

G. L. PIERCE.
 ANTISLIP CLEAT.
 APPLICATION FILED APR. 6, 1910.

1,038,645.

Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

Fig. 1.

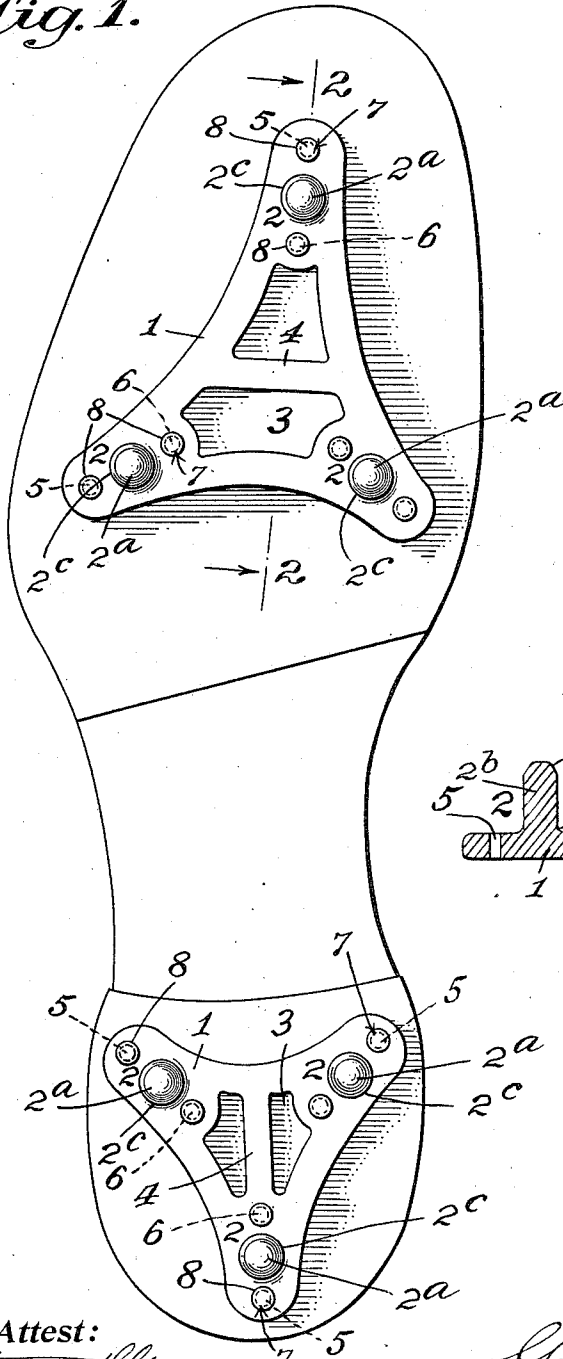
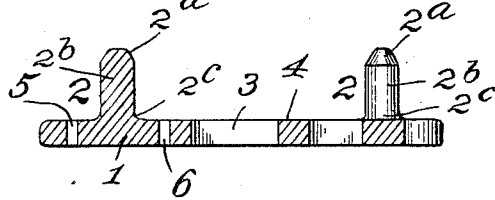


Fig. 2.



Attest:
Edgeworth
 Alan C. Mc Donnell.

Inventor:
 by *George L. Pierce*
E. W. Schenck Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. PIERCE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ANTISLIP-CLEAT.

1,038,645.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 17, 1912.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. PIERCE, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Antislip-Cleats, of which the following is a specification.

The advantages of my improved cleat are that the adaptation of the base plate to the ground-entering parts is such that the cleat has maximum stability on the shoe with minimum liability to tear off, and that the ground-entering parts are designed to offer minimum resistance to entering and leaving the ground without being dangerously sharp. These and other advantages will appear from an understanding of the description and drawings. Furthermore, it is not essential that all of the features of advantage shall be combined in the same device although, of course, that is desirable.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the underside of a shoe, for example a base ball shoe, showing toe and heel cleats with my invention secured thereto, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view partly in elevation on the line 2-2 in Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

I will now describe the devices of the drawings, reserving it to the claim to point out the novel features and to define the scope of the invention, it being understood that the claim will be given due range of equivalents.

The cleats will be made of any suitable materials, such as malleable iron. Moreover, the ground-entering parts may be integral or non-integral with the base and may be hardened or otherwise. The base plate 1 of the cleats may take triangular form with a ground-entering part 2 at each corner of the triangle. For the sake of lightness without sacrifice of strength, the base plate 1 has an open central portion 3 bridged across by a web 4 integral with the inclosing sides of the triangle. Thus, the web 4 permits the open center to be as large as possible and the weight of the base plate to be reduced to a minimum without sacrificing any necessary strength.

The ground-entering parts 2 have blunt entering tips 2^a on the free ends of the shanks 2^b which in turn are secured by their bases 2^c to the base plate, said shanks between their bases 2^c and their free ends hav-

ing a substantially uniform cross section, preferably cylindrical as shown, although the sides of the shanks may curve inwardly. The result of this preferred construction of ground-entering part is that without being sharp and therefore dangerous, it nevertheless offers little resistance to entering and leaving the ground, because this resistance is for the most part confined to the head 2^a whereas the shank, once the head has entered, offers little resistance since for the most part it is of substantially the same diameter as the entering end of the shank and may be of less diameter.

Another feature of the cleat shown is the increased stability of the cleat on the shoe and the security of its attachment to the shoe, brought about by locating the ground-entering parts at a distance back from the corners of the base plate as distinguished from locating them snugly in the corners with no substantial portion of the base plate projecting beyond. Thus, referring to the drawings, it is preferred to have enough of the base plate projecting at the corners beyond the ground-entering devices to provide for outside rivet holes 5 in addition to the inside rivet holes 6 on the opposite side of the ground-entering parts. In Fig. 1, 7 designates the clenched heads of the rivets 8 that secure the cleats to the shoe.

The reason why the cleat shown, with the corners of its base plate projecting beyond the ground-entering parts remedies one of the difficulties of devices of this description,—tearing away from the shoe—will now be apparent. In the first place, the ground-entering parts have a supporting base on both their inner and outer sides, and in the second place, provision is hereby made for riveting or otherwise securing the base plate by points of attachment on opposite sides of each ground-entering part. In short, the improved cleat combines the qualities of lightness and strength, great stability in attachment to the shoe, and minimum resistance to entering and leaving the ground without being sharp or dangerous.

What I claim is:

An anti-slip cleat for shoes, comprising a base plate of generally triangular shape and having an open center and a transverse web bridging the same, a plurality of ground-entering parts, one being located at each corner of the base plate and being disposed be-

tween the inner and outer margins thereof, and sets of fastening devices for securing the base to the shoe, the devices of each set being located on opposite sides of each ground-entering part and each set being disposed on a substantially radial line proceeding from the center of the cleat.

Witness my hand this fourth day of April 1910, at New York city, N. Y.

GEORGE L. PIERCE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM R. BAIRD,
E. W. SCHERR, Jr.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."