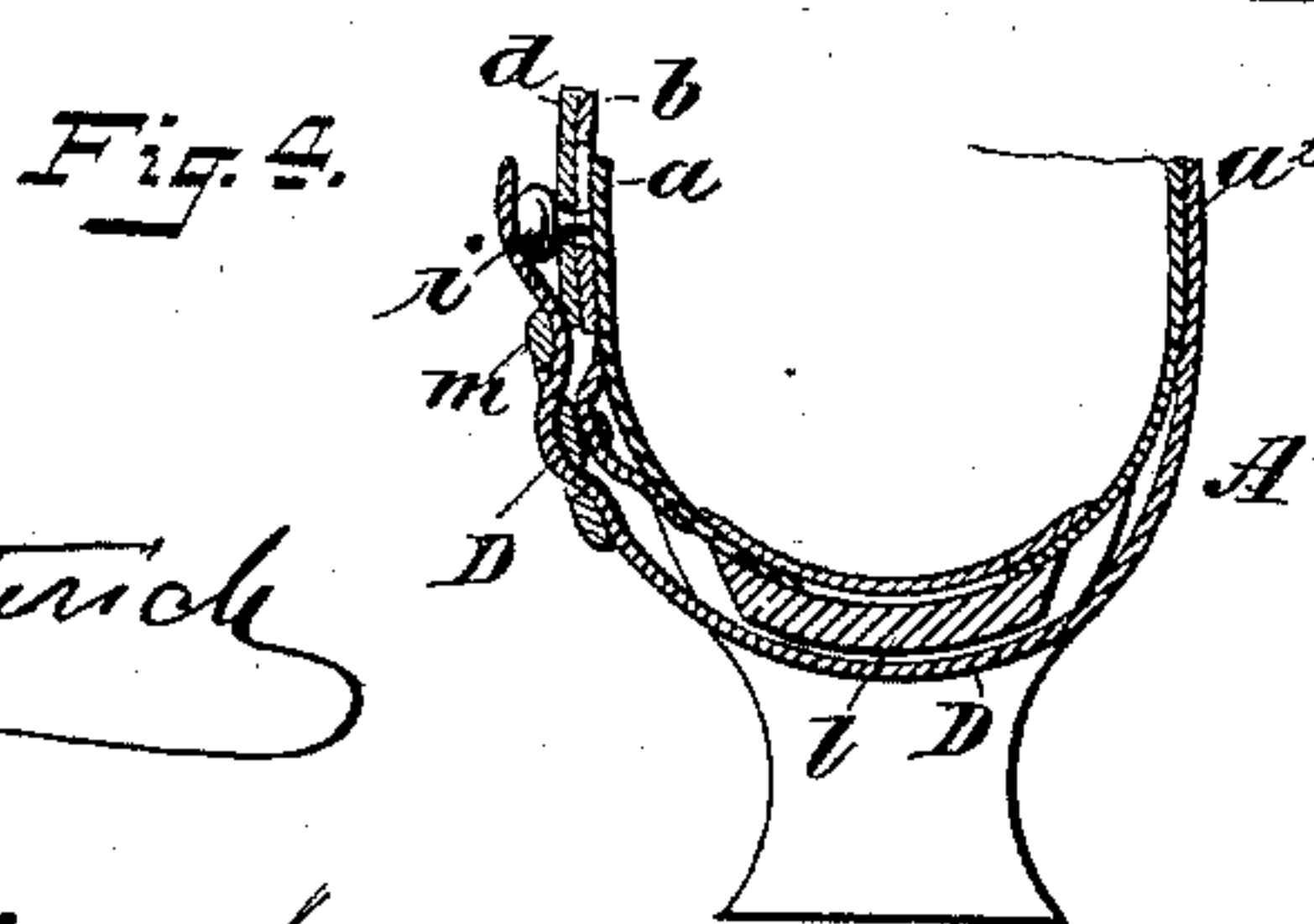
