J. R. A. HAGEMANS.

SHOE ORNAMENT.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1910.

997,057. Patented July 4, 1911.

Fig. 1.

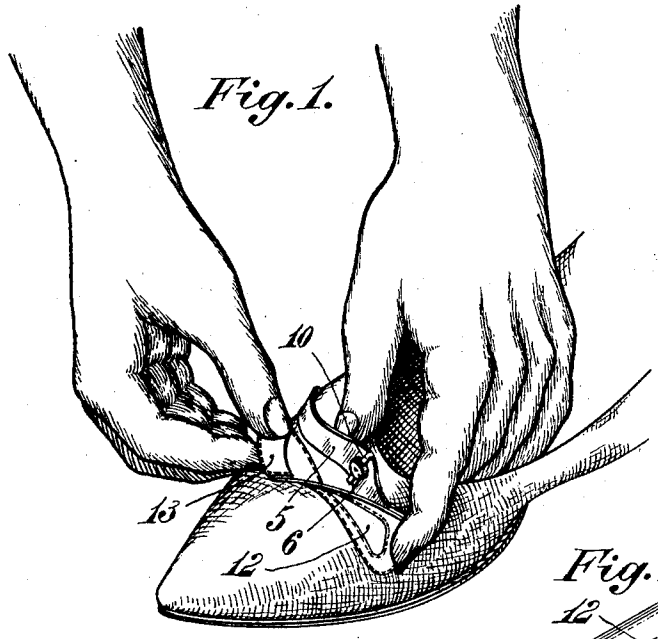
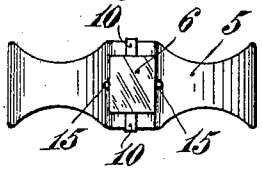


Fig. 8.



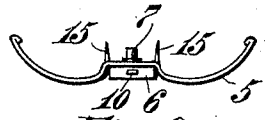


Fig. 9.

Fig. 2.

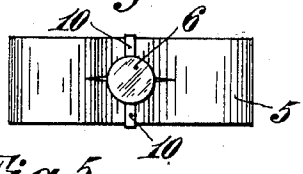


Fig. 4.

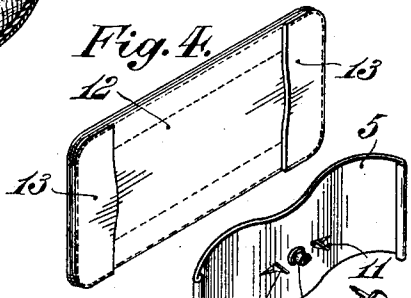


Fig. 5.

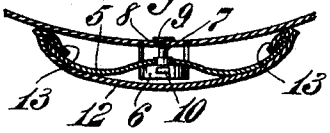


Fig. 3.

Fig. 6.

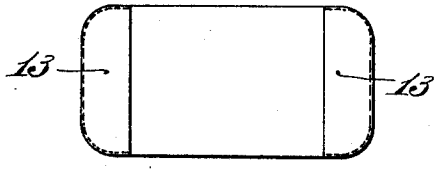
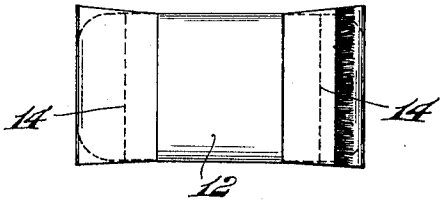


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHOE ORNAMENT.

997,057. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 4, 1911.

Application filed February 2, 1910. Serial No. 541,528.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACQUES R. A. HAGEMANS, a subject of the King of Belgium, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Shoe Ornament, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved shoe or slipper ornament and to means for supporting the ornament upon the shoe or slipper.

The object is to facilitate the change of such articles and to obviate the necessity of sewing them in the required position.

My invention comprises a plate, preferably of resilient material, adapted to support an ornamental covering which may preferably be easily slipped on and off the plate.

