

(No Model.)

W. OWEN & T. HILTON.
BOOT OR SHOE.

No. 546,183.

Patented Sept. 10, 1895.

Fig. 3.

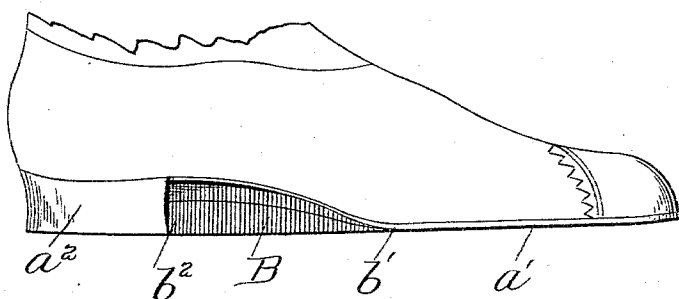


Fig. 1.

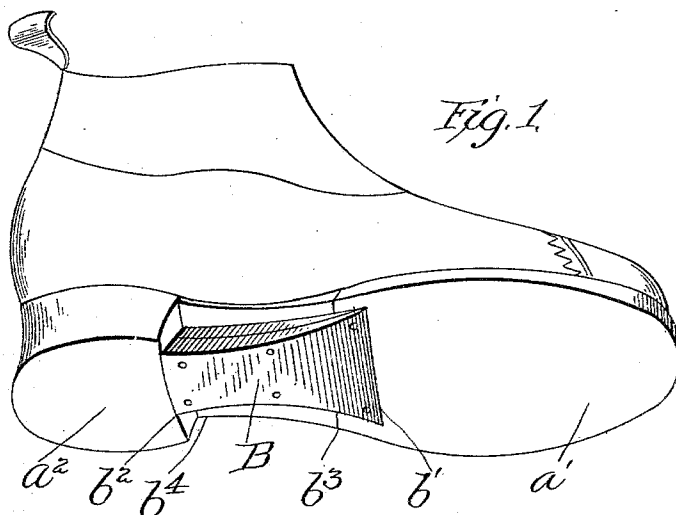
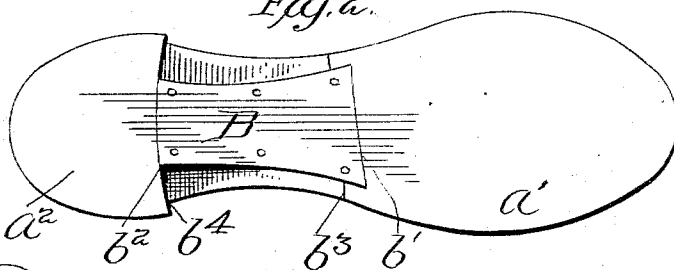


Fig. 2.



Attest
Malcolm M. Maltby
J. L. Muddleton

Inventors
William Owen
Thomas Hilton
by Richards & Co.
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM OWEN AND THOMAS HILTON, OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

BOOT OR SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 546,183, dated September 10, 1895.

Application filed June 19, 1894. Serial No. 515,066. (No model.) Patented in England May 23, 1894, No. 10,010.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM OWEN, ironmonger, residing at 7 Mole Street, and THOMAS HILTON, tailor, residing at 12 Mole Street, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention was patented in England May 23, 1894, No. 10,010.

Our invention has for its object improvements in boots and shoes which afford much better support to the feet in carrying the weight of the body.

In order that our invention may be clearly understood and more easily carried into practical effect, we have appended hereunto a double-sized sheet of drawings showing one example of our invention, which, with the following explanation, will enable ordinary persons to understand and carry it into practical effect in various forms.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a boot A, made according to our invention. Fig. 2 is an inverted plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a broken off side elevation.

Our boots and shoes have the projection B under the instep, which causes the bearing to be shared by the center of the foot as well as the toes and heel. This projection is narrower than the sole itself, so that the appearance of the boot or shoes is not altered when looked at sidewise. This new part B may be fitted as an extra piece in finishing the boot or shoe, and it may or may not be fastened at the end b' and b^2 , and in some cases it may not touch the sole or the heel at the ends,

but may be an independent projection fixed under the instep—as, for instance, a round, square, or other projection having a considerable base—and it may be faced with any material—such, for instance, as rubber, metal, or such like—and the point or surface may be recessed to receive renewals. In other cases the part B may be made up with toe a' and heel a^2 , so that the end b^2 is united to a^2 and b' to a' , in which case the lines b^3 and b^4 would not be fully seen. This would produce a stiffer boot or shoe suitable for heavier wear, such as for gardeners, laborers, &c.

It will be noticed that the block tapers in depth from the face of the heel forwardly to the sole, and in width it tapers from the sole rearwardly to the face of the heel. This provides a block invisible from the side and one with the largest bearing possible.

What we claim, then, is—

In combination with a boot or shoe, the piece B secured under the instep, said piece tapering in depth from the front face of the heel to the sole and tapering in breadth from the sole to the heel and of less width than the sole the lower face of the piece B being flush with the bottom of the heel and sole and adapted to bear on the ground, substantially as described.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we affix our names in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM OWEN.
THOMAS HILTON.

Witnesses:

GEORGE LESTER,
GEORGE WATHEN.