

(No Model.)

F. RICHARDSON.

BOOT HEEL.

No. 250,975.

Patented Dec. 13, 1881.

Fig. 1.

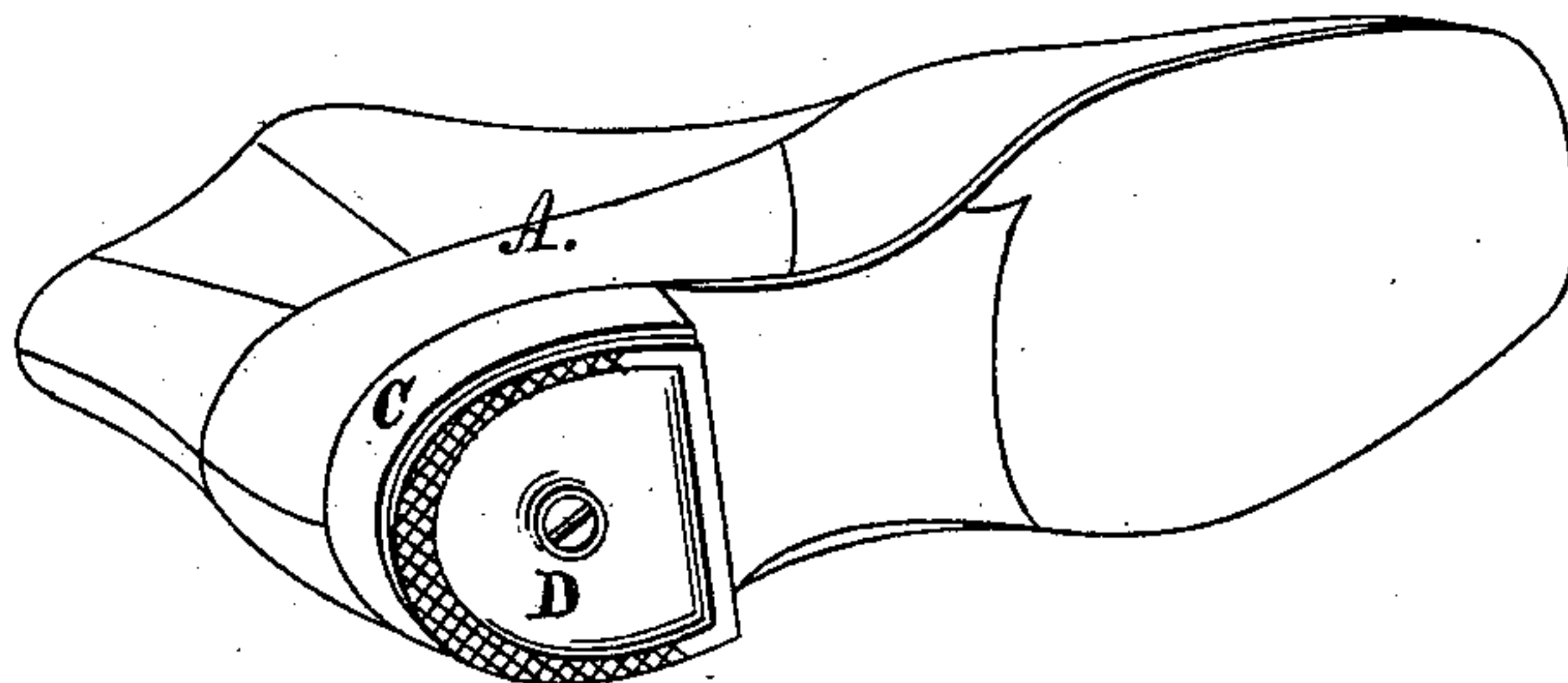


Fig. 2.

