

(Model.)

A. S. HUBBARD.

OVERSHOE.

No. 249,623.

Patented Nov. 15, 1881.

fig 1

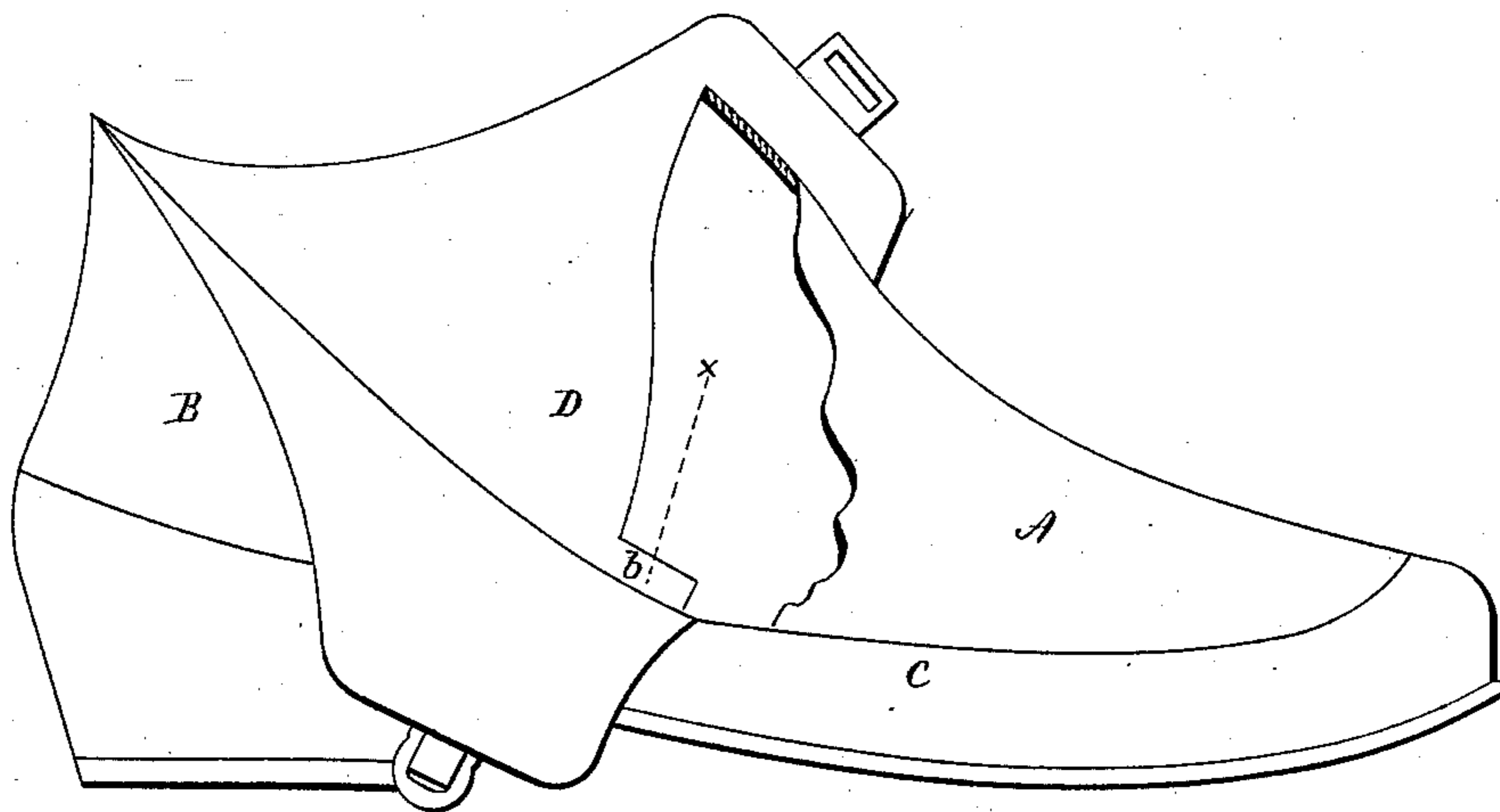


