

(No Model.)

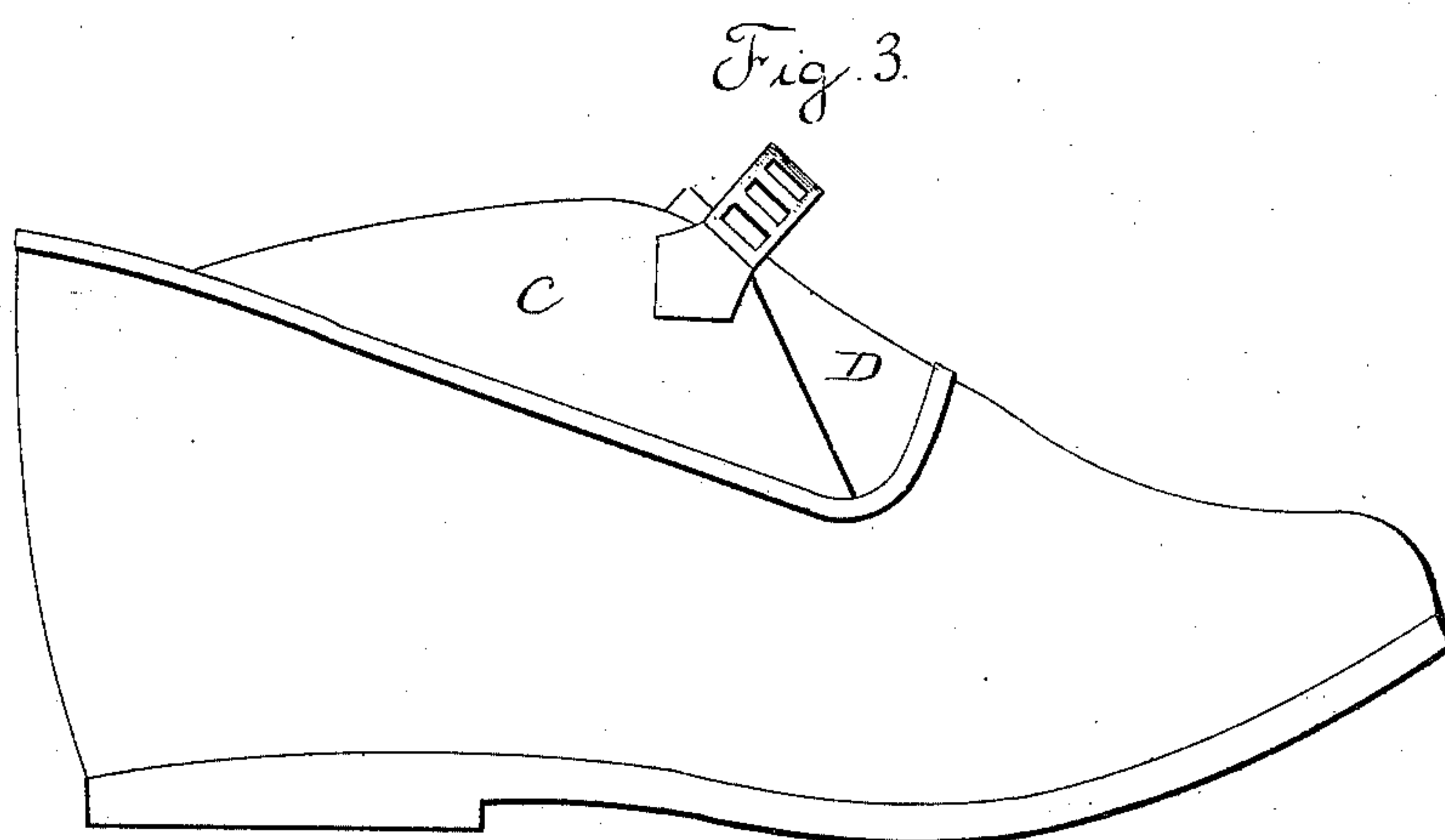
