

E. H. & S. H. KING.
OVERSHOE FASTENER.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 2, 1907.

905,323.

Patented Dec. 1, 1908.

FIG. 7

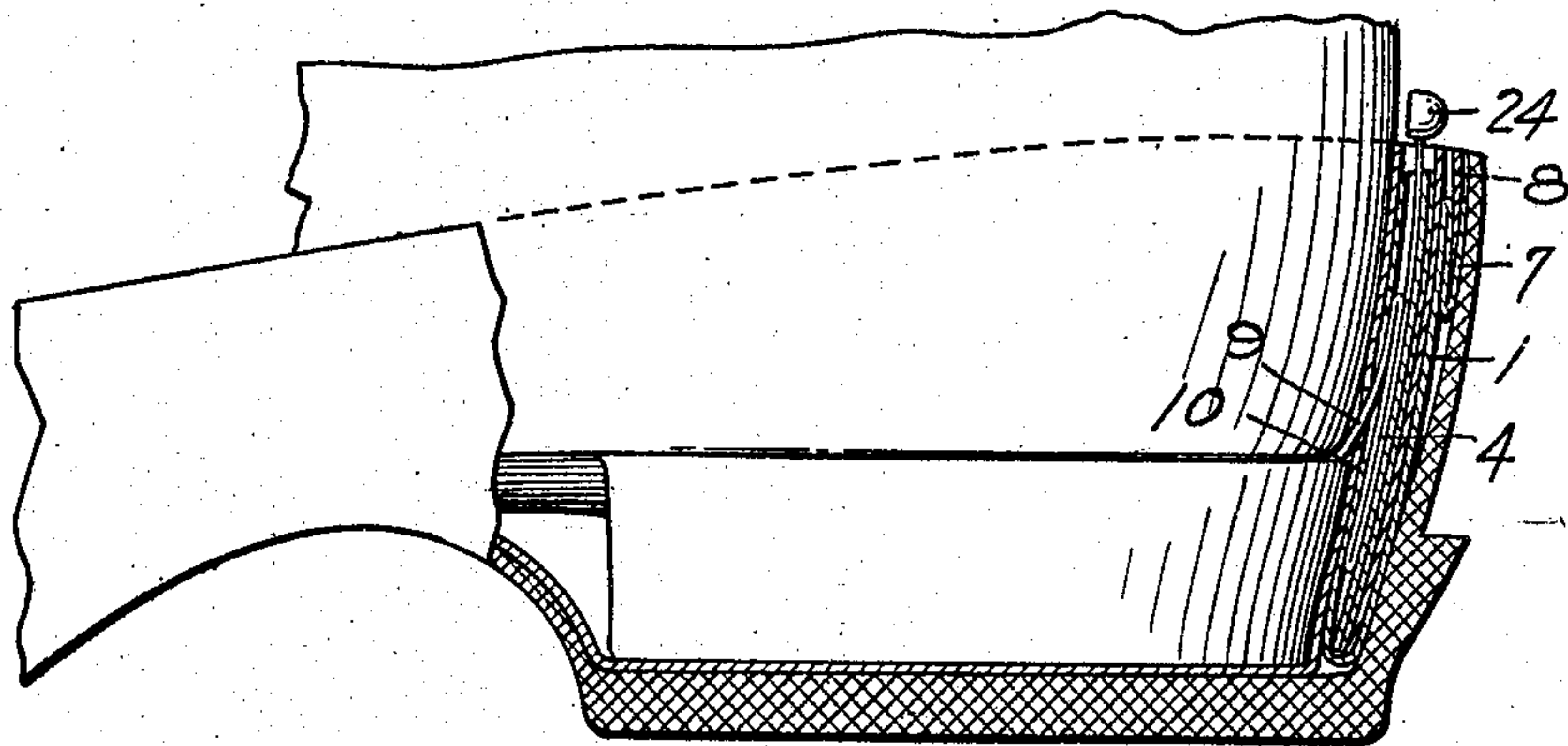


FIG. 1

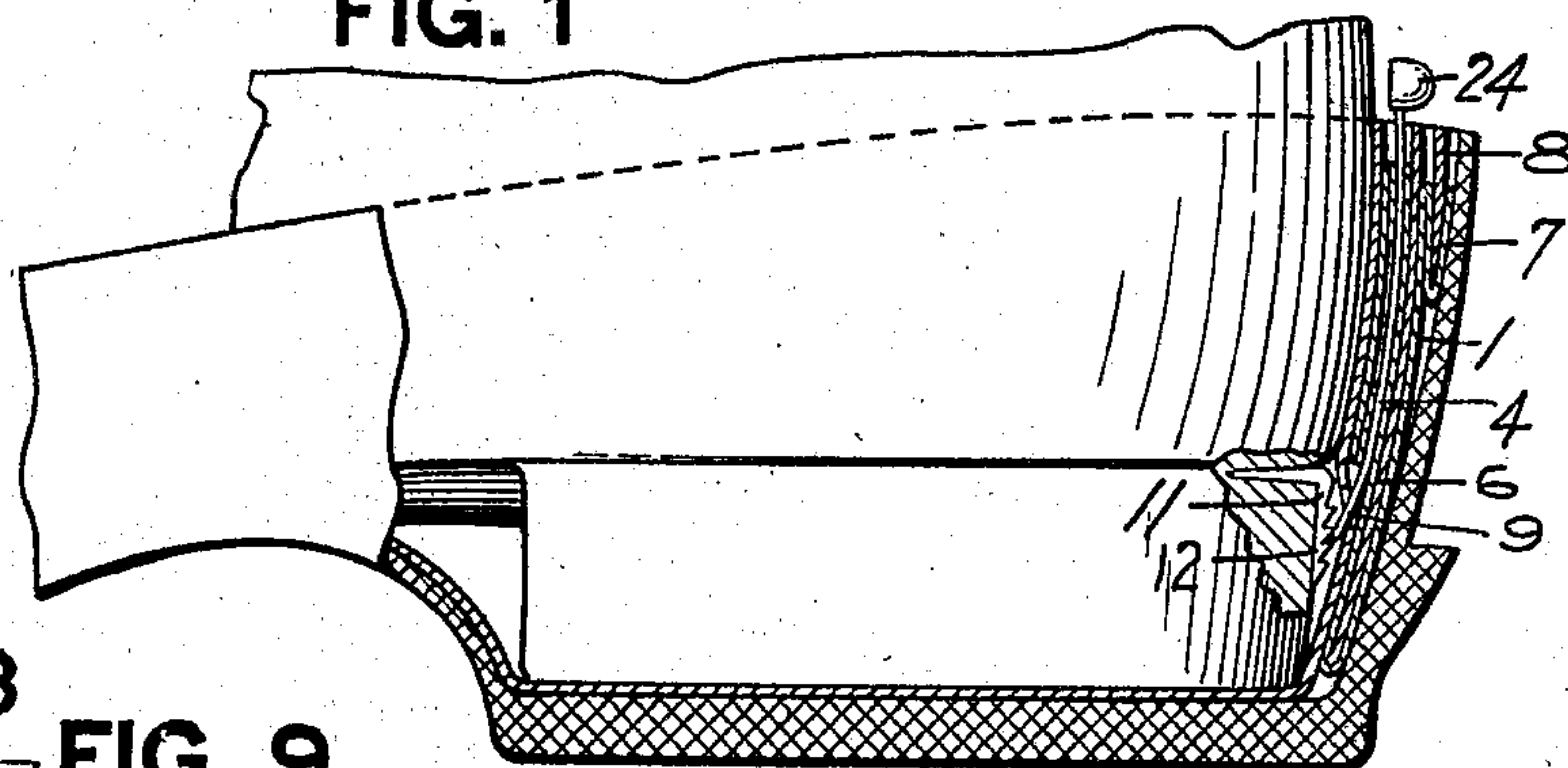


FIG. 8

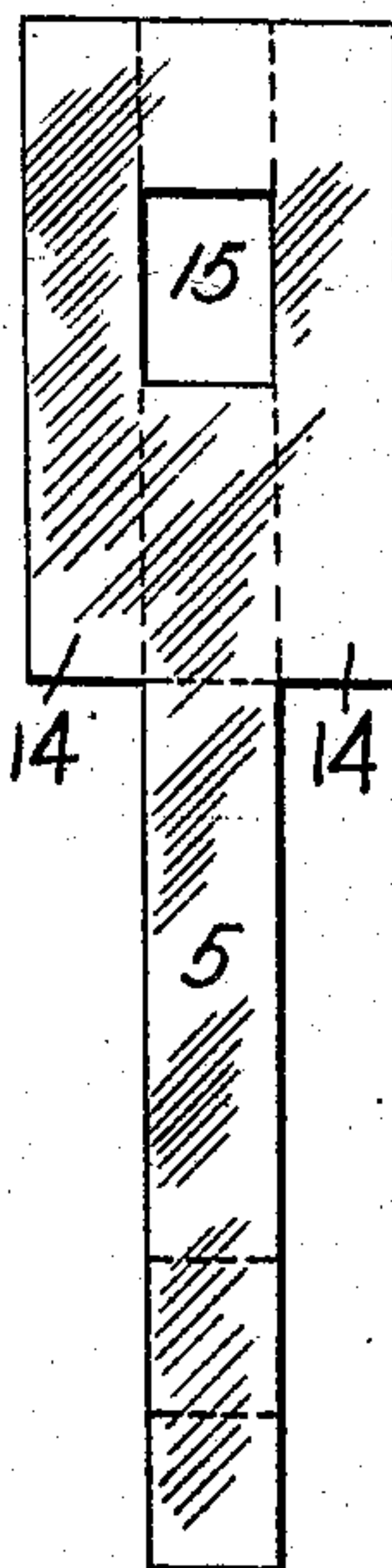


FIG. 9

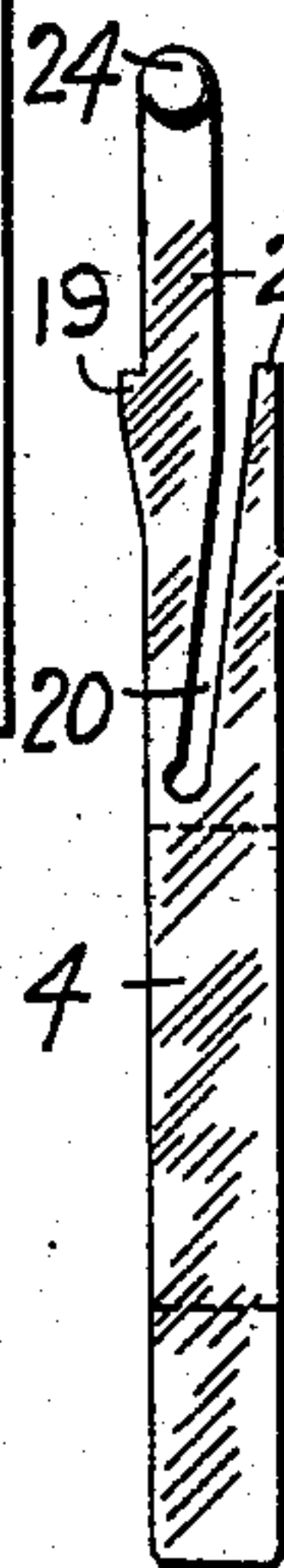


FIG. 10



FIG. 11

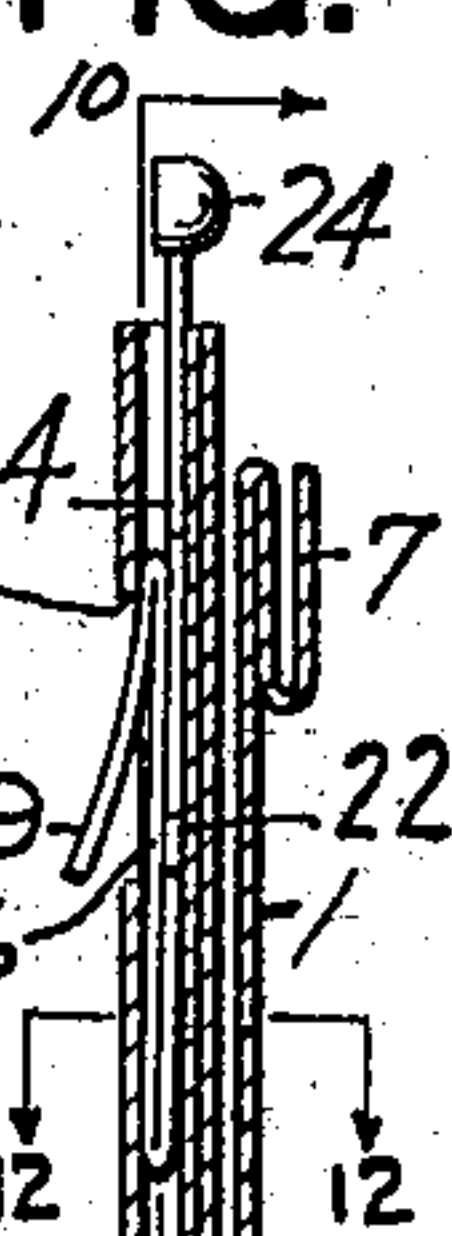


FIG. 2

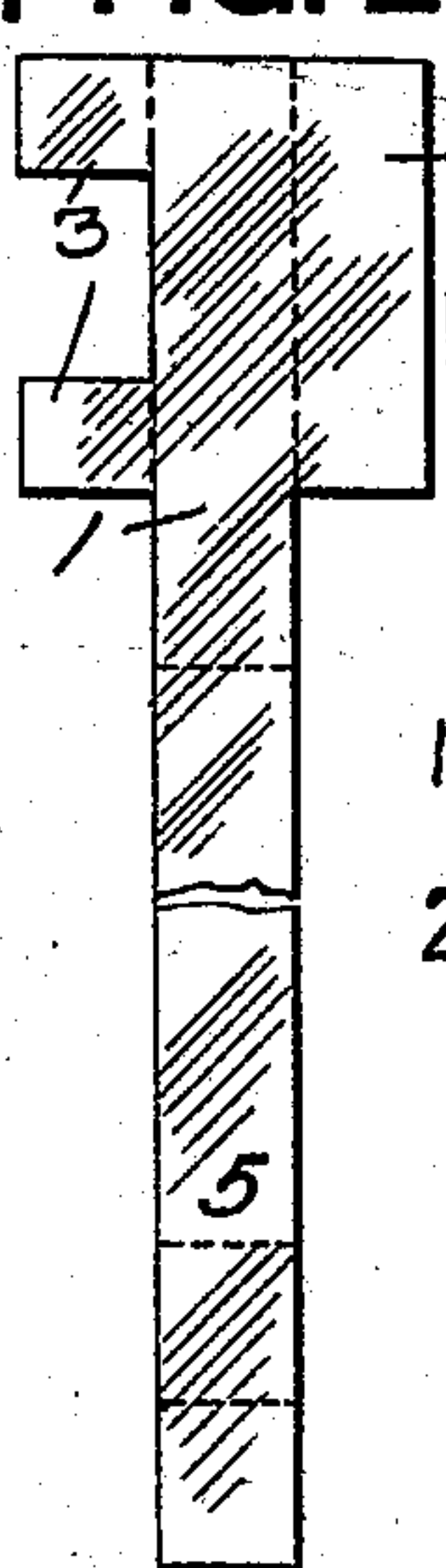


FIG. 3

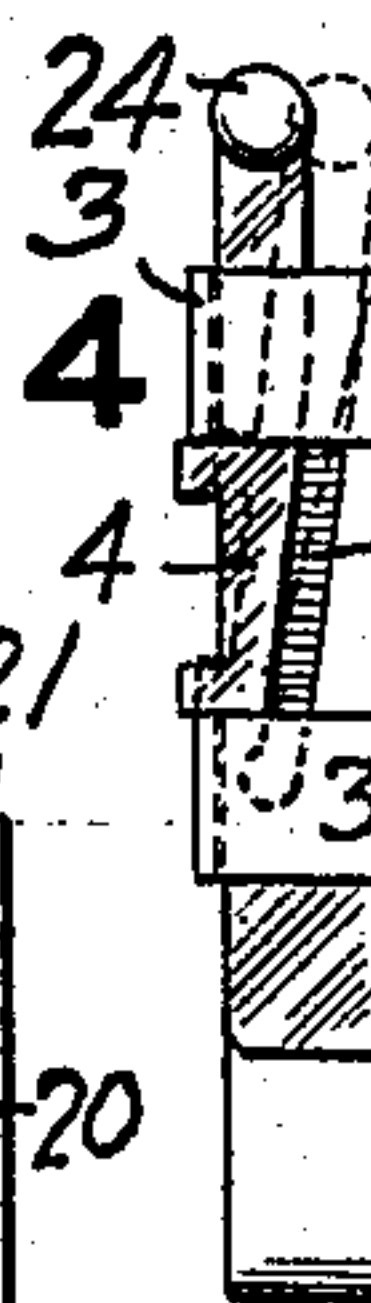


