



No. 06-218323-00001-0000

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No. 2 PATENTES Eje 1 REGDEPOSITO
Aut. 0001 PAT. 0001 Folios: 3

Medellín, Septiembre 12 de 2007

Señores:

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
BOGOTA

INNOVAPLAST LIMITADA con NIT 900108778-1 es una empresa que actualmente esta tramitando ante ustedes una solicitud de patente de invención la cual posee el numero de radicado 06-218323 folio 15 dicha solicitud ya fue publicada en la gaceta #574 ; debido a esto les solicitamos formalmente continuar con el siguiente tramite el cual es el examen de patentabilidad. Nuestra empresa ya a consignado la tarifa planteada para el tramite habiendo aplicado a la reducción de tasa a que se refiere el articulo 2 de la resolución numero 31980 de fecha 24 diciembre de 2004, ya que la empresa, actualmente no ha iniciado operaciones debido a que se busca obtener esta patente para poder iniciar las actividades en base al producto patentado.

Se anexa el recibo de consignación y el formulario para aplicar ala reducción de tasas.

Gracias por su amable atención.

Johnny Restrepo L.
JOHNNY ALEXANDER RESTREPO
Representante legal
CC. 8.070.154 de Caldas

Industria y Comercio
SUPERINTENDENCIA

Escudo reservado para el uso de la institución

ANEXO
SOLICITUDES DE PATENTES PRESENTADAS POR PERSONAS
NATURALES QUE CAREZCAN DE MEDIOS ECONOMICOS

Usuario: Innovaplast Ltda.
Dirección: Calle 24 # 48-53 Medellín (Colombia)
Teléfono: 232-17-40
E-mail: Innovaplast.m@hotmail.com

Manifiesto bajo la gravedad del juramento, que carezco de los medios económicos para cancelar las tasas correspondientes a la presente solicitud y, por tanto, pido que se aplique la reducción de tasas a que se refiere el artículo 2 de la resolución número 31980 de fecha 24 de diciembre de 2004.

FIRMA SOLICITANTE: Johnny Restrepo.

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SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIRECCIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

2020
Bogotá, D.C.,

Señor
Johnny Alexander Restrepo Ledesma
(Representante Legal)

ASUNTO Radicación 06 - 218 323
 Trámite 002
 Evento 001
 Actuación 430
 Oficio 2136
 Folios 027

Patente de Invención ☒ Patente de Modelo de Utilidad ☐

Vía Nacional ☐

Vía PCT (fase nacional) ☐ Cap. I ☐ Cap. II ☐

Solicitud Internacional n.º _____
Fecha de Presentación Intnl. _____

Como resultado del examen de fondo, realizado con fundamento en el artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le comunica:

1. Documentos estudiados

Descripción: Folios 4 y 5 como se radicó inicialmente
Reivindicaciones: Folio 6 como se radicó inicialmente
Dibujos: Folios 7 a 11 como se radicó inicialmente

2. Objeto de la invención

Título de la solicitud: *Dispositivo de sujeción para la bota de los pantalones y 'blue jeans'*, folio 1.

El objeto de la presente solicitud de patente de invención consiste en suministrar un dispositivo, que se monta sobre la parte posterior del calzado, que permite

El problema planteado en esta solicitud es satisfacer la necesidad de evitar que la parte inferior de la pernera de los pantalones roce con el piso.

Para solucionar este problema técnico la solicitud en estudio proporciona un dispositivo que tiene un gancho u otro sistema para sostenerlo de la parte de atrás del calzado, y un soporte que engancha la parte inferior posterior de la pernera de los pantalones, de manera que se evita que esta parte roce con el piso, o, incluso, sea pisada por el mismo calzado.

Clasificación Internacional de Patentes (IPC): A43C 19/00, A41D 27/12, A41F 19/00

3. De la solicitud de Patente

Antes de entrar en detalles específicos, se le dan al solicitante ciertas indicaciones generales, algunas de las cuales son aplicables a este caso y todas deberán ser tenidas en cuenta en las eventuales modificaciones.

El título o nombre de la invención debe concordar con lo que se reclama en el capítulo reivindicatorio. Esto es, si en las reivindicaciones se reclama un producto, tal producto debe ser mencionado en el título, y si en las reivindicaciones se reclama un procedimiento o un sistema o un método, también debe ser mencionado allí. Normalmente, el título debe contener máximo diez palabras aunque eventualmente pueden ser más. El título no debe contener palabras cuyo significado no esté reconocido dentro del sector de la técnica de que se trate. Preferiblemente, deben ser palabras cuyo significado se encuentre en el Diccionario de la Real Academia Española (DRAE).

En Colombia, la máxima autoridad en cuestiones del lenguaje es la Academia Colombiana de la Lengua. En caso de duda sobre el significado de las palabras, se debe acoger la definición que trae el Diccionario de la Real Academia Española (DRAE).

En Colombia, es de uso obligatorio el Sistema Internacional de unidades. Esto implica, también, que la coma decimal es de uso obligatorio. Cuando aparezca algún valor con unidades diferentes a las exigidas, deberá incluirse su correspondiente conversión al Sistema Internacional.

La parte técnica de la solicitud se divide en tres secciones, decididamente separadas, preferiblemente en este orden: El capítulo descriptivo, el capítulo reivindicatorio y el juego de dibujos o figuras. Ninguna de estas secciones podrá llevar membretes (encabezamientos o pies de página) ajenos al contenido técnico de la solicitud.

Por lo menos el capítulo descriptivo debe estar debidamente paginado y estar escrito a doble espacio, con el fin de facilitar la referencia a los apartados del texto.

La terminología empleada en la descripción y en las reivindicaciones debe ser igual para designar las diferentes partes, piezas, elementos, detalles o aspectos de lo que se mencione en ellas, los cuales, a su vez, deben estar designados con números o signos de referencia.

Dentro del texto de la descripción y las reivindicaciones se aconseja encerrar entre paréntesis el número o signo de referencia cada vez que se mencione el detalle correspondiente, con el fin de distinguirlo de otros tipos

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de un círculo) siempre acompañados de líneas o flechas que señalen o indiquen a qué parte, pieza, elemento o aspecto se encuentran asociados.

Las reivindicaciones deben estar numeradas individual y consecutivamente (1, 2, ... 5, 6, etc.) El capítulo reivindicatorio no debe tener subtítulos. Normalmente se pueden encontrar dos categorías de reivindicaciones, una de producto y la otra, de procedimiento.