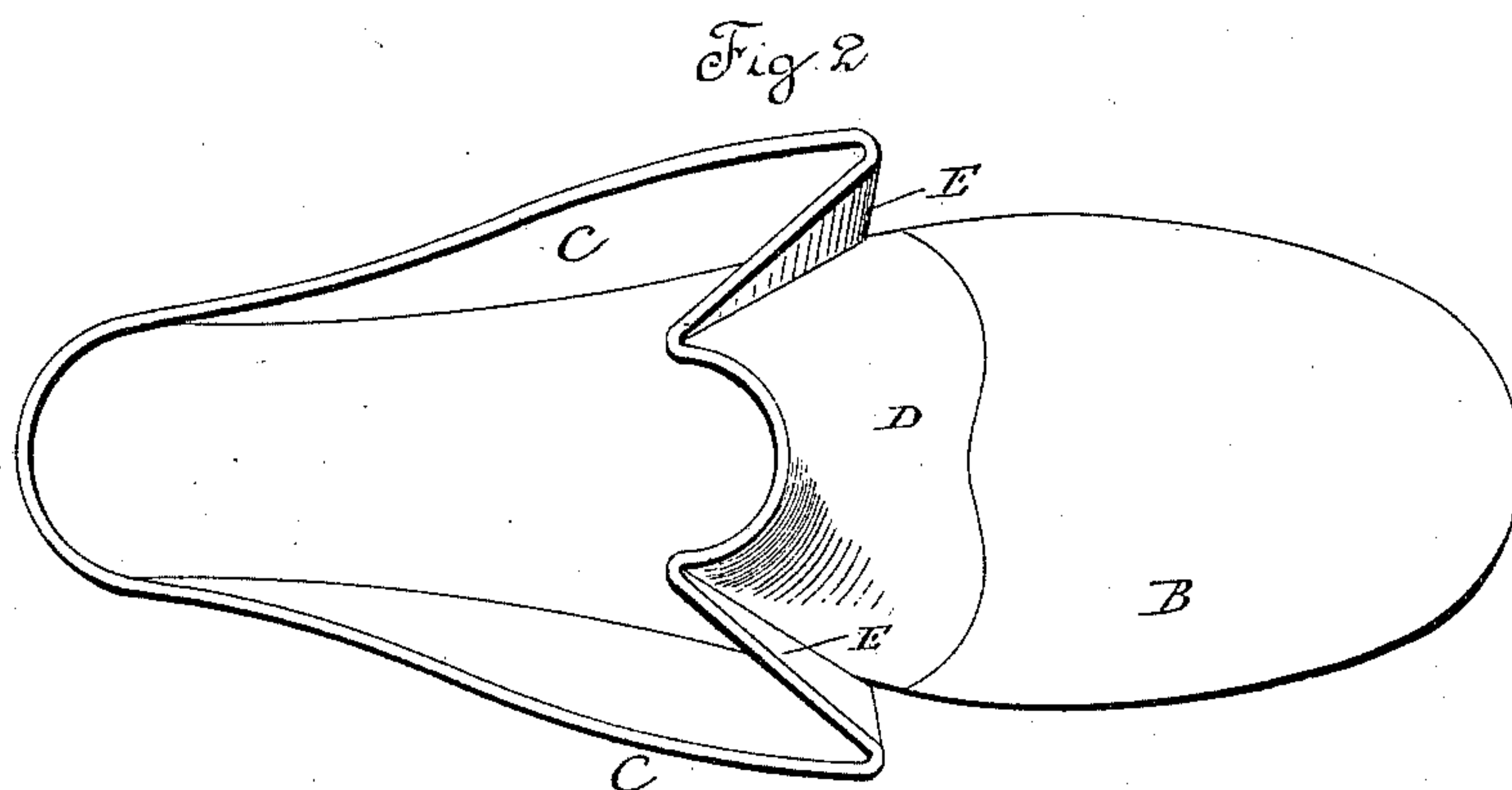
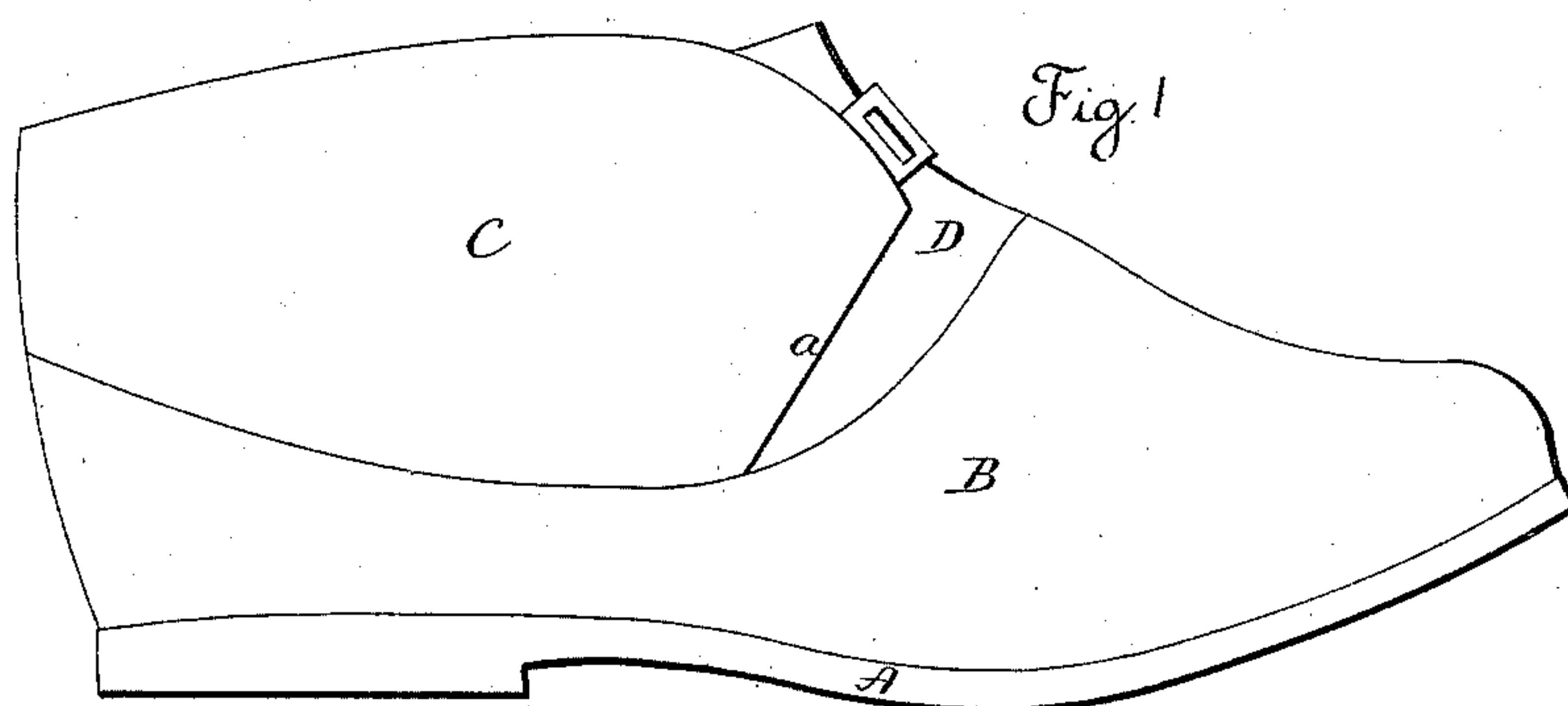
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. I. CRAMPTON.