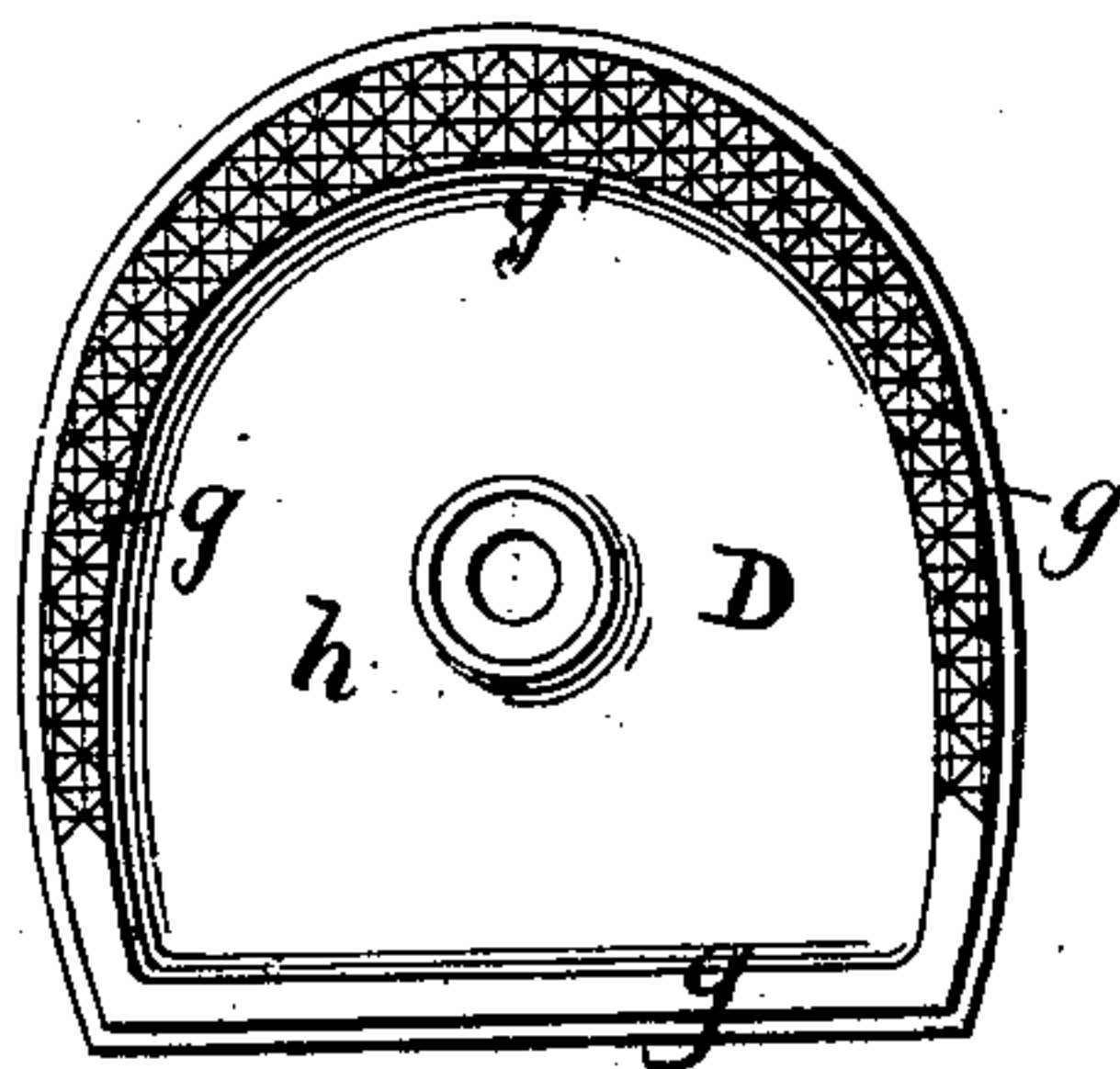
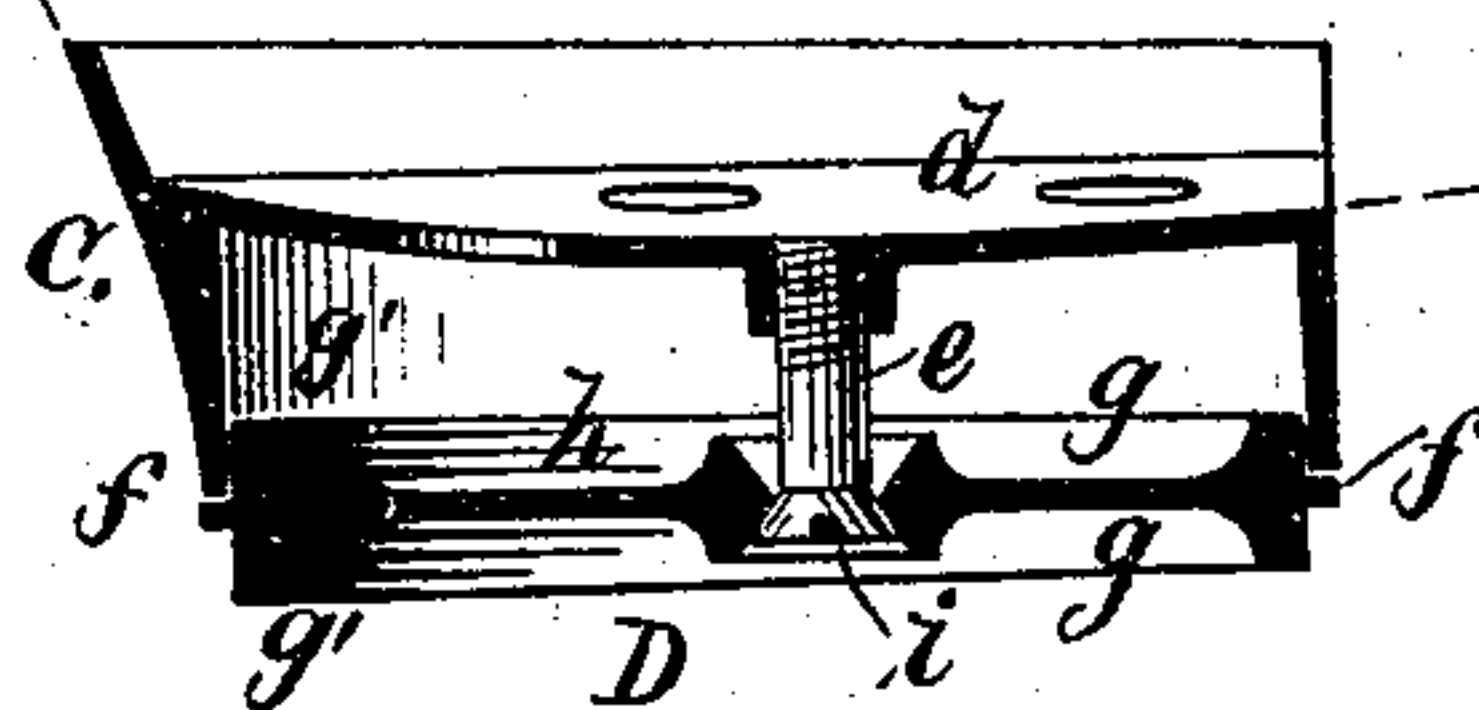


