

G. M. LARSON.
SWIMMING SHOE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1910.

1,043,776.

Patented Nov. 5, 1912.

FIG. 1

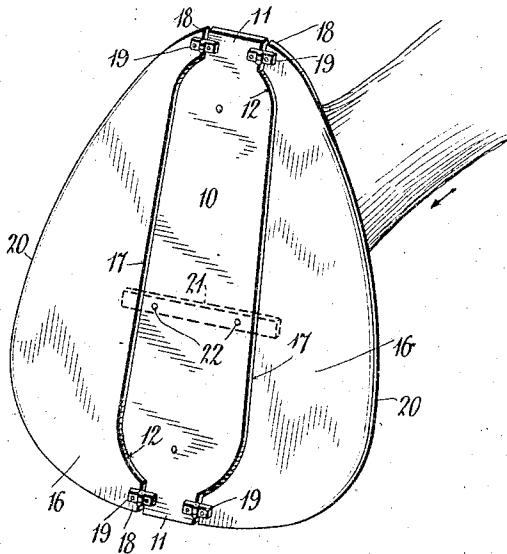


FIG. 2

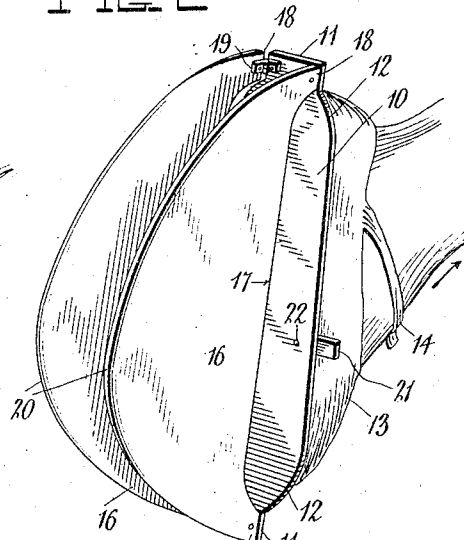


FIG. 3

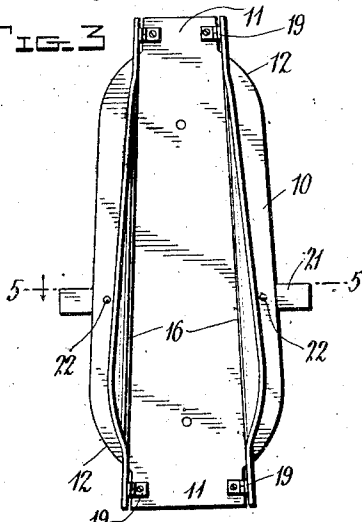


FIG. 4

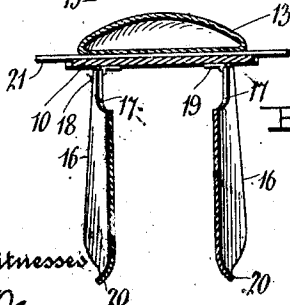
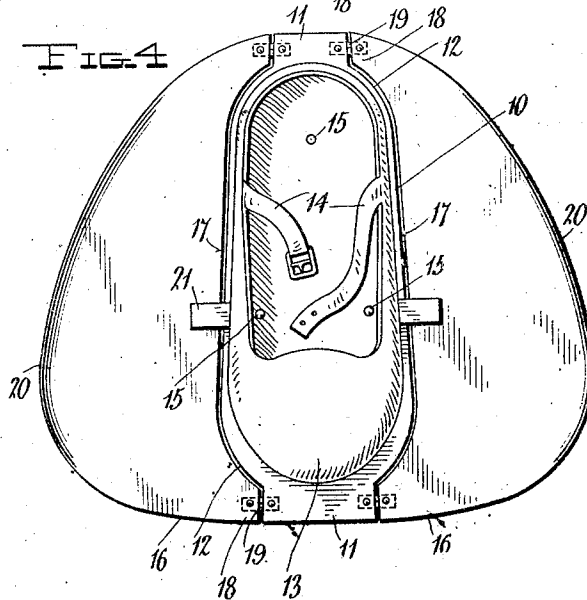


FIG. 5

Witnesses
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GEORGE M. LARSON, OF HONEYFORD, NORTH DAKOTA.