OVERSHOE.

No. 331,036.

Patented Nov. 24, 1885.



Witnesses.

J. N. Shumway
And C. Earle

Harry I. Crampton
Inventor.

By Atty.

Wm. Earle

(No Model.)

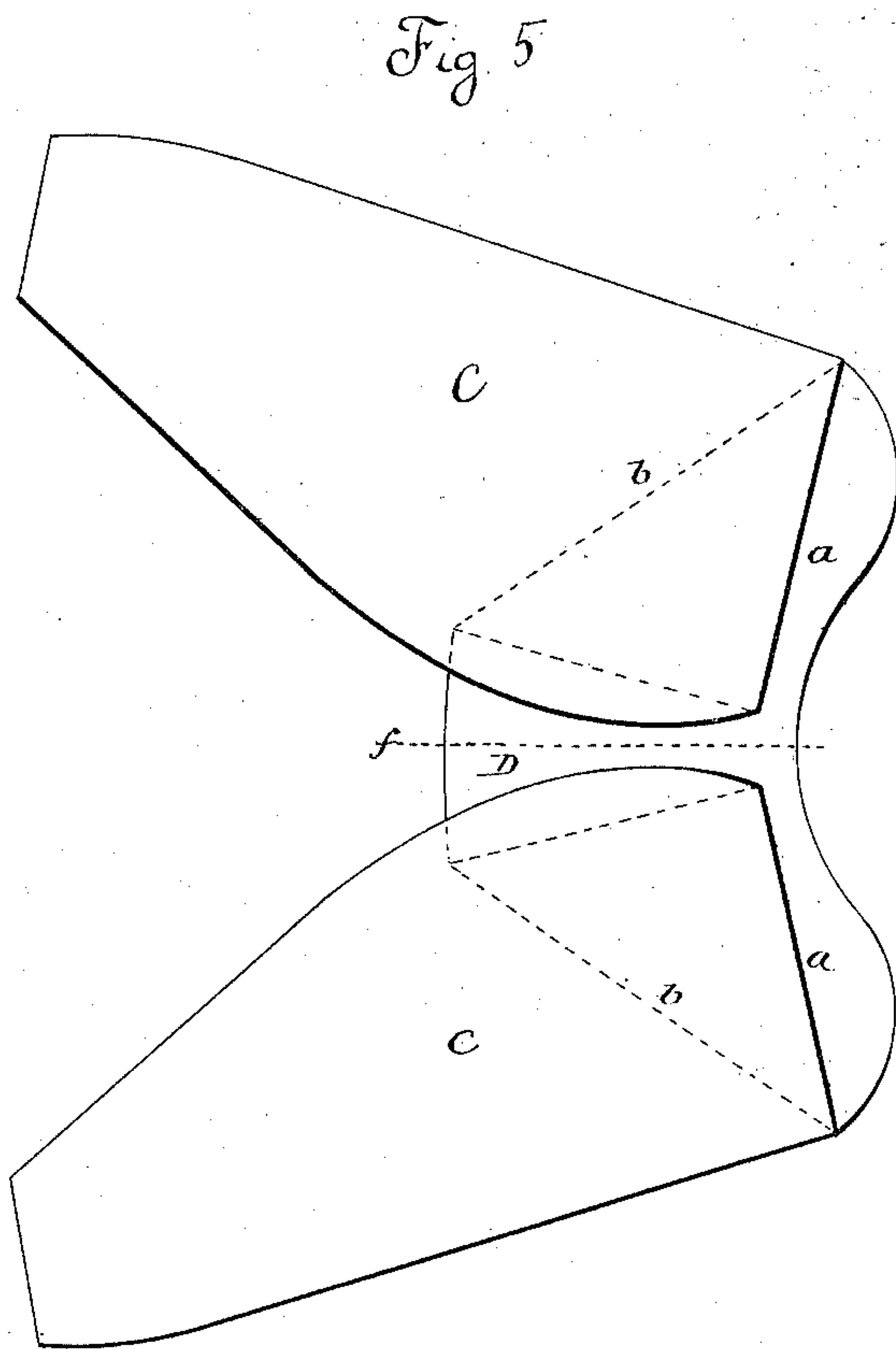
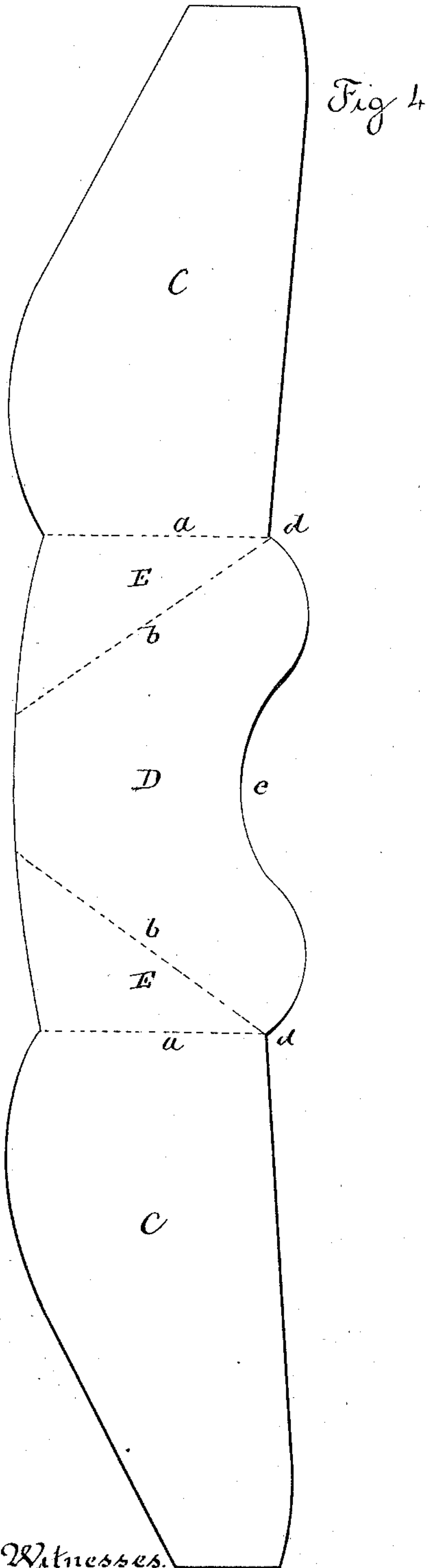
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. I. CRAMPTON.