En las reivindicaciones se deben definir los alcances de la protección que desea el solicitante. En consecuencia, las reivindicaciones forman un cuerpo aparte de la descripción y como tal debe ser redactado: la primera vez que se mencione un nombre dentro de las reivindicaciones debería estar acompañado de un artículo indeterminado; y, la inclusión -entre paréntesis- de un número de referencia no sustituye la definición del elemento o aspecto al que se refiere, simplemente sirve de información complementaria. Se debe entender que la descripción sirve para interpretar las reivindicaciones y, en consecuencia, si en una reivindicación se reclama un aparato, por ejemplo, no se deberían mencionar aspectos del funcionamiento del aparato dentro de la reivindicación, limitándose a definir únicamente los elementos que constituyen el aparato.

Cada una de las figuras debe estar debidamente identificada, preferiblemente con un número consecutivo: Figura 1, figura 2, ...

Las figuras deben ser realizadas siguiendo las reglas del dibujo técnico.

Se prefiere que dentro de las figuras no se incluya ningún texto. Cada uno de los detalles ilustrados en las figuras deberá estar señalado con un número o signo de referencia, el cual será el mismo en todas las figuras en donde se encuentre el detalle en cuestión. Si en alguna figura no se encuentran números de referencia, se entiende que no se va a decir nada sobre ella dentro del texto de la descripción y, entonces, es preferible que se omita tal figura. Análogamente, si en una figura no se encuentra señalado algún detalle con el respectivo número de referencia, es preferible que se omita tal detalle.

La patente de **modelo de utilidad** no puede incluir los procedimientos, por definición. Si alguna de las reivindicaciones de una solicitud de patente de modelo de utilidad reclama un procedimiento, debe ser suprimida.

Descripción (artículo 28 D. 486)

Durante el análisis del texto de la descripción y de las ilustraciones anexadas se observaron los siguientes defectos:

1) Tanto dentro del título o nombre de la invención como dentro del texto de la descripción y de las reivindicaciones aparece la expresión *bota de los pantalones*. Estrictamente, dado que el término *bota*, según el Diccionario de la Real Academia Española (DRAE), no tiene el sentido que se le da en la solicitud, debería hacerse una aclaración al respecto, sin embargo dada su amplia aceptación dentro del país, excepcionalmente se puede admitir, pero no sobraría que hubiese una aclaración al respecto, por parte del solicitante, dentro del texto de la descripción, en la primera ocasión en que se encuentre tal término.

2) Tanto dentro del título o nombre de la invención como dentro del texto de la descripción y de las reivindicaciones aparece la expresión *blue jeans* (o, sus variantes: *blue jeans*, *blue jeans*). Al respecto, el Diccionario panhispánico de

de Texas recibe en español los nombres de (pantalón) vaquero o (pantalón) tejano... (...) Puesto que en gran parte de Hispanoamérica se utiliza exclusivamente la denominación inglesa '(blue) jean(s)', se considera aceptable en estas zonas el uso del anglicismo, siempre que se haga con las grafías adaptadas 'bluyín' (pl. 'bluyines') y 'yin' (pl. 'yines'). El solicitante es libre de escoger la expresión admitida que se adapte a su gusto.

3) Respecto a la expresión *bluyín* [o sus equivalentes: *vaquero*, *tejano*, *yin*] se aclara que, como se trata de un tipo de pantalón, las expresiones *pantalón(es)* y *bluyín(es)*, *pantalón(es)* o *bluyín(es)* resultarían, hasta cierto punto, redundantes, por lo que se debería restringir su uso únicamente a la descripción, si es que el solicitante insiste en utilizarla(s).

4) El capítulo descriptivo no incluye el título o nombre de la invención.

5) El capítulo descriptivo inicia su paginación con la página 2, lo cual no es admisible, debe empezar con la página 1.

6) En el capítulo descriptivo no se encuentra una reseña completa de las figuras anexadas.

7) Dentro de las figuras anexadas, folios 7 a 11, no se encuentran señalados los detalles ilustrados con los correspondientes números, o signos, de referencia. Si no se va a decir nada respecto a algún detalle en especial, es preferible que se omita su ilustración. Los números de referencia deberán estar definidos dentro del capítulo descriptivo y preferiblemente deberán aparecer encerrados entre paréntesis dentro del texto de la descripción y las reivindicaciones. En el caso de las figuras 2, 4, 6, ¿6A? y 8 no se admite que se señalen ciertos detalles como FIG 2.1, folio 7, FIG 4.1, folio 8, FIG 6.1 y FIG 6.2, folio 9; y, FIG 8.1, folio 10 porque los detalles que están señalando son eso: detalles, no figuras independientes. Incidentalmente se señala que en el folio 9 aparecen ilustradas tres figuras diferentes pero únicamente están designadas apropiadamente dos de ellas: la figura 6 y la figura 7.

8) Las figuras en general y específicamente las figuras 1 y 2, folio 7, no fueron realizadas siguiendo las reglas del dibujo técnico. Incidentalmente, se prefiere que las ilustraciones sean realizadas en tinta negra indeleble, para fines de su reproducción en bases de datos, por esta razón se debe limitar el uso de los colores a los casos estrictamente necesarios.

La descripción no cumple con los requisitos de claridad y divulgación completa, lo que dificulta o impide su comprensión y ejecución de acuerdo al Art. 28 de la Decisión 486

Reivindicaciones (artículo 30 D 486)

Durante el análisis del texto de las reivindicaciones se observaron los siguientes defectos:

1) El capítulo reivindicatorio, folio 6, tiene como encabezamiento el término *reivindicación* pero, dado que hay más de una reivindicación, debería denominarse *reivindicaciones*.

2) Dentro de las reivindicaciones aparecen las expresiones *pantalones* y *blue jeans*, *pantalones* o *blue jeans* que resultan -como se vio arriba, con relación a la descripción- incorrectas y redundantes y, en consecuencia, afectan negativamente la concisión.

3) En la reivindicación 1, folio 6, se reclama un *dispositivo... caracterizado porque permite sujetar... El dispositivo puede ser fabricado de varios materiales y tomar varias formas y diseños*. En primer lugar, la expresión *permite sujetar* lleva tónica

lugar, cuando se define un producto tangible -en este caso, un dispositivo- se debe definir por sus características también tangibles. En este caso la expresión *puede ser fabricado* también resulta ambigua, lleva tácita la otra posibilidad *puede ser no fabricado*; además, la expresión *varios materiales y tomar varias formas y diseños* no contribuye a definir los alcances de la protección que desea el solicitante.

4) Dado que el capítulo reivindicatorio tiene únicamente una reivindicación independiente -la primera- en ella se deberían definir las características comunes a todos los dispositivos reclamados en las reivindicaciones dependientes, dejando los detalles específicos a ser definidos en cada una de ellas. Si el solicitante no encuentra tales características comunes, entonces se tendría que la solicitud no tiene unidad de concepto inventivo y habría que hacer divisionales: dos o más solicitudes que abarquen cada uno de los dispositivos diferentes.

