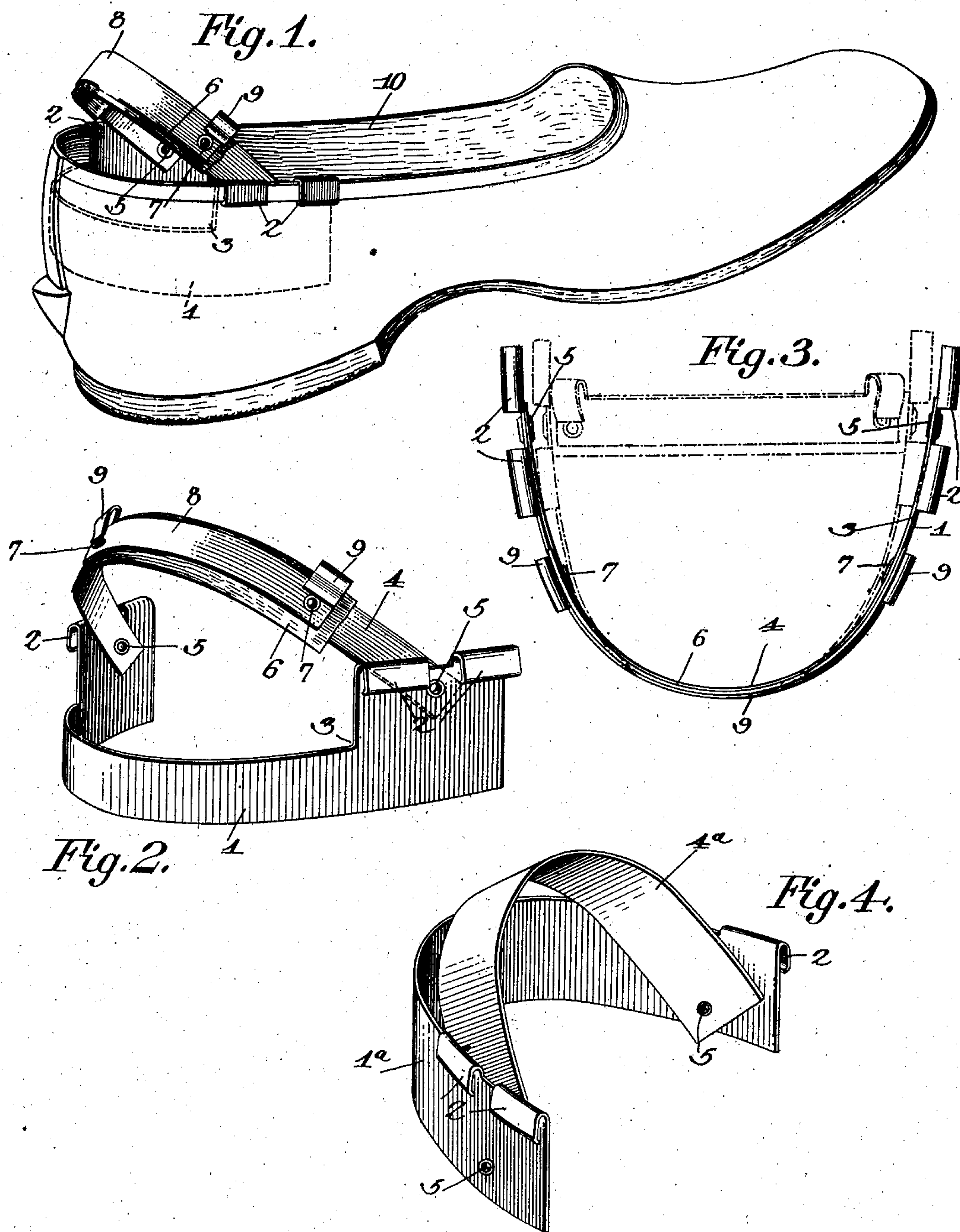


No. 827,330.

PATENTED JULY 31, 1906.

