No. 885,628. PATENTED APR. 21, 1908.

P. H. MARGULIS.

HEELLESS OVERSHOE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1907.

Fig. 1.

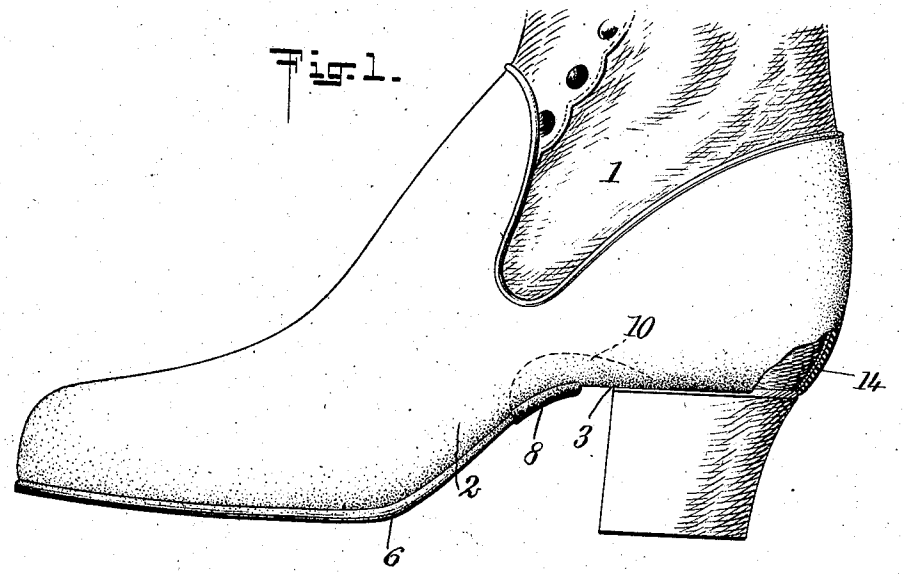


Fig. 2.

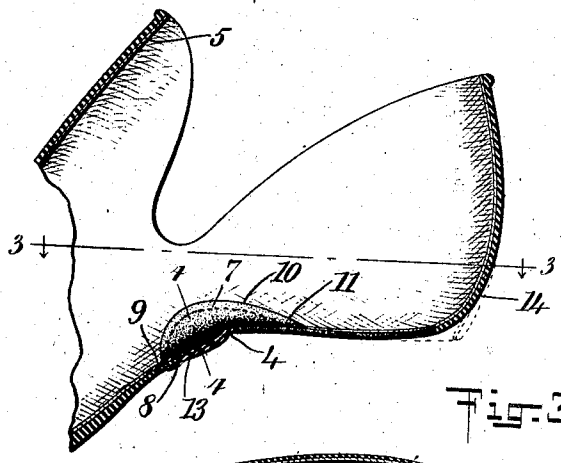


Fig. 4.

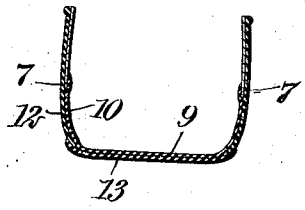
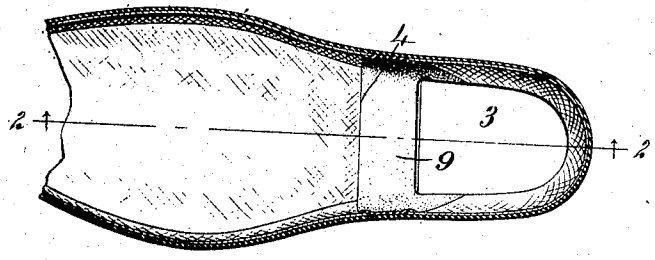


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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HEELLESS OVERSHOE.

No. 885,628. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented April 21, 1908.

Application filed March 21, 1907. Serial No. 363,608.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER H. MARGULIS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Heelless Overshoe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to rubbers or overshoes, and the object of the invention is to produce a heelless overshoe which can be applied to shoes of different types of heel, but which will, in any case, conform closely to the outline of the shoe.