FIG. 5

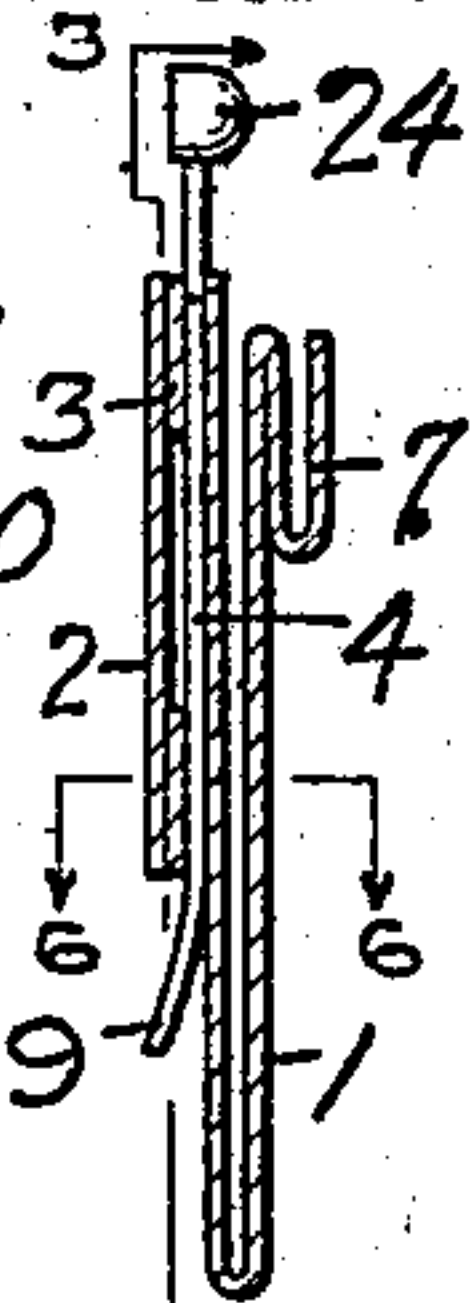


FIG. 4

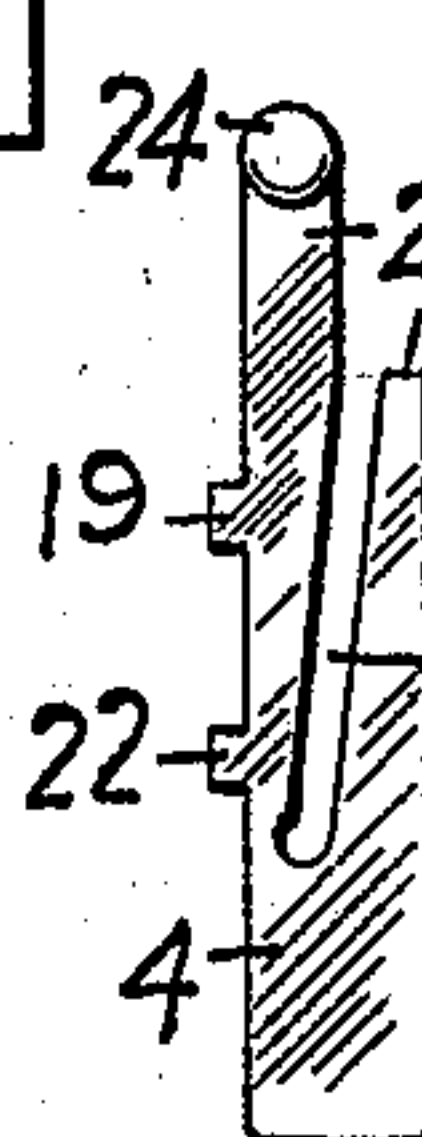


FIG. 12

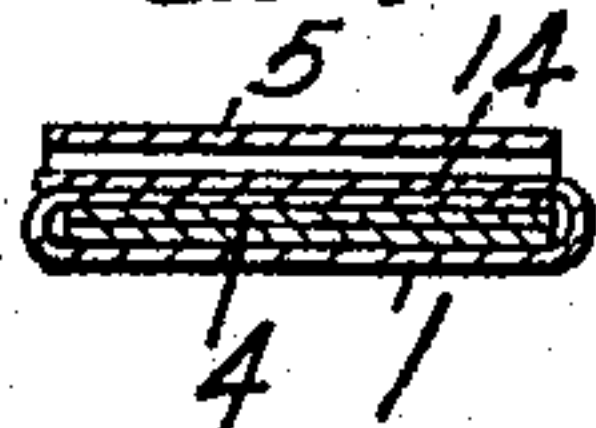
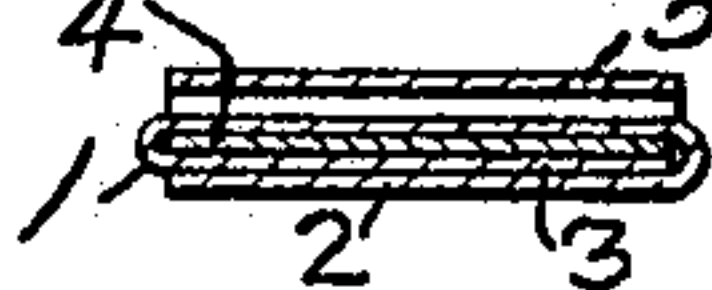


FIG. 6



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EUGENE H. KING, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, AND SYLVESTER H. KING, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

OVERSHOE-FASTENER.

No. 905,323.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 1, 1908.