W. H. TILLSON:
OVERSHOE ATTACHMENT.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 5, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

E. J. Stewart
H. J. Shepard

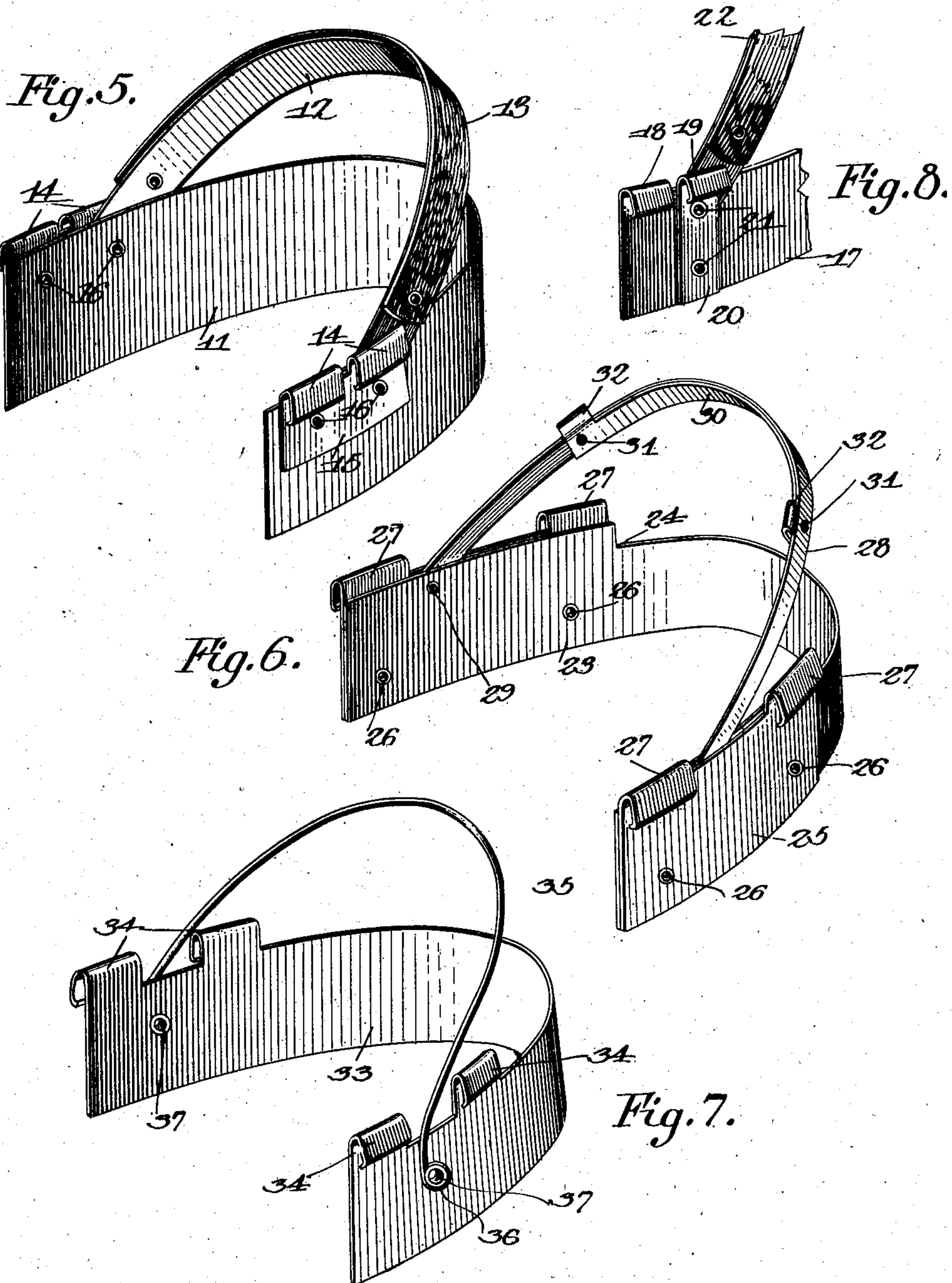
William H. Tillson, Inventor.
by *Chas. H. Snow*
Attorneys

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. TILLSON, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

OVERSHOE ATTACHMENT.

No. 827,330.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 31, 1906.

Application filed January 5, 1905. Serial No. 239,784.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. TILLSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Overshoe Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for preventing overshoes from slipping at the heel, and has for its object to embody the invention in the nature of an attachment capable of being readily applied to any ordinary form of overshoe without changing or altering the latter in any manner whatsoever and arranged for engagement across the back of the heel of the shoe proper in the nature of a hanger to retain the heel of the overshoe snugly upon the heel of the shoe proper.

A further object of the invention is to have the attachment operate to slightly spread the heel portion of the overshoe to facilitate the drawing of the heel portion thereof upon the heel of the shoe, and when the hanger member of the device is engaged with the back of the heel portion of the shoe to have the device tend to draw the opposite sides of the heel portion of the overshoe snugly against the heel of the shoe and also to draw the hanger, with a spring tension, into snug engagement with the shoe, so as to effectually avoid looseness of the hanger, and thereby prevent slipping of the heel of the overshoe, and to obviate play of the hanger and consequent wear upon the shoe and discomfort to the wearer.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim it being understood that changes in the form, proportions, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an overshoe having one embodiment of the present attachment applied thereto in operative position. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the device, showing its inactive position in full lines and its active position in dotted lines. Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7 are perspective views illustrating modified forms of the

invention. Fig. 8 is a fragmentary detail perspective view illustrating a modification in the manner of connecting one end of the bail-shaped hanger with the body of the attachment.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in each and every figure of the drawings.

