J. B. YARNELL AND H. FRANK.

BASEBALL OVERSHOE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 15, 1917. RENEWED OCT. 8, 1919.

1,340,356. **Patented May 18, 1920.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

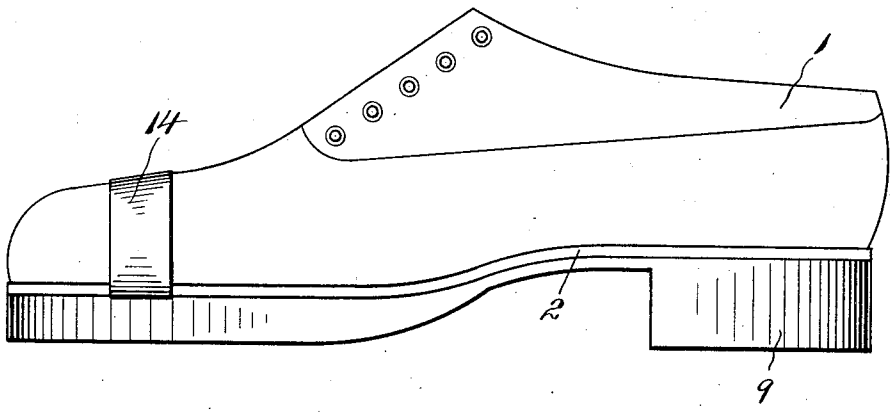


Fig. 2.

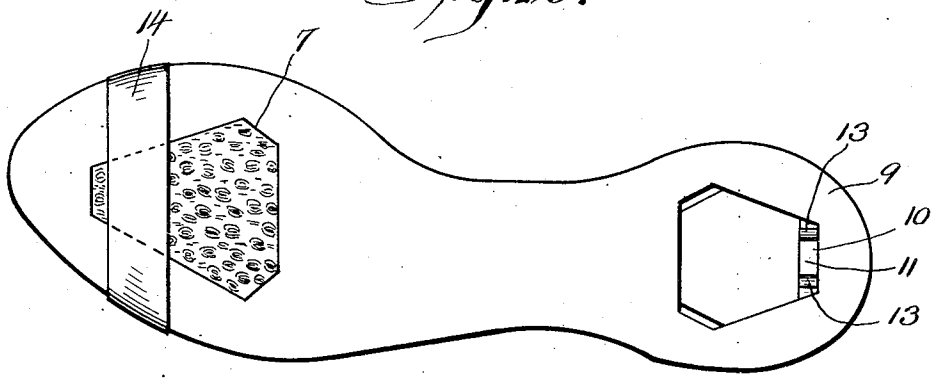


Fig. 3.

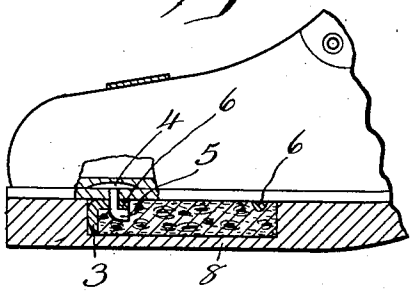
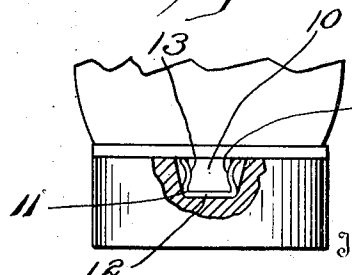


Fig. 4.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

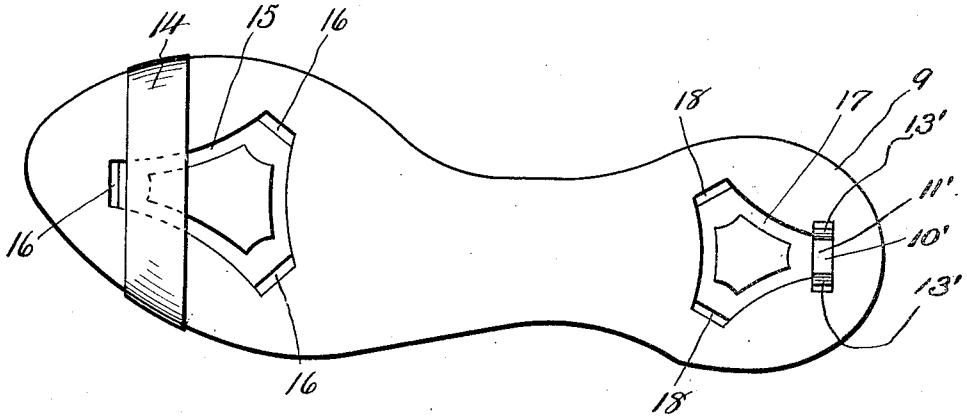


Fig. 6.

