

Aug. 25, 1931.

R. J. MECKLENBURG

1,820,149

OVERSHOE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Filed Sept. 16, 1929

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

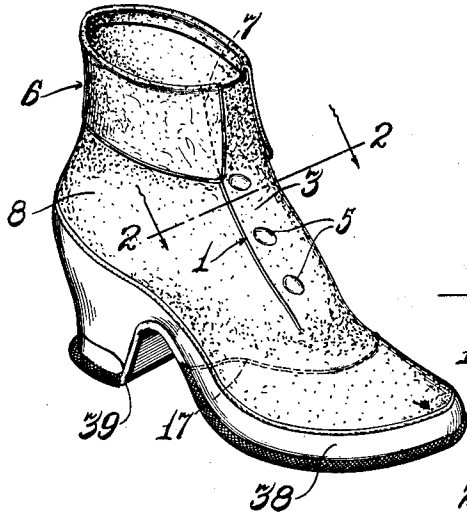


Fig. 2.

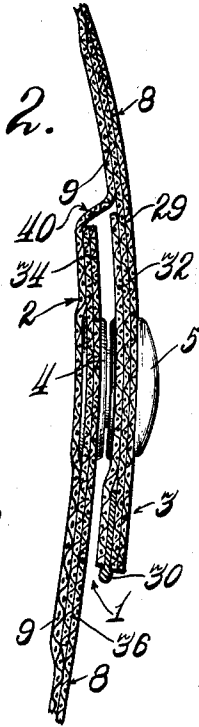


Fig. 3.

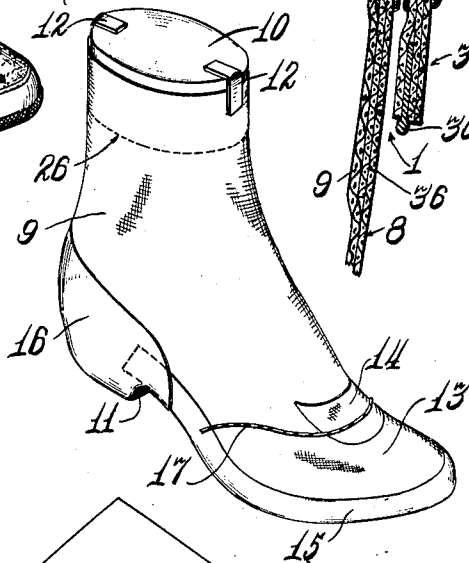
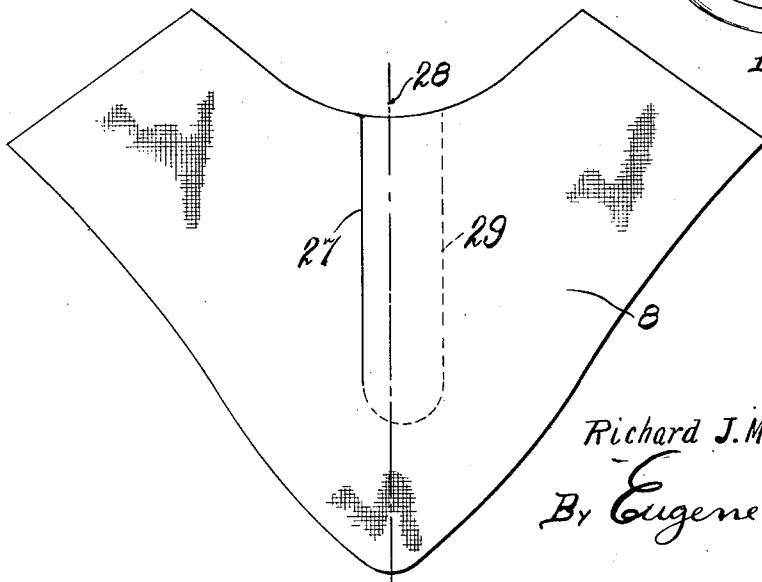


Fig. 4.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 5.