My invention also comprises a disengageable fastening for the plate, means for securing the covering to the plate, and means for holding the device in the required position.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a view showing the plate secured to the front of a slipper and the ornamental covering being slipped into position upon the plate. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the plate. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of same showing the under side. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the covering showing the under side. Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing the plate attached to a slipper and the covering secured to the plate. Fig. 6 is a plan view of the under side of a reinforcing strip for an ornamental covering. Fig. 7 is a view of a reinforced bow. Fig. 8 is a plan view of a modified form of plate. Fig. 9 is an elevation of same.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The form of my invention shown in the drawings is especially adapted to be used in connection with slippers, but it will be obvious that it may be used in connection with a shoe or other article of foot-wear. In the claims I have therefore designated it as an attachment or ornament for a "shoe", using the word "shoe" in its generic sense as indicating an outer covering for the foot.

The plate 5 is secured to the front of the slipper as shown in Figs. 1 and 5, and is preferably made from a flat piece of resilient material, such as spring steel. The ends of the plate are bent upwardly from points near the middle, and then downwardly, forming a structure bent somewhat in the shape of a bow, as shown most clearly in Figs. 3 and 5. The ends are preferably rolled or doubled and lie in a plane a little lower than the middle of the plate.

A spring fastener is secured to the middle of plate 5, through which it extends. The upper portion 6 of the fastener lies well within the hollow formed by the upward curves of the plate. Tubular portion 7 extends through the plate and is adapted to rest upon the top of the slipper when the plate is in position. The fastener is provided with a detachable pin 8 having a base 9. The shank of pin 8 is adapted to be passed, from the inside of the slipper, through a hole in the leather and into parts 7 and 6 to secure the pin to part 6, and, consequently, the plate to the slipper.

Base 9 of pin 8 lies against the inside surface of the leather and prevents the pin from being drawn away from the same. Pressure may be exerted upon members 10 to cause the separation of pin 8 and part 6 when it is desired to remove the plate from the slipper.

The V-shaped projections 11 are stamped from plate 5 before it is bent in the form shown in the drawings. They are adapted to project slightly into the leather of the slipper to prevent the plate from turning thereon.

12 is the ornamental covering for the plate. This covering may be made in any form, such, for instance, as the leather medallion shown in Fig. 1 or the bow of ribbon shown in Fig. 7. When the ornament is made from or is reinforced by a tough material, such as leather or canvas, as in Figs. 4 and 5, I sew a piece of leather or other suitable material 13, to the under side and at each end of the ornament. These pieces 13, are sewed at each side and at the outer end to said ornament. The inner end being left unsewn as shown in Fig. 4, a pair of pockets, adapted to receive the ends of plate 5 and to secure the covering upon the plate, is formed. The distance between the outer ends of the pair of pockets is usually about the same as the distance between the ends of plate 5.

When the ornament is made from a soft substance, such as silk, I prefer to sew it to a piece of leather or other strong fabric, similar to that shown in Fig. 6 and indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 7. This reinforcing strip is provided with pockets 13.

The pockets may either be made from separate pieces of material sewed to the main strip as above described, or by cutting the reinforcing strip a little long and turning over and sewing down the ends, leaving the inner end of each pocket open. The open ends of the pockets on the under side of the reinforcing strip are indicated by dotted lines 14 in Fig. 7.

Plate 5 may either be first attached to the slipper, as shown in Fig. 1, and the covering attached or removed while the plate is in position, or the covering may be attached or removed with the plate separated from the slipper. The covering 12 is large enough to completely hide the metal plate when the same is in position on the slipper, but as members 10 extend to, or a little beyond, the edges of the plate, they may readily be pressed to cause the disengagement of the plate from the slipper. The covering is attached to the plate by inserting one end of the plate into one of the pockets and springing the plate to slip its other end into the other pocket.

