

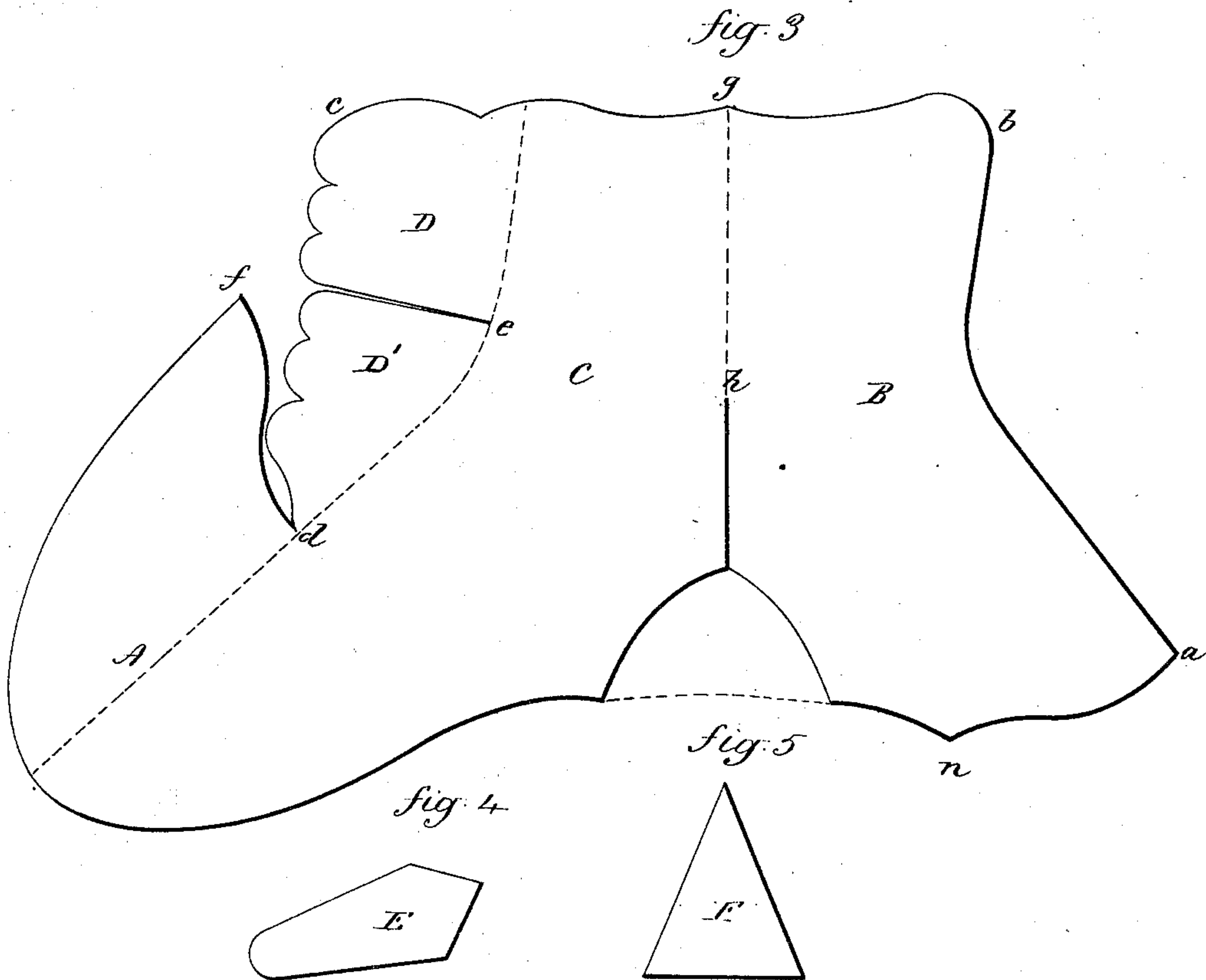