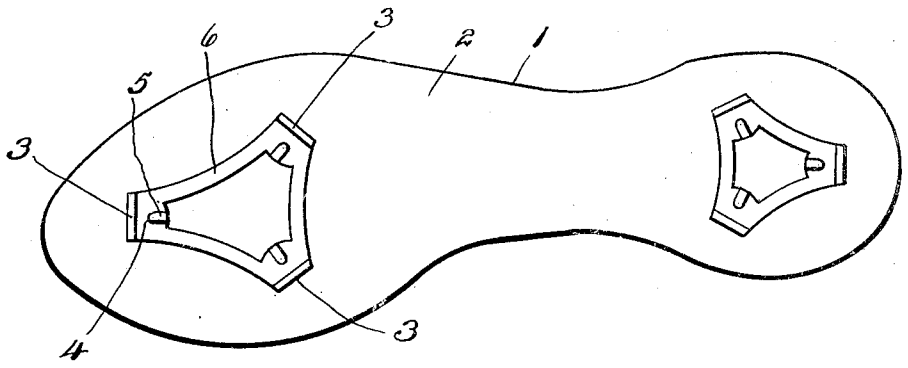
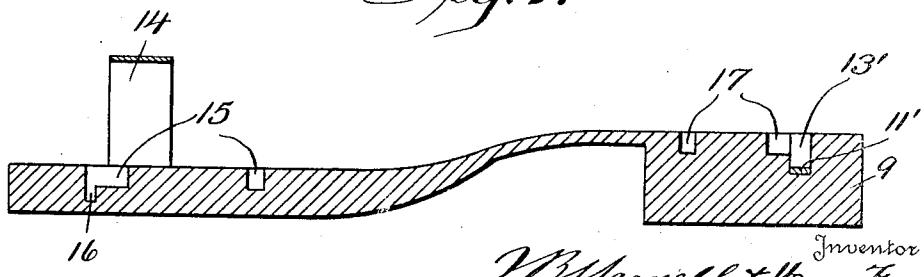


Fig. 7.



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BASEBALL-OVERSHOE.

1,340,356. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 18, 1920.

Application filed February 15, 1917, Serial No. 148,753. Renewed October 8, 1919. Serial No. 329,417.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN B. YARNELL and HENRY FRANK, citizens of the United States, residing at Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Baseball-Overshoes, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has relation to new and useful improvements in base ball over-shoes and the main objects thereof are to provide a device of the kind indicated that will be efficient in operation, simple in construction, durable and inexpensively manufactured.

A further object of the invention is to provide means applicable to a base ball shoe, which will transform the latter into an ordinary walking shoe.

A further object is to provide means of the nature indicated that are quickly attachable or detachable to a base ball shoe of the type produced by me, which type of shoe is fully described herein.

A further object of the invention is to produce a device of the kind indicated which will relieve a player of the necessity of carrying an extra pair of shoes when he proceeds to the ball field; or in the event it is customary for the player to wear his spiked shoes to the field, our invention will relieve the spikes of the usual wear and tear placed upon them in passing along hard avenues leading to the required or desired destination.

With the foregoing and other objects in view our invention consists of the novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as are described in this specification illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming a part thereof and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference being had to the drawings:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a base ball shoe, with our invention applied thereto.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the base ball overshoe, unapplied.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary side elevational view, partially in vertical section, of a shoe, our over shoe being applied thereto.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary, rear elevation of a shoe, partly in section, to which our device is attached.

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of a modified form of our device, unattached.

