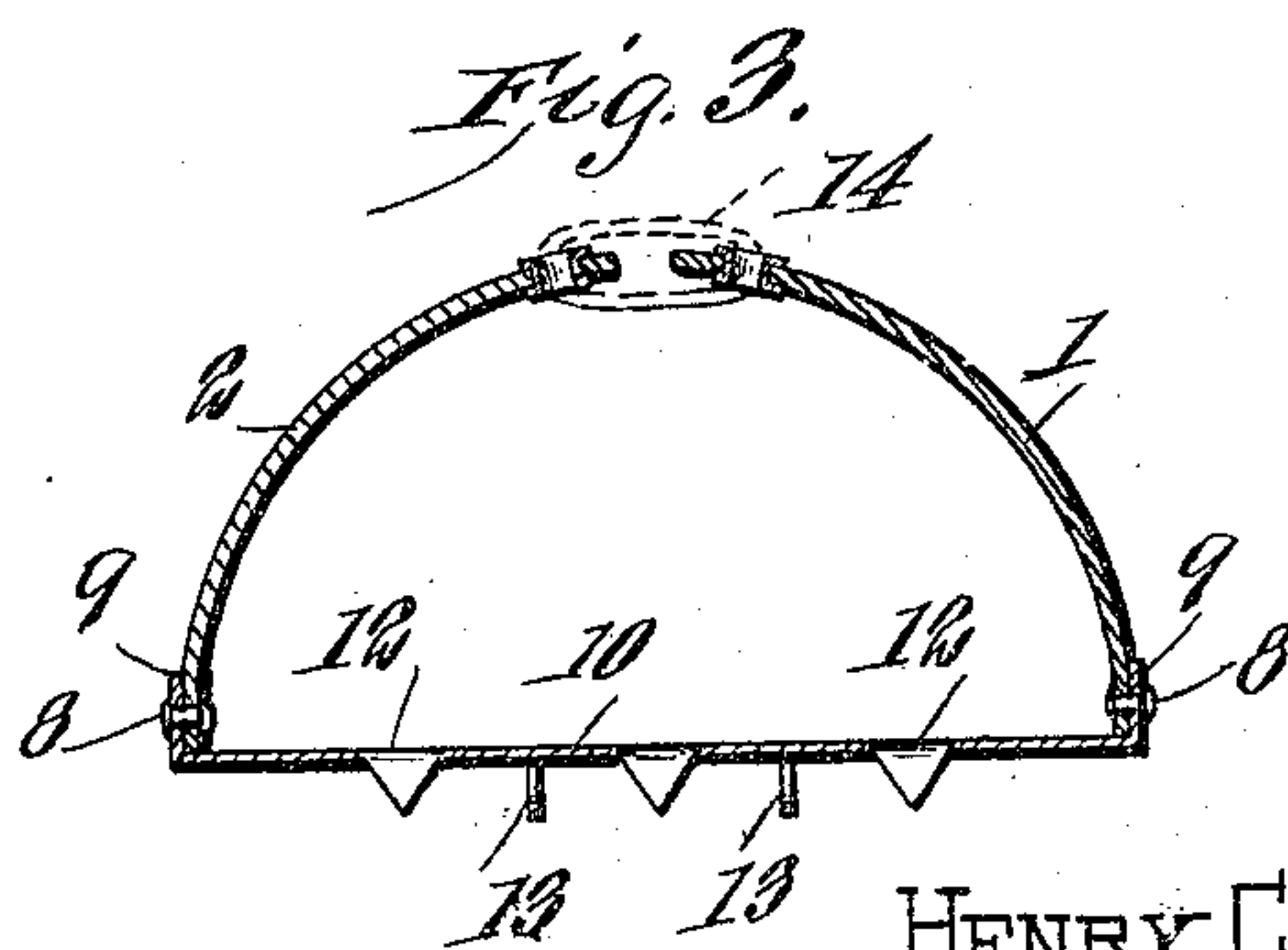
