

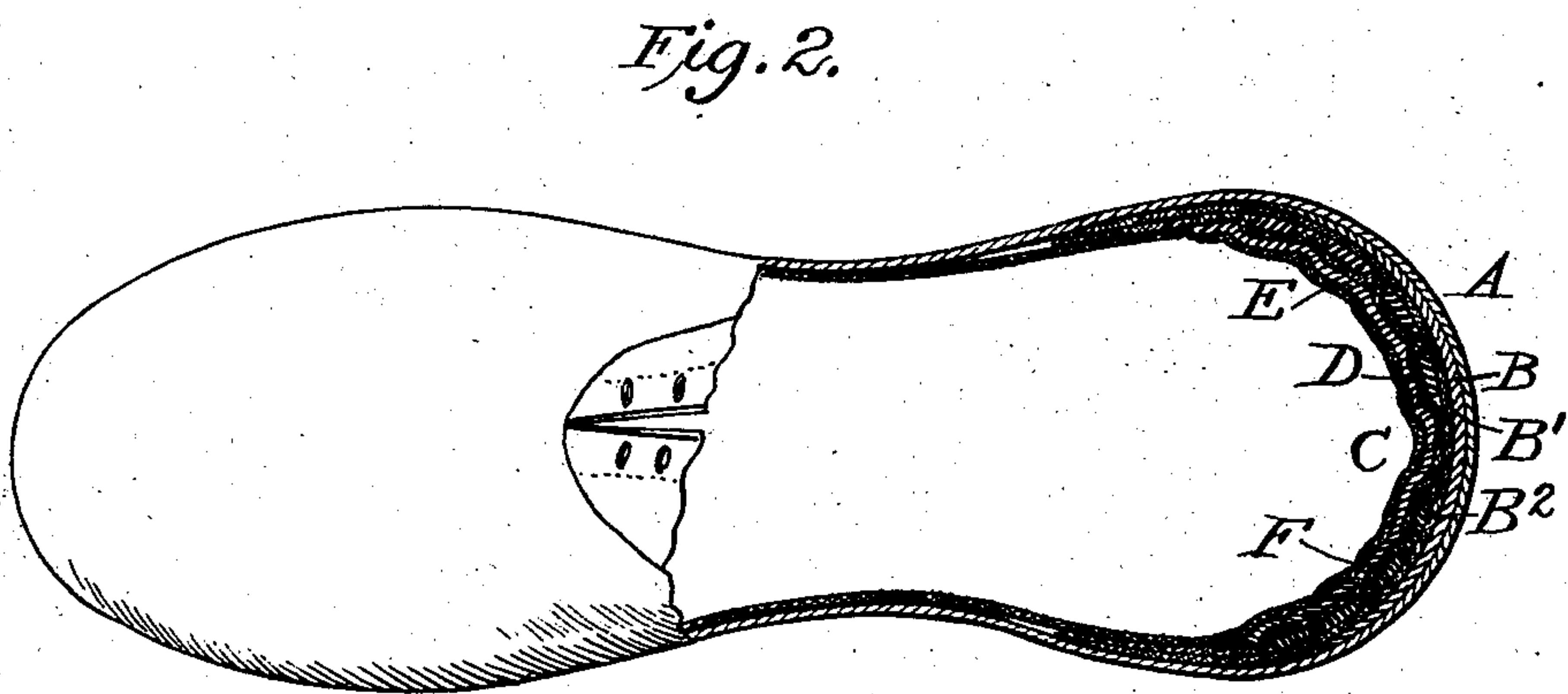