Application filed October 2, 1907. Serial No. 395,548.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EUGENE H. KING, a resident of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, and SYLVESTER H. KING, a resident of Providence, county of Providence, and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Overshoe - Fasteners; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

This invention relates to device for holding overshoes from slipping off the shoe or being pulled off accidentally.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and cheap device which will lock the overshoe at the heel of the shoe to hold it securely in place, which is convenient to operate to permit the overshoe being taken off, and which cannot become accidentally unlocked or mar the shoe.

In Patent No. 699,800, May 13, 1902, to Eugene H. King, is shown and claimed a device of the character above specified. The present invention is an improvement upon the device shown in said patent and for effecting the same result.

The invention comprises the construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a view showing a portion of a shoe and an overshoe in section with the fastener applied to hold the overshoe in place; Fig. 2 is a view of the blank from which the casing of the device is made; Fig. 3 is a front view of the device with one of the sides of the casing bent up; Fig. 4 is a face view of the locking member; Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view through the device; Fig. 6 is a horizontal section on the line 6—6, Fig. 5; Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 1 showing a modification; Fig. 8 shows the blank for the casing of this modification; Fig. 9 shows the locking member before it is bent up; Fig. 10 is a vertical sectional view through the casing taken parallel to the locking member; Fig. 11 is a vertical sectional view taken transversely of the locking member; and Fig. 12 is a cross section on the line 12—12, Fig. 11.

