.

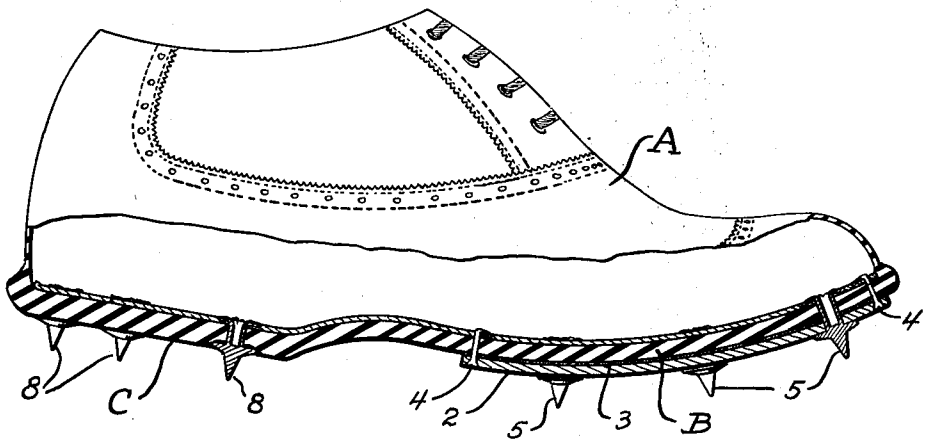
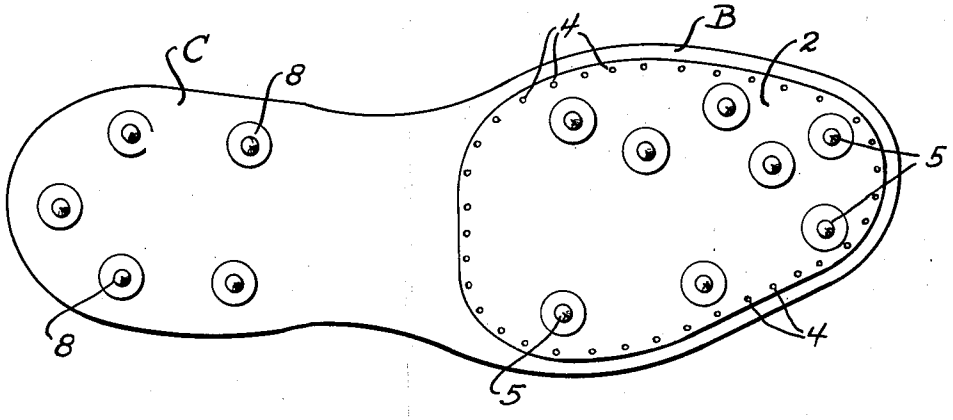


Fig. 2.



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GOLF RUBBER OVERSHOE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 36—7.6)

This invention relates to rubber overshoes for use in sports such as golf and the like.

The object of the invention is to provide a rubber overshoe which may be readily slipped over or removed from an ordinary shoe, and in particular to provide the sole and the heel portion of a rubber overshoe with spikes which are rigidly secured and which will not give or yield when in use. Another object of the present invention is to reinforce the sole portion of the rubber overshoe with an exterior leather or composition sole and an inner sole, and to provide spikes with tubular shanks which may be drawn through the outer sole, the rubber sole and the inner sole and there riveted over to clinch and rigidly secure the three soles as a unit, and at the same time form a stiff, non-yielding body or support for the spikes; and further, to provide a multiple-soled overshoe of the character described which will possess every desirable wear-resisting quality and at the same time permit inexpensive manufacture and sale.

The invention is shown by way of illustration in the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a side elevation, partially in section, of a rubber overshoe, showing the multiple sole structure and the manner in which the spikes are applied and secured; and

Fig. 2 is a bottom view of Fig. 1.

Referring to the drawing in detail, and particularly to Fig. 1, A indicates the upper portion of an ordinary rubber overshoe, B the sole, and C the heel thereof. Applied to the exterior of the sole B is an outer sole **2** which may be made of leather or any other composition material which affords rigidity, toughness and wear-resisting strength; and applied to the interior of the overshoe is an inner sole which similarly is made of leather or a suitable substitute therefor.

In actual practice both the inner and outer sole is first secured in place by an ample coating of rubber cement or the like, indicated at **3**, this being particularly necessary with the outer sole as it forms a temporary securing means, but more important, it is a sealing medium as well, as will hereinafter appear. When the inner and outer soles have been applied, as just described, the outer sole is further secured by brads or nails **4** arranged close to the peripheral edge (see Fig. 2), and thereafter the spikes indicated at **5**. The brads or nails are applied by means of a stapling machine. They extend through all the soles and are clinched after passing through the insole, thus securing the outer and inner sole in place and at the same time pulling the several soles tightly together, in fact to such an extent as to place the intermediate or rubber sole under partial compression, this being important as stiffening and rigidity is required to provide a proper support for the spikes.

The spikes are provided with tubular shanks which are forced through the several soles by a clinching machine which automatically spreads and clinches the inner or tubular end of each spike over the insole when inserted. The application of the spikes adds rigidity to the several soles as it places them under further compression. Also, the spikes aid in securing the soles with relation to each other. The application of nails and spikes to a rubber sole is usually a failure because leakage is apt to develop. In this instance rubber cement or a like substance is applied between the rubber and outer sole, and as the nailing and spiking takes place the cement is forced into the smallest openings, closing and sealing them.

The completed overshoe has been found particularly useful when playing golf, for instance after a rain or when the greens have been sprinkled, as the overshoe excludes water and at the same time affords a firm footing both when walking and when assuming a playing stance. The spikes must be secured in a firm sole as they would otherwise bend or yield when the full weight of the player is applied, as when swinging or striking the ball. The multiple sole structure here disclosed provides the proper degree of firmness, and as the spikes extend through the three layers presented by the different soles they will obviously be firmly secured.

In actual practice it is found that the heel portion C of an average rubber overshoe is much thicker or heavier than the sole portion B, and for this reason it is unnecessary to apply an outer heel even though spikes are applied to the heel, as indicated at **6**. Furthermore, the heel spikes do not need the same or as rigid a support as the sole spikes, as it is to the latter that the full body weight is applied when the player takes a stance. Hence outer heels may or may not be applied, as this depends entirely upon the wants or desires of different individuals; and while certain other features of my invention have been more or less specifically described and illustrated, I nevertheless wish it understood that changes may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described and illustrated my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A rubber shoe comprising a thin upper portion

with integral sole and heel portions, an insole, an outer sole of leather with a layer of waterproof cement between the outer leather sole and the rubber sole to unite the same together and prevent leakage of moisture therebetwen, a row of nails arranged closely together around the periphery of the leather sole and inside the perimeter of the rubber sole and having their inner ends clinched against the inner face of the insole whereby to further secure the leather sole to the rubber sole, and hollow shanked spikes extending through the leather sole, the rubber sole and the insole and clinched over the insole, whereby the shanks of the spikes are given a substantial foundation against side movement and bending of the spikes.

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