Debe entenderse que las reivindicaciones dependientes de las reivindicaciones objetadas son, asimismo, objetadas, por razones análogas.

Las reivindicaciones no cumplen con los requisitos de definición, claridad, concisión o sustento por la descripción de acuerdo al Art. 30 de la Decisión 486.

Se deben presentar, entonces, nuevos capítulos descriptivo y reivindicatorio, ambos completos, junto con un nuevo juego de dibujos, donde se hayan corregido todas las objeciones que se han hecho arriba. Esto con el fin de evitar -cuando solo se presentan algunas páginas sueltas corregidas- que el lector tenga que desplazarse desde un sitio a otro de la solicitud y luego regresar a donde estaba antes sin perder la ilación de la lectura, porque esto produce confusión y afecta negativamente la claridad de dichos capítulos.

Se le advierte al solicitante que, por lo menos parte de, las modificaciones sugeridas aquí podrían resultar inconducentes si se mantienen las objeciones a la patentabilidad que se insinúan adelante.

4. Unidad de invención (artículo 25 D 486)

Dependiendo de las eventuales modificaciones al capítulo reivindicatorio, la solicitud podría tener objeciones respecto a la falta de unidad de concepto inventivo; lo cual sucedería si el solicitante no logra definir una reivindicación independiente que abarque los aspectos tangibles esenciales del dispositivo de la invención y que sean comunes a todas las variantes divulgadas en la solicitud.

El solicitante debe evitar el caso en que haya reivindicaciones que reclamen dispositivos que, por su naturaleza, sean mutuamente excluyentes.

5. Determinación del Estado de la Técnica

La fecha que se ha tenido en cuenta para determinar el Estado de la Técnica es la

Fecha de presentación de la solicitud nacional 2006-11-27

Se realizó la búsqueda en el estado de la técnica de documentos relacionados con la solicitud teniendo en cuenta la fecha indicada; y durante la búsqueda se

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n.º	Documento	Título	Fecha de publicación
D1	Patente US 257 036, cuyo inventor es Charles J. Mc Dermott	«Pantaloons-protector» (Un protector de pantalones)	1882-04-25
D2	Patente US 383 500, cuyo inventor es William H. Stewart	«Combined pants-protector and pull-strap for shoes» (Una combinación de correa de tirón y protector de pantalones para calzado)	1888-05-29
D3	Patente US 397 704, cuyos inventores son Abraham Diamond y Otto Kohnert	«Pantaloons protector» (Un protector de pantalones)	1889-02-12
D4	Patente US 586 666, cuyo inventor es John B. Neuenhofer	«Trousers protector» (Un protector de pantalones)	1897-07-20
D5	Patente US 5 035 070, cuyo inventor es Cecil D. Gray, Jr.	«Boot logo holder» (Soporte para logotipos en las botas)	1991-07-30
D6	Patente US 6 648 862 B1, cuyo inventor es Douglas Bunjes	«Pants hem guard» (Protección para el dobladillo del pantalón)	2003-09-16
D7	Patente US 6 829 847 B2, cuyos inventores son Sean O'Shea y Fiona Jane Adams, quienes le cedieron sus derechos a la Global Brand Marketing Inc	«Pant cuff protector» (Un protector de la manga del pantalón)	2004-12-14
D8‡	Patente de diseño US D536 516 S, cuyo inventor es Kenny Peter Sanders, quien le cedió sus derechos a la Adidas International Marketing BV	«heel Clip» (Un sujetador para el tacon)	2007-02-13‡

Se anexa la copia de las páginas pertinentes de estos documentos

‡: El documento D8 no forma parte, propiamente, del estado de la técnica, porque fue publicado después de la fecha de presentación de la solicitud en estudio; se incluye aquí como información complementaria

NOTAS: No se realizaron las evaluaciones de los demás requisitos de patentabilidad, porque se hicieron algunas objeciones respecto a la definición, la claridad, la concisión y el sustento por la descripción de las reivindicaciones; esto es, no se pudo practicar un análisis comparativo, por ausencia de materia.

A pesar de lo anterior, con base en las enseñanzas de los documentos encontrados hasta ahora, en donde se enseñan soluciones muy similares a las propuestas por el solicitante, se prevén objeciones respecto a la novedad o respecto al nivel inventivo del objeto de la solicitud.

Se le hacen al solicitante las siguientes advertencias, para establecer ciertos criterios con que se juzgan las patentes:

(...) la identidad entre la pretendida invención y la anterioridad destructiva de su novedad no requiere ser literalmente total; basta con que una persona técnicamente capacitada derive, de la anterioridad relevante, un contenido tecnológico idéntico al de la pretendida invención. En el contexto de la Convención de la Patente Europea, señalan Singer y Lunzer: "El requisito de que

ni que exista identidad de palabras para que el documento previo sea tenido por destructivo de novedad. (El Tribunal técnico de la Oficina Europea de Patentes) decidió que la mera novedad de forma con respecto al estado de la técnica, esto es, una mera diferencia de palabras entre la supuesta invención y el estado anterior de la técnica, no es suficiente para establecer la existencia de novedad. Por el contrario, al examinar la novedad, la cuestión a determinarse es si la técnica preexistente revela la sustancia de la pretendida invención, o bien si existe alguna enseñanza técnica novedosa que pueda ser encontrada en la pretendida invención y que no esté presente en la técnica preexistente."

Derecho de las patentes de invención por Guillermo Cacanellas de las Cuevas. 2a Ed. HELIASA. Buenos Aires, 2004. págs. 679 y 680.

...la invención no tendrá nivel inventivo si resulta obvia para un experto medio, el cual deberá hallarse provisto de experiencia, saber general en la materia y conocimientos específicos en el campo de la invención.

Tribunal Andino de Justicia. Proceso 36- IP-2004

Citas en la oposición a CO 06 - 109 678 Máquina de juego de rueda por Ernesto Rengifo García. Caso 75 4-30 Tel 2118014 ernesto@garinorengifo.com

... a efectos de examinar el nivel inventivo, la Oficina Nacional Competente se fijará en el estado de la técnica existente y en lo que ello representa para una persona del oficio normalmente versada en la materia; esto es que, a la luz de los identificados conocimientos existentes en el área técnica correspondiente, se verá si para un experto medio en esa materia técnica —sin que llegue a ser una persona altamente especializada— pueda derivarse de manera ovidente la regla técnica propuesta.

...A los efectos de establecer si el requisito del nivel inventivo se encuentra cumplido, será necesario determinar si, con los conocimientos integrantes del estado de la técnica, el experto medio habría alcanzado la solución reivindicada para el problema técnico de que se trate.

No tendrá nivel inventivo el objeto de la invención que reproduzca, en lo sustancial, la función, los medios y el resultado de otro que forme parte del estado de la técnica. Tampoco lo tendría la combinación que busque obtener un efecto conocido, sobre la base de materiales, propiedades o procedimientos también conocidos, toda vez que no bastará la sustitución de un elemento por otro cuyas propiedades sean conocidas como productoras de aquel efecto..

