

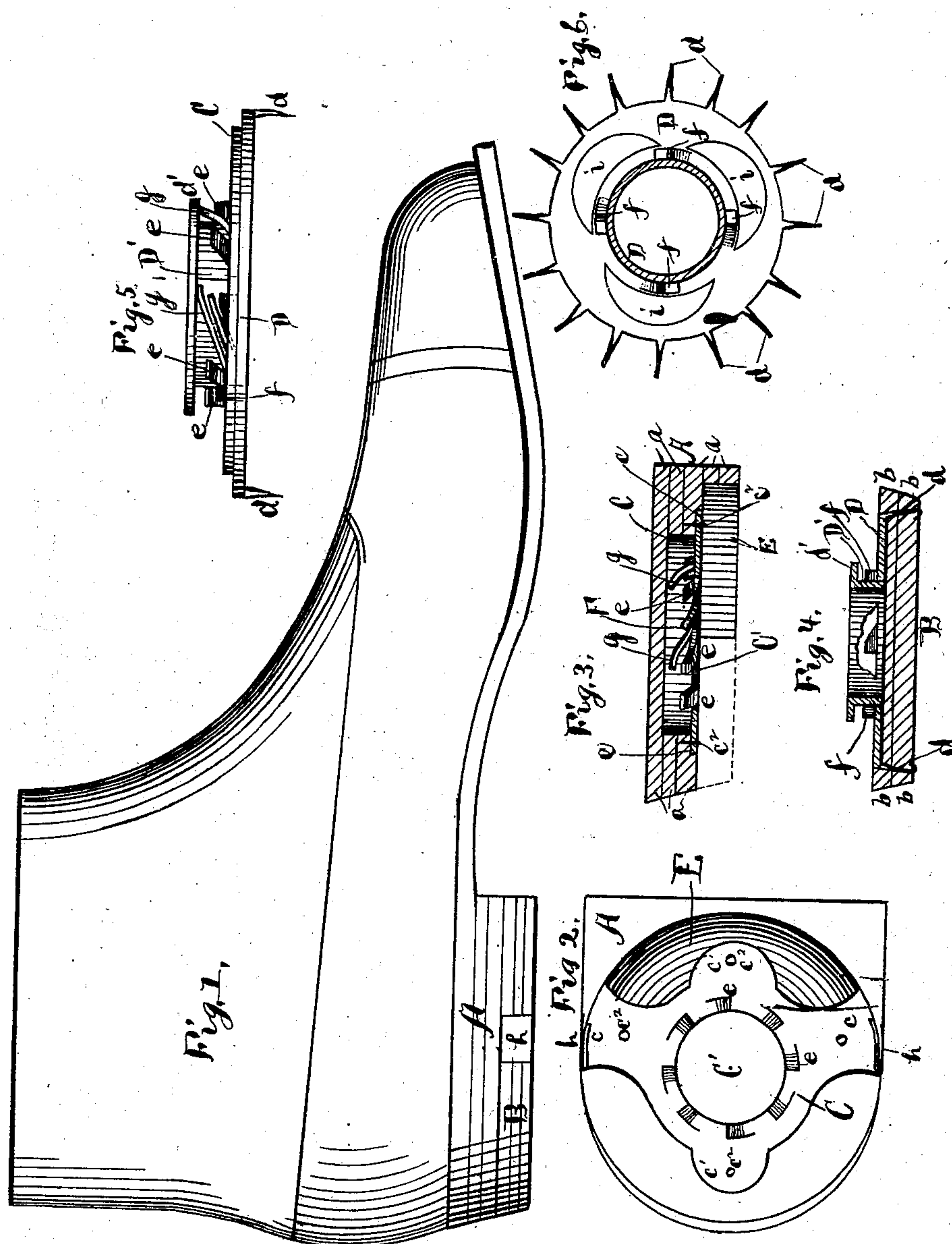
No. 702,137.

Patented June 10, 1902.

J. H. JACKSON.
HEEL FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

(Application filed Mar. 27, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses,

Samuel W. Banning,
Thomas B. McGreggor.

Inventor

Joseph H. Jackson.
By Banning & Banning,
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH H. JACKSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HEEL FOR BOOTS OR SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 702,137, dated June 10, 1902.