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK RICHARDSON, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO
THE REVERSIBLE HEEL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BOOT-HEEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,975, dated December 13, 1881.

Application filed May 9, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK RICHARDSON, of the city and county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Boot-Heels; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention has reference to an improvement in that class of boot-heels in which the wearing-surface of the heel is held to a metal shell by a central screw, and is constructed so as to be reversed, such heels being known in the trade as "reversible" heels.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction of the tap or wearing part of the heel, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shoe provided with my improved metallic heel. Fig. 2 is a view of the tread of the metallic heel; and Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a heel, showing the reversible tap.

The object of this invention is to produce a lighter and cheaper heel, provided with a reversible tap or wearing-surface, and which shall present a more durable surface near the rear end of the heel, where the most of the wear comes, so as to prevent the running down of the heel.

In the drawings, A represents a shoe. C is the heel-shell, and D the reversible tap or wearing-surface.

The shell C is provided with the plate *d*, in which a thread is cut to receive the screw *e*. The tap is made of cast metal, the hardest quality of iron being selected, so as to insure great durability. The tap is provided with the flange *f*, from which, on each side, the rim *g* projects. This rim is made widest at *g'*, this being the rear end of the heel, which is subjected to the greatest amount of wear; and to

reduce the weight of the heel the rim *g* is made narrower toward the front end of the heel. The central space between the rim *g* is filled with the thin plate *h*, on the center of which the double countersunk bearing *i* for the head of the screw *e* is formed.

To prevent strain on the metal in casting and the shrinkage in cooling, the points of union of the thin central plate, *h*, with the heavier metal of the double rim *g*, as also with the central screw-bearing, *i*, is made in curved lines, so as to gradually increase in thickness, and thus the strain caused by the cooling of cast metal of unequal thickness is avoided and a stronger, more durable, and lighter tap or wearing-surface is secured. By this construction the balling of snow in the central space is also avoided in winter.

This reversible cast-metal heel-tap is much cheaper and more durable than heel-taps as heretofore constructed, and when in time one side is worn the tap can be quickly reversed, and the surface presented is as good as the first. By securing a hard wearing-surface on the edge of the heel only, the heel cannot be worn so as to present a rounding tread, and the turning of the heel, which is liable to sprain the ankle, is avoided, and a firm bearing is secured.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination, with the heel-shell, of the reversible cast-metal heel-tap D, provided with the rims *g g*, one on each side of the central plate, constructed to increase in width at the rear of the heel and form the necessary surface of the heel around the edge of the heel only, as described.

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Witnesses:

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