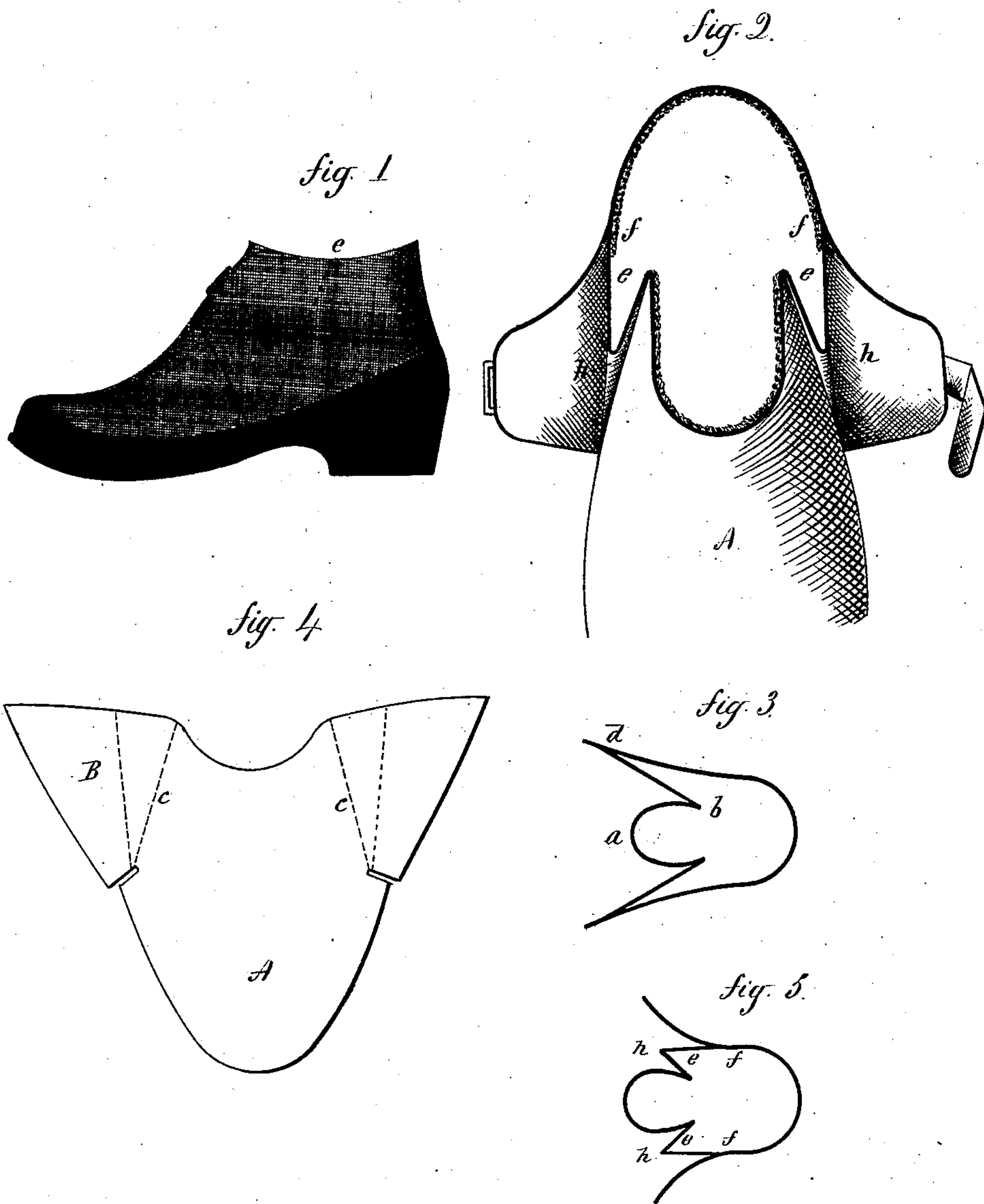


(Model.)

J. E. EARLE.
Overshoe.

No. 227,225.

Patented May 4, 1880.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. EARLE, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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OVERSHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,225, dated May 4, 1880.

Application filed April 2, 1880. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. EARLE, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Overshoes; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, side view; Fig. 2, top view with the quarter open illustrating the improvement; Fig. 3, top edge with the quarter open, showing the previous construction; Fig. 4, pattern of vamp; Fig. 5, top edge of Fig. 2.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of overshoes commonly known as "arctics," and particularly to that class which are provided with a gusset or gore between the quarter and vamp to prevent water from entering the shoe at those places.

This class of shoes usually have a lining of felt, onto which the outers are placed, and after the shoe is complete the lining is slit at the sides, so as to remove the shoe from the last, and also to permit the top of the shoe to expand for the insertion of the foot.

In the usual construction, as seen in Fig. 3, the vamp *a* has been extended and turned forward from the slit *b* to a point near the forward end of the quarter, as at *d*, and there attached. This necessitates a long extension of the vamp in order to permit the shoe to open sufficiently for the insertion of the foot, and consequently a long quarter, in order to cover that extension. Again, in drawing the shoe onto the foot a great strain comes on the line where the gusset is attached to the counter, tending to rip or open the connection. Again, in making up a shoe of this class the vamp is first applied to the lining and then the quarter is applied; and as the extension of the vamp cannot be attached to the quarter until the counter is completely applied to the shoe, a great difficulty is experienced by the accidental contact between the edge of the extension of the vamp and the quarter, causing them to improperly engage one with the other, because of their adhesive properties.

The object of my invention is to contract the

extent of the gore or gusset and attach it directly to the lining, instead of to the quarter, as heretofore; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

The general cut of the vamp *A* does not differ essentially from that usually employed in this class of shoes, and, as shown in Fig. 4, the part *B*, back of the line *C*, indicates the extension which is to form the gusset.

The vamp is placed upon the lining in the usual manner; but instead of turning the rear edge forward, as seen in Fig. 3, the edge is attached to the lining close to where the slit *e* is to be made, but in rear of it, and as at *f*, Figs. 2 and 5, it being understood that that part of the extension *B* which is to form the gusset has been previously lined in the usual manner, so as not to adhere to itself when doubled. The vamp proper is attached to the front part of the lining and up to the place where the slit *e* is to be cut.

The extension of the vamp is then doubled forward onto the vamp, as seen in Figs. 2 and 5; then the quarter is applied over the lining in the usual manner and so as to cover the double gusset *h*, as seen in Figs. 2 and 5.

The forward edges of the quarter are brought together and secured over the instep in the usual manner.

By this construction the same extent of gusset may be attained with a much shorter quarter, or a much greater extent of gusset can be had with the same length of quarter, because with the same length of quarter the doubled gusset extending forward to the same point as in the old construction proportionately doubles the extent of gusset, or with the same length of gusset doubled and folded back shortens and enables the shortening of the quarter accordingly, as all that is necessary is that the gusset shall be covered by the quarter. In the latter case the opening will expand to nearly the same extent as before, and with the first a much greater opening will be attained.

The strain upon the gusset in putting the shoe on the foot is directly in the line of its attachment, and not in the opposite or ripping direction, as in the old construction.

The slit in the lining is made where the rear

edge of the gusset is attached and the line where the gusset springs from the vamp, as shown in broken lines, Fig. 1, and which is the usual line for the cut or slit.

5 I claim—

The herein-described improvement in arctic overshoes, consisting of the extension of the vamp at the rear, folded forward onto the vamp,

doubled backward, and attached in rear of the slit *e*, the said folded gore covered by the forward portion of the quarter, substantially as described. 10

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Witnesses:

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