Application filed March 27, 1901. Serial No. 53,026. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH H. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Heels for Boots or Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

The heels of boots and shoes as now made wear away at the rear portion in use, rendering the heel unsightly, unbecoming, and inconvenient to the wearer of the boot or shoe.

The object of my invention is to construct a heel having a portion thereof adapted to be revolved or turned as the edge is worn away, so as to present a full edge for the rear of the heel, thereby maintaining the heel in presentable condition and with a full face for use; and the invention consists in the features of construction and combination of parts herein-
after described and claimed.

In the drawings illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a shoe, showing my improved heel attached thereto; Fig. 2, a bottom or under face view of the top or upper section or division of my improved heel; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section of the top or upper section or division of the heel; Fig. 4, a longitudinal section of the bottom or lower section or division of the heel; Fig. 5, an elevation showing the two connecting-plates for the upper and lower sections or divisions of the heel; and Fig. 6, a face view of the plate for the lower section or division of the heel, with the center tubular neck in section.

The heel of my invention is of the general character of heels for boots and shoes, except that it is made in two sections or divisions. The section or division A is formed of layers of leather *a*, as usual, and the section or division B is likewise formed of layers of leather *b*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. The under or bottom face of the section or division A has secured thereto a plate C, of metal or other suitable material, which plate in the construction shown has wings or extensions *c*, extending to the sides of the heel, as shown in Fig. 2, and ears *c'*, running fore and aft of the heel, and the plate as a whole is attached to its section or division of the heel by nails or brads *c''*, so as to be held firmly in position on the under face or bottom of the heel section or division and embedded its full thickness into the

material of the heel, as shown in Fig. 3. The lower section or division B of the heel has attached to its upper face a plate D, of metal or other suitable material, and, as shown, the periphery of the plate has prongs *d* standing radially therefrom when the plate is first formed, as shown in Fig. 6, which prongs can be turned so as to stand at right angles to the body of the plate and be forced through the layers *b* of the heel section or division, attaching the plate to the heel section or division securely, as shown in Fig. 4, and when attached have the body of the plate embedded in the material of the heel section or division. The plate D has a central tubular neck or stud *D'* attached thereto in any suitable manner, and having a circumferential rim or flange *d'* at its outer end, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

The plate C has a central opening or hole *C'* for the passage of the tubular neck or stud *D'*, and after the neck or stud has been entered through the opening or hole its outer end is turned to form the circumferential rim or flange. The body of the plate C adjacent to the opening or hole *C'* has therein a series of notches *e*, formed by cutting the metal of the plate on one side and one end to form a non-engaging cam-face and then forcing the cut portion away from the body of the plate, so as to form an engaging face and leave a catch-opening for each forced-away cut portion of the body. The face of the plate D, which when the two plates are together abuts against the face of the plate C, has thereon around the tubular neck or stud a series of projections or catches *f*, adapted to engage with the notches *e* and lock the plate D from turning in one direction entirely, but permitting of the turning of the plate in the opposite direction with the application of a lateral pressure sufficient to cause the non-engaging or cam faces of the notches to press against the non-engaging or cam face of the recesses, and thereby force the notches out of the recesses and unlock the plates. The plate C has attached thereto a series of springs *g*, the free ends of which contact the under face of the flange or rim *d'* and hold the projections or catches in engagement with the receiving-notches, retaining the two plates together and against the turning of the lower or under plate and its section or division of

the heel except by the application of a little force.

The upper section or division A of the heel at its under side is cut away, so as to form a circular recess E at the front, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, into which recess when the heel is completed the lower section or division thereof is entered, and the upper portion or division of the heel has extending into its body a recess or opening F of sufficient depth and diameter to receive the tubular neck or stud of the plate D and the retaining-springs *g* when the parts of the heel are together. The recess E leaves on each side of the heel for the upper portion points which would break down in use, and to support these points and prevent the breaking down the side extensions or wings *c* have guard-plates *h* attached to the ends of the wings or extensions and adapted to receive the ends of the heel-points and support the same in use. The plate or disk D, as shown, has its body cut away in places, leaving openings *i* for the purpose of lightening the plate or disk.