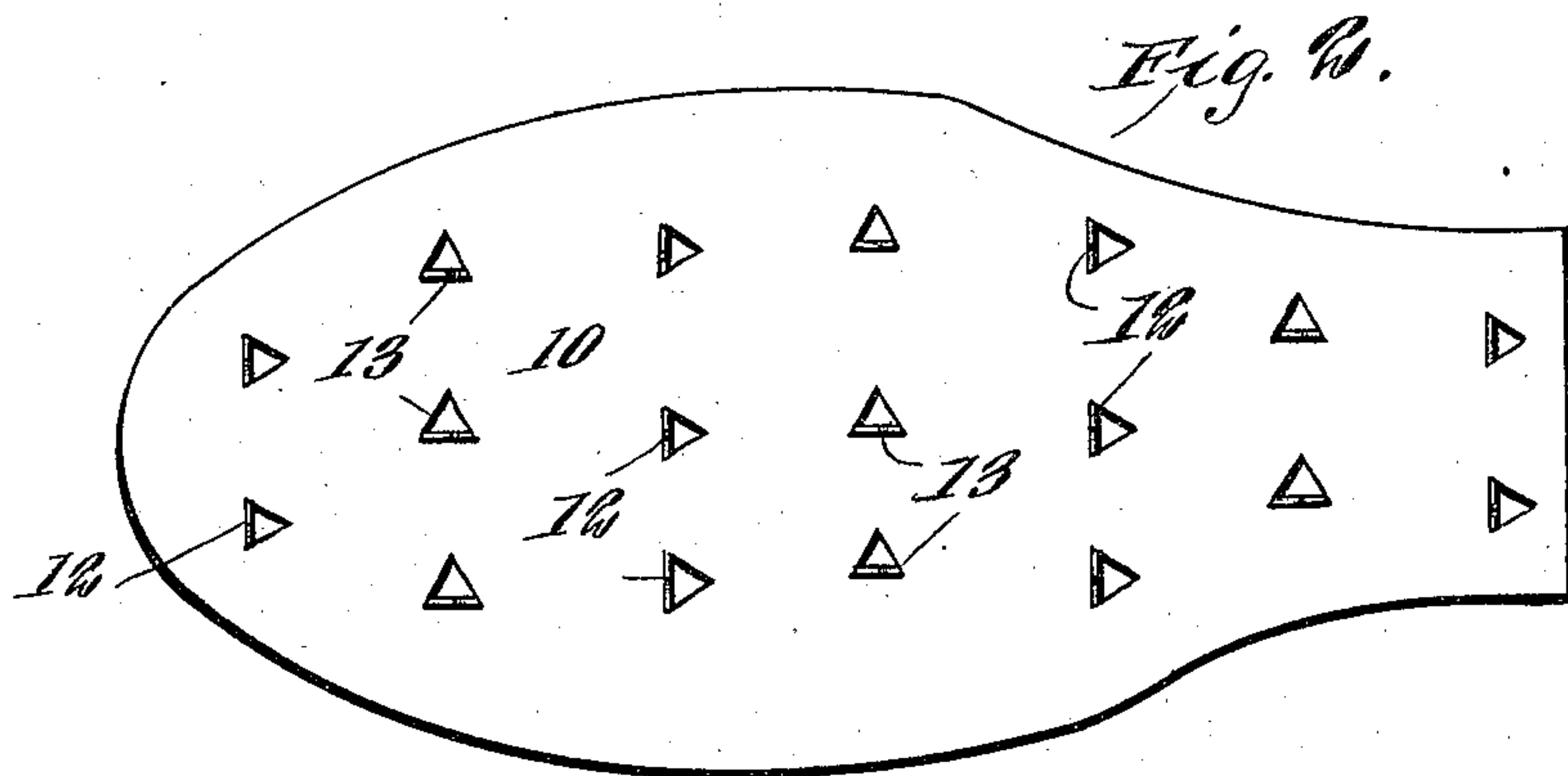
