(No Model.)

L. E. CAMPBELL.

OVERSHOE.

No. 604,367. Patented May 24, 1898.

Fig. 1.

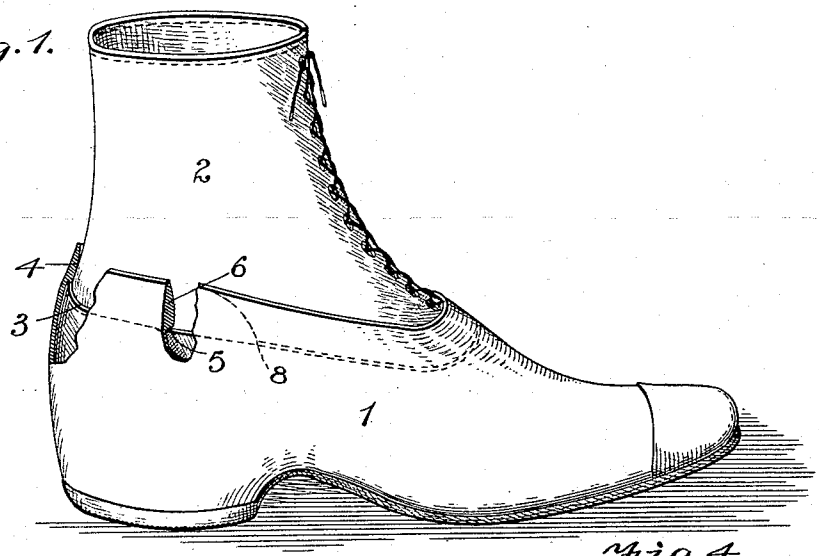


Fig. 4.

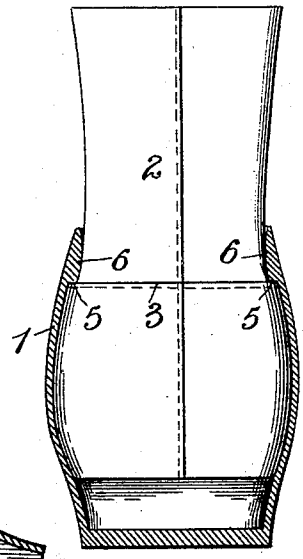


Fig. 2.

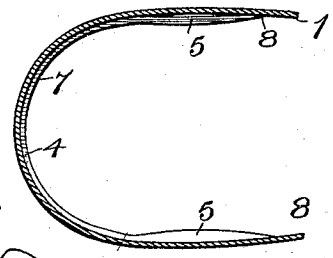
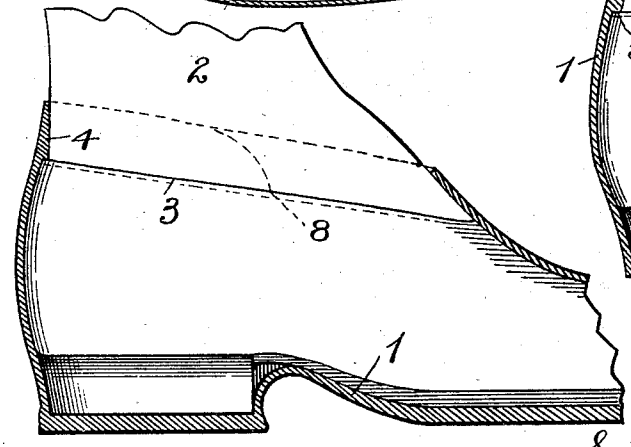


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTE E. CAMPBELL, OF ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS.

OVERSHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,367, dated May 24, 1898.

Application filed May 26, 1897. Serial No. 638,258. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUTE E. CAMPBELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Arkansas City, in the county of Cowley and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Overshoe, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in rubber shoes, its object being to provide a simple, cheap, and efficient means for preventing overshoes from riding up and down on the heel or coming off when worn on muddy or soggy roads.

With this object in view the invention consists in the several details of construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly in section, showing my improved overshoe applied to an ordinary shoe. Fig. 2 is an inverted horizontal section through the heel portion of the overshoe. Fig. 3 is a vertical longitudinal section through the heel portion of the ordinary shoe and the overshoe. Fig. 4 is a vertical transverse section through the same.

