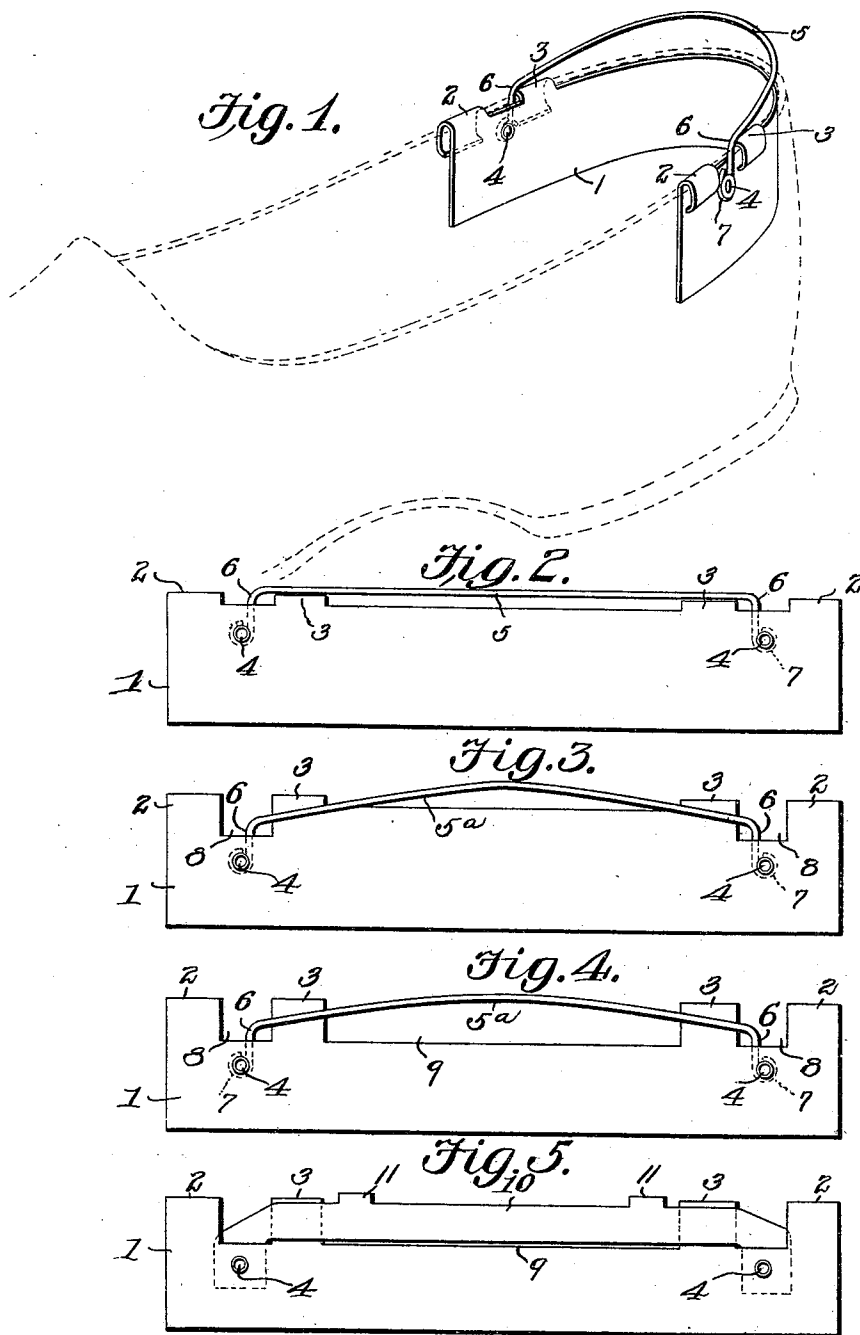


No. 841,282.

PATENTED JAN. 15, 1907.