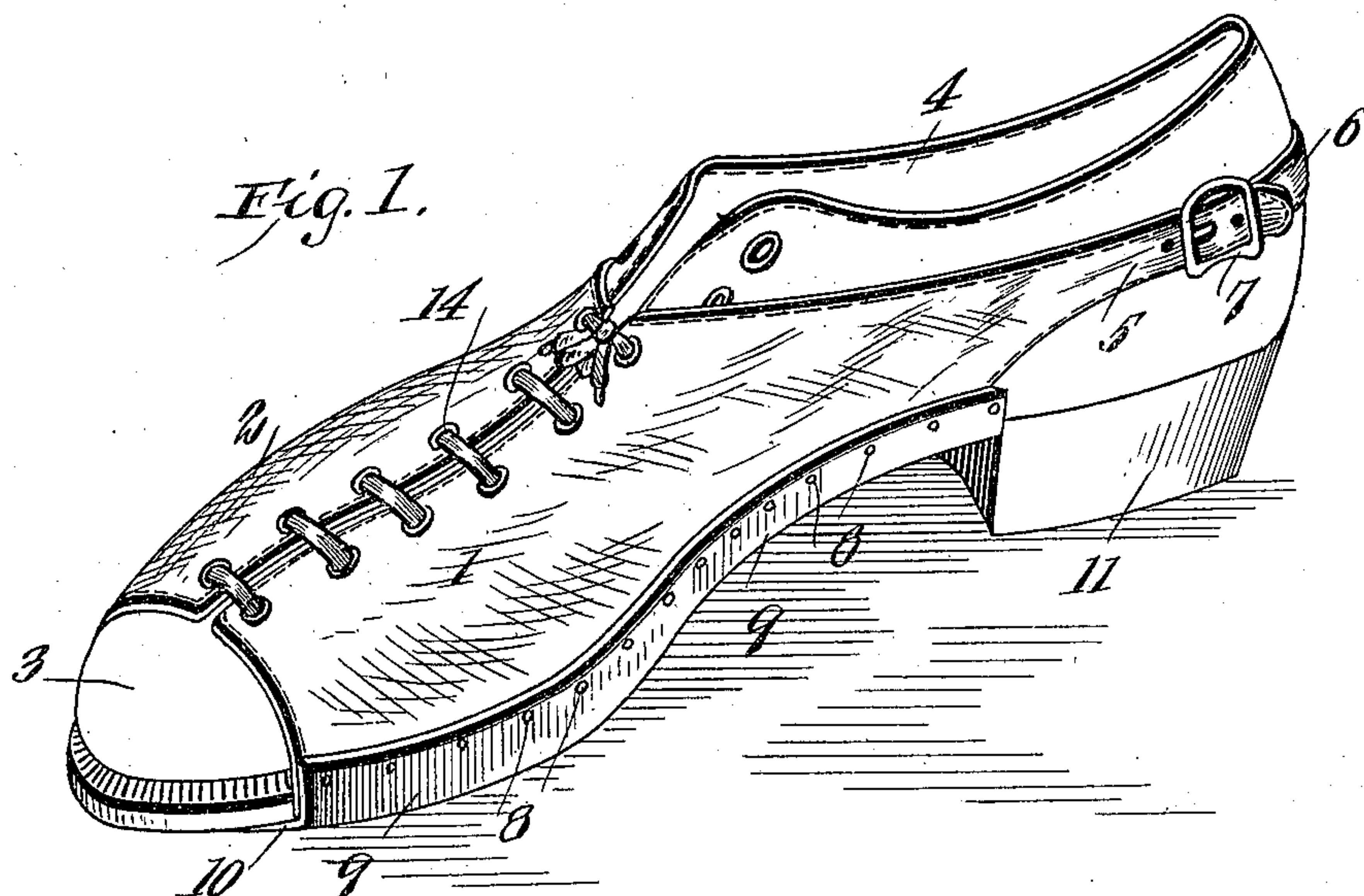