The ends of plate 5 are turned down and normally lie in about the same plane as the top of the slipper. Covering 12 will therefore, normally be held down, either upon or close to the top of the slipper. In Fig. 5 the ends of the covering are shown held down firmly upon the slipper, the covering being pulled taut and clear of the top of the spring fastener. This is insured by having the distance between the outer ends of the pockets a little less than the distance between the ends of plate 5, and results from the constant tendency of the resilient plate to assume its normal shape. As the ends of the plate are rounded their tendency to cut out the pockets is reduced to a minimum, even when the covering is under a constant tension. If it is desired that the covering should be taut as shown in Fig. 5, it will ordinarily be better to make the reinforcing strip and the pockets from a non-elastic material.

In Fig. 8 is shown a plate in which added resiliency and extreme lightness in weight are combined. These features are obtained by cutting elliptical pieces from the curved extensions of the plate as clearly shown in said figure.

In Figs. 8 and 9 the plates are bent in a slightly different form from that shown in the other drawings. The spring fastener is also shown as oblong instead of round. This construction prevents any tendency of the fastener to turn upon the plate as it is engaged on each side by the upwardly curved extensions of the plate. Projections 15, shown in these figures, are not stamped from the plate, as is the case with projections 11 of Fig. 3, but are separate pieces of metal secured to the plate.

It will be apparent that by my invention any pair of a number of pairs of bows or other ornaments may be attached to a pair of slippers or shoes with the least possible delay. The plates need not, of course, be detachable, but by having them so, a single pair of plates may be used with any number of pairs of slippers or shoes.

I have shown and described what I consider to be the best form of my invention, but I do not wish to limit myself to any particular form. For example, I have shown and described a resilient plate for supporting the ornament and a spring fastener for securing the plate to the slipper, but it will be apparent that other disengageable means may be provided for securing the ornament to the slipper without departing from the spirit of my invention.

What I claim is:—

1. A shoe ornament comprising a supporting structure and means for disengageably securing the same to the shoe, and an ornamental covering for said supporting structure provided on its under-side, at points adjacent the ends of the supporting structure when the covering is in position thereon, with pockets having openings transverse the longitudinal extension of the supporting structure to permit the insertion of its ends therein.

2. A shoe ornament comprising a flat resilient plate of substantially rectangular formation, means for disengageably securing the same to the shoe, comprising a spring controlled extension connected with the middle of the plate, means for preventing the displacement of the plate, and an ornamental covering having pockets on its under-side for receiving the ends of the plate and securing the covering thereto.

3. A detachable ornament adapted to be secured to the front of a shoe, comprising a resilient plate bent upwardly at each side of the middle and then downwardly, means secured to said plate between said upwardly bent portions, for securing the plate to the shoe, a downwardly extending projection intermediate each end of the plate and said securing means and adapted to engage the shoe, and an ornamental covering for the plate provided on its under-side with pockets adapted to receive the ends of the plate and to disengageably secure the ornamental covering thereto.

4. A shoe ornament comprising a rectangular plate, spring controlled means for securing the plate to the shoe, and a substantially rectangular covering for the plate provided at each end with a pocket sewed transverse the longitudinal extension of the covering, the inner ends of the pockets being left open to permit the insertion therein of the ends of the plate to secure the covering thereto.

5. A shoe ornament comprising a substantially rectangular resilient plate curved upwardly from each side of its middle and then downwardly toward its ends, means between said upwardly curved portions for attaching the plate to the shoe, and an ornamental covering for the plate provided on its under-side, at points adjacent the ends of the plate when the covering is in position thereon, with pockets having openings transverse the longitudinal extension of the plate to permit the insertion of its ends therein to secure the covering thereto.

6. A two-part shoe ornament, one part comprising a resilient plate, the other part comprising a covering therefor having pockets on its under-side adapted to receive the ends of the plate, the openings of said pockets being closer together than the ends of the plate and said ends being adapted to be bent inwardly to permit their insertion or removal into or from the pockets.

7. A two-part shoe ornament, one part comprising a curved resilient plate adapted to be detachably secured to the front of a shoe, the other part comprising a non-elastic ornamental covering for the plate having pockets on its under-side adapted to receive the ends of the plate, the openings of said pockets being closer together than the ends of the plate and said ends being adapted to be bent inwardly to permit their insertion or removal into or from the pockets.

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