Teniendo en cuenta las eventuales objeciones respecto al nivel inventivo, se le sugiere al solicitante que, si considera que el objeto de la solicitud reúne los requisitos para ello -en especial los determinados por el artículo 81 de la Decisión 486-, cambie la modalidad de su solicitud a patente de modelo de utilidad. De aceptar esta sugerencia, deberá expresarlo así y deberá realizar los ajustes que considere necesarios en el capítulo reivindicatorio para que no se encuentre ninguna objeción previsible -en el momento en que la Oficina examine su solicitud para verificar el cumplimiento de los requisitos, bajo esta nueva modalidad-. Lógicamente esta sugerencia no se aplica si se ve afectada la novedad.

Esta sugerencia se hace en concordancia con lo dispuesto en el artículo 35 de la mencionada Decisión.

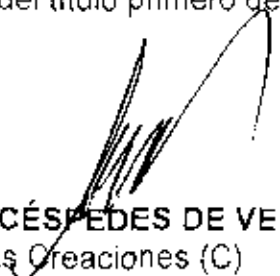
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6. Conclusión:

Los requisitos de patentabilidad de la presente solicitud se encuentran afectados negativamente por la falta de claridad de la descripción y las reivindicaciones y por la falta de definición, de sustento y de concisión de estas últimas.

En cumplimiento del artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de sesenta días contados a partir de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el número 5.2. letra e), del capítulo quinto del título primero de la Circular Única n.º 10 de 2001.



ALIX CARMENZA CÉSPEDES DE VERGEL
Directora de Nuevas Creaciones (C)

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha
_____ 20. 5. 08 2008

CONCEPTO TÉCNICO n.º 0678

EXAMINADOR TÉCNICO
Código n.º 202009

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DI

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, OF SANDY HOOK, CONNECTICUT.

PANTALOONS-PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 857,086, dated April 23, 1892.

Application filed March 6, 1891. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. McDERMOTT, of Sandy Hook, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and Improved Pantaloons-Protector, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention consists of a spring provided with a rubber ball at its upper end, and adapted to be attached to the heels of boots and shoes (especially rubbers and other overshoes) for holding up the bottoms of the wearer's pantaloons and protecting the same from mud, &c.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shoe having my protector applied thereto, and Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same.

A represents the shoe, and B represents the spring attachment, which is secured to the heel of the shoe by means of the rivets *a*, *a*,

which pass through the lower end of the spring, through the material of the shoe, and through the plate *b* inside of the shoe, against which they are headed.

Upon the upper end of the spring B is secured by means of the rivet *c* the rubber ball *d*, which is held against the heel of the shoe by the spring B with sufficient force to hold the bottoms of the wearer's pantaloons when placed between the ball and the heel of the shoe, and in an elevated position, so that they will be protected from mud, snow, and slush.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent --

The spring B, provided with the rubber ball *d* at the top, in combination with the shoe A, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

CHARLES J. McDERMOTT.

Witnesses:

RALPH N. BETTS, JR.,
ANSON P. SMITH.

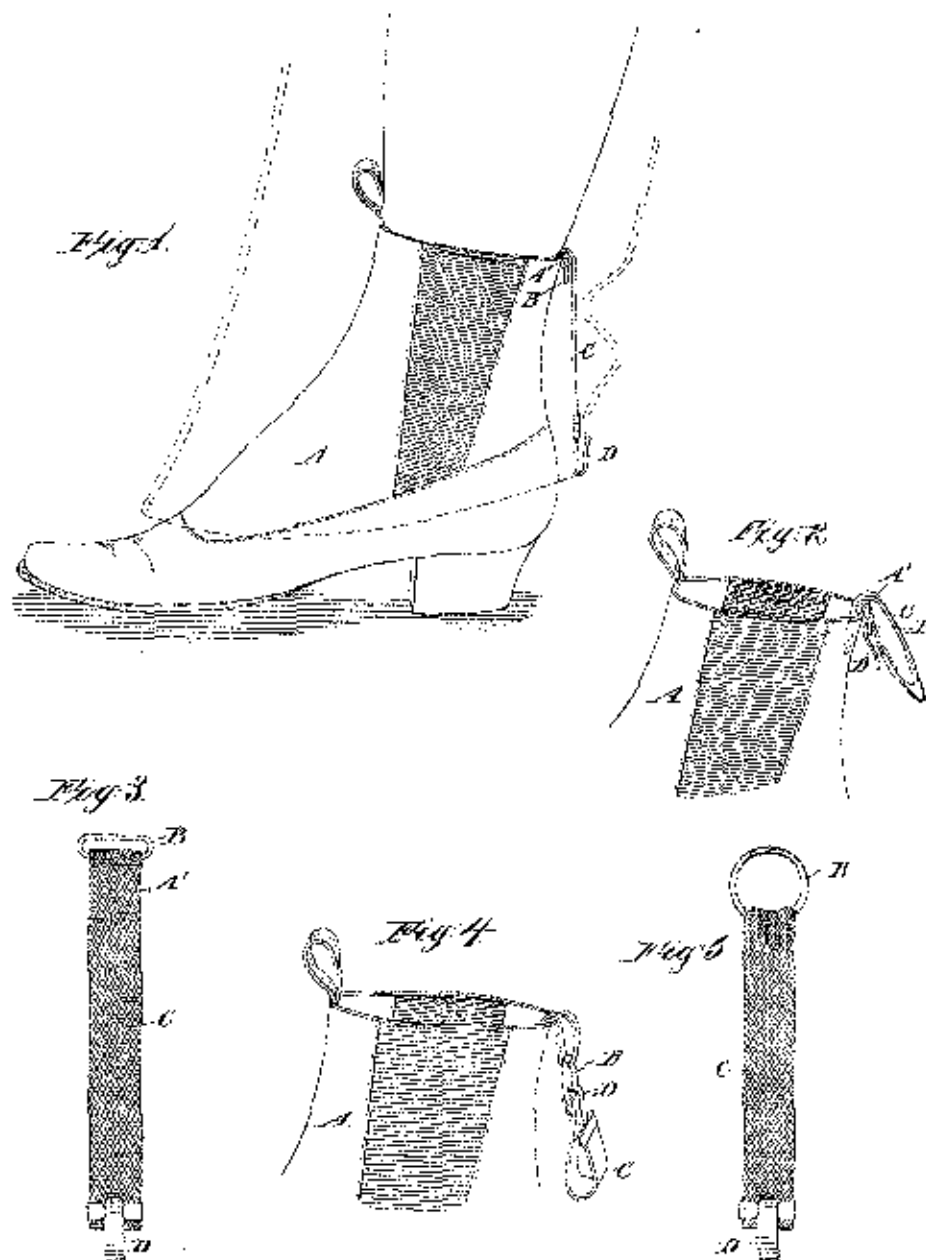
(No Model.)