fig 3

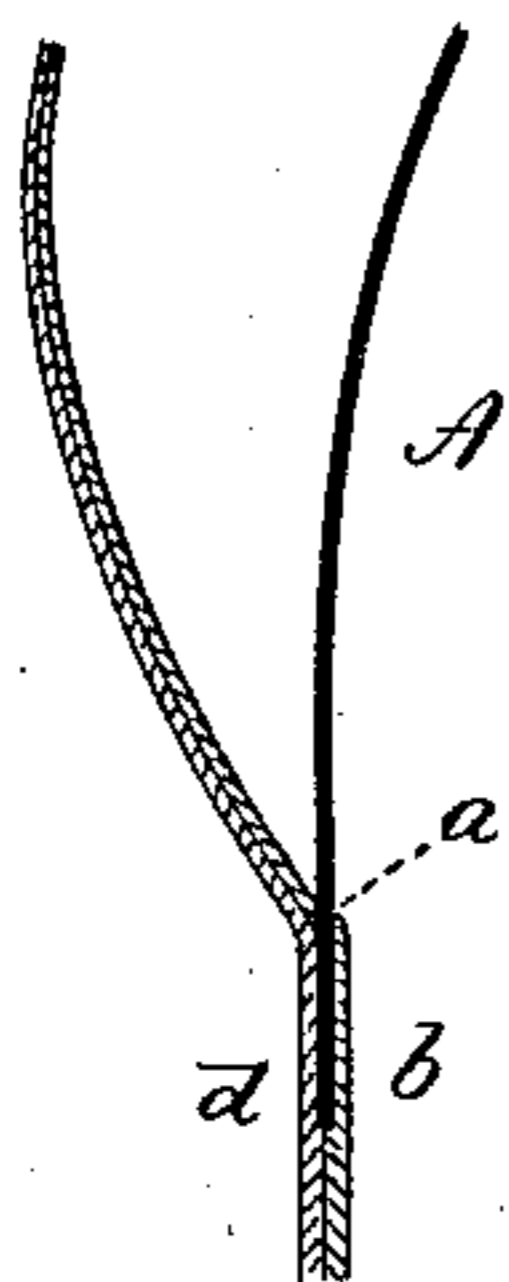
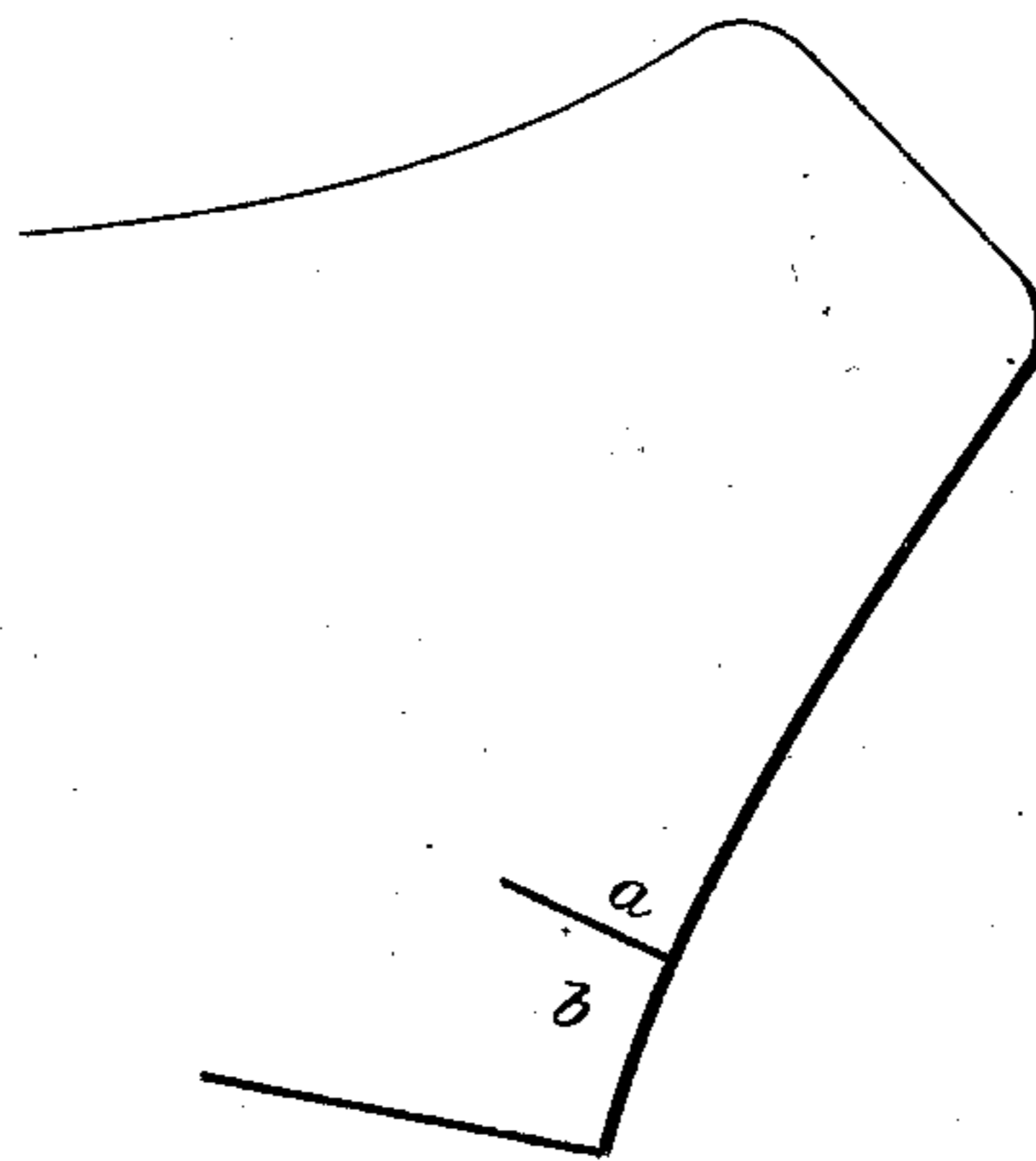