In the drawings two modifications are shown, both, however, the same in principle, but showing adaptations for shoes

having different heights of heels. The device shown in Figs. 1 to 6 comprises a suitable casing 1 formed preferably of a thin metal sheet having side portions 2 and 3 bent forwardly onto the body of the sheet and overlapping one another to form a closed casing having therein a passage open at its lower end and in which the locking member 4 is slidably mounted. The blank from which the casing is made is also provided with the long tongue or strip 5 which is bent backwardly and then upwardly, as shown in Fig. 5, to lie inside of one of the layers 6 of fabric of which the overshoe is made, and also preferably having its upper end bent downwardly and then up, as at 7, to admit of the insertion of the usual strengthening strip 8 of fabric at the upper edge of the overshoe. In this manner the strip or tongue 5 serves as an anchoring means to secure the casing in the heel of the overshoe.

The passage through the casing opens on the front of the casing so that the locking member can project inwardly into the overshoe in position to engage the heel of the shoe. The locking member preferably is formed of resilient metal plate having its lower end curved outwardly, as shown at 9, so that when moved downwardly it normally projects some distance inwardly away from the heel portion of the overshoe, but when drawn upwardly it passes behind the front wall of the casing, entirely out of contact with the shoe heel to permit the removal of the overshoe.

The locking member may be made to engage either the crease 10 at the heel, as shown in Fig. 7, or engage with a suitable notched stud 11 secured at the heel of the shoe, as shown in Fig. 1. Preferably the notched stud is of L shape, having the vertical portion 12 provided with notches or serrations with which the end of the locking member engages, so as to adapt the overshoe to shoes having heels of different heights. This stud is readily reversible so that it can be placed with the vertical portion 12 projecting upwardly, in case of a shoe having a very low heel. Preferably two forms of studs will be used having the teeth oppositely arranged, one adapted to have the vertical portion project down-

wardly, as shown in Fig. 1, and the other to have said vertical portion to project upwardly.

The device shown in Figs. 7 to 12 is slightly modified in that the sides 14 of the casing are bent backwardly and the casing has an opening 15 through its front through which the locking member projects. The locking member itself is formed of a plate bent upwardly, as at 16, and then downwardly and outwardly to form the locking tongue or dog 9, said dog projecting through the opening 15. This brings the locking tongue or dog up higher than in the form shown in Figs. 1 to 6.

In all cases the locking member must be held in its downwardly projected position so as to prevent the overshoe from being accidentally pulled off. To this end the main portion of the locking member is provided on one edge with a lug or projection 19 arranged to contact with either the upper edge of the opening 15, as in Figs. 7 to 12, or with the lower edge of one of the side members 3 of the casing, as in Figs. 1 to 6. This effectually prevents the locking member from being pushed upwardly. The locking member is provided with an inclined slot 20 so as to divide the same into two spring arms 21 which permit the projection 19 to be moved sidewise out of engagement with its abutting member in order to allow the locking member to be lifted. Preferably also the locking member is provided either on the same or on its opposite edge with a projection 22 adapted to contact with the upper edge of the opening 15 or with the side member 3 so as to prevent the locking member being pulled entirely out of the casing, and also to contact with the lower wall of the opening 15 or the lower side member 3 and prevent the locking member being pushed too far downwardly. One of the arms 21 of the locking member projects upwardly slightly above the top of the overshoe and is provided with a suitable knob or handle 24.

The entire device is covered by the inner lining of the overshoe, said lining being slit to allow the locking dog or tongue 9 to project through the same. The locking tongue and the extreme upper end or handle 24 are the only parts that are visible.