OVERSHOE.

No. 331,036.

Patented Nov. 24, 1885.



Witnesses.
J. H. Sumner
Fred C. Earle

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Inventor
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY I. CRAMPTON, OF NAUGATUCK, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE
GOODYEAR'S METALLIC RUBBER SHOE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

OVERSHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 331,036, dated November 24, 1885.

Application filed August 31, 1885. Serial No. 175,709. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

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

Figure 1, a side view, and Fig. 2 a top view, of an overshoe illustrating the invention; Fig. 3, a modification in the cut of the shoe;
15 Fig. 4, the quarters, vamp, and intermediate flaps as cut in a single continuous piece, broken lines indicating the front; Fig. 5, a plan of the same folded preparatory to the application to the last.

20 This invention relates to an improvement in that class of overshoes in which the quarters are secured over the instep, after the manner of shoes commonly called "brogans" or "arctics," and in which a bellows-like flap is introduced between the quarter and vamp to
25 close the joint—commonly called "snow-excluders." In the more general construction of this class of shoes the vamps have been cut separate from the quarters and a separate gore-like piece introduced between the gore and
30 quarters to form the joint. The number of pieces thus required complicates the construction of the shoe to a very considerable extent. The joints or points of connection are liable
35 to break in wearing and produce leaks at such points.

The object of my invention is to simplify the construction and insure a continuous tight joint; and it consists in constructing the vamp
40 and quarter portions with the intermediate connecting bellows-like flap in a continuous integral piece, and as more fully hereinafter described.