fig 2



Witnesses,

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OVERSHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,623, dated November 15, 1881.

Application filed August 6, 1881. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER S. HUBBARD, 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, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view, a portion of the vamp cut away to show the improvement; Fig. 2, diagram to illustrate the cut of the vamp-lining; Fig. 3, transverse section on line *x* enlarged.

This invention relates to an improvement in the class of overshoes known as "Arctics"—that is to say, shoes in which the vamp and quarter are made from cloth, the foxing and sole of india-rubber, the quarter constructed so as to bring its forward edges together to be secured over the instep, a construction too well known to require detailed description.

In the usual construction the vamp is fitted to the last and the quarter overlaps the vamp from the sole to a point a little above the upper edge of the foxing. A difficulty is experienced in this construction from the fact that as the quarter is secured to the vamp by gum only it frequently tears down or separates from the vamp. Numerous devices have been resorted to to overcome this difficulty, but they so complicate the manufacture as to make it impracticable.

The object of my invention is to stay the shoe at the intersection of the vamp and quarter in a simple and practical manner; and it consists in cutting a slit in the lining from the front edge backward at the upper point where the union of the vamp and quarter begins, then inserting the rear edge of the vamp

through the slit, so that that part of the lining below the slit will overlap the vamp upon the inside, while that part above will overlay the outside, as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the vamp, B the quarter, C the foxing, all of the usual outline or cut. The quarter-lining D is cut in shape to correspond to the outer portion; but instead of attaching the lining to the quarter throughout, as in the usual construction, I cut a slit, *a*, (see Fig. 2,) from the front point where the flap or upper portion of the quarter leaves the vamp—that is, at the upper point where the connection between the two begins. Then, in putting the parts together, I introduce the rear edge of the vamp through the slit *a* of the lining, so that that part of the lining below the slit will overlap the vamp upon the inside, leaving the corresponding portion of the outer portion, *d*, Fig. 3, upon the outside of the vamp, and the part of the lining above the slit attached to the quarter in the usual manner, the part *b* of the quarter secured to the inside of the vamp in like manner as the corresponding part *d* of the outside is secured. This slit in the quarter-lining and introduction of the rear edge of the vamp between the corresponding parts *b* and *d* of the quarter firmly stays the shoe at that point and overcomes the serious difficulty in this class of shoes before mentioned.

I claim—

The herein-described improvement in Arctic overshoes, consisting in a slit cut in the lining of the quarter and the rear edge of the vamp introduced into said slit between the lining and the outer portion of the quarter, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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