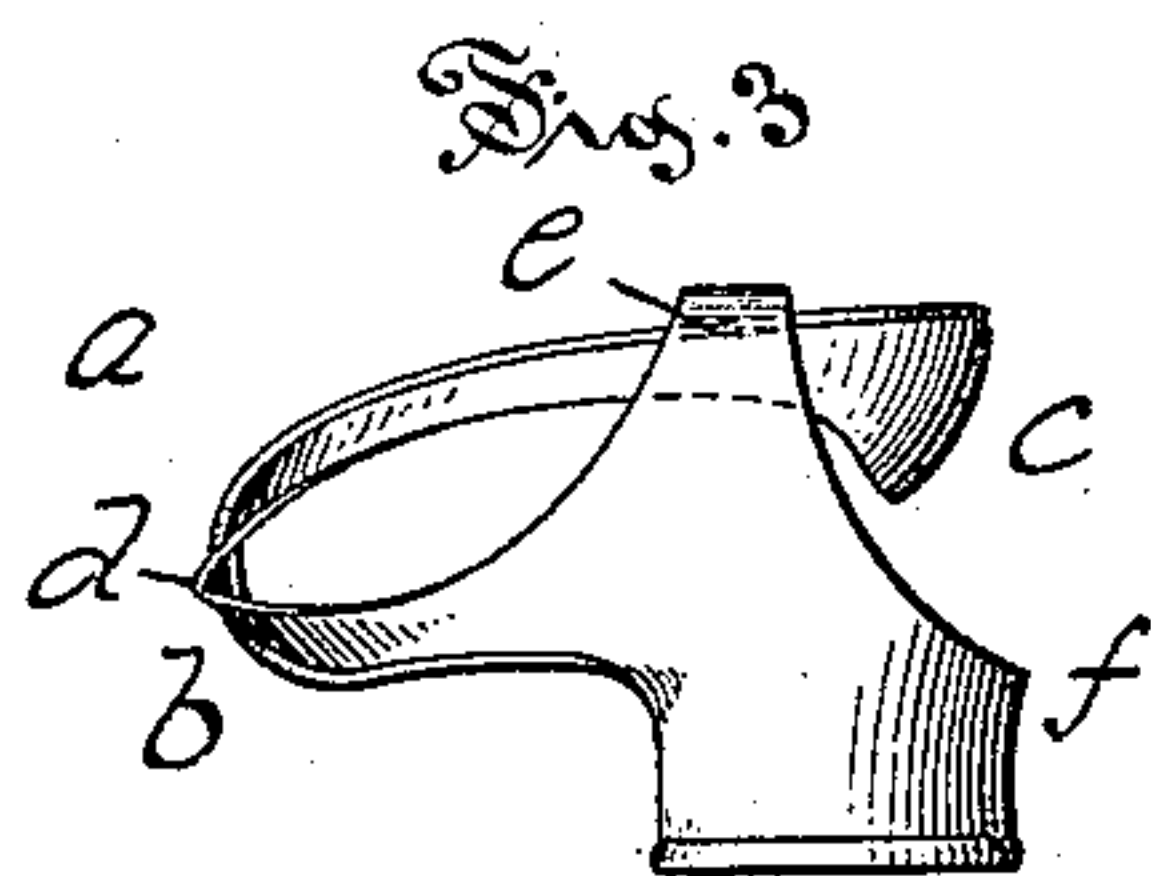