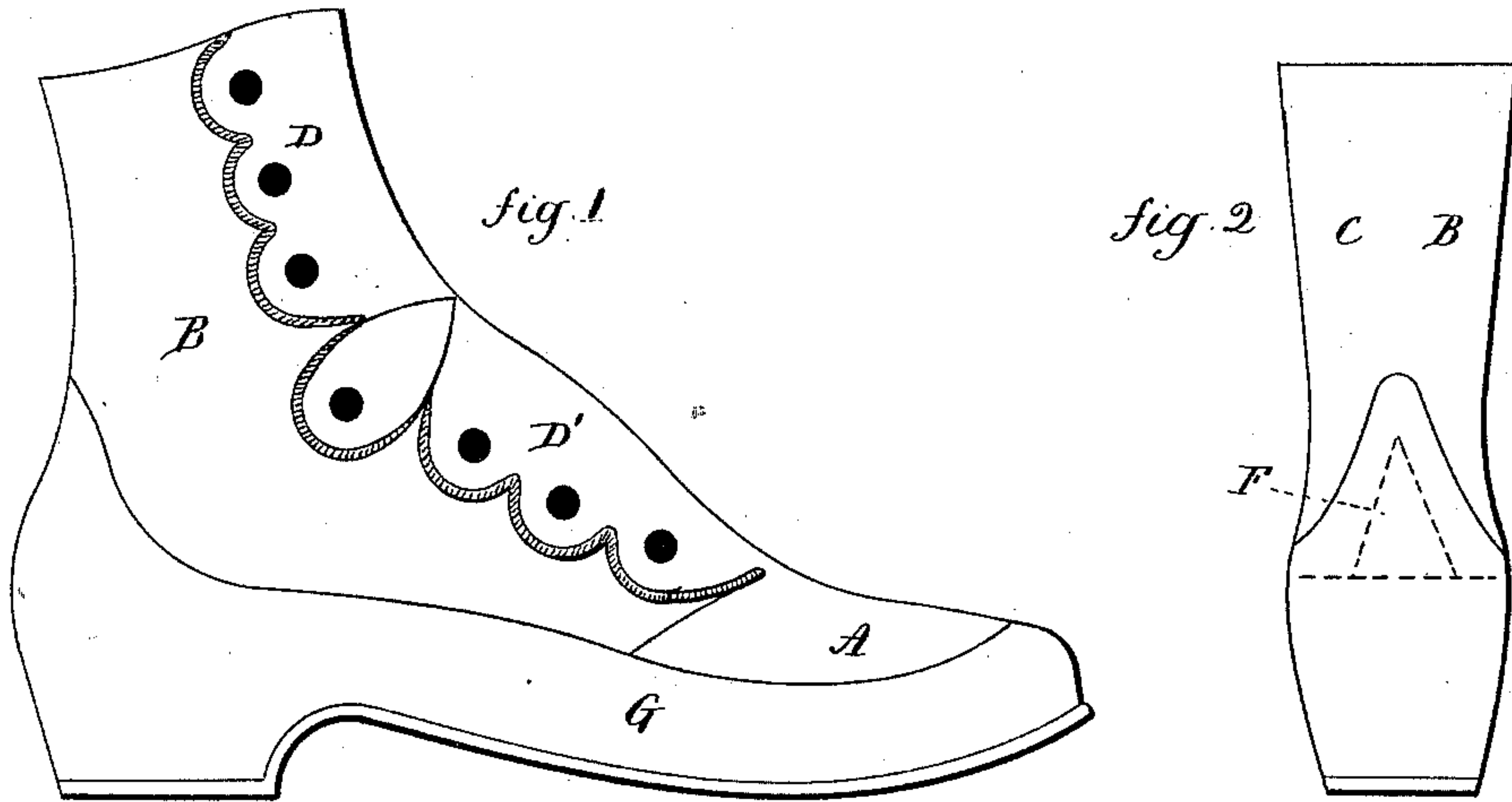
(Model.)