Referring at first more particularly to Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, of the drawings, wherein has been shown the preferred embodiment of the invention, it will be seen that the attachment includes a substantially U-shaped body 1, formed of spring metal and of a suitable width and provided at each end with external inverted substantially U-shaped spring-clips 2, which are disposed at the upper edge of the body and are designed for attaching the body to an overshoe. As indicated in Fig. 2, the spring-clips 2 are integral with the body; but these clips may be formed of separate pieces and suitably connected to the body, as will be hereinafter described. The upper edge of the body is cut away for about half the depth of the body and for substantially the entire distance between the terminal attaching-clips, as indicated at 3. In addition to the body 1 there is a bail-shaped hanger member 4, formed of spring metal and arranged within the body 1, each end of the bail or hanger being pivotally connected to the body, as at 5, preferably by means of a tubular rivet or eyelet, so as to produce a strong and durable pivotal connection between the members and to avoid terminal projections upon the inner and outer sides of the attachment. Upon the back or exterior of the hanger 4 there is a strip of flexible or yieldable material 6, preferably rubber or rubber fabric, which projects below the lower edge of the hanger and is of a size to substantially fit within the seat or cut-away portion 3, and thereby limit the downward movement of the hanger. Suitable fastenings 7, such as rivets or eyelets, are employed to attach the strip 6 to the hanger, and in addition to these fastenings there may be a plate or strip 8 applied to the outer face of the part 6 and pierced by the fastenings 7, so as to snugly retain the intermediate portion of the flexible strip 6 against the hanger, and thereby prevent rucking up and displacement thereof. Inverted substantially U-shaped clips 9 are provided at the upper edge of the plate 8 and are designed to engage the upper edge of an overshoe to limit the downward movement of the hanger

should the strip of material 6 fail to enter the seat 3.

In explanation of the manner of applying and using the present device an overshoe has been shown at 10 in Fig. 1 with the body 1 of the attachment fitted within the heel portion of the overshoe and the attaching-clips 2 snugly engaging the beaded or enlarged upper edge of the shoe with a snug elastic grip, so as to prevent displacement of the attachment. When not in use, the hanger 4 is swung down flush with the upper edge of the body, and thereby within the heel of the overshoe, so as not to interfere with the convenient fitting of the overshoe to the shoe proper. When the overshoe has been put on, the hanger is drawn up so as to engage across the heel of the shoe, or, to be more correct, across the upper above the upper edge of the heel portion of the shoe, thereby to prevent dropping or slipping of the heel of the overshoe upon the heel of the shoe proper. In removing the overshoe the hanger is swung down into its inoperative position, and then the overshoe may be removed in the usual way. It will now be understood that by reason of the flexible strip 6 projecting below the lower edge of the hanger 4 the lower edge of said strip will roll beneath the lower edge of the bail and operate as a liner or cushion to engage directly with the heel of the shoe, and thereby prevent wear thereon, as would result if the comparatively sharp lower edge of the metallic hanger should rest directly against the material of the shoe.

A very important feature of advantage of the present device will be understood by reference to Fig. 3 of the drawings, wherein the full lines indicate the inactive condition of the device. Each member of the device is substantially U-shaped with its sides diverging longitudinally and disposed in vertical planes transversely, the two members lying in parallel planes throughout in the inactive condition of the device. When the hanger is swung upwardly, its sides then converge upwardly and the sides of the spring-body are drawn inwardly, as indicated by dotted lines, whereby the spring-body is adapted to snugly grip the heel portion of the shoe and prevent slipping of the overshoe. Moreover, when the hanger is drawn up into its operative position and the ends of the spring-body are drawn inwardly there will be a spring tension upon the hanger tending to draw the latter down into its inoperative position, whereby said hanger will be maintained in snug engagement across the heel of the shoe proper without any tendency to work or play thereon.