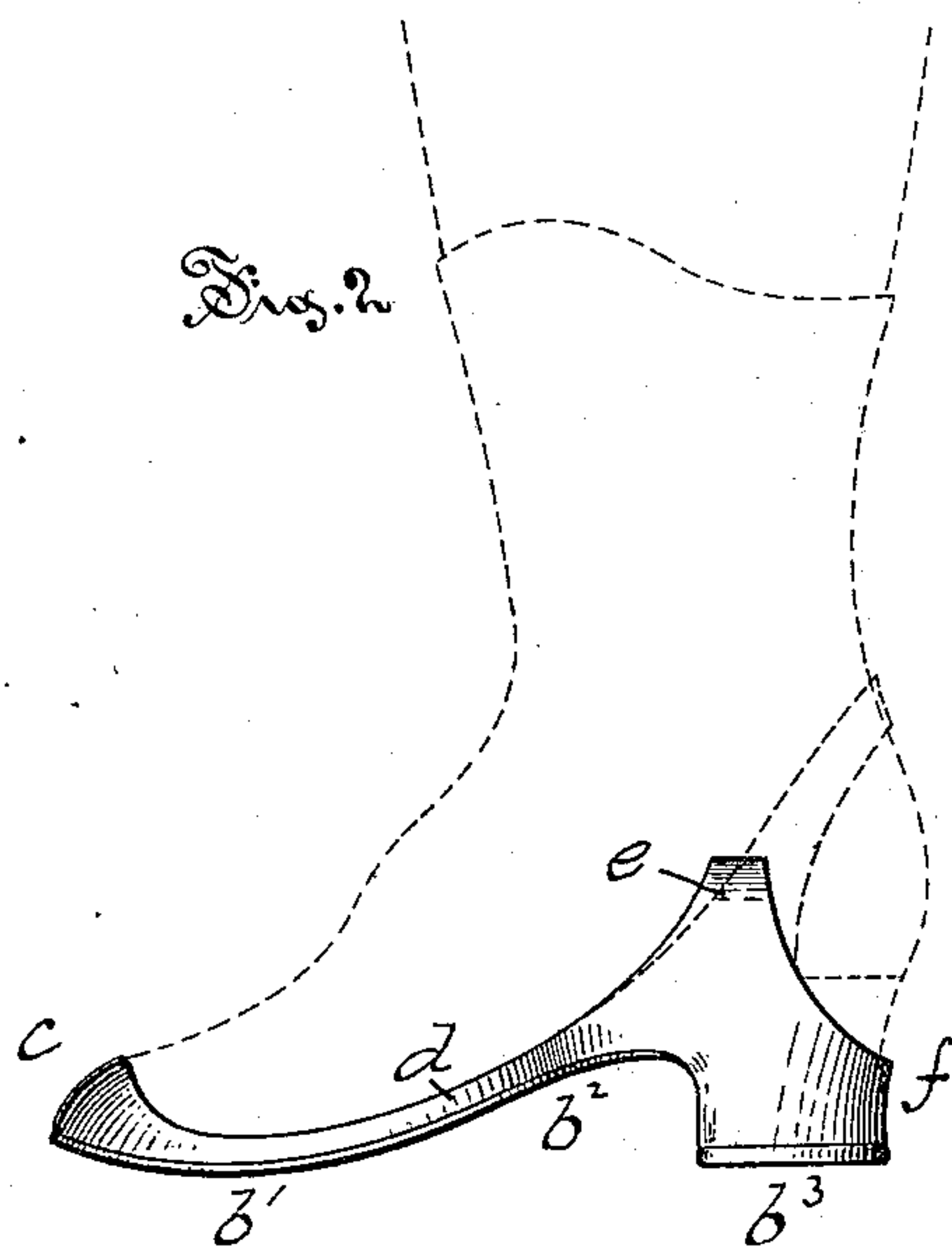
