Oct. 22, 1929. F. G. MILLER 1,732,904

BOOT LATCH

Filed Jan. 3, 1928

Fig. 1

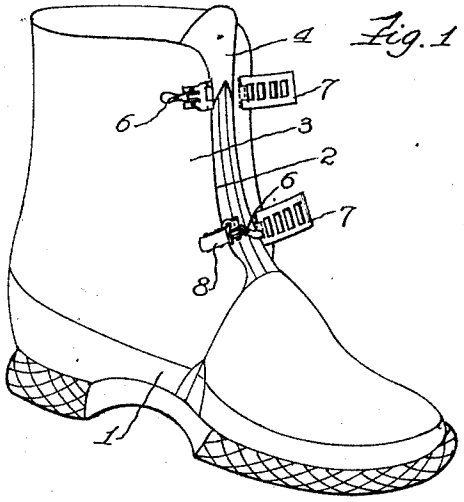


Fig. 4.

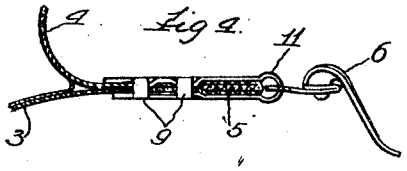


Fig. 7.

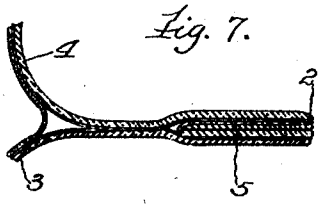


Fig. 5.

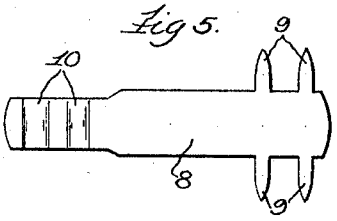


Fig. 2

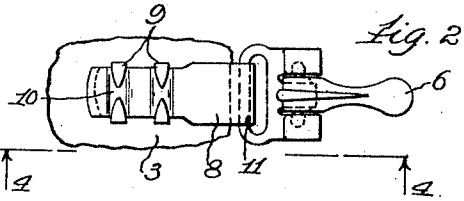


Fig. 3.

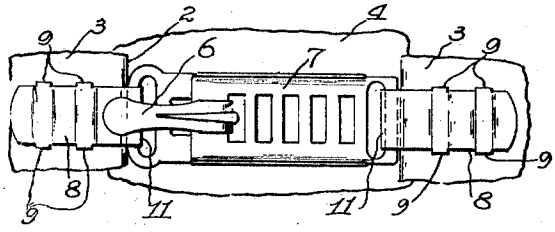
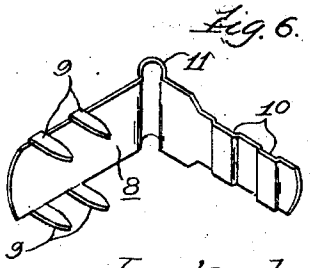


Fig. 6.



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Patented Oct. 22, 1929 1,732,904

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

FRED G. MILLER, OF WASHINGTON, ILLINOIS

BOOT LATCH

Application filed January 3, 1928. Serial No. 244,227.

The purpose of this invention is to provide an improved attaching member for securing the parts of a boot latch or fastener to the walls of a boot or overshoe, and particularly adapted to serve as a repair part when the original fastener requires replacement. It consists in certain features and elements of construction herein shown and described as indicated by the claim.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an overshoe, having the fastener secured thereto by my improved attaching members.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary side view looking at the inside leaf of the attaching member secured to the wall of an overshoe and carrying a tongue of the fastener.

Figure 3 is a front fragmentary view of an overshoe showing a fastener secured by the attaching members to the walls of the shoe.

Figure 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a plan view of the blank for the metal attaching strip.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of an attaching member, bent, and ready to be applied.

Figure 7 is a section taken through the vulcanized edge of the tongue and wall, at a point through the reenforced fabric which usually carries the boot latch or fastener members.

In the drawings, the invention is shown as applied to an overshoe, 1, overlapping the front edges, 2, of wall, 3, and tongue, 4. Ordinarily, overshoes are made up with side walls and tongue portions of two thicknesses of fabric, the outer one usually being completely coated with rubber or some treated composition. The connection of the tongue, 4, to the front portions of the walls is had by vulcanizing the edges to provide a water and weather-proof construction. Boot latches or fasteners for boots, overshoes and the like are usually connected to a reenforced piece of fabric, 5, of the same material as the walls, 3. This reenforced member comprises a strip doubled back on itself to provide a loop adjacent the edge, 2, for carrying one of the members of the latch, while the ends of said loop are interposed between the wall, 3, and tongue, 4, and vulcanized therebetween as illustrated in Figure 7. The latch or fastener comprises the usual metal spring snap tongue, 6, and the plate, 7, with a plurality of apertures for adjustment. It will be clear that the metal fastener members will cut and wear through the fabric loops of the reenforced portion, 5, quite rapidly, and this of course would render the boot or overshoe useless.

My improved attaching members, 8, for the fastener may be applied to the boot or shoe when originally fabricated. However, this attaching member is especially adapted to serve as a repair part when the original fabric reenforcement wears through. This repair part will save discarding boots and overshoes that are capable of giving considerable wear or use. These attaching members are identical for either member of the latch and are each formed from a single strip of metal, as shown in Figure 5, having two laterally projecting tangs, 9, from each side adjacent one end. A portion of the opposite end is slightly narrower and is provided with two transverse depressions, 10, for registration with the tangs, when clinched therein in attaching position. The attaching member, 8, is folded adjacent the center to form two leaves, the strip at the fold being rounded or bulged to form an eye, 11, for hinging the end of the latch member. The leaf having the tangs, 9, may be slightly shorter than the other leaf when in folded position and is so shown in the drawings.

When applying the attaching member to used boots and shoes, the reenforced loop ends, 5, are trimmed off flush with the edge, 2, as shown in Figure 7. The leaves of the attaching member are then disposed at opposite sides of the wall formed by the part, 3, and tongue, 4, near the edge, 2, with the reenforced portion, 5, therebetween. The leaves of the member, 8, are then pinched together to force the tangs, 9, through the fabric from the outer side of the wall with said tangs piercing the fabric at an area inwardly beyond the stub portions of the reenforcement, 5; they are then clinched over in the depressions, 10, of the leaf portion disposed against the inner wall. The stubs, 5, being adjacent the edge, 2, provide a wedging effect when the attach-

ment, 8, is applied, so that the thickness of the material at the tangs is less than at the edge, 2; this results in a substantially uniform thickness of the attaching member, as may be seen in Figure 4. Further, the depressions, 10, not only remove the ends of the tangs, 9, from the surface plane of the said member, but also tend to engage the fabric in a corrugated manner and thus more securely fix said member rigidly in place.

I claim:—

In a boot having a flexible wall, a repair member for anchoring a fastener to the wall of the boot and comprising a strip of material folded to form leaves overlapping the inner and outer surfaces of the wall, one leaf having tangs extending from its lateral edges through the fabric toward and past the other leaf to be clinched over the latter and the other leaf being formed with depressed portions constituting corrugations extending transversely of the direction of strain on the fastener and positioned to receive the tangs when clinched, whereby said corrugations engage the wall for transmitting the strain thereto.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Chicago, Illinois, this 29th day of December, 1926.

FRED G. MILLER.