The two plates or disks C and D are placed together with the tubular neck or stud D' in the opening C', and the flange or rim *d'* is then formed on the tubular stem or stud, and before placing the plates or disks together the attaching-nails *c*² are entered in the holes therefor in the side wings *c* and the ears *c'*, so that by driving the nails into the body of the heel section or division A the two plates or disks will be attached to the heel section or division. The plate or disk D before being engaged with the plate or disk C has its section or division of the heel formed thereon by attaching the layers of the heel section or division to the plates by the points *d* or otherwise, and when the plate C is attached to the heel section or division A the heel section or division B is attached, completing the heel, such section or division lying in the recess E therefor in the section or division A and being held in the recess so as to be free to turn in one direction and to be held in engagement by the notches and catches of the two plates or disks. The heel section or division B, attached by the plate or disk D, is free to be turned, so that as the rear edge of the section or division wears away the section or division can be turned around toward the inner side of the shoe, so as to present a full edge to the rear, and as this newly-presented edge wears away the section or division can be again turned in the same direction, so as to present another new edge for wearing away, and this operation can be repeated until the entire edge of the section or division B of the heel has been worn away, thus presenting a full edge at the rear of the heel for a long period of wear for the boot or shoe. The plates C and D are to be made in pairs, with the notches and catches of one pair of plates running in one direction and the notches and catches of the other pair of plates running in the opposite direction, by which arrangement the two

pair of plates become right and left as regards their application to the heel, so that the section or division which is changed will always turn toward the inner side of the shoe for each heel, thereby carrying the worn portion of the heel within the body of the heel, where it will be out of sight, thus presenting, in effect, a full edge to the heel on the rear and outer side. The device is very simple, and when the two plates or disks thereof are attached to their respective sections or divisions of the heel and the heel is attached to the boot or shoe the presentation made is that of an ordinary heel for a boot or shoe as regards outward appearance. The attachment of the two plates or disks of one section or division of the heel to the other section or division can be easily made, and when the two parts of the heel are together one part will be fixed and the part which receives the wear will be movable, so that it can be turned to carry the worn edge out of sight, thus preserving the appearance of the heel for a long period of time.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A heel for boots and shoes made of an upper section or division and a lower section or division, a plate having therein a hole and being fixedly attached to one of the sections or divisions and provided on its face with a series of recesses formed by cutting tongues in the plate and bending the same back from the body of the plate to leave the cut end faces of the recesses free and to provide the back faces with a beveled or cam surface, a companion plate fixedly attached to the other section or division provided with an outwardly-flanged stem or stud entered into the hole of the other plate and being further provided with a series of fixedly and permanently attached lugs projecting into and engaging with the series of recesses when the two sections of the heel are in engagement, and a spring outside of the stem or stud contacting with the flange thereon to normally hold the two sections of the heel into engagement and to normally hold the series of lugs into engagement with the cut end faces of the series of recesses but allowing of lateral movement in one direction upon the application of sufficient lateral pressure to force the non-engaging faces of the lugs against the beveled or cam faces of the recesses, thereby compressing the spring and releasing the catch, substantially as described.

2. A heel for boots and shoes made of an upper section or division angular at its forward side curving at its rear side and having its lower rear portion cut away, provided with a semicircular recess in its lower forward portion and a circular recess in its upper body a lower section or division fitting into the semicircular recess in the lower forward portion of the upper section or division, a plate fixedly attached to the upper section or division and having at its outer side edges guard-

plates to protect the leather of the forward portion of the upper section or division and provided with a series of recesses beveled on their back or non-engaging faces to form cam-surfaces, a companion plate fixedly attached to the lower section or division and provided with an outwardly-flanged stem or stud entered into the hole of the other plate and the recess in the body of the upper section or division and being further provided with a series of fixedly and permanently attached lugs beveled on their back or non-engaging faces to form cam-surfaces, projecting into and engaging with the series of recesses when the two sections of the heel are in engagement, and a spring outside of the stem or stud and

contacting with the flange thereon to normally hold the two sections of the heel in engagement and to normally hold the series of lugs in engagement with the series of recesses but allowing of lateral movement in one direction upon the application of sufficient lateral pressure to force the back or non-engaging faces of the lugs against the beveled or cam faces of the recesses to compress the spring and release the catch, substantially as described.

JOSEPH H. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL W. BANNING,
THOMAS A. BANNING.