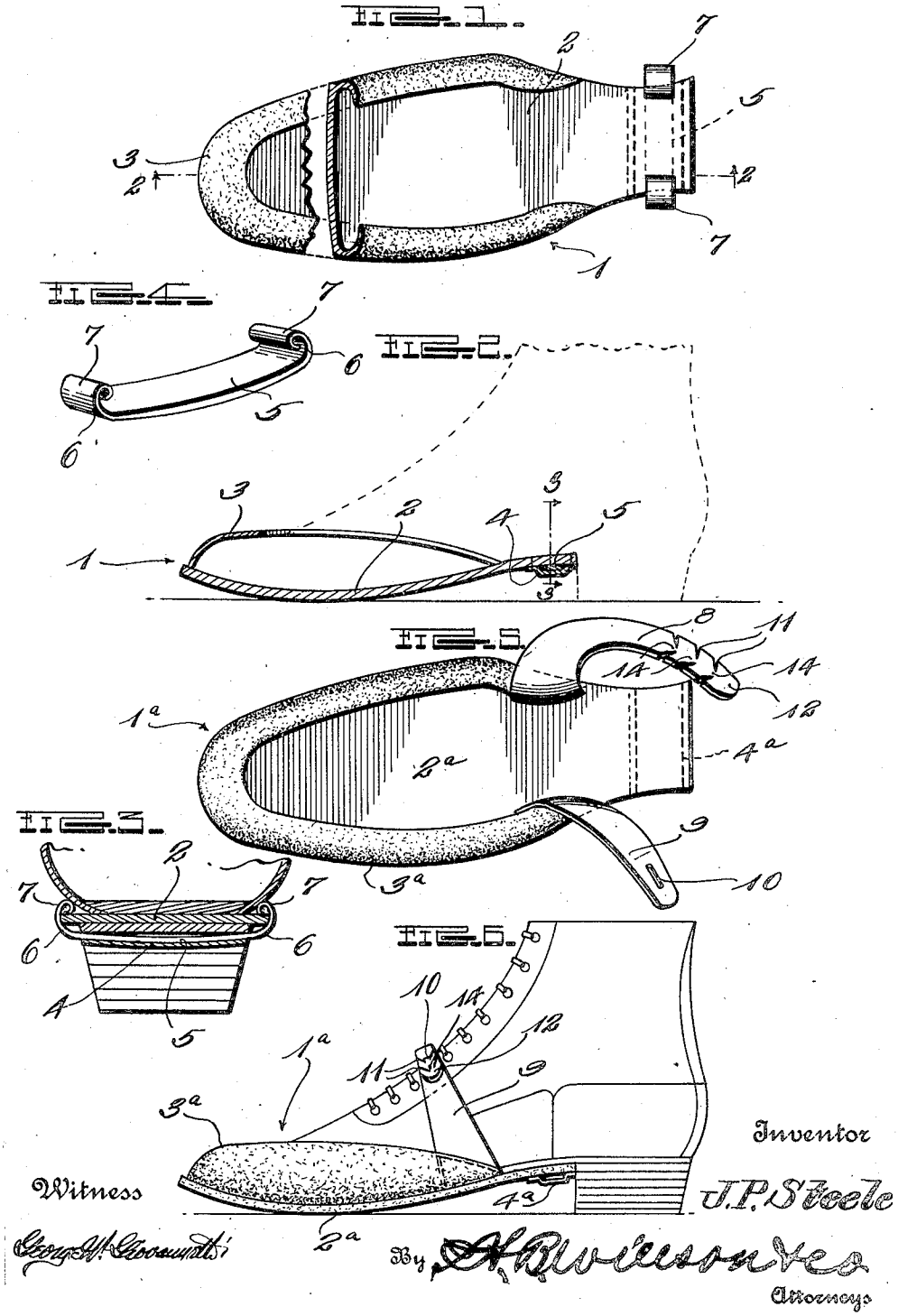
J. P. STEELE,

SHOE SANDAL SOLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 24, 1921.

1,428,123. Patented Sept. 5, 1922.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH P. STEELE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHOE SANDAL SOLE.