Fig. 6 is a bottom plan view of that type of base ball shoe used in conjunction with the last-named form of overshoe.

Fig. 7 is a vertical, longitudinal section of the form of overshoe illustrated in Fig. 5.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, in which like numerals designate like parts, our invention is described as follows:

Our device comprises a base ball shoe 1, to the bottom of the sole 2 of which is secured a plurality of spikes 3, by means of headed pins 4, the lower ends of the latter being bent at right-angles to the perpendicular portions thereof, at 5, after each of said pins passes through a respective perforation in the substantially triangular plate 6 by means of which said spikes are held in positive spaced relation to each other.

For that form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, we provide an overshoe of the type therein shown, which overshoe is provided with a substantially triangular concavity 7 cut from the upper face thereof, which concavity is closed at its bottom by a wall 8 of much lesser thickness than the thickness of the other portion of the sole of the overshoe. Said concavity is substantially filled by a rubber sponge, cork or any other material adaptable for the purpose of permitting the reception of the spikes 3 into the concavity and at the same time protecting the spikes from wear against a hard surface and also adding resiliency to the shoe when the overshoe is in attached position. The overshoe may be mainly composed of wood, leather or any other suitable material.

The spikes attached to the heel of the shoe are likewise received into a concavity or depression in the heel portion 9 of the overshoe, the rearmost spike 10, however, cooperating with a spring 11, countersunk or embedded in the lower wall of said concavity at the rearmost extremity thereof, said spring being flat at its base 12, the vertical legs 13 thereof being inwardly curved to conform to the curvature of the vertical edges of said rearmost spike 10, when the heel is in attached position. Sufficient space is provided in the recess into which the spring 11 is embedded for the outward movement of the vertical legs of the spring dur-

ing the operation of forcing the spike 10 into engagement therewith. Said spring in conjunction with the spike 10 is the only means which secures the overshoe in position at its rear to the base ball shoe, while at the forward end an elastic strap 14 passes over the toe of the shoe, its ends being secured to the sides of the overshoe.

In that form of our invention shown in Figs. 5 to 7, inclusive, we provide, in lieu of the concavity 7, a substantially triangular trench 15, the corners 16 of which trench are deepened for the reception of their respective spikes while the intermediate portions of said trench are of such depth as to accommodate the legs of the substantially rectangular plate 6, said intermediate portions being curved to such degree as to conform to the curvature of said legs. At the rear the same applies. The heel spikes are received by deepened corners in a triangular trench 17 with deepened corners 18. The extreme rear spike 10′ in this form is exactly similar to the spike 10 in the other form while the spring 11′ in this form corresponds exactly to spring 13. Said spring 13′ is embedded in the overshoe in the same manner and to the same degree as the spring 11, its curved side wall 13 curving inwardly for the retention of spike 10′ in proper position, when the overshoe is in attached position. In this form of the invention the front end of the overshoe is held in place by an elastic strap as in the other form. In this form it will be obvious that no rubber sponge or its equivalent is utilized.

Although we have specifically described the novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of the various forms of our invention, yet we do not confine ourselves thereto but reserve and may exercise the right to make such changes therein as do not depart from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the claims.

What we claim as new, is:

1. A device constructed and arranged to be attached to a shoe, having spikes protruding from the sole and heel thereof, an overshoe, means provided in the overshoe for the reception of said spikes, and means to temporarily secure the overshoe in proper position to the sole of the shoe.

2. The combination of a shoe, spikes protruding therefrom, an overshoe, and means provided therein for the reception and protection of said spikes.

3. The combination of a shoe, spikes secured to the sole and heel thereof, said spikes protruding from plates of substantially rectangular formation, an overshoe having concavities therein for the reception of respective triangular shaped plates, together with their respective spikes, said concavities being substantially rectangular in shape, that concavity which receives the spikes attached to the sole of the shoe being provided with a cushion-like substance which responds to pressure, and means to secure the overshoe in place to the front end of the shoe, said means connected to said overshoe and means provided upon the shoe-heel and in the rear concavity of the overshoe to secure the said overshoe in position at the rear end thereof.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN B. YARNELL.
HENRY FRANK.

Witnesses:
D. P. WEIMER,
S. ETHAL WEIMER.