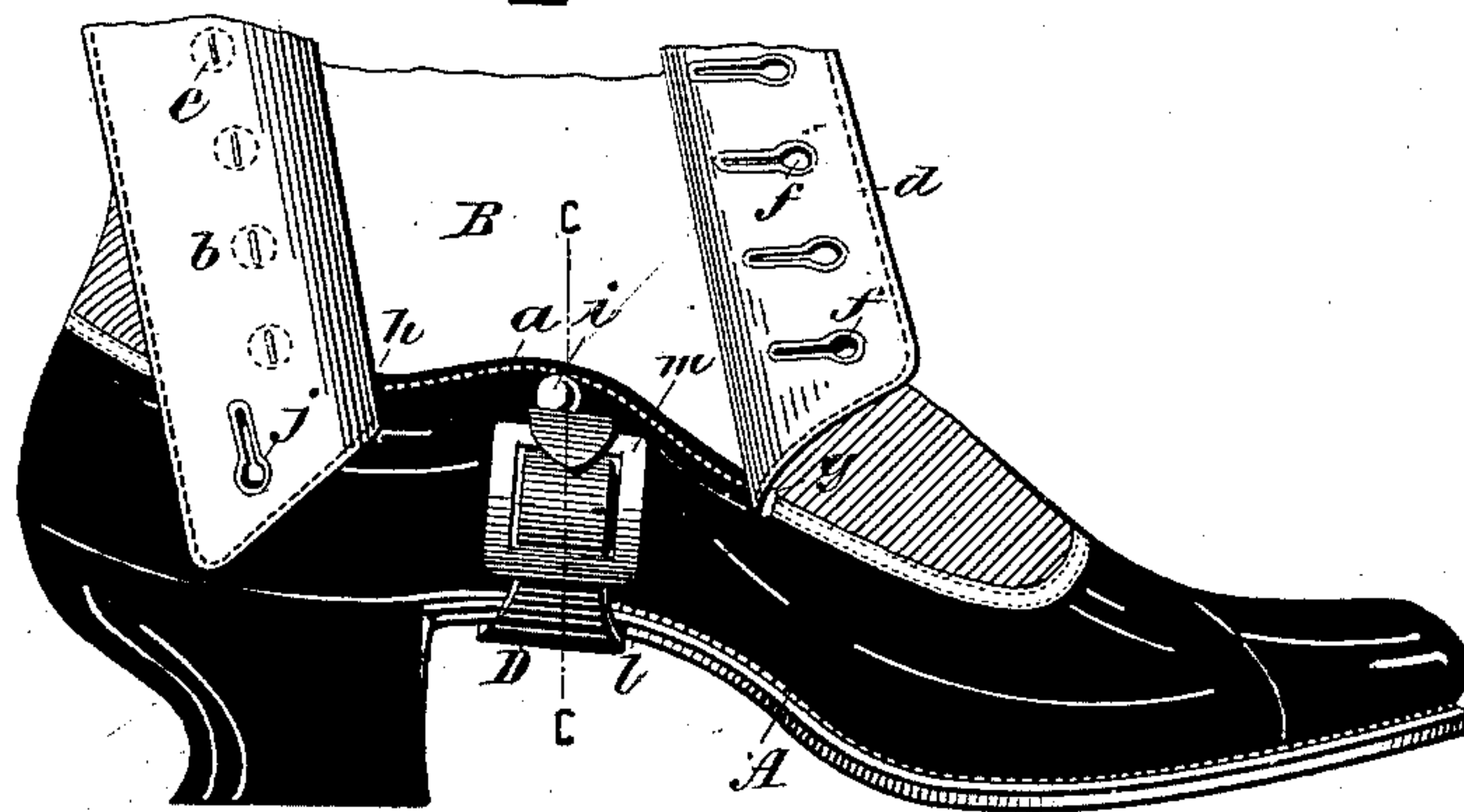