Application filed March 24, 1921. Serial No. 455,129.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH P. STEELE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoe Sandal Soles; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates broadly to that class of articles known as overshoes, but it has more particular reference to an article of this class which may well be more specifically termed a shoe sandal sole or detachable sole, the same embodying novel retaining means, and serving, like other similar devices, to protect the shoes and feet from dampness.

The principal object of the invention is to generally improve upon Patent No. 737,880 granted to me on September 1, 1903.

A brief review of the above named patent will disclose the fact that it embodies a detachable sole or sandal formed from rubber or other like material, the same embodying a sole portion to entirely cover the sole of a shoe and a retaining flange or cap to extend over the forward portion of the shoe upper. A novel retainer or clamp is associated with the protector for retaining the same in position on the shoe, this clamp being composed of relatively movable and adjustable jaws for co-operation with the shoe sole.

The present invention contemplates the employment of an overshoe of the same type but substitutes for the retaining clamp there shown, a one-piece flat spring having jaws for engaging the sole of a shoe, the bottom of the protector being formed with an open-ended pocket in which this spring retainer is removably fitted. This kind of a retainer is much simpler and is very inexpensive to manufacture and is therefore highly desirable and advantageous.

In addition to the above parts, I also contemplate using novel straps in connection with the overshoe to assist in retaining the same in position on the shoe. These straps are intended to pass over the instep of the shoe and be detachably connected at their free ends, the means for providing this detachable connection being novel and such as to overcome the necessity of employing buckles, snap fasteners, or any other expensive devices for connecting the ends of the straps together. The straps may be used with or without the spring retainer.

Other features, differences, and advantages of the invention will become apparent during the course of the following description.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a top plan view with parts broken away and shown in section of my improved sandal, the retaining straps being omitted and the spring clip or retainer being shown as being substituted therefor.

Figure 2 is a central longitudinal section of the protector taken on substantially the plane of the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, a shoe being shown in dotted lines to illustrate the manner in which the protector is associated therewith.

Figure 3 is an enlarged detail section taken on substantially the plane of the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a detail perspective view of the improved spring clip or retainer.

Figure 5 is a top plan view of a slightly modified form of the invention, disclosing the novel retaining straps.

Figure 6 is a side elevational view thereof showing the protector or sandal in position on a shoe.

Referring to the drawings and more particularly to Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the numeral 1 designates as a whole, a rubber overshoe of the sandal type the same, like my patented one, including a sole portion or bottom 2 which is intended to entirely cover and protect the shoe sole, and an inturned flange 3 to fit over the forward toe portion of the shoe upper in the manner shown to prevent entrance of water between the upper and sole and to assist in retaining the protector in place in the manner shown. Before proceeding with the description, I wish to state that the sandal may well be made of leather or any other suitable light-weight material if desired. So far as described, the sandal is a substantial duplicate of the one shown and described in my patent. However, it is distinguished from the patented device by the employment of a pocket 4 which is open at its ends and stitched, or otherwise secured to the bottom face of the sole portion

2. At this point, I wish to make it known that the pocket may, if desired, be molded into the shank of the sole instead of being a piece stitched on as shown. As before intimated, I do away with the type of clamp shown in my patented device and substitute for it, a spring clip of the type disclosed in Fig. 4, this clip being here designated by the numeral 5 and being in the form of a flat spring. It is removably arranged in the aforesaid open-ended pocket 4 and when in use, it has its opposite ends extended beyond the adjacent ends of said pocket and bent as indicated at 6 to form jaws 7, the extremities of which are rolled as shown and are intended to engage the shoe sole in the manner disclosed in Fig. 3. It is to be noted that by rolling or turning the extremities of the jaws in the manner shown, possible injury to the shoe stitchings is overcome. In other words, the free ends or extremities of the jaws instead of being shaped as indicated in my patent, they are rolled so that these ends cannot become forced between the upper and the sole of the shoe to cause separation of these parts by cutting the threads.