W. H. STEWART.

COMBINED PANTS PROTECTOR AND PULL STRAP FOR SHOES.

No. 383,500.

Patented May 29, 1888.



Witnesses:

Charles H. Seaver,
H. A. Johnstone.

Inventor:

William H. Stewart,
by his attorney
Thomas D. Jones.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. STEWART, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

COMBINED PANTS-PROTECTOR AND PULL-STRAP FOR SHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 333,500, dated May 29, 1888.

Application filed January 7, 1888. Serial No. 220,697. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. STEWART, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Pants-Protectors and Pull-Straps for Shoes, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates to that class of pants protectors which are attached to the backs of high shoes to hold up the lower edges of the pants and prevent their becoming soiled in wet weather. Many efforts have been previously made in this direction.

I have discovered that a single device may serve the two functions of a pants-protector and of a tag by which to aid in putting on the shoe. I have devised means of applying such to practical use.

The following is a description of what I consider the best means of carrying out the invention.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the protector in use holding up the pants. Fig. 2 is a corresponding view showing the protector folded up out of the way, adapted to serve as a tag. Both views show the novel parts with so much of the ordinary parts as is necessary to show their relations thereto. Fig. 3 shows the novel parts detached. Figs. 4 and 5 represent a modification. Fig. 4 is a side view showing the protector connected ready for use. Fig. 5 shows the novel parts detached.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures where they occur.

A is a shoe, and B a loop or oblong ring of metal secured to the shoe by a short piece of webbing or other flexible material, A'.

C is a longer piece of webbing, sewed, like A', upon the inside of the shoe at the back. To the other end is sewed or otherwise strongly attached a spring-hook, D. The webbing C is of such length that it may be folded inward and the hook D engaged with the loop B, when desired, as shown in Fig. 2. Thus conditioned the device serves as a tag to aid in putting on the shoe. D is so short as to be so located between while wearing the shoe.

In wet weather the hook D is disengaged

from the loop B, and the webbing C is allowed to hang down, as shown in Fig. 1. While in this position the lower edge of the pants at the back is inserted within the spring-hook and remains supported thereby.

The flexibility of the webbing C allows the pants to move in every direction required with use; but the spring-hook retains its hold on the thick lower edge of the pants, and insures that it is held up at a sufficient height to be out of the wet. When the device is not in use for supporting the pants, the hook D is again engaged with the loop B, to be used as a pull-strap for the shoe.

In my experiments I have made the short webbing A' and the long webbing C in a single length, folded at the proper point, and secured to the interior of the shoe at the back, as is usual, by stitches. I prefer such construction; but this is not essential. There may be the ordinary tag at the rear of the top.

The shoe may have elastic sides, or may be otherwise fastened, as by buttons or laces.

Modifications may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of the invention. I can apply the invention by using a webbing of less length and attaching it to the ordinary loop at the back of the shoe, instead of directly to the shoe, making it perform in the same manner and with substantially similar effect as if it were made longer and attached directly to the shoe.

Fig. 4 is a side view showing such a modification. Fig. 5 shows such a device detached, being a piece of webbing with a spring-hook at one end and a spring-ring at the other end, such as is often used for carrying keys. This spring-ring may engage with an ordinary tag, making the latter serve, as the webbing A', to secure the ring, which, in this case, serves the same function as in the other—viz., to receive the hook when the device is folded up and out of use. In either case the firm attachment of the webbing at both ends and the avoidance of any buckle-buckles prevent either tearing out or breaking of the webbing, which so frequently occurs when the shoe is pulled forcibly onto the foot.

I claim as my invention.—

1. In a pants-protector and pull-strap for shoes, the ring B, attached to the rear of a

34 35

(No Model.)

A. DIAMOND & O. KOHNERT.
PANTALOONS PROTECTOR.

No. 397,704.

Patented Feb. 12, 1889.

03

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

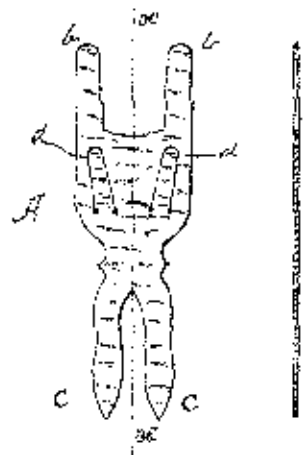
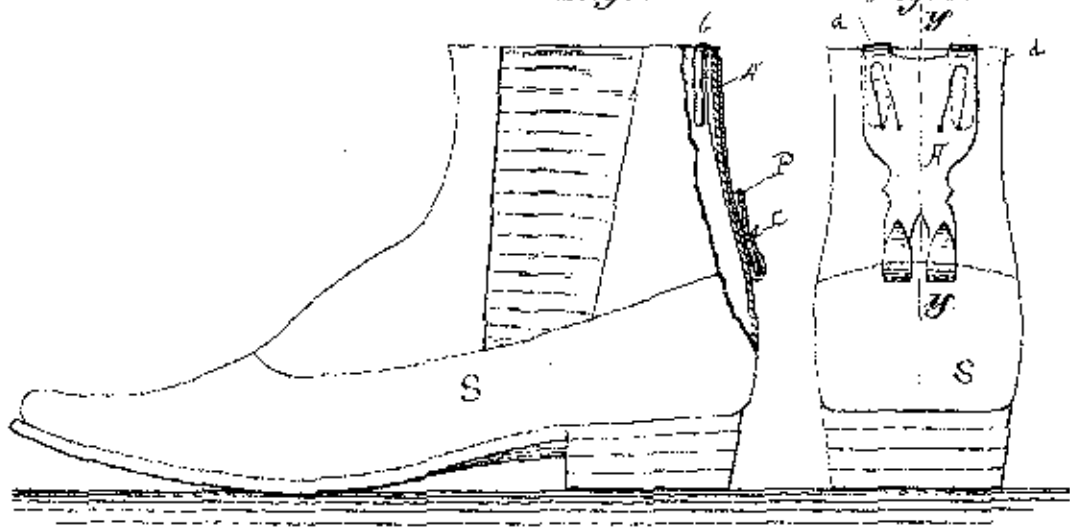


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.



Abraham Diamond,
Otto Kohnert
INVENTORS.