More specifically, the object of the invention is to improve the construction of overshoes of this kind so as to produce a neat fit at the counter and shank of the shoe.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and particularly set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the lower portion of a shoe, showing an overshoe of my invention applied thereto; a portion of the heel of the overshoe being broken away; Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal section taken through the upper portion of a rubber or overshoe constructed according to my invention, and further illustrating the construction; this view is a section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 3; Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, looking downwardly; and Fig. 4 is a cross section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents a lady's shoe to which the overshoe 2 is applied. The forward part of this overshoe is of substantially the same form as an ordinary rubber or overshoe. The rear portion of the sole of this shoe is removed so as to form an opening 3, and this opening extends forwardly to a point on the shank, the forward edge 4 of the opening being a straight line extending transversely, as shown in Fig. 3. The entire shoe is provided with the usual lining 5 of canvas or similar material. At the sides of the upper near the sole 6 of the overshoe the lining 5 is cut away so as to form upwardly extending recesses or gaps 7; the edges of these recesses are preferably curved, as indicated by the dotted line in Fig. 2. At this point, on the inner side of the overshoe, I apply a binder 8; this binder consists of a flat bar or strip 9 of elastic rubber, which extends transversely of the shank, as indicated in Fig. 3. At its ends it is formed into enlarged ears 10, as shown in Fig. 2, which are shaped so as to conform substantially to the form of the gaps 7. This bar is attached at its forward edge to the inner side of the sole 6, as indicated in Fig. 2, and the ears 10 are attached to the inner side of the overshoe at the sides. These ears 10 are formed into rearwardly extending spurs 11 which project toward the position of the heel. The binder is attached to the body of the overshoe by rubber cement or similar material. From this arrangement, and from an inspection of Fig. 4, it will be understood that the ears 10 at the gaps 7 come against and are secured to the inner face of the rubber covering 12 of the overshoe.

In order to reinforce the bar 9, I provide on the outer side of the sole, a reinforcing strip 13 which also extends transversely of the shoe and is superposed upon the inner strip 9. At its forward edge this reinforcing strip 13 is attached to the under side of the sole, so that the rear edge of the sole is held between the inner strip 9 and the outer strip 13, as indicated in Fig. 2. The binder 9 is formed at the edge of the opening in such a way that it tends to curl inwardly; that is, the edge 4 tends to hold itself in a raised or slightly crimped position, projecting inwardly or toward the foot within the shoe. The counter 14 of the overshoe at its lower edge, is formed with an inward curve or crimp, as indicated in Fig. 2, so that it tends to contract the opening 3. From this arrangement, when the overshoe is applied to the shoe, as shown in Fig. 1, the binder 8 holds the shank of the overshoe close against the shank of the inner shoe.

The tendency of the rear edge of the binder to turn upwardly, as described above, operates to hold this edge close against the sole of the inner shoe. In this way a very close and neat fit results. In drawing the counter 14 of the overshoe in position on the counter of the inner shoe, the elasticity of the ears 10 enables the parts to be stretched so as to be brought easily into position. In this connection, attention is especially drawn to the gaps where the lining is removed; as the lin-

ing is removed at these points, it enables the rubber to be stretched; it should be understood, however, that to the rear of the spurs or tongues 11, the overshoe is substantially non-elastic. However, to the rear of the tongues, the lower edge of the counter of the overshoe does tend somewhat to move inwardly so as to assume the position in which it is illustrated in Fig. 2. As the counter of the overshoe comes into position, after the heel is passed through the opening, the lower edge of the counter is engaged by the counter of the inner shoe and forced backwardly toward the position in which it is indicated in the dotted lines in Fig. 2. In this way the counter of the overshoe is made to conform closely to the counter of the inner shoe, and is held elastically in position by the elastic tongues 10 at the ends of the binder and at the side of the shoe. The opening 3 is sufficiently long, measured longitudinally of the foot, to enable heels of various dimensions to pass through the opening without the forward edge of the heel coming in contact with the binder.

An overshoe, formed as described, will not slip off at the heel and will fit closely to a shoe having a high heel or a low one. Hence, it will only be necessary for dealers to carry one style of overshoe of each size.

On account of the presence of the elastic binder 8, the overshoe will fit closely to the shoe at the shank whether the shank be a high one or a low one.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. An overshoe with an opening at the heel and having non-elastic sides with gaps formed therein at the lower edges of the sides near the shank of the overshoe, elastic tongues set in said gaps and producing a tension in the lower edge of the counter of the overshoe around the heel.

2. An overshoe having an opening at the heel through which the heel of the inner shoe may project, a transversely disposed binder, disposed at the forward edge of said opening, said binder being of elastic material and adapted to closely engage the shank of the inner shoe, and elastic ears formed at the ends of said binder and attached to the sides of said overshoe, the lining at the sides of the overshoe being cut away adjacent to the sole to form gaps at said ears whereby said ears may be extended in applying the counter of the overshoe to the counter of the inner shoe.

3. An overshoe having an opening to receive the heel of the inner shoe, elastic ears attached to the sides of said overshoe at the shank and adapted to be extended when the counter of the overshoe is applied to the counter of the inner shoe, the lower edge of the counter of the overshoe being curled inwardly whereby it will be displaced outwardly by the counter of the inner shoe.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER H. MARGULIS.

Witnesses:
F. D. AMMEN,
JNO. M. RITTER.