Referring to Figs. 5 and 6, wherein a slightly modified form of the invention is shown, 1^a designates the protector or sandal as a whole, the same including a bottom or sole portion 2^a to entirely cover the sole of the shoe, and a like retaining and protecting flange 3^a. This form of the invention also includes an open-ended pocket 4^a. At this point, I wish to state that with this form of the invention, the spring clip or retainer may be dispensed with or employed if so desired. However, it is my intention to provide straps 8 and 9 to serve in place of the spring clip when this form of the invention is used. It is obvious that when the sandal is in place on the shoe, the straps 8 and 9 are intended to be brought together and connected over the instep portion of the shoe upper. At this point, I wish to again direct attention to the fact that I connect the free ends of the straps together in a novel way which permits me to dispense with buckles, snap-fasteners, and other special connecting devices as are ordinarily necessary. Broadly speaking, the strap 9 is formed with an opening and the strap 8 is formed on its opposite edges with a plurality of spaced shoulders and the end of the last named strap is intended to be passed through the opening in the remaining strap so that the shoulders will abut the opposite sides of this strap to connect the ends of the straps together. The opening referred to is preferably in the form of an elongated longitudinal slot 10, this being formed in the strap 9 near the outer end of the latter. Strap 8 on the other hand is provided near its free end on opposite sides with a plurality of longitudinally spaced transversely extending slits or notches 11, thus providing a plurality of heads 12 and connecting necks 14. At this point, I wish it to be noted that the slits 11 diverge from one another, that is, they are inclined from the outer end of the strap toward the inner attached end thereof. This particular relation of the slits causes the edges of the heads 12 to become inclined so as to facilitate the passage of said heads through the slot 10. In other words, by inclining the edges of the heads in this way, bevelled or inclined shoulders are provided which permit easy pulling of the strap 8 through the slot in the remaining strap, which would otherwise not be permitted if the shoulders or edges of the heads were arranged at substantial right angles to the longitudinal center of the strap 8. As before indicated, both the straps and spring clip may be used if desired, or only one of such retaining means may be employed. To accomplish this, the form of protector embodying the straps is, as before stated, equipped with a pocket for accommodation of the spring clip which will be supplied with both forms of protectors. The manner of making use of the spring clip is clearly shown in Fig. 3, and is thought to be obvious and therefore need not be described in detail. However, it may be well to briefly review the manner of connecting the free ends of the retaining straps 8 and 9 together. To this end, the outer or extreme end head 12 of the strap 8 is placed at substantial right angles to the strap 9 or in alinement with the slot 10, after which it may be passed through the latter with ease. The strap 9, or at least the head 12 which has been passed through the slot, is then turned crosswise of the latter to connect the end of the two straps together. I may state at this point that the straps will be constructed of some comparatively tough material such as leather and will be comparatively thick to prevent accidental tearing or disconnection of the heads 12. Since the edges of the heads are inclined, they may be easily and readily drawn through the slots 10 as before indicated. Hence, it will be seen that the novel construction of straps which I employ permit me to entirely dispense with and eliminate any special fastening means such as buckles, snap-fasteners, and the like. It is hardly necessary to again emphasize that the type of spring clip or retainer herein shown and described is much better and more simple and practical than the corresponding part of my patent. It may be well to note that since the pockets for holding this retainer are open at their ends, the latter can be easily and readily removed and replaced should it become necessary or desired.

The several advantages and features of this invention have, no doubt, become apparent from the foregoing description and draw-

ing. Furthermore, a careful consideration of such description and drawing is thought to be sufficient to enable persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates to obtain a clear understanding of the same. Therefore, a more lengthy description is deemed unnecessary.

Since probably the best results may be obtained with the construction and arrangement herein shown and described, this construction and arrangement is taken as the preferred embodiment of the invention. However, slight minor changes within the scope of the subjoined claims may be resorted to.

I claim:

1. An article of the class described comprising a sandal overshoe provided on the outer face of its bottom with a transverse open-ended pocket, and a one-piece flat spring removably arranged in said pocket and having its ends projected beyond the open ends of the latter, said ends of the spring being bent upon themselves and rolled to form yieldable jaws, designed to grip the shoe sole to retain the protector in place.

2. An article of the class described comprising a sandal overshoe, a strip of material stitched along its longitudinal edges to the under side of the bottom of said overshoe and extending transversely across said bottom to form an open ended pocket, and a one-piece flat spring removably arranged in the pocket and having its ends projecting beyond the open ends of the pocket, said ends of the spring being bent to form yieldable jaws designed to grip the shoe sole to maintain the protector in place on the shoe.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOSEPH P. STEELE.