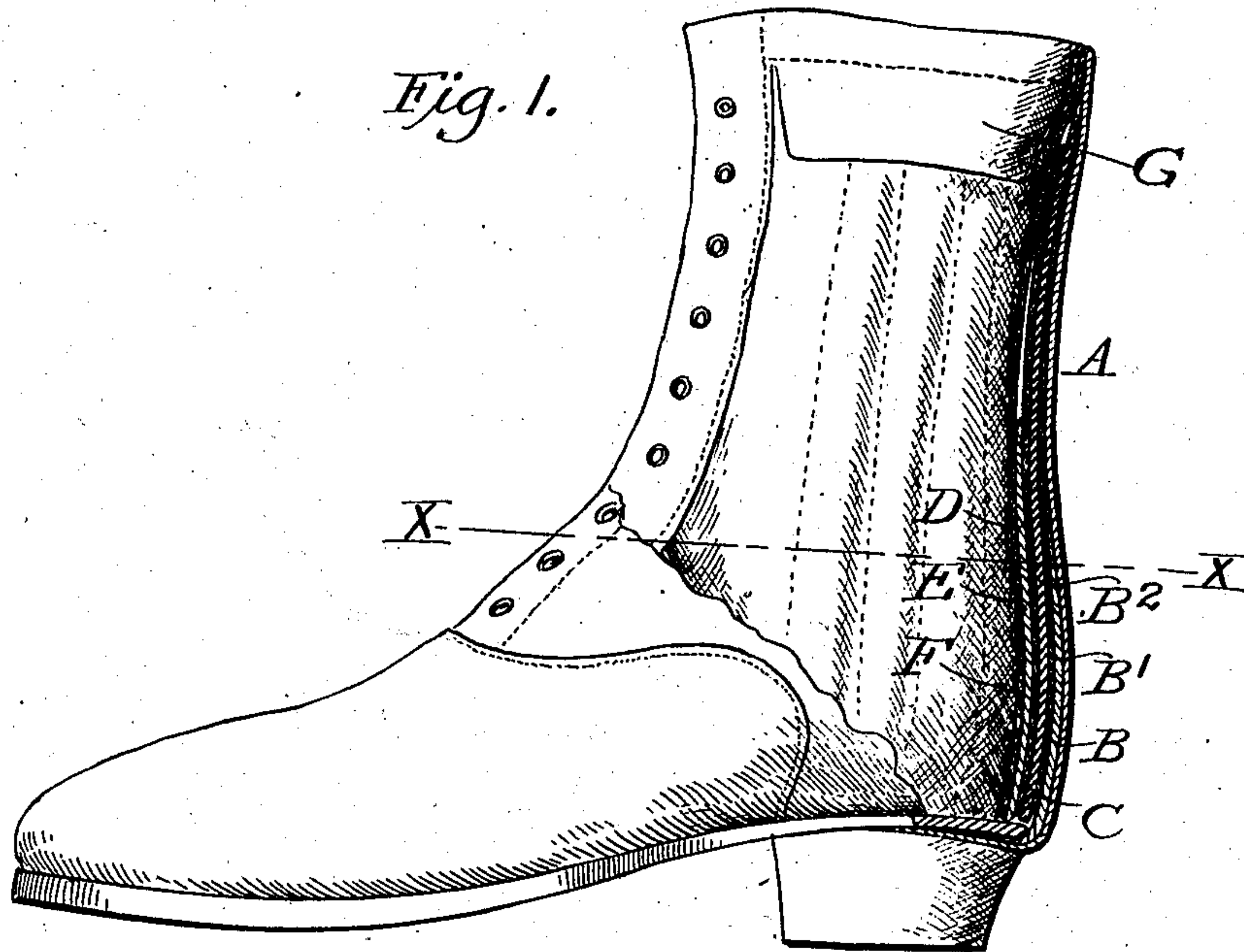
No. 721,574.

PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

J. J. LATTEMANN.  
ANKLE SUPPORTING CORSET SHOE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 12, 1902.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JUSTUS LATTEMANN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ANKLE-SUPPORTING CORSET-SHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,574, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed May 12, 1902. Serial No. 106,881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN JUSTUS LATTEMANN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ankle-Supporting Corset-Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to shoes supplied with means for supporting the ankle of the wearer; and it consists in certain elements in combination, fully set forth and claimed in this specification.

I am aware that ankle-supporting shoes have been made before this my invention, as particularly set out in the patent to L. Smadbeck and D. Nathan, September 1, 1885, No. 325,280, assigned to me.

My invention consists, essentially, in improvements on the devices specified in said patent, to make a more perfect shoe, and free from the objectionable features thereof.

In order that those skilled in the art to which my invention appertains may understand, construct, and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it, referring to the drawings herewith, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal central section of the heel and ankle portion of my invention, and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same on lines X X of Fig. 1.

A is the upper-leather.

B is the heel-counter.

C is the corset, composed of an outer fabric lining B', flexible longitudinal stays B<sup>2</sup>, interior fabric lining D, inner facing E, of soft material, such as kid, supplemental inner-lining fabric F, all these elements of corset C being stitched together through and through in vertically-trending lines and between the vertically-extending ankle-supporting stays to form a compact individualized stiffening corset ankle-support and at the same time sufficiently flexible to yield to the requirements of ankle action and to conform more or less to the shape of the ankle portion of the wearer's foot and not to hinder the forward and backward bending of the ankle. This corset C is secured within the upper A by stitching it at convenient points above and below and at its upper end near the top of the ankle part of the shoe, and it is covered

by a flap G, stitched to the inner surface of the upper at its top, and the top edges are bound by the usual binding to give proper finish. The stays B<sup>2</sup> usually extend from the bottom of the sides of the corset C to the top of same, and the corset C when in position in the shoe extends from the insole to the top of the ankle part of the shoe; but I do not confine myself to this construction, as differences in application of my corset to a shoe may be employed. The inner facing E is employed to prevent the stays B<sup>2</sup> from chafing the foot of the wearer. The heel-counter B is employed to prevent the bottoms of the stays in corset C when in the shoe from wearing the upper-leather and forming holes therein. The supplemental inner lining F is employed to cover the kid facing D and prevent it from staining the stocking of the wearer and to give finish and smoothness to the inner surface of the shoe. It is through the medium of this lining F that the unitary corset is attached to the part A of the shoe at its top and bottom and sides, as it extends in all directions beyond the boundaries of the other elements of my corset C. At the upper end of the corset C slits are cut through linings F and D for the purpose of inserting the stays B<sup>2</sup> or for withdrawing the same when occasion may require it. This construction of corset and its application to a shoe has many advantages over any heretofore known in the art—such as greater stability, cheapness of construction, convenience of application, easier for the wearer, more flexible, and at the same time being sufficiently stiff and supporting to the ankle. The stays do not wear through the upper at the heel on account of the protection of the heel-counter B, which is located between the upper A and the stays B<sup>2</sup>. It is a novel feature to construct a corset for a shoe and to apply it to a shoe as an individual structure, and this method involves many advantages over those old in the art.

Having now fully described my invention and the manner in which I have embodied it, what I claim as new and as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In an ankle-supporting corset-shoe the combination consisting of the corset C composed of an outer fabric lining B', flexible longitudinal stays B<sup>2</sup>; interior fabric lining D; in-

ner facing E of soft material as kid; supplemental inner-lining fabric F stitched together through and through in vertical-trending lines, between the vertical ankle-supporting stays B<sup>2</sup>; secured in a shoe and extending on both sides thereof from the top to the insole; a heel-counter located between the said corset C and the heel-leather proper, all constructed, arranged and combined to operate in the manner substantially as hereinbefore specified, whereby the wearer's heel is protected from the rigidity of the stays B<sup>2</sup> and

the stays B<sup>2</sup> are prevented from wearing the said heel-leather and the ankle of the wearer is free to bend forward and backward unrestrained and is supported on each side. 15

In testimony whereof I, JOHN JUSTUS LATTEMANN, have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN JUSTUS LATTEMANN.

Witnesses:

JAMES M. HICKS,  
JAMES M. TULLY.