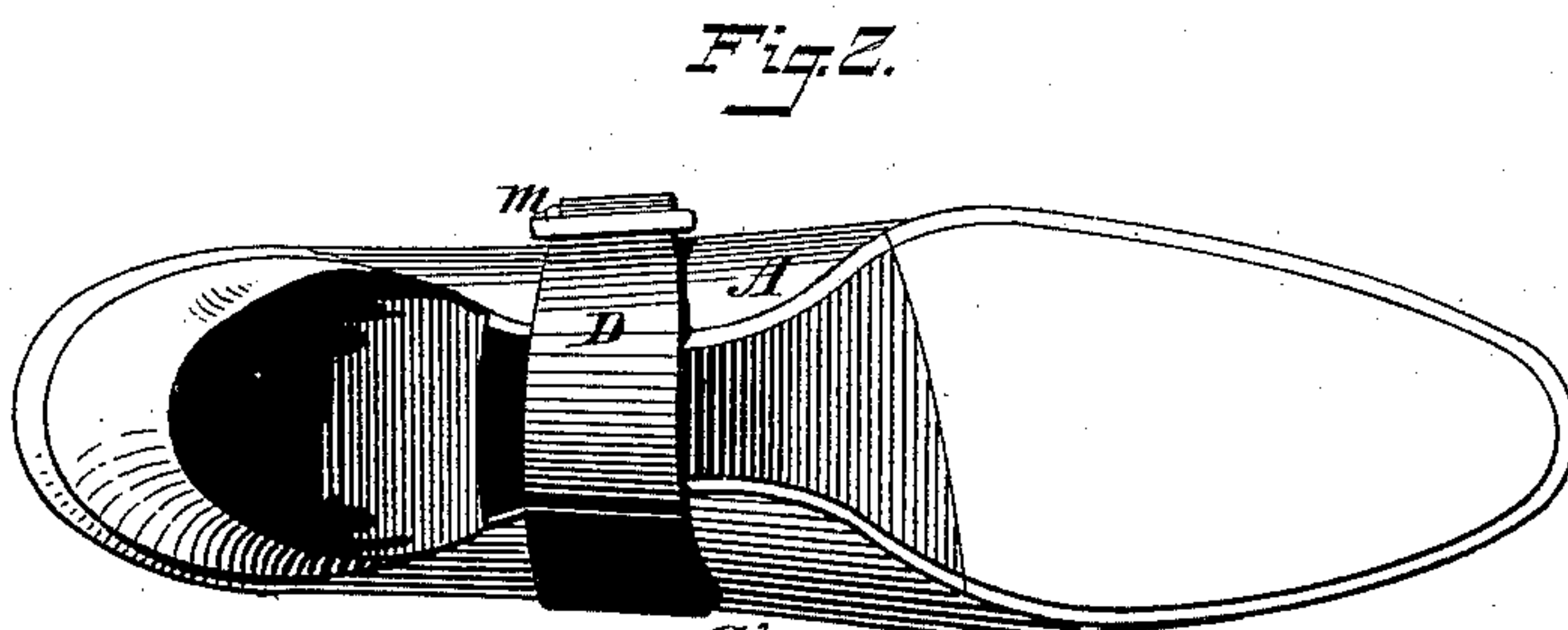