H. C. ASHBAUGH.
 ANTISLIPPING SANDAL.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 20, 1908.

975,379.

Patented Nov. 8, 1910.



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ANTISLIPPING SANDAL.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 8, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. ASHBAUGH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Heppner, in the county of Morrow and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Antislipping Sandals, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to anti-slipping devices for shoes, more particularly to antislipping sandals, and the object thereof is to provide an attachment of this character which is simple in construction, and may be applied to materially assist one in traveling over slippery or uneven surfaces and greatly aid in hill or mountain climbing.

To the accomplishment of the recited objects and others coördinate therewith, the preferred embodiment of my invention resides in that arrangement and construction of parts hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and embraced within the scope of the appended claim.

In said drawings:—Figure I is a perspective view of a low-quarter shoe showing the application of my invention. Fig. II is an inverted plan view of the metallic plate carried by the sandal, and Fig. III is a transverse sectional view of the sandal.

Similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

Referring more particularly to the drawings for a detail description of my invention, the numerals 1 and 2 designate correlative sections formed preferably of leather, and constituting the upper of the sandal. The forward portions of these sections are so arranged that the tip (3) of the boot or shoe (4) may protrude therefrom, and the rear portions present a gradual diminution of width to serve as heel-attaching means, the same being connected by any convenient type of fastening means, such for example, as the buckle (7). The lower side portions of the sandal sections (1) and (2) are secured by rivets (8) on the inner sides of the vertically extending portions (9) of the ground plate (10), which latter is adapted to conform to the sole of the boot or shoe and have its rear terminal lie contiguous the breast of the heel (11). The plate (10) is provided with a suitable form and arrangement of anti-slipping means, here shown as compris-

ing alternate series of transversely and longitudinally arranged struck-out projections (12) and (13).

In practice, the sandal is placed over the boot or shoe and sections (1) and (2) securely fastened together by means of the lace (14), whereupon the straps (5) and (6) are tightened and secured to the heel portion of the shoe. It will be noted that by forming the straps (5) and (6) as an integral part of the sections (1) and (2) and having the inner end of the ground plate engaging or contacting with the corresponding portion of the heel great rigidity is imparted to the attachment when the same has been once applied to the shoe. Furthermore, by arranging the series of projections (12) and (13) at right angles to one another on the ground plate (10), considerably more resistance is set up with the surface, and the wearer may adapt the sandals to mountain climbing and the like with impunity.

The flanges 9 on opposite sides of the plate 10 are continuous from end to end throughout their lengths and form guards to prevent abrasion and scoring of the side edges of the shoe sole covered thereby and also shield the foot adjacent to the sole from injury in slipping over rocks or jutting stones. These flanges, by reason of their continuous or unbroken extent throughout their lengths, also cover and prevent lodgment of dirt in the crevice or joint between those portions of the shoe sole and upper over which the flanges extend. The leather sections 1 and 2 which cover the inner surfaces of the flanges 9 also coöperate with the latter to protect the sole, and the portions of the said sections which are connected to the flanges 9 are shielded by the latter against wear. Another advantage of the foregoing construction is that the rear part of the bottom plate 10 is curved to conform to the upward curve of the arch of the sole, and the straps 5 and 6 continuing from the sections 1 and 2 pull upwardly on the rear extremity of the plate and practically in straight lines with relation to the sections 1 and 2 of which they form a part. This latter construction insures a close fitting of both the leather sections and the bottom plate with the parts of the shoe with which they engage and prevent the sandal from slipping forwardly or becoming loose.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:

In a device of the kind described, a protective sole-plate comprising a single piece
 5 of sheet metal shaped to conform to the outline of the sole of a shoe and bent to conform to said sole, said plate having a rear edge adapted to bear against the breast of a shoe heel, said plate further being of greater
 10 width than the shoe sole to which it is adapted to be applied, upturned flanges formed on the side edges of said plate, said flanges being of uniform height throughout and extending uninterruptedly from one end of
 15 said plate to the other, projections extending from the bottom of said plate to constitute anti-slipping means; in combination with means to hold the plate on a shoe and cushion

ion the flanges and edges of the shoe sole, said means comprising sections of leather 20 each attached to and extending along the entire length of the inside of one of the flanges between said flange and the shoe sole, said sections having their forward portions conforming to the shoe upper and their rear 25 portions adapted to extend around the counter of the shoe; and means to draw said sections together over the front and at the rear of the shoe.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, 30 in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY C. ASHBAUGH.

Witnesses:

SAM E. VAN VACTOR,
 JOSEPHINE CAMERON.