SWIMMING-SHOE.

1,043,776.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. LARSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Honeyford, in the county of Grand Forks, State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Swimming-Shoes; and I 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.

This invention relates to swimming shoes and has for its object to provide a shoe having lateral wings that will swing outward into the plane of the sole during the outward stroke and will swing toward each other and enter within the borders of the shoe sole during the initial or gathering movement of the stroke so that no resisting surfaces will be presented to the water during this movement of the stroke.

In ordinary swimming shoes one disadvantage is that the wings project beyond the edges of the sole during the gathering movement of the stroke and present resisting surfaces to the water which impede progress of the swimmer. To overcome this disadvantage I provide terminal axial extensions to the sole and further provide the wings with lateral extensions on their sole confronting edges which are terminally hinged to the sole extensions, this construction causing the wings to swing bodily in the direction of each other and lie entirely within the borders of the sole during the gathering movement of the stroke.

In the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the swimming shoe showing the wings in position during the stroke. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the swimming shoe showing the wings in position during the gathering movement of the stroke. Fig. 3 is a view in elevation looking toward the tread of the swimming shoe sole with the wings in the position shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the shoe showing the foot engaging moccasin. Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 5-5 Fig. 3 with the wings in elevation.

Referring now to the drawing in which like characters of reference designate similar parts in the views shown, 10 designates the shoe sole, the same being preferably formed of wood of a similar material and being provided terminally with reduced

axial extensions 11, the edges at the juncture of these extensions with the sole proper being rounded as shown at 12. Secured to the sole is a moccasin 13 formed of leather or other suitable material and having heel straps 14 which pass over the instep and secure the shoe to the swimmer's foot. Connection of the moccasin with the sole may be made by brads or similar connectors 15.

Arranged on the opposite sides of the sole is a pair of wings 16, each wing preferably formed of wood or similar material of the same thickness as the sole and having its sole confronting edge 17 conforming to the outline of the marginal edge of the sole, and further having its outer edge curvilinear in outline as shown in Fig. 4. Arranged adjacent the opposite ends of each wing is a lateral projection 18 which conforms to the outline of the curved portions 12 of the sole and terminates nearly at the outer edge of the sole extension 11. Arranged on the tread surface of the sole extension 11 and corresponding surface of each adjacent wing extension 18 is a hinge 19, and it will be observed that by virtue of these hinges the wings are movable toward each other and when in this position both wings will lie entirely within the borders of the sole 10 as clearly shown in Fig. 2. Thus the wings feather during the gathering position of the stroke and when in feathered position present no resisting surfaces to the water to impede the movement of the swimmer. The wings are preferably formed with their outer edges curved in the same direction from the plane of the sole as shown at 20, these curved portions preventing to a certain extent the escape of water laterally from the soles, so that a maximum thrust is secured from each stroke.

Arranged upon the moccasin supporting surface of the sole is a stop 21 formed from a single bar of material this stop being fixed to the sole by brads 22 or similar connectors and having its opposite ends projecting beyond the edges of the sole and engaging the wings 20 and preventing movement of the latter beyond the plane of the sole 10 during a stroke.

What is claimed, is:—

A swimming shoe comprising a central sole portion tapering from the toe to the heel, projections extending from the toe and heel and forming shoulders at their meeting points with the body of the sole, two side

wings having curved outer edges curving from the toe inwardly toward the heel, the inner edges of said wings conforming in contour to the adjacent side edges of the sole, the inner end portions of said wings conforming to and fitting the shoulder portions of the toe and heel, hinges connecting said ends with the projections at the toe and heel, a shoe upper fastened to the sole and provided with straps for securing the shoe to the foot of the wearer, a stop bar fastened

to the upper face of the sole and extending transversely thereof the ends of said bar projecting across and forming stops for the wings.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE M. LARSON.

Witnesses:

F. L. McLEAN,
A. E. SPOR.