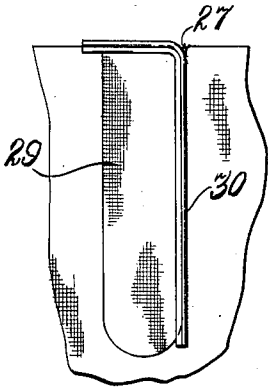


Fig. 8.

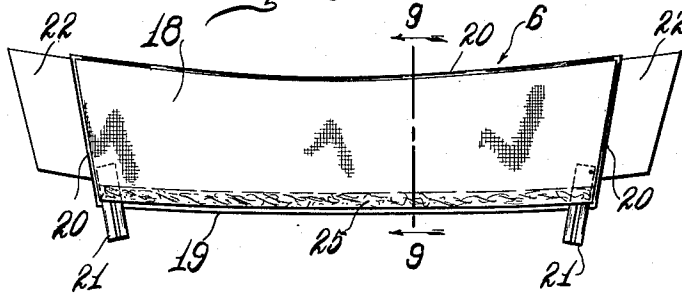


Fig. 9.

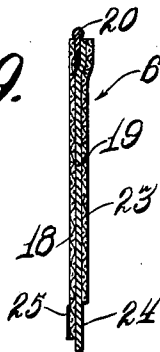


Fig. 6.

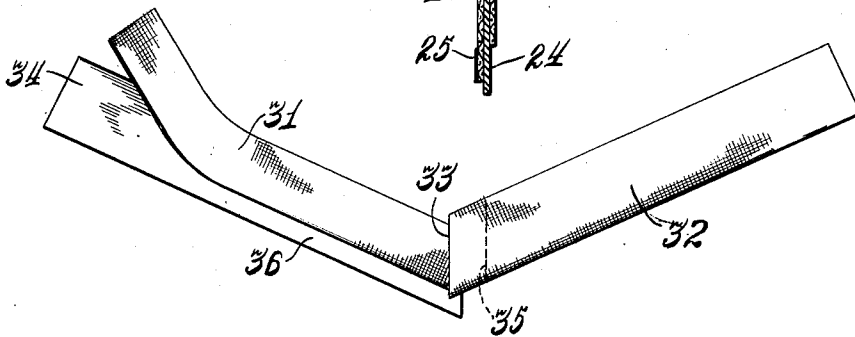
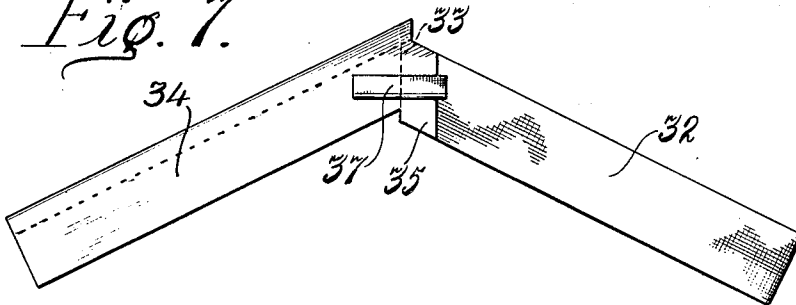


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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OVERSHOE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

Application filed September 16, 1929. Serial No. 393,023.

My invention relates to overshoes having an opening at the front which is closed by detachably fastening together overlapping portions of the quarters and has reference more particularly to the construction thereof with the lining and facing slit along laterally spaced lines to form the opening. The invention also includes other features of improvement hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

The principal objects of my invention are to provide an improved overshoe of the type above referred to; to provide an improved method of making same; to construct the overshoe with one-piece portions of lining and facing embracing the opening; to arrange said portions so that they form overlapping flaps at the opening; to afford a substantial construction of overlapping flaps; to insure a smooth interior at the opening; to fit the inside flap onto the facing so that it appears to be an integral extension thereof; to utilize a one-piece facing over the vamp and at the sides of the opening; and to adequately reinforce the lower end of the opening.

On the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an overshoe constructed in accordance with my invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 showing the lining before it is cut along the opening;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the lining structure assembled on the last ready for the facing;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the facing;

Fig. 5 is a rear view of a fragmentary portion thereof showing the outer flap portion thereof along the slit partially assembled;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the facing side of the assembled flap member;

Fig. 7 is a view of the reverse side thereof;

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the overshoe cuff; and

Fig. 9 is an enlarged sectional view thereof on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8.