A. S. HUBBARD.

OVERSHOE.

No. 249,624.

Patented Nov. 15, 1881.



Witnesses

J. H. Murray.
L. D. Rogers.

Alexander S. Hubbard
Inventor.

By atty.

John O. Earle

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER S. HUBBARD, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO
THE L. CANDEE & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

OVERSHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,624, 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; Fig. 2, a rear view; Fig. 3, a diagram showing the pattern from which the upper is cut; Figs. 4 and 5, the pieces introduced.

This invention relates to an improvement in the cut of that class of overshoes which are made to come high up upon the ankle and open for the insertion of the foot, one side of the opening made to overlap the other and button in substantially the usual manner for the class of boots commonly called "button-boots," and particularly to that class in which the upper is made from cloth and the foxing and sole of india-rubber, the object being to cut the upper in substantially a single piece, whereby the usual seams are avoided, which detract materially from the appearance of the shoe; and the invention consists in a shoe the upper of which is cut in the form shown in the accompanying illustration, and hereinafter described.

As seen in Fig. 3, *a b* represent the edge of the slit or opening in the upper, which lies close upon the shoe and beneath the overlapping portion. It is cut in a line following substantially the central instep-line, and curved as that line curves up over and above the front of the ankle. Across the top from *b* to *c* the shape is immaterial. It may be straight or ornamented. From the point *c* to the point *d*, which is the opposite or overlapping edge of the upper, I preferably make in the shape of a series of scallops; but it may be straight, following a line to give the required overlap. On the edge *c d*, at a point immediately above the instep, and where the upward bend onto the leg begins, I cut a slit, *e*, inward to about the central instep-line, that instep-line being indicated by broken lines and corresponding to the opposite edge,

a b. From the point *d* on the instep-line the cut turns outward and rearward to the point *f*, which is the edge of the vamp. Thence the cut extends around to form the toe part A to the place of beginning, *a*. The edge of the part which corresponds to the quarter of the shoe is equidistant from the center line of the back. The shape of the edge is immaterial, and may be varied according to the style or shape of the foxing; but at the center, and in order to give the bulging shape to the heel, the vertical slit *h* is cut upward to about the ankle-line. This completes the cutting of the vamp. The part A, as before mentioned, forms the toe; the part B, at one side of the vertical central heel-line, forms one-half the quarter and the underlying part over the instep; the part C, on the opposite side of the said vertical central heel-line, forms the opposite side or half of the quarter, and the part D D' forms the overlapping leg and instep parts, as seen in Fig. 1.

In bringing the vamp thus cut upon the last the slit *e* opens, as seen in Fig. 1. Into this slit a gore-shaped piece, E, is introduced, scalloped at its outer end, or shaped to correspond to the remainder of that edge, and secured in the usual manner for securing parts of this class of work. Into the slit *h* at the heel a gore-shaped piece, F, is introduced, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 2, and which gives the required swell to the heel.

In making this shoe the vamp is placed upon the last in the usual manner, its cut permitting it to assume the requisite shape, as seen in Fig. 1, the point *f* of the toe part joining the opposite part at *h*, and the edge from *f* to *d* united to the opposite edge from *h* to *a*.

The foxing G and the sole are applied in the usual manner, and preferably the heel part is shaped to extend above and so as to cover the gore-shaped piece F.

The slit *h* may be omitted, but the desirable shape or swell at the heel is best attained by making it and introducing the gore.

As shown in Fig. 3, the outline of the lower edge—that is, from *f* around the toe to the opposite point, *h*—is cut with reference to the foxing, and so that the foxing will simply lap on to the vamp; but if the shoe is to be made

without a foxing, then it will be understood that the material is to be extended so as to reach onto the bottom of the shoe and be covered by the sole. In this case the general shape of the
5 pattern would not be changed.

It will be understood that the overlapping part is provided with the usual button-holes and the opposite side with corresponding buttons, or that equivalent fastening devices will
10 be applied.

I claim—

The herein-described cut for shoe, consisting of the quarter B, the quarter C, extending to form one side of the vamp, with the other side, A, projecting therefrom, and with flaps D D',
15 with the gore-piece E introduced between said flaps, substantially as described.

ALEXANDER S. HUBBARD.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. PARDEE,
CLARENCE G. AMES.