WITNESSES:
Edw. W. Lindell
Richard Lips

BY *Adrian E. Schatz*

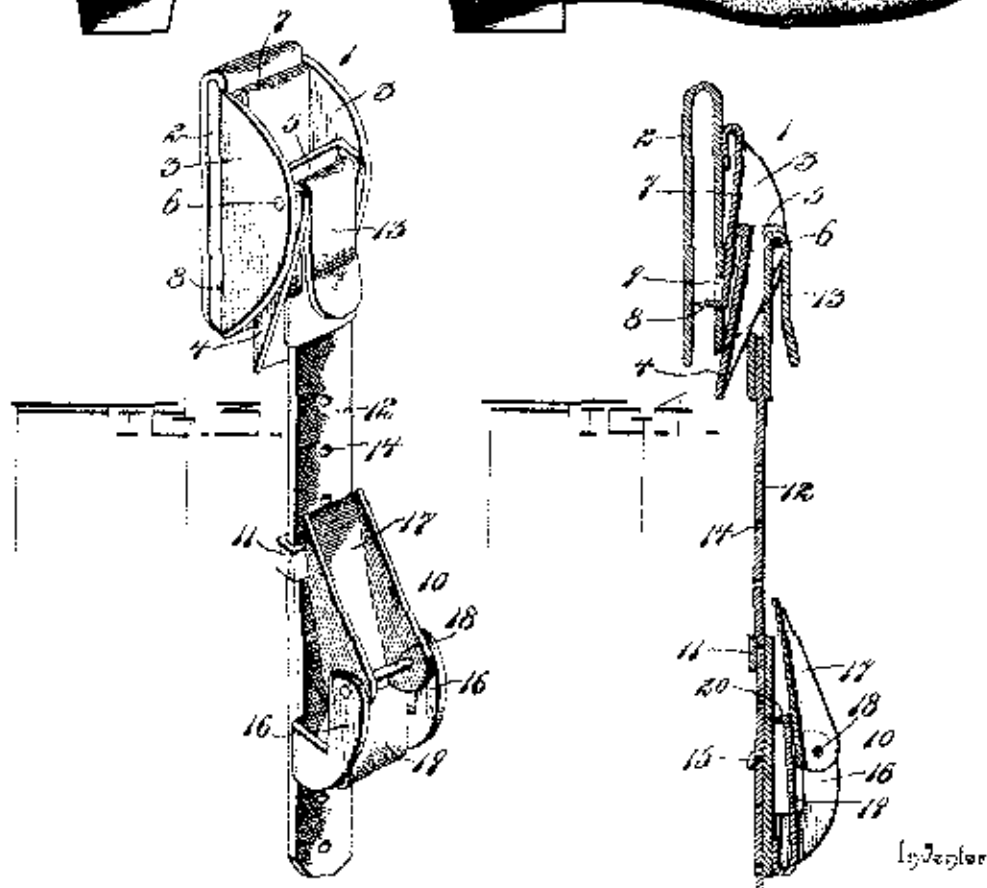
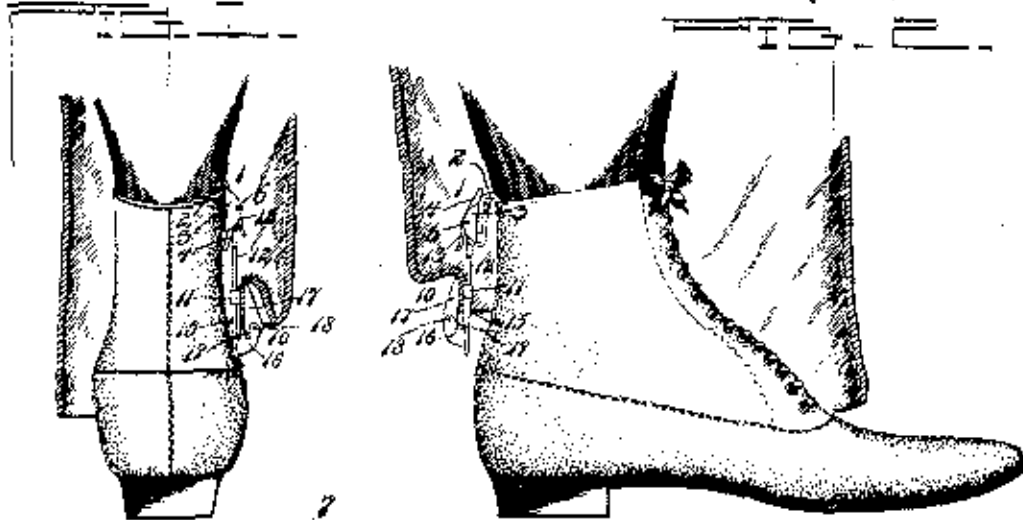
ATTORNEY.

(No Model.)

J. B. NEUENDORFF.
TROUSERS PROTECTOR.

No. 586,666.

Patented July 20, 1897.



Witnesses

Milton O'Connell,
P. M. Smith.

By his Attorneys.

John B. Neuendorff

by Taylor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. NEUENDORFF, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

TROUSERS-PROTECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,068, dated July 20, 1897.

Application filed September 17, 1895. Serial No. 608,128. *Y-m-67*

D4.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. NEUENDORFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Trousers-Protector, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to trousers-protectors and is designed to uphold the bottom edge of the trousers, either at the side or at the rear, for preventing the same from becoming wet or soiled with mud, slush, &c.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple and efficient device of the nature referred to which may be quickly placed upon a shoe and attached to the trousers-bottom, the device being made reversible, whereby it can be applied either to the top edge of the shoe on one side or to the pull-strap at the rear of the shoe, and it is a further object of the invention to make the protector extensible, so that the trousers may be held at an elevation to suit the wearer.

To this end the invention consists in an improved trousers-protector embodying certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and incorporated in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a rear elevation, partly in section, showing the protector attached to the side of the shoe; Fig. 2 is a side elevation, partly in section, showing the protector reversed and applied to the pull-strap at the rear of the shoe; Fig. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of the protector complete; Fig. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

1 designates a clip which is designed to be attached either to the upper edge of a shoe or to the pull-strap thereof. This clip is preferably formed from a piece of sheet metal, embodying a strap portion which is bent over and returned in parallel relation to the main body of the clip to form a long hook 2. Said strap also has lateral flaps 3, which are bent substantially at right angles to the strap and in parallel relation to each other to form ears, between which is pivotally mounted an ec-

centric clamp or lever 4. This clamping-lever is also preferably formed from a piece of sheet metal and has its opposite edges bent up at right angles to form cheek portions 5, through which passes the pivot 6, upon which said lever is mounted.

7 designates a spring which is connected rigidly at one end to the main body of the clip 1, with its free end underlying the clamping-lever 4, the extremity of the spring being deflected substantially at a right angle and formed with teeth 8, which work through an aperture 9 in the main body of the clip, so as to cross the space between said clip and the hook 2 for engaging the shoe or the pull-strap thereof, as the case may be.