The overshoe which is shown in the completed form in Fig. 1 has an opening 1 down the front which is closed by overlapping flaps 2 and 3 which are detachably connected in any suitable manner as, for example, by snap

fasteners having male elements 4 arranged in series on the inner flap 2 and a corresponding series of female elements 5 on the outer flap 3.

A cuff 6 is preferably provided around the top of the overshoe which may be turned up if desired and one end of this cuff preferably folds down over and holds the upper corner 7 (see Fig. 1) of the outer flap 3 in place.

In the illustrated structure, the wall of the overshoe upper is made up of a facing 8 adhesively secured to a lining 9, the facing being a single piece of fabric which is merely slit at the opening so that the vamp and upper are all in one piece, and the lining is provided with a slit spaced laterally from the slit of the facing so that the lining and facing overlap at the opening.

In constructing this particular overshoe with the overlapping portions of lining and facing, a one-piece lining 9 is stretched around the last 10 and has the edges secured together at the back in any desired manner and this lining is lasted over and secured to an insole 11 on the sole portion of the last, while the leg portion, which is somewhat longer than required in the finished overshoe, is held up in place by tapes 12 secured thereto at the front and back and fastened to the upper end of the last in the usual manner.

A vamp covering 13 of rubber composition is then applied and lasted over the sole with a fabric patch 14 secured thereover at the upper end and projecting upwardly over and secured to the lining, said patch being located substantially at the lower end of the opening in the finished overshoe. A foxing strip 15 of frictioned tape is then applied around the toe and along the sides of the lining and terminated at the sides of the heel as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3 and this tape is also lasted over the insole after which the heel piece 16 of frictioned fabric is applied around the heel and lasted over the sole.

In the illustrated overshoe I prefer to define the upper edge of the vamp by a bulge in the facing which is accomplished by arranging a cord 17 as shown in Fig. 3 along the upper edge of the vamp covering 13 and over the patch 14 with the ends extended over the foxing strip 15, and when this is applied the

lining structure is ready for application of the facing and cuff.

The cuff which is shown particularly in Figs. 8 and 9 comprises a piece 18 of facing material of substantially the form shown in Fig. 8, which is secured to a piece of stiffening fabric 19 preferably with a beading 20 interposed between the facing 18 and fabric 19 along the upper edge and the ends of the cuff as shown in Fig. 8 to give a finished appearance thereto. A reinforcing tape 21 is provided at each end of the cuff between the layers 18 and 19 and projecting downwardly therefrom for securely anchoring the ends of the cuff to the walls of the overshoe upper, and the reinforcing fabric 19 preferably has tabs 22 projecting beyond the ends of the cuff for a purpose hereinafter explained. A layer 23 of facing material is also adhesively secured to the other side of the reinforcing fabric 19 so that both sides of the cuff are finished with the facing material, the covering 23, however, being somewhat narrower than the covering 18 so that when applied on the reinforcing fabric 19 there is a bare strip 24 of the reinforcing fabric 19 beyond the lower edge of the facing 23. The corresponding edge of the facing 18 is provided with a coating 25 of cement which serves to secure the cuff to the lining 9, and before the facing is applied over the lining 9, the cuff is attached to the lining by applying the cemented portion 25 just below a line, indicated by dotted line 26 in Fig. 3, which is to constitute the upper edge of the lining in the finished overshoe, and after cementing the lower edge of the cuff and the reinforcing extensions 21 to the lining 9, the ends of the cuff which are at the front of the overshoe, are connected together with the cuff in the upraised position by adhesively connecting the extensions 22 of the cuff reinforcing 19.

The facing 8 of the overshoe which is cut out in substantially the form shown in Fig. 4, is frictioned or provided with a coating of rubber composition on the under side and is also provided with a slit 27 extending down the front at one side of the center line which latter is indicated by dotted line 28 in Fig. 4. A reinforcing strip 29 of frictioned fabric is secured to the inner side of the facing 8 at one side of the slit 27 as shown in Figs. 2, 4 and 5, after which an edge finishing beading 30 of rubber is secured over the reinforcing 29 along the edge of the slit 27 and across the upper end of the reinforcing strip 29 substantially as shown in Fig. 5.

