

F. & G. WODTLI.
 ANTISLIP SOLE.
 APPLICATION FILED JULY 29, 1910.

1,036,766.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

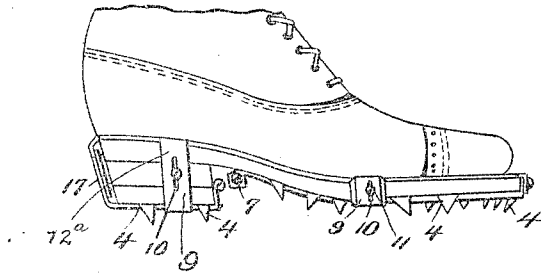


Fig. 1.

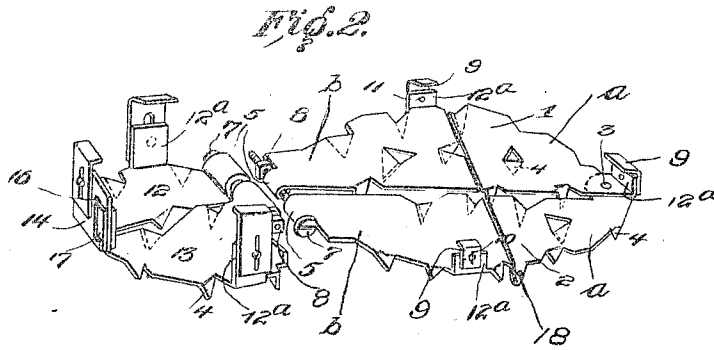


Fig. 2.

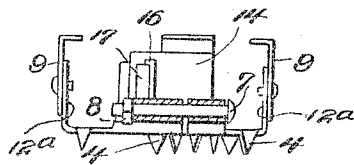


Fig. 4.

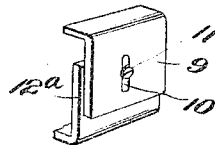
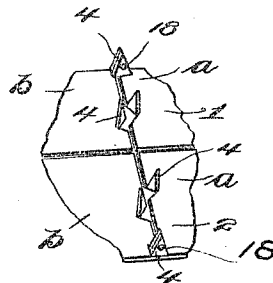


Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK WODTLI AND GOTTLIEB WODTLI, OF FOSTER, OREGON.

ANTISLIP-SOLE.

1,036,766.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1912.

Application filed July 29, 1910. Serial No. 574,550.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK WODTLI and GOTTLIEB WODTLI, citizens of the United States, residing at Foster, in the county of Linn and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Antislip-Soles; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to anti-slipping soles or bottoms for shoes, boots and the like, especially designed for loggers, builders, sailors, ice-men and others required to walk over slippery surfaces.

The invention consists in an improved sole having spurs projecting downwardly from the bottom thereof, and adapted to engage the surface on which the wearer is walking.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and shown and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a side elevation of a shoe having a removable metallic sole or bottom constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a detailed perspective view of the heel and sole shown detached from the shoe. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the adjustable clamp for securing the device to the leather sole. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view through the curved portion 5 of the heel members. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective fragmentary view showing the pivotal connections of the longitudinal members of the sole.

Referring to the drawings, 1 and 2 designate the two longitudinal sole members or plates forming the sole of the anti-slipping device, which are pivoted together, as at 3. The sole members or plates 1 and 2 are subdivided into sections *a* and *b*, which are connected by pivots 18, so that in walking, the sole has a transverse bend or movement enabling the same to conform to the shape of the shoe, which is engaged by it.

Projecting downwardly from the sole members or plates and heel plates are spurs 4 designed for piercing the surface over

which the wearer of the shoe is walking.

The inner ends of the sole members or plates 1 and 2, and heel members or plates 12 and 13 are provided with curved portions 55 forming eyes through which bolts 7 extend. Each of said bolts is provided with a screw threaded nut 8 on the end thereof. These screw threaded nuts enable the sole and heel members or plates to be adjusted 60 according to the various widths of the shoes. Each side of the sole is provided with an L-shaped clamp 9, which is provided with a slot 10, into which slot is inserted a screw 11, which engages an upward projection 12^a, 65 formed integrally with the sole members or plates, thus enabling leather shoe soles of various thicknesses to be securely gripped, as will be readily understood. The heel members 12 and 13 of the anti-slipping device are provided with side clamps 12^a, to assist in holding the device to the shoe. In the rear of the heel portion 12 is an upwardly extending L-shaped projection 14, which is provided with a slot 16, through 75 which a tongue 17 extends, which tongue forms a part of the member 13, thus forming a pivotal action of the members or plates 12 and 13. The tongue 17 is bent after passing through the slot 16 for preventing 80 the displacement of the same. It will be seen that the metallic sole and heel are simple inexpensive and durable, and are especially capable of adapting themselves to the shape and movement of the shoes on 85 which they are worn, and that the same will prevent one from slipping while walking over all kinds of slippery surfaces.

What is claimed is:—

1. In an anti-slipping device, a pair of 90 plates having means for gripping the sole of a shoe, said plates consisting of two longitudinal sections, said sections being subdivided into sections and pivoted together for enabling the same to conform to 95 the transverse bend of a shoe.

2. In a metallic anti-slipping device to engage the bottom of a shoe, a pair of plates having means for gripping the bottom of the shoe, the plates consisting of two longitudinal sections, the sections being subdivided into sections, the last named sections 100

being provided with ears extending downwardly, the ears being pivoted together for enabling the last named sections to flex so as to conform to the transverse bend of the bottom of the shoe, the ears constituting spurs, and the sections having a plurality of spurs, as specified.

In testimony whereof we have signed our

names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK WODTLI.
GOTTLIEB WODTLI.

Witnesses:

EMMA WODTLI,
DAYTON HARRIS.