W. H. TILLSON.  
OVERSHOE HOLDER.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

*E. J. Howard*  
*H. A. Shepard*

*William H. Tillson*, INVENTOR

By *C. A. Snow & Co.*  
ATTORNEYS

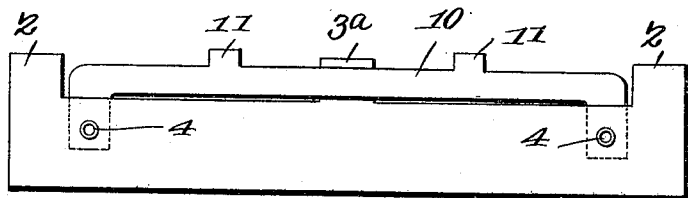
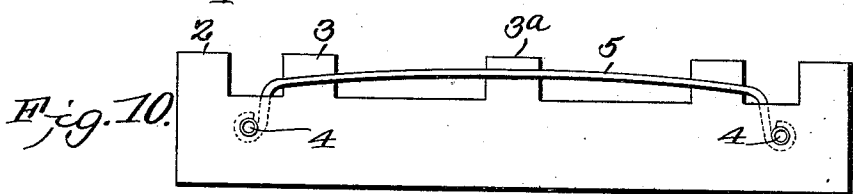
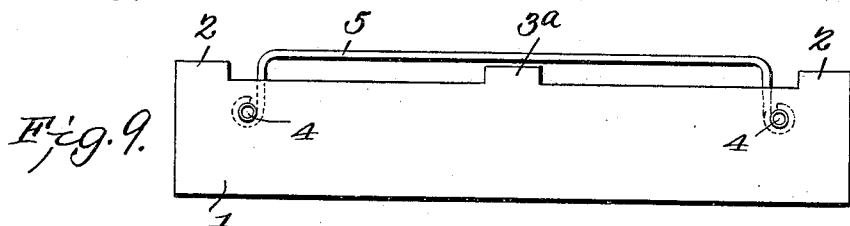
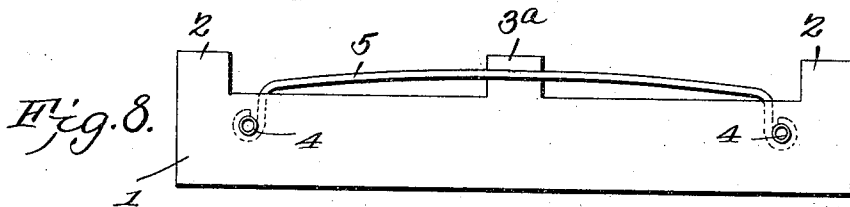
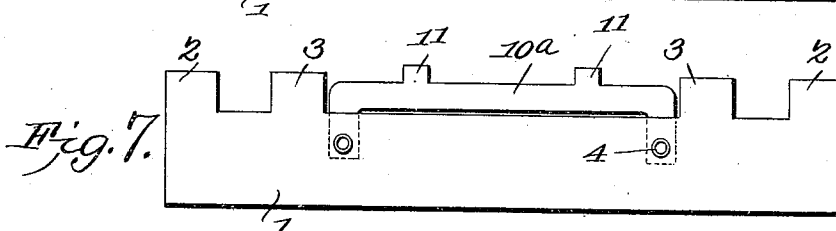
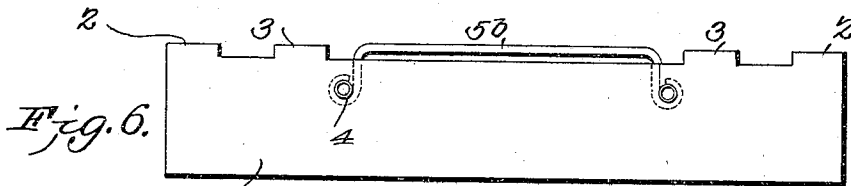
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W. H. TILLSON.  
OVERSHOE HOLDER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 19, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. TILLSON, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

## OVERSHOE-HOLDER.

No. 841,282.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 15, 1907.

Application filed January 19, 1906. Serial No. 296,888.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. TILLSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Overshoe-Holder, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for preventing overshoes slipping at the heel, and has for its object to embody the invention in the nature of an attachment capable of being readily applied and removed and arranged to avoid scratching or injuring of the heel of the shoe, particularly when engaging and disengaging the bail of the device with respect to the shoe.

The invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the present invention, a portion of an overshoe being shown in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the device before being applied to an overshoe. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are views similar to Fig. 2, showing modifications of the device. Figs. 6 to 11, inclusive, show modified arrangements of the bail and attaching clips.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

Each of the illustrated forms of the present invention includes a plate-metal body 1, having suitable proportions—say about six inches long and one inch wide. At each end of the body there is a pair of spaced clips 2 and 3, which are bent over upon the outer side of the body from the upper edge thereof so as to embrace the upper edge of the heel portion of an overshoe, as illustrated in Fig. 1, between the outer sides of the clips and the body of the holder. Below the upper edge of the body and opposite the interval between each pair of clips there is a rivet 4, preferably in the nature of an eyelet, said rivet constituting a pivotal support for one end of a bail, which is carried by the body and designed to be engaged across the upper portion of the counter of a shoe.

In Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings the bail 5 is a wire and prior to being applied to a shoe is straight and disposed above and in substantial parallelism with the upper edge of the body, its ends being bent downwardly to form arms 6, which terminate in eyes 7, pivotally embracing the respective rivets or pivot-pins upon the exterior of the body 1. When put on the market, the body of the device is straightened out, as in Fig. 2, for convenience in storage and transportation, and when it is placed in use it is bent by hand into substantial U shape, so as to approximate the shape of the heel portion of an overshoe to which it is applied by having the body fit within the overshoe with the clips embracing the upper edge thereof. When applied, the device assumes the position shown in Fig. 1, and when the bail is swung up over the counter of a shoe the heel of the overshoe is held against the heel of the shoe, and thereby prevented from slipping thereon.

As the normal tendency of the body is to straighten out, the attachment tends to spread the heel of the overshoe when the bail is down, thereby facilitating the drawing of the heel portion of the overshoe upon the heel of the shoe. Upon swinging the bail upwardly and over the counter of the shoe the arms 6 work across the exterior of the body in the nature of cams, and thereby draw inwardly the ends of the body, which tends to cause the heel of the overshoe to snugly embrace the heel of the shoe, and thereby produce a snug fit of the overshoe. By having the pivotal connection between the bail and the body upon the exterior of the latter the counter of the shoe is not subjected to any wearing action upon the part of the pivotal terminals of the bail when said bail is being moved into and out of engagement with a shoe.

In order that the present device may be useful in connection with different styles and sizes of overshoes, I have made slight modifications in the device, such as in Fig. 3, wherein the upper edge portion of the body is cut down a suitable distance between each pair of clips 2 and 3, as shown at 8, so as to bring the pivotal connection 4 between the bail and the body about midway between the top and bottom edges thereof. With this arrangement the bail 5<sup>a</sup> is not straight, but is inclined downwardly from its middle and passes across the front or inner sides of the clips 3 and thence outwardly through the

cut-away portions 8 to the exterior of the body.

The embodiment shown in Fig. 4 differs from that shown in Fig. 3 by having the upper edge portion of the body cut down between the clips 3, as shown at 9, so as to be in alinement with the bottoms of the notches 8, which renders the body more flexible for use in connection with overshoes which are made of thin or light-weight material.

As embodied in Fig. 5 the body of the device is substantially the same as in Fig. 4, but instead of a wire the bail 10 is formed of plate metal and has hook-shaped clips 11 bent from its upper edge between the clips 3, so as to engage over the top of the overshoe when the bail is depressed.

Instead of having the terminals of the bail pivoted between the ears 2 and 3, as in Figs. 2 to 5, inclusive, they may be pivoted between the clips 3, as shown in Fig. 6, the bail 5<sup>b</sup> of course being proportionately shorter than the bail 5.

In Fig. 7 I have shown a flat bail 10<sup>a</sup>, similar to the bail 10 and pivoted to the body of the device between the ears 3.

Under some circumstances it may not be desirable to have two clips at each end of the body, wherefore I propose to employ the arrangement shown in Fig. 8, wherein there is provided a terminal clip 2 at each end of the body and an intermediate clip 3<sup>a</sup> midway between the two clips 2, the bail 5 passing

across the front of the clip 3<sup>a</sup>. In Fig. 9 the clips are shorter than in Fig. 8 and the bail extends across the top of the intermediate clip 3<sup>a</sup>.

The arrangement shown in Fig. 10 is substantially that shown in Fig. 3, with the addition of the intermediate clip 3<sup>a</sup> upon the body.

The flat bail 10 may be employed in the same relation as the bail 5 in Fig. 10, as clearly shown in Fig. 11.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. An overshoe-holder consisting of a plate-metal body capable of being bent into substantial U shape, and a bail having its ends pivoted upon the outer side of the body adjacent the ends thereof.

2. An overshoe-holder comprising a plate-metal body capable of being bent into substantial U shape, and a bail having its arms pivoted to the outer side of the body adjacent the ends thereof and operating as cams to draw the ends of the body inward when the bail is swung outward for engagement across the counter of a shoe.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. TILLSON.

Witnesses:

GERHARD G. ARENDS,  
HENRY DAMHORST.