A flap member such as shown in Figs. 6 and 7 is then applied to the facing along the slit 27, which said member comprises two strips 31 and 32 of facing material with diagonal end edges secured together in abutting relation as indicated at 33 by a strip 34 of frictioned reinforcing fabric which is secured to the under side of the facing 31 and has an

extension 35 underlying and secured to the under side of the facing strip 32, said strip 34 being somewhat wider than the strip 31 of facing so as to leave an exposed edge portion 36. A reinforcing tape 37 preferably with a corded edge is secured to the under side of the member 31—32—34, as shown in Fig. 7 and extends across the juncture line 33 of the strips 31 and 32 along which line the strip 32 is folded over the strip 31.

This flap member 31—32—34 may be secured to the edge portion of the facing 8 along the slit 27 in any convenient manner, but I have found that it may be satisfactorily accomplished by laying said member flat with the side shown in Fig. 6 uppermost and then turning back the portion of the facing 8 at that side of the slit to which the reinforcing 29 is applied and then cementing the edge of the other portion of the facing (shown at the left of the slit 27 in Fig. 4) over the exposed edge 36 of the tape 34 with the free end of the tape 34 at the outer or open end of the slit 27, the facing 8 being fitted up against the edge of the facing strip 31 so that the latter becomes in appearance substantially a continuation of the facing 8. After the portion 31—34 of the flap member has been secured to the edge of the slit 27, the strip 32 is then folded along the line 33 over the strip 31 after which the portion of the facing with the reinforcing 29 thereon is folded down over and cemented onto the exposed upper surface (shown in Fig. 7) of the strip 32 so the latter is flush with the edge of the facing material 8 along the slit 27 as shown in Fig. 2. After the flap member 31—32—34 has been applied to the facing 8, a series of female fastener elements 4 are secured along the underlying flap 31—34 of the facing and a corresponding series of male fastener elements 5 are secured to the overlying flap 32—29 and the portion of the facing 8 thereover, after which the male and female fastener elements are snapped together and the facing is ready to be applied to the lining structure.

While the flaps are fastened together by the snap fasteners 4—5, the facing structure is applied around and cemented to the lining structure of Fig. 3 with the upper edge of the facing fitted over and cemented to the exposed edge 24 of the cuff which has been previously applied on the lining, and the two sides of the facing are brought together at the back and connected in any convenient manner.

After the facing has been applied the overshoe is finished up in the usual manner with the foxing 38 and sole 39 after which the assembled structure is vulcanized on the last and after vulcanization, the tabs 22 are cut off the ends of the cuff 6, the snaps 4—5 unfastened and the lining slit along the inner edge of the lower flap 2 or along the line in-

5 dicated at 40 in Figs. 1 and 2, which permits the front of the overshoe to be opened and the overshoe to be removed from the last. The lining is also trimmed off at the upper end of the overshoe substantially along the line 26 of Fig. 3.

10 In applying the facing to the lining structure the folded end of the flap member 31—32—34, which constitutes the lower end of the opening 1 of the overshoe, is located over the patch 14 and the latter thus serves to reinforce the overshoe structure against breaking strain at this point.

15 With this overshoe construction it will be noted that the facing of the overshoe at the front is all one piece including the vamp and the portions at opposite sides of the slit 27, which makes a smooth and attractive appearance and moreover the strip 31 of facing is fitted on to the facing along the edge of the slit 27 so that in the finished overshoe it has substantially the effect of an integral continuation of the facing 8. Moreover with the slit in the lining spaced laterally from the slit in the facing, there is an integral portion of lining extending across under the slit of the facing and an integral portion of the facing extending across over the slit in the lining, so that a substantial construction of flaps is assured, a smooth interior afforded at the opening and an unusually neat exterior appearance provided.

25 While I have shown and described my invention in a preferred form, I am aware that various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the principles of my invention, the scope of which is to be determined by the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

30 1. In an overshoe the combination of an upper with the forward portion of one quarter lapped over and detachably connected with the forward portion of the other quarter, and having a layer of lining material and a facing, the layer of lining material being slitted along the forward edge of the latter quarter and the facing on the other quarter being continued across the slit to the overlapping edge of said other quarter.