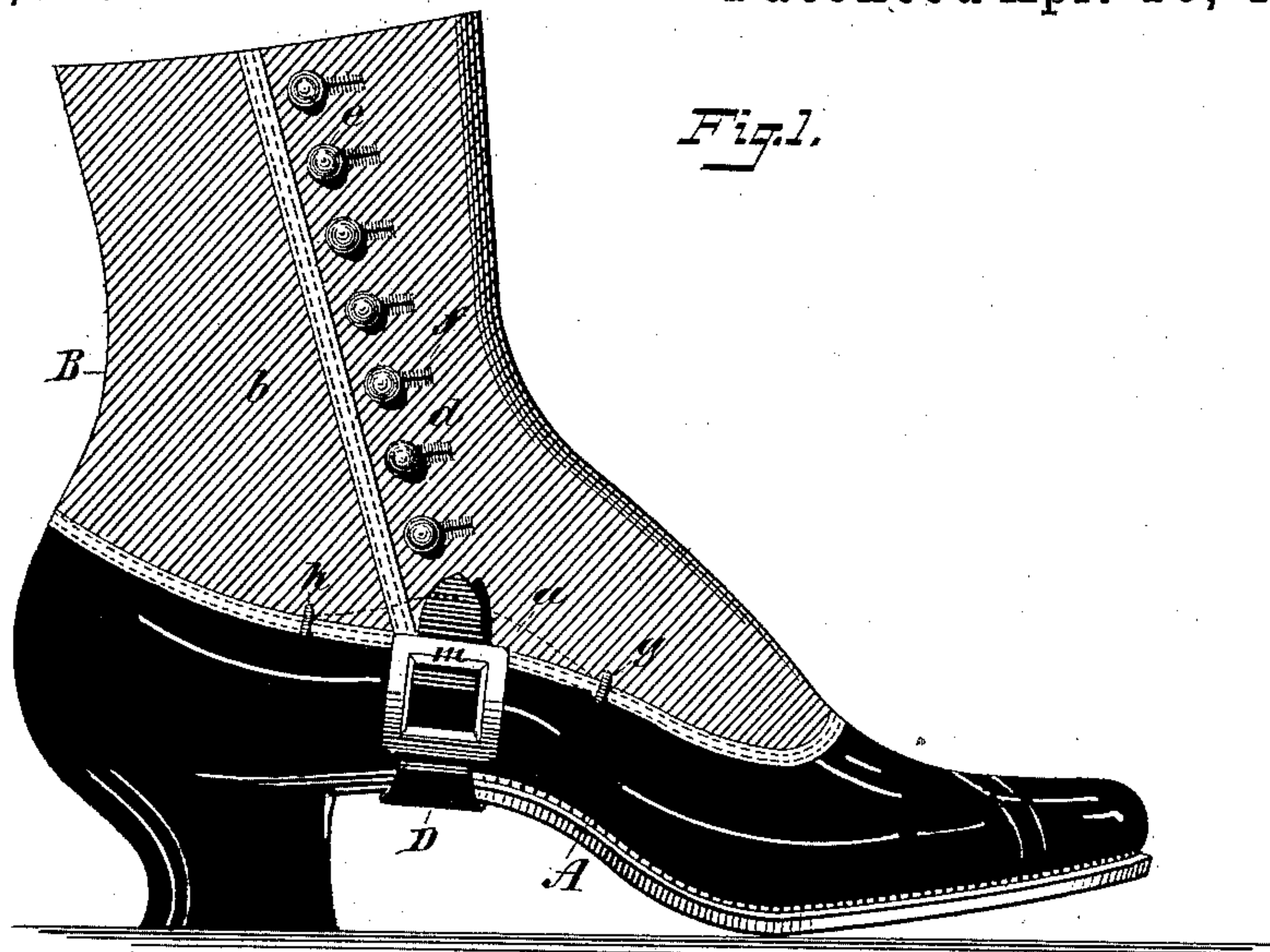