10 designates another clip designed to be attached to and to receive the bottom edge of the trousers. This clip is preferably formed from sheet metal and is of oblong form, being provided at one end with a guiding-loop 11, through which slides a leather or other flexible strap 12, having at one end a metal hook 13, adapted to engage the pivot 6 on the clip 1, said strap being also provided at intervals with eyes 14 for engagement with a strand or small hook 15 on the back of the clip 10, thus providing for the lengthening and shortening of the device as a whole to vary the elevation of the trousers bottoms.

The clip 1 is provided at the end opposite the loop 11 with spaced ears 16, between which is pivotally mounted a clamping-lever 17, similar to that 4 above described and fastened on a pivot 18, connecting the ears 16.

19 represents a spring which is fastened at one end to the main body of the clip 10 and has its free end underlying the lever 17, while its extremity is bent substantially at a right angle, as indicated at 20, and formed with teeth which project toward the main body of the clip for engaging the trousers. By rocking the levers 4 and 17 outward the teeth of the springs are disengaged from the shoe or trousers, as the case may be, and by rocking said levers inward said teeth are caused to embed themselves into said parts and firmly engage therewith.

Under one application of the device the hook 2 is slipped over the top edge of the shoe, as shown in Fig. 1, after which the clip 10 is adjusted to the proper point on the strap

12 and fastened, and then the bottom edge of the trousers is engaged with the said last-named clip, when it will be held at an elevation, as indicated in Fig. 1. Under another application of the device the clip 1 is reversed, so that the hook 2 points upward, and said hook is then slipped over the end of the pull strap of the shoe, as indicated in Fig. 2, the bottom edge of the trousers being placed in engagement with the clip 1, as indicated in said figure. The bottoms of the trousers may thus be elevated at any point and prevented from coming in contact with mud, slush, &c.

15 The utility of the device is enhanced by reason of its extensibility and also on account of its being reversible, so as to be capable of being attached to different parts of the shoe.

Changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

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

25 1. In a trousers-protector, the combination of a clip, reversible to fit over the top edge of the shoe or the pull strap of the shoe, a locking device secured to the clip to engage the shoe or strap to lock the clip thereto, a clip adapted to be secured to the bottom edge of the trousers-leg, and a flexible strap adjustably connecting the said clips, substantially as described.

37 38
2. In a trousers-protector, the combination of two clips adapted to be attached respectively to a shoe and trousers bottom, and a flexible strap connecting said clips, one of the clips being made detachable from said strap and reversible, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. In a trousers-protector, a clip comprising a body portion, an integral hook extending substantially parallel thereto, spaced ears projecting from the body of the hook, a clamping-lever also having spaced ears which fit between the ears on the body portion, a pin extending through the ears of the body portion of the lever and serving as a pivot for the lever, and a spring attached at one end rigidly to the body of the clip and having its free end arranged between said body and lever and adapted to be forced into engagement with the hook through an opening in the body of the clip, combined with a strap connected at one end to the said pivot-pin between the ears of the lever, and a clip adjustably connected to the opposite end of the strap, substantially as described.

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

JOHN B. NEUENDORFF.

Witnesses:

GEORGE MILLER,
JOHN ROTHMANN.

United States Patent [19]
Gray, Jr.

[11] Patent Number: **5,035,070**
[45] Date of Patent: **Jul. 30, 1991**

[54] **BOOT LOGO HOLDER**

[76] Inventor: Cecil D. Gray, Jr., Rte. 3, Box 25,
Snyder, Tex. 79549

[21] Appl. No.: 489,495

[22] Filed: Mar. 7, 1990

[51] Int. Cl.: A43B 23/00

[52] U.S. Cl.: 36/136; 36/1;
36/70 R; 36/72 R

[58] Field of Search 36/1, 70 R, 72 R, 135,
36/132, 136; 40/636

[56] **References Cited**

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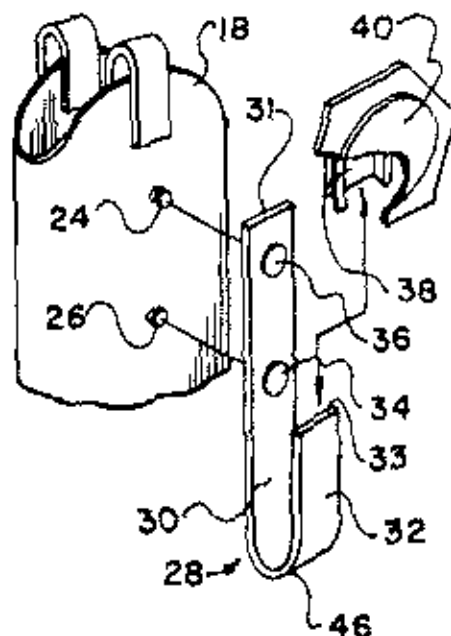
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58247	11/1890	Fed. Rep. of Germany	36/70 R
337665	2/1903	France	36/70 R
412299	2/1913	France	36/70 R
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1442	12/1885	Italy	36/70 R
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9811	4/1893	United Kingdom	36/70 R
911	1/1894	United Kingdom	36/70 R
1544655	3/1969	United Kingdom	36/126

Primary Examiner—Paul T. Sewell
Assistant Examiner—Beth Anne C. Cicconi
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Wendell Coffee

[57] **ABSTRACT**

An attachment that connects a decorative logo to footwear. The logo is displayed along the lower leg outside the pant leg. The logo can be attached to either a shoe or a boot. The attachment takes the form of a U-shaped holder when being attached to a boot and the form of a L-shaped holder when being attached to a shoe. The attachment includes a vertical strip of plastic which projects upward from the footwear towards the knee on the outside of the pant leg. It is on top of this vertical strip that the decorative logo is placed. The logo can be displayed at various heights by varying the length of the vertical strip and the attachment is painted so that it blends into the background of the pant leg. Another benefit provided by the attachment is that it restrains the pant leg at a height above ground level preventing the soiling of the pant leg.