A somewhat simpler form of the invention has been shown in Fig. 4, wherein the body 1^a is provided with the attaching-clips 2, as usual, but instead of being cut away is intact throughout its entire length, and the hanger member 4^a approximates the width of the

body 1^a and is pivotally connected to the body, as at 5, at a point below the longitudinal center of said member, whereby the hanger will contact with the body 1^a when swung downwardly, and therefore it is not necessary to provide additional means to limit the downward swing of the hanger. The drawing-together action between the body and the hanger is of course the same in this form as in the previously-described form.

In Fig. 5 of the drawings there has been shown another form of the invention, including a body 11 and a hanger 12, which embraces or lies upon the outer side of the body instead of at the inner side, as in the two previously-described forms of the invention. A strip of flexible material 13 is attached to the back or outer side of the hanger and projects at the lower edge thereof as a shield to protect the material of the shoe. Instead of being integral with the body the inverted substantially U-shaped attaching-clips 14 are bent from the upper edge of a separate plate 15, which is attached to the outer side of the body by means of rivets or eyelets 16, each end of the hanger 12 being interposed between the adjacent plate 15 and the body 11 and mounted upon the adjacent rivet or eyelet 16 as a pivotal support. As the hanger 12 embraces the body 11, it is not necessary to provide additional means to limit the downward movement of the hanger, and it will of course be understood that the drawing together action between the members 11 and 12 is preserved in this form.

Another arrangement of attaching-clips has been shown in Fig. 8, wherein each end of the body 17 is provided with an integral attaching-clip 18 and a separate attaching-clip 19, carried by a separate plate 20, which is attached to the exterior of the body by means of rivets or eyelets 21, with the adjacent end of the hanger 22 interposed between the plate 20 and the body and pivotally supported upon one of the fastenings 21.

Fig. 6 of the drawings illustrates another form of the device, wherein 23 designates the substantially U-shaped body, having a longitudinal notch 24 cut in the rear upper edge portion thereof, as in Fig. 2. Upon each end of the body and upon the outer side thereof there is a plate 25, secured thereto by fastenings 26 and provided at its upper edge with the attaching spring-clips 27. In this arrangement the members of each pair of spring-clips 27 are separated by a considerable interval, and the hanger 28 has its ends received between the respective ends of the body and the adjacent plates 25, there being a rivet or eyelet 29 piercing each end of the hanger and the adjacent end portion of the body at its upper edge, whereby the end portions of the hanger are capable of working between the plates and the body. A reinforcing-strip 30 is applied to the inner side of

the intermediate bowed portion of the hanger and is secured thereto by terminally-located fastenings 31, there being clips 32 upon the ends of the strip and rising above the hanger. In addition to reinforcing the hanger the strip 30 is designed to rest in the notch or seat 24, and thereby limit the downward movement of the hanger, while the clips 32 are designed to engage the upper edge of the overshoe for the same purpose.

Another embodiment of the invention is shown in Fig. 7 and includes a substantially U-shaped body 33, which is of continuous width throughout its length and is provided with terminal attaching-clips 34. The hanger 35 of this form is a stiff spring-wire which embraces the end portions of the body and has each end bent into an eye 36, through which passes a rivet or eyelet 37, which also pierces the body and constitutes a pivotal support for the hanger.

From the foregoing description it will be understood that each disclosure of the invention includes a drawing-together action between the pivotally-connected portions of the body and the hanger, and these members are formed of spring metal, so as to be drawn together when the hanger is elevated for the purpose of gripping the heel of the overshoe upon the heel of the shoe proper and also to place a downward spring tension upon the hanger in order that the latter may always snugly fit across the back of the heel of the shoe. When the hanger is depressed, the body is in its inactive spread condition, and the grip of the heel of the overshoe upon the shoe proper is released, so as to facilitate the

removal of the overshoe and also to facilitate the putting on of the overshoe.

Although the metallic body has been shown bare or uncovered in each form of the device, it is contemplated to also cover the same with some suitable material; but this is not absolutely necessary, as the metallic parts may be japanned or otherwise treated to render the same smooth and incapable of becoming rusted.

The clips 9 and 32 in addition to serving as stops also afford finger-pieces for convenience in elevating the respective hangers after the overshoe has been put on.

Having fully described the invention, what is claimed is—

An overshoe attachment of the class described comprising a substantially U-shaped spring-body having its sides diverging longitudinally and disposed in vertical planes transversely in its inactive condition, and a substantially U-shaped hanger having its sides diverging longitudinally and its ends pivotally connected in snug engagement with the terminals of the body, the two members lying in parallel planes throughout in the inactive condition of the device, whereby when the bail is swung upward, its sides converge longitudinally upward and tend to draw the sides of the body inwardly.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. TILLSON.

Witnesses:

GERHARD G. ARENDS,
CAROLINE ARENDS.