In use the locking dog is pushed downwardly so as to project into the overshoe at the heel prior to putting on the overshoe. The spring tongue or dog yields and does not interfere with the overshoe slipping on in the usual manner, and will spring outwardly to engage either the heel crease or the notched stud. It effectively holds the overshoe against accidentally pulling off. To remove the overshoe the spring arm 21 is pushed to one side so as to disengage the lug 19 and permit the dog to be drawn up-

wardly. This draws it into the casing and out of contact with the heel, when the overshoe can be removed in the ordinary manner. This is effected without scratching or marring the appearance of the shoe.

The device is not bulky and does not mar the ordinary appearance of the overshoe. The casing is made of very thin material, such as sheet metal, so that the device occupies a very small space. The drawing necessarily exaggerates the bulkiness of the device due to the necessity of making the several layers of metal and fabric of considerable thickness in order to crosshatch the same. The device enables the overshoe to be made very low at the heel, thereby effecting a large saving in material.

What we claim is:—

1. An overshoe fastener comprising a sheet having its side edges bent onto its body and overlapping to form a closed casing having a passage opening on the front of the sheet, a dog slidably mounted in said casing and provided with a curved end portion adapted to project out of the passage in said casing and engage the shoe heel and when drawn upwardly to be concealed in said casing, and means for locking said dog to the casing when in its downwardly projected position.

2. An overshoe fastener comprising a sheet having its side edges bent onto its body and overlapping to form a closed casing having a passage opening on the front of the sheet, a dog slidably mounted in said casing and provided with a curved end portion adapted to project out of the passage and engage the shoe heel, and a spring arm connected to said dog and provided with a lug arranged to engage a slot in the edge of the casing for locking the dog in its downwardly projecting position.

3. An overshoe fastener comprising a sheet having its side edges bent onto its body and overlapping to form a closed casing having a passage opening on its front face, the lower end of the plate being bent backwardly and upwardly to form anchoring means in the fabric of the overshoe, a dog slidably mounted in the casing and provided with a curved end portion adapted to be projected out of the passage in the casing and engage the shoe heel, and means for locking said dog to the casing when in its downwardly projected position.

4. An overshoe fastener comprising a casing having an opening in its front face, a plate slidably mounted therein and having a curved locking dog above its lower end arranged to be projected through said opening and engage the shoe heel, and means for locking said dog to the casing when in its downwardly projected position.

5. An overshoe fastener comprising a casing having an opening in its front face, a

plate slidably mounted in said casing, said plate being bent upwardly and having the end portion bent downwardly and curved outwardly to project through the opening in the casing and engage the heel of the shoe, and means for locking said plate in its downwardly projecting position.

6. An overshoe fastener comprising a casing formed by bending the side edges of a sheet onto its body overlapping to form a closed casing having an opening through its front face, a locking plate slidably mounted in the casing and having its end bent outwardly and arranged to project through the opening in the casing, said plate being provided with resilient arms and having a lug or projection arranged to engage a shoulder on the casing and hold said plate in its downwardly projecting position.

7. An overshoe fastener comprising a sheet having its side edges bent onto its body and overlapping to form a closed vertical passage therethrough, the rear wall of said casing projecting below the lower end of the passage, a dog slidably mounted in said casing and provided with a curved end adapted to project out of the passage and

engage the shoe heel and when drawn upwardly to be concealed in said casing, and means for locking said dog in the casing when in its downwardly projecting position.

8. An overshoe fastener comprising a sheet having its side edges bent onto its body and overlapping to form a closed casing having a passage opening on its front face, the lower end of the plate being bent backwardly and upwardly and said upwardly projecting portion being folded on itself to form anchoring means in the fabric of the overshoe, a dog slidably mounted in the casing and provided with a curved end adapted to be projected out of the passage in the casing and engage the shoe heel, and means for locking said dog to the casing when in its downwardly projecting position.

In testimony whereof, we the said EUGENE H. KING and SYLVESTER H. KING have hereunto set our hands.

EUGENE H. KING.
SYLVESTER H. KING.

Witnesses:

J. GARFIELD HOUSTON,
F. W. WINTER.