Similar reference-numerals indicate similar parts in the several figures.

1 indicates the overshoe, 2 an ordinary leather shoe, and 3 the top edge of the counter of the latter.

On its inner face the heel portion of the overshoe is provided with a thickened or reinforced portion, (indicated by 4,) which is preferably integral with the body of the overshoe and molded thereon when the shoe is made. It may, however, be a separate piece secured to the body by cement or otherwise.

The reinforced portion is merged at its upper edge in the body of the overshoe and gradually increases in thickness downwardly to form a well-defined shoulder 5, which extends from end to end thereof and is adapted to engage the upper edge of the counter of the shoe. At each end the reinforced portion swells outwardly to form the convex portions 6, which are so disposed as to engage the inner shoe just opposite the hollows in the foot between the heel and the ankle at each side of the foot. The convex portions or enlargements 6, which form lower shoulders and which are adapted to engage the shoe above the counter thereof, taper both vertically and horizontally in order to avoid the formation of shoulders or walls at their ends or tops, whereby the rubber overshoe is caused to fit the leather shoe closely at its upper edges to prevent water or slush entering between the shoe and the overshoe. The enlargements or convex portions 6 are oppositely tapered horizontally, being gradually decreased in thickness from their centers to their outer ends and also to the terminals of the part 7. The shoulder 5, below the convex portion 6, is deeper than it is below the part 7, which connects the two convex portions 6, and its depth will vary throughout its length from about one thirty-second of an inch to about three thirty-seconds, more or less, as may be desired. From the convex portions 6 the reinforced portion will gradually decrease in thickness until it again merges at its ends in the body of the shoe, as indicated at 8.

The space between the inner face of the sole of the overshoe and the shoulder 5 is greater at its rear portion than it is at the convexed end portions 6 for two reasons—first, because the upper edge of the counter of a shoe is usually higher at the rear of the heel than it is at the sides, and, second, because the overshoe can be worn on any inner shoe irrespective of the height of the counter, as some part of the shoulder will engage some part of the edge of the counter in all cases, for the variation in the height of the counter on different shoes is very small.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that I have produced an exceedingly simple and efficient means for preventing an overshoe from riding up and down on the heel of the inner shoe and that by arranging the shoulder in the reinforced portion intermediate its edges and tapering the reinforced portion upwardly and downwardly from the shoulder the reinforced part will correspond almost identically with the shape of the inner shoe and will therefore cause no inconvenience whatever to the wearer. The upper edges of the overshoe are adapted to fit closely against the leather shoe and are not held away from the same by the shoulders,

and water and slush are prevented from entering between the leather shoe and the overshoe. The continuous strip 7 across the back of the overshoe assists in holding the latter upon the leather shoe by increasing the thickness of the overshoe at this point sufficiently to increase the contact, yet without any perceptible change in the appearance of the outside of the overshoe, and should the convex portions or enlargements become accidentally pulled out from the shoe the continuous strip 7 will be drawn closer to the back of the shoe and obtain a firm hold on the same and prevent the overshoe from slipping off. The convexed portions at the end of the reinforcement will aid materially in holding the overshoe in position and will of themselves be sufficient for this purpose should the overshoe be worn on an inner shoe without any counter. The portion of the reinforcement below the shoulder will stiffen the overshoe and prevent any liability of its breaking on the line of the shoulder.

It will be understood that changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim is—

An overshoe having a reinforcement extending continuously around the heel portion on the inner face thereof and forming a shoulder to engage the upper edge of the counter of a shoe, said reinforcement consisting of the connecting portion 7 and the convex enlargements 6, located at the terminals of the portion 7 and adapted to engage the shoe opposite the hollows in the foot of the wearer, between the heel and the ankle, said convex enlargements 6 being tapered from their centers to their outer ends and to the terminals of the portion 7 and gradually decreasing in thickness above the shoulder at their bottoms or lower edges to the upper edges of the overshoe, whereby the upper edges of the overshoe will fit closely to the inner shoe and exclude water and slush, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

LUTE E. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS S. EATON,

ED L. KINGSBURY.