A represents the sole, B the foxing, C the
45 quarter, D the vamp, and E the connecting gore-flap between the vamp and quarters.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the foxing extends well up onto the instep, and the shoe is constructed with the bellows-like flap on both
50 sides.

The foxing, sole, and lining may be cut in substantially the usual manner, those cuts constituting no part of my invention.

In cutting the vamp, quarters, and flaps for this class of shoe I make the two quarters C
55 and the vamp D, with the intermediate flaps, E E, in a continuous piece, as seen in Fig. 4. Broken lines *a a* indicate the fold which is made to form the front edge of the quarters, as at *a*, Fig. 1. The broken lines *b b*, extending from the junction of the vamp and quarter at *d* and diverging from the line *e*, indicate
60 the fold between the bellows-flap and the vamp. The forward edge, *e*, of the vamp is cut in any desirable shape, according to the overlying rubber foxing. It should be extended, as also should the quarters, to meet the foxing, whatever that shape may be; but as indicated in Fig. 4 it corresponds to the
65 shape illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The quarters are folded onto the vamp, as indicated in Fig. 5, the bends or folds being made, respectively, on the lines *a b*, and so that the intermediate or underlying fold, E, will come between the rear edge of the vamp and the forward
70 edge of the quarter, as seen in Fig. 2. The quarters extend to the rear so far as the material forming the quarters is required. As illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the quarters meet
80 at the heel.

It will be understood that the material from which the parts are cut is the same as that employed in the usual manufacture of overshoes. The parts are applied to the lining on the last, and the foxing then applied to overlap the lower edge of the said parts, also in the usual manner. In thus constructing the
85 portion of the quarters and vamp, which includes the gore-flap, in a single piece it will be observed there is very little waste in material, the cut being extremely economical, and the quarters, vamp, and flap being made integral, there is no joint between the parts
90 liable to break away, and the connection between the vamp and quarter is much more flexible than can be where a lap or double joint is made between the parts, as in the usual construction. The shoe is stronger and more
95 durable, as well as less expensive in manufacture.

The advantages of cutting the gore-flap as an integral part of the vamp and quarter may be attained without making both the quarters and the vamp, with their respective flaps, in a single piece—that is, there may be a division centrally on the front, as indicated by the broken line *f*, Fig. 5. In this case the upper or folding part of the shoe is made in two parts, but there is the same integral connection between the vamp, flap, and quarter. Again, in case of a shoe where the flap is made on one side only, the cut of the part would naturally make a division at the center on the line *f*.

In some cases it is desirable to apply an extension to a common cut of overshoe which will extend the shoe up toward the ankle, as seen in Fig. 3. In such case the quarters of the gore-flap portion do not extend entirely to the heel, but die out in the upper edge of the shoe; but in such case the cut and integral character of the quarter portion, vamp, and flap are retained, and with the same advantage, the quarters simply cut short to correspond to the shape of the shoe.

In illustrating the invention I have shown only what may, perhaps, be called the “up-

per part” of the vamp as formed integral with the bellows-flap; but the extent to which this vamp portion *D* reaches toward the toe is immaterial, it only being understood that the foxing extends to meet it, as in the usual construction of this class of overshoes.

I claim—

1. The herein-described improvement in overshoes, having a bellows-like flap between the vamp and quarter, the vamp, quarter, and intermediate flap cut in a continuous piece, forming the said parts integral with each other, and folded to bring the flap between the front edge of the quarter and the rear edge of the vamp, substantially as described.

2. An overshoe having a bellows-like flap between the vamp and quarter upon each side, the two quarters, the vamp, and the intermediate flap cut in a continuous piece and folded to bring the flaps which are integral with the quarters and vamp between the front edge of the quarter and the rear edge of the vamp, substantially as described.

HARRY I. CRAMPTON.

Witnesses:

GEO. A. LEWIS,
LUCIA B. WARNER.