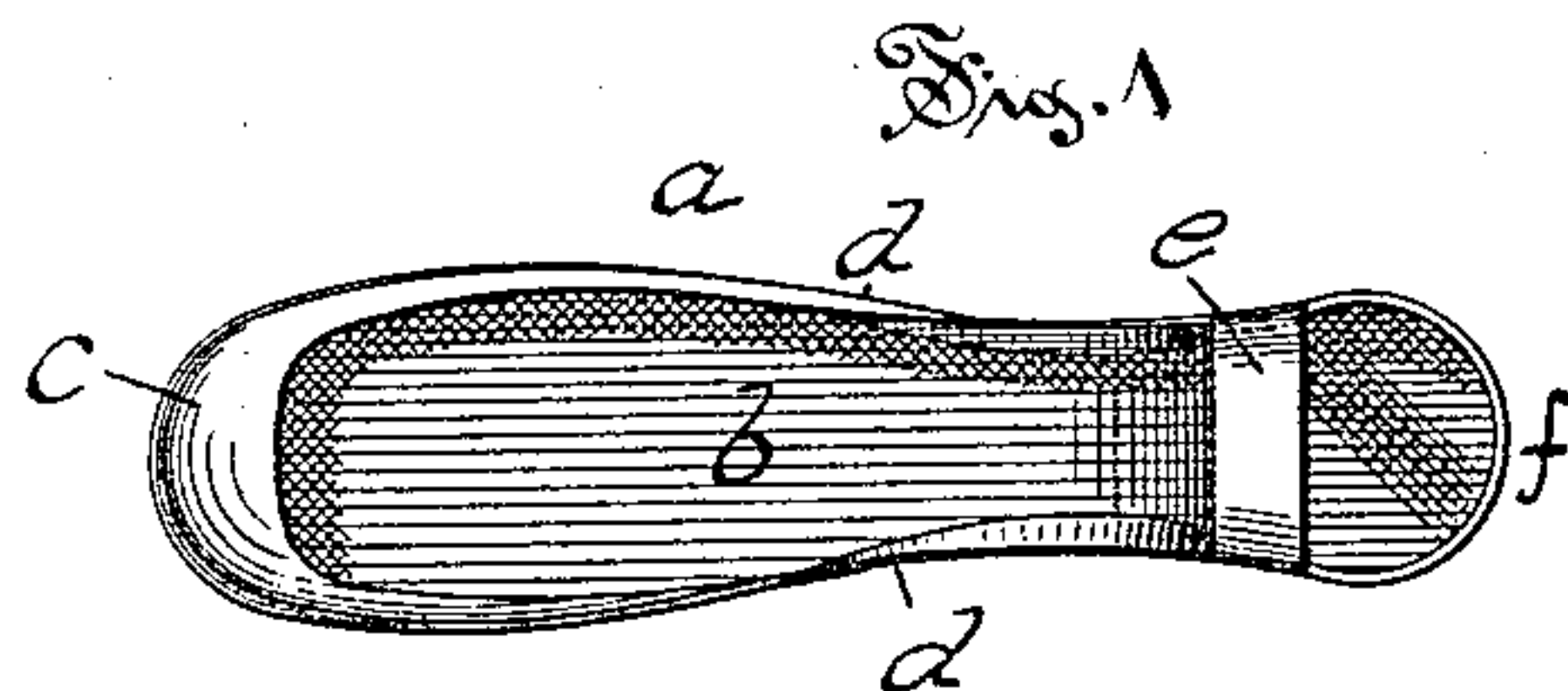


