

E. A. DAHLHAUS.  
SHOE.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 30, 1910.

991,833.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Fig. 1.

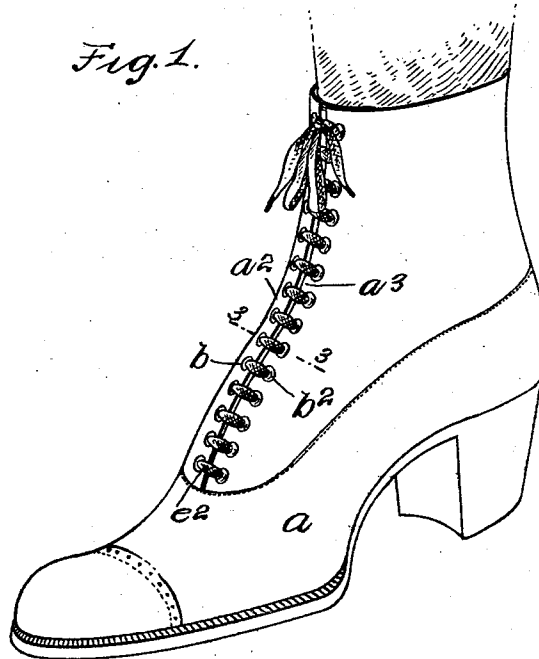


Fig. 2.

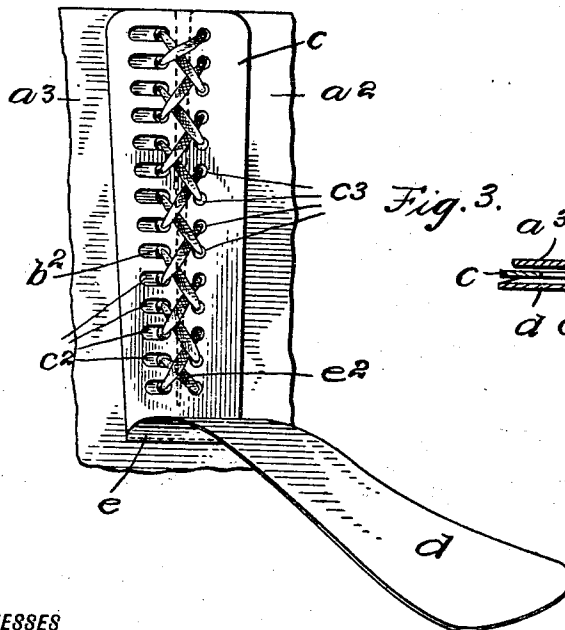
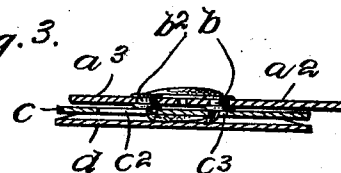


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

E. G. Bromley,  
b. E. Ombreany.

INVENTOR  
EDMOND A. DAHLHAUS.

BY

Edgar & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMOND A. DAHLHAUS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SHOE.

991,833.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 9, 1911.

Application filed December 30, 1910. Serial No. 600,169.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMOND A. DAHLHAUS, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, and residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes, of which the following is a specification, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to shoes and particularly to the lacing thereof, and the invention consists in the employment of two tongues, one of which is provided with eyelets or openings similar to those in the lapels of a shoe, and through which the lace is passed in the operation of lacing the shoe, the eyelets or openings in the tongue being formed so as to permit of the opening of the shoe in order to pull it on, or remove it from the foot, and whereby the shoe is made tight at the front and all dust and dirt excluded therefrom, and whereby the shoe is prevented from wrinkling at the front and caused to snugly fit over the foot and in front of the ankle.

The invention is fully disclosed in the following specification, of which the accompanying drawing forms a part, in which the separate parts of my improvement are designated by suitable reference characters in each of the views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shoe provided with my improvement and showing the shoe laced; Fig. 2 a perspective inside view of a part of the front portion of the shoe and showing the method of passing the lace through one of the tongues; and, Fig. 3 a partial section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

In the drawing forming part of this specification, I have shown at *a* a shoe provided with the usual lapels *a*<sup>2</sup> and *a*<sup>3</sup>, and the lapels *a*<sup>2</sup> and *a*<sup>3</sup> are provided with the usual eyelets *b* and *b*<sup>2</sup>, and these eyelets are arranged in transverse pairs, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. The shoe *a* is also provided with two tongues *c* and *d*, and said tongues are secured at *e*, in the usual manner, and the tongue *c* is provided with eyelets or openings *c*<sup>2</sup> and *c*<sup>3</sup> which correspond with the eyelets *b* and *b*<sup>2</sup> in the lapels of the shoe, and the eyelets or openings *c*<sup>2</sup>—*c*<sup>3</sup>, in one or both sides of the tongue *c*, are made oblong in form, as clearly shown in Fig. 2.

In practice, the lace *e*<sup>2</sup> is passed through the eyelets *b* and *b*<sup>2</sup> and the eyelets or openings *c*<sup>2</sup>—*c*<sup>3</sup> in the tongue *c*, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the tongue *d* lies back of the tongue *c*, as clearly indicated in Fig. 3, and when the lace *e*<sup>2</sup> is drawn tight as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the tongue *c* is drawn in close contact with the lapels *a*<sup>2</sup> and *a*<sup>3</sup> and securely closes the shoe at the meeting point of the lapels *a*<sup>2</sup> and *a*<sup>3</sup>, or back of said lapels so as to prevent dust and dirt from entering the shoe, and this method of lacing the shoe also prevents the shoe from wrinkling transversely of the instep and causes the shoe to fit snugly over the instep. It will also be seen that a shoe provided with the tongue *c* and laced in the manner described presents an artistic finish, as shown in Fig. 1, the front loops of the lace extending transversely of the lapels *a*<sup>2</sup> and *a*<sup>3</sup>, while the back loops of said lace do not show through the opening between said lapels.

The making of the eyelets or openings *c*<sup>2</sup>—*c*<sup>3</sup>, or one set thereof, oblong in form, as shown in Fig. 2, enables the lapels of the shoe to be opened, as will be readily understood in the operation of removing the shoe from the foot, or pulling said shoe on the foot, or so as to permit of said operation, and the tongue *d* prevents the lace from bearing on the foot and injuring the same. Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

A shoe of the class described, said shoe being provided with the usual lapels having eyelets, and two tongues secured at their lower ends to the shoe between said lapels and inwardly thereof and one of which overlaps the other and both of which are overlapped by the lapels, the outer tongue being provided with eyelets or openings which correspond with the eyelets in the lapels of the shoe and through which the shoe-lace is passed, said eyelets or openings in one side of said tongue being oblong in form.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of the subscribing witnesses this 28th day of December 1910.

EDMOND A. DAHLHAUS.

Witnesses:

C. E. MULREANY,  
E. G. BROMLEY.