35 2. In an overshoe the combination of an upper having the forward portion of one quarter lapped over and detachably connected with the forward portion of the other quarter, said upper having a lining which is continuous under the overlapping edge of the first mentioned quarter and slitted along the edge of the second mentioned quarter and said quarters having an outer facing, said facing on the first mentioned quarter being continuous across the slit in the lining to the overlapping edge of said first mentioned quarter.

40 3. In an overshoe the combination of an upper having the forward portion of one quarter lapped over and detachably con-

41 nected with the forward portion of the other quarter, and said upper having a lining and a facing, each of which comprises a single piece of material, slit part way down the front and extending around to the back of the overshoe, and the slit in the facing being spaced laterally from the slit in the lining to provide a flap on each which overlaps the other.

42 4. In an overshoe the combination of an upper having a lining and a facing, the latter of which is slit part way down the front, a strip of material arranged edge to edge with and forming a continuation of the facing along one edge of the slit and underlying the facing beyond the other edge of the slit, and a lining having a slit along the outer edge of said strip of material, said lining being continuous and unbroken under the aforesaid slit in the facing and having the facing and said strip of material secured thereon.

43 5. In an overshoe the combination of an upper having a lining and a facing, each having a slit laterally spaced from the slit in the other to form an opening with overlapping flaps of facing and lining respectively, a strip of material on the outer face of the lining flap extending to the slit in the facing, and a strip of material on the under side of the facing flap extending to the slit in the lining.

44 6. In an overshoe the combination of an upper having a lining and a facing, each having a slit laterally spaced from the slit in the other to form an opening with overlapping flaps of facing and lining respectively, a strip of material on the outer face of the lining flap extending to the slit in the facing, a strip of material on the under side of the facing flap extending to the slit in the lining, a reinforcing strip between the first mentioned strip of material and the lining and extending across the slit in the facing, and a reinforcing strip between the second mentioned strip of material and the facing and extending across the slit in the lining.

45 7. In an overshoe the combination of an upper having a lining and a facing, each having a slit laterally spaced from the slit in the other to form an opening with overlapping flaps of facing and lining respectively, and two strips of material having a reinforced diagonal connection at the ends and secured respectively to the outer side of the lining flap and the inner side of the facing flap with the reinforced connection at the end of the slit in the facing.

46 8. The method of making an overshoe which comprises slitting the overshoe facing part way down from the upper edge, then adhesively securing the facing over the lining with a pair of separable superposed strips of material interposed between and secured respectively to the lining and facing along one side of the slit in the latter, and then slitting

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the lining along said strips at the side thereof remote from the slit in the facing.

9. The method of making an overshoe which comprises applying the lining on a last, then providing a facing with a slit and adhesively securing said facing over the lining with a pair of separable superposed strips between and adhesively secured respectively to the lining and facing along one edge of the slit in the facing, then vulcanizing the assembled structure, and thereafter slitting the lining along the edges of said strips remote from the slit in the facing.

10. The method of making an overshoe which comprises applying the lining on a last, then providing a facing with a slit, and an extension on the facing along one edge of the slit and a reinforcing under the facing along the other edge of the slit, then adhesively securing the facing and extension to the lining with the reinforcing overlying the extension, then vulcanizing the structure, and then slitting the lining along that edge of the extension remote from the aforesaid slit in the facing.

11. The method of making an overshoe which consists in slitting an overshoe facing, then securing an extension and a reinforcing to the facing along one edge of the slit with the extension butted edgewise thereagainst and the reinforcing underlying the facing along the slit and also securing a lining strip on the under side of the facing at the other side of the slit with a reinforcing therebetween, then securing mating fasteners respectively to the aforesaid extension and first mentioned reinforcing and to the said lining strip, second mentioned reinforcing and facing thereover, then adhesively securing the assembled facing structure in the fastened condition to the overshoe lining, then vulcanizing the combined facing and lining structure, and then slitting the lining along that edge of the aforesaid extension which is remote from the slit in the facing.

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