(No Model.)

J. C. HAMMOND, Jr.
RUBBER SANDAL.

No. 472,118.

Patented Apr. 5, 1892.



Witnesses:

W. M. Yorkman

A. R. Williams

Inventor

Joseph C. Hammond, Jr.

By

Chas. L. Burdett,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH C. HAMMOND, JR., OF ROCKVILLE, CONNECTICUT.

RUBBER SANDAL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,118, dated April 5, 1892.

Application filed April 19, 1886. Serial No. 199,327. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH C. HAMMOND, Jr., of Rockville, Tolland county, Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Overshoes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, whereby any one skilled in the art can make and use the same.

My invention relates more particularly to the class of overshoes of the kind known as "sandals" or "clogs;" and the object of my invention is to provide an overshoe or sandal of rubber or like gum that will cover the whole bottom of the sole of a boot or shoe and but a small portion of the side; and to this end my improvement consists in an overshoe or sandal of rubber or like gum having a sole extending the whole length of the foot, with low sides and a strap rising from the sandal at a point over the heel, preferably near the front part, as more particularly hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of an overshoe or sandal embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a side view of the same shown as on a shoe. Fig. 3 is a side view of the overshoe folded in proper shape for transportation.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter *a* denotes the overshoe, or, as I prefer to call it, the "sandal," as a whole, made, preferably, of any ordinary water-proof material, as india-rubber or the like, and composed of the bottom *b*, that is formed to proper shape to conform to the outline of the bottom of an ordinary boot or shoe, with the sole *b'*, shank *b²*, heel *b³*, toe-socket *c*, and the side part *d*, that is of sufficient height to just cover the edge of the sole along the side of the foot and rising at a point over the front part of the heel, where the strap *e* is attached, then is cut down again back of this point to a height that allows it to cover the heel of the boot or shoe, and this forms a heel-socket, as in the ordinary overshoe, except that the back wall *f* of the heel-socket is preferably less in height than is the like wall in the ordinary overshoe.

The sandal is fastened on a boot or shoe by catching hold of the strap *e*, slipping the toe into the toe-socket *c*, and pulling the heel part to place by passing this strap over the

heel of the boot into the position on the counter indicated in Fig. 2.

The sandal is prevented from lengthwise play in one direction by the toe-socket *c* and in the other direction by the back wall *f* of the heel-socket, while the heel of the sandal is prevented from dropping downward by the pull of the elastic strap *e*. This strap is located at the point indicated—that is, over the front part of the heel—and is arranged so as to extend in an upright position, as shown, in order that the pull of the strap, which is indicated by the dotted arrow in Fig. 2, in amount and direction may be resolved into one force tending to pull upward and another that tends to pull it slightly backward and holds the shank portion *b²* of the sandal close up under the shank of the shoe. This particular arrangement and location of the strap is an important feature of my improvement. I prefer to make the sandal as a whole of india-rubber and to make the strap *e* integral with the sides of the sandal; but this is not essential, as this elastic strap may be secured to the sides in any ordinary or convenient manner. The strap *e* is also preferably made so that the distance from the side parts of the shank at the center (at a point directly over the letter *b²*; shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings) is less than the distance measured from the same points of the shank around the heel on a plane substantially parallel to the bottom of the shoe, such a length of strap affording a secure hold of the strap when extended to embrace the heel in the rear of the ankle of the wearer above the heel portion of the shoe.

I am aware that clogs (a species of sandals) have been made with a toe-socket, low sides, and a bottom that protects the sole only of a boot or shoe and has a strap extending over the instep and also one lying back and around the heel, as shown in Patent No. 149,634, granted to J. H. Bentley April 14, 1874. I am also aware that an overshoe has been made with high sides and a strap attached to the shank, and a sandal or overshoe having a fastening-strap I do not broadly claim.

A material advantage in my improved shoe results from the fact that in overshoes or sandals as previously made, having a heel por-

tion, this latter part is required to conform in shape to the shoe over which it is to be worn, so as to prevent the overshoe from slipping off, and this requires an extra stiff or rough
5 counter, as shown in patent to Pienovi, No. 202,462, April 16, 1878, whereas in my improved sandal the rear portion of the heel-socket is formed low and it does not require to be extra stiff or rough to prevent slipping.
10 This feature cheapens the shoe in construction and lightens it in weight.

I claim as my improvement—

As an improved article of manufacture, an

overshoe or sandal having a toe-socket, a heel-socket, and narrow side parts, with a single 15 attaching-strap of elastic material secured to the body of the overshoe over the breast of the heel-socket, extended backward over the counter, and adapted in securing the sandal on a shoe to embrace the back part of the 20 ankle of the wearer, all substantially as described.

JOSEPH C. HAMMOND, JR.

Witnesses:

GELON W. WEST,
BRIGHAM PAYNE.