(No Model.)

C. H. PEARSALL.
SHOE.

No. 401,585.

Patented Apr. 16, 1889.



WITNESSES:

Gustave Dietrich
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INVENTOR

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BY

Brisson, Steele & Knauth

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. PEARSALL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 401,585, dated April 16, 1889.

Application filed November 14, 1888. Serial No. 290,784. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. PEARSALL, a resident of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a side-button shoe into which the wearer may place his foot with ease.

The invention consists in the details of improvement and the combinations that are more fully hereinafter set forth.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved shoe. Fig. 2 is a face view of the under side thereof. Fig. 3 is a side view of the lower part of the shoe unbuttoned and the sides thrown open to permit the entry of the foot; and Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line *c c*, Fig. 3.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents the vamp or lower part of a shoe, to which the upper B is secured in any desired manner. The upper B is separated on one side about on a vertical line from its upper edge to the foxing *a* above the shank of the shoe, thereby forming two flaps, *b d*, one of which flaps—say *d*—folds over the flap—say *b*—when the shoe is closed. One of these flaps—say the flap *b*—carries a row of buttons, *e*, while the other flap—say *d*—is provided with a corresponding row of horizontal button-holes to receive said buttons. From the above description it will be seen that this shoe has an opening only on its side, instead of an opening being made in front from its upper edge down to the lower part of the shoe and along the instep, as in ordinary shoes. The above-described form of shoe is called a “side-button shoe.” The back flap, *b*, is secured to the counter of the shoe, while the front flap, *d*, is secured to the foxing or vamp, as shown. Both flaps have their lower edges disconnected from the body of the shoe quite a distance from their overlapping vertical edges, as shown in Fig. 3, so that they can be freely folded apart, permitting the foot to readily enter the shoe.

Where a flap similar to the flap *b* is secured to the foxing *a* along the entire lower edge of said flap and at its lower corner, it is almost impossible for a person to place his foot in the shoe. This is the objection to side-button shoes as heretofore made.

By my improved flaps the side of the shoe is opened widely, so that the difficulties heretofore experienced in placing the foot in the shoe are overcome.

When the shoe is upon the foot, the flap *d* is folded on the flap *b* and the buttons are passed through the button-holes, as in ordinary buttoning. When in this position, the two flaps are held closed and the shoe will appear like an ordinary side-button shoe.

In order to hold the flap *b* securely to the foxing of the shoe, I place a button, *i*, upon the foxing *a*, as shown in Fig. 3, and I provide a vertical button-hole, *j*, in the flap *b*, that is adapted to receive the button *i*. When the button *i* is passed through the hole *j*, the flap *b* will be removably connected at its lower edge to the foxing of the shoe. By making the button-hole *j* vertical the flap *b* may have movement on the button *i*, so that the shoe may spread or contract to accommodate a wide or narrow foot. The lower button-hole, *f*, on the flap *d* may also engage the button *i* to hold the flap *d* at its lower edge. It is evident, however, that the button *i* could be placed upon the flap *b* near its lower edge to enter a button-hole, *f*, in the flap *d*. With this construction I am enabled to produce what I term an “imitation over-gaiter” shoe. This may be done by running the upper B over the foxing, as shown in Fig. 1, when the appearance of a shoe having an over-gaiter upon it will be given. When this imitation over-gaiter is used, and otherwise when desired, I place a strap, D, beneath the shank of the shoe, securing it at one end, as at *a*², to one side of the shoe, and passing the opposite end through a buckle, *m*, that I place on the opposite side of the shoe. By drawing up the strap the side opening of the shoe will be made larger and by loosening the strap the opening will be contracted, thereby accommodating the shoe to feet of different widths.

I prefer to make the upper edge of the foxing *a* at the side opening of the shoe between the flaps *b d* convex, as shown in Fig. 2. By this means I am enabled to preserve the line
5 of the lower part of the upper B of the shoe, as in Fig. 1, and am also enabled to provide a place for attaching the button *i*.

Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

10 In a shoe, the combination, with two side

flaps, *b d*, having disconnected lower ends, and horizontal button-holes in one of said flaps to engage buttons on the other, of the button *i* on the shoe proper, and of a vertical button-hole, *j*, in one of the flaps to engage said button *i*, as specified. 15

CHARLES H. PEARSALL.

Witnesses:

HARRY M. TURK,
CHAS. L. RUSSELL.