11 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



DS

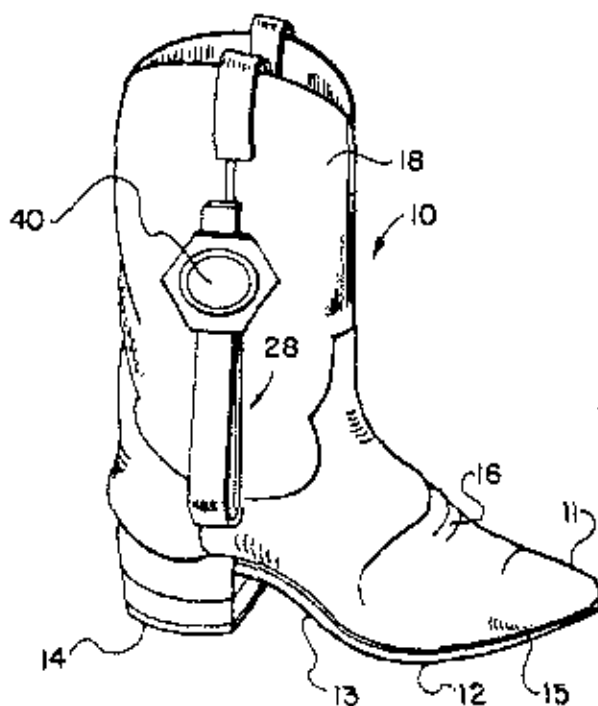


FIG-1

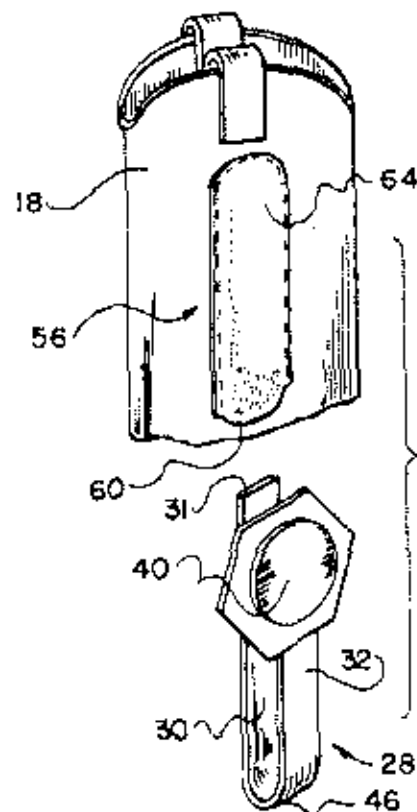


FIG-2

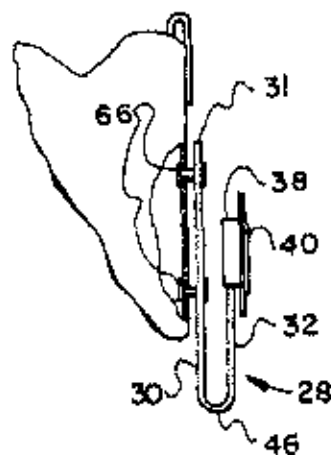


FIG-4

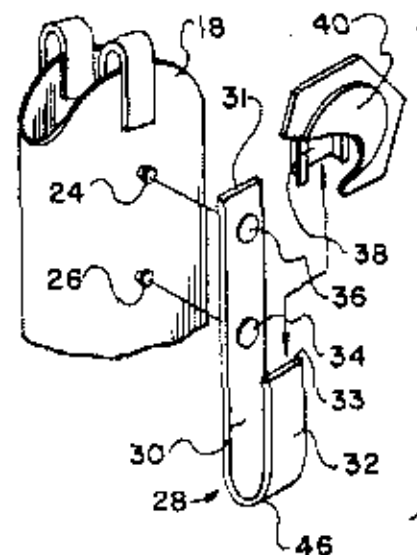


FIG-3

40 41 DS

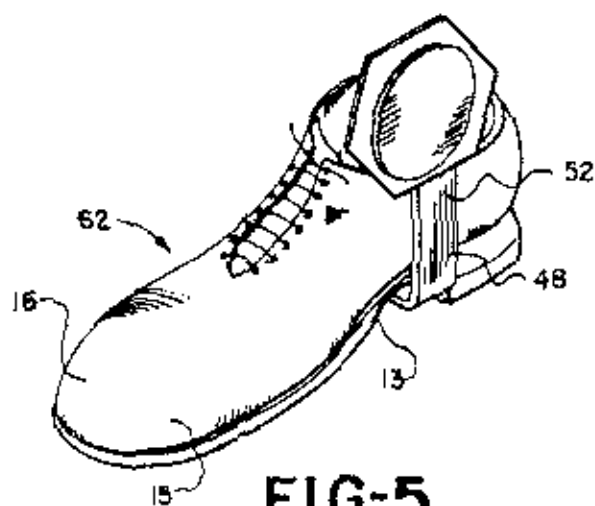


FIG-5

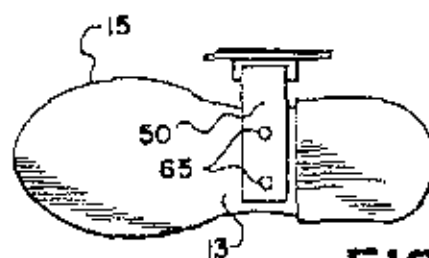


FIG-6

FIG-7

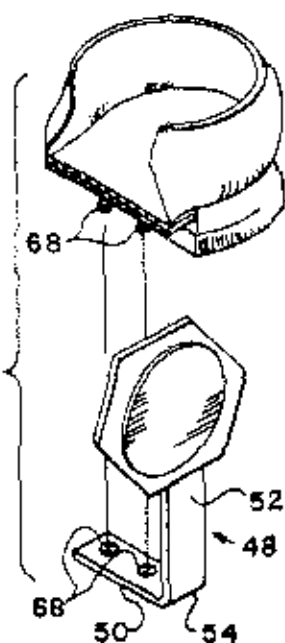
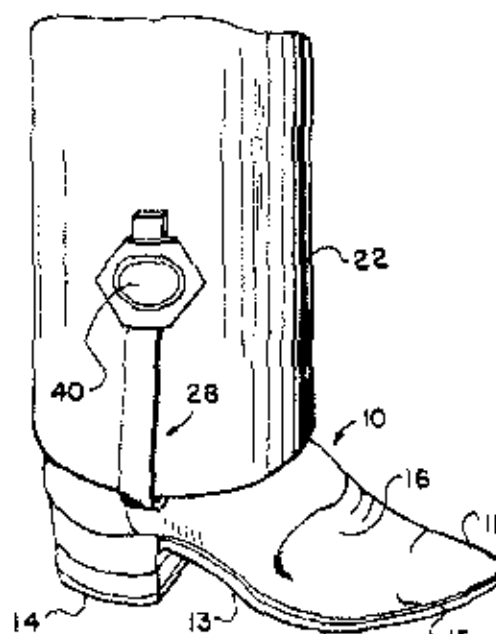


FIG-8



BOOT LOGO HOLDER

RIGHTS TO INVENTIONS UNDER FEDERAL RESEARCH

There was no federally sponsored research and development concerning this invention.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(1) Field of the Invention

This invention relates to holders which attach to footwear and display logos outside the pant leg. Those with ordinary skill in the art are designers and makers of footwear.

(2) Description of the Related Art

Boots and shoes are well known forms of protective foot gear. The parts of shoes and boots are generally constructed from a sturdy material such as leather; the foot covering having one layer of material while the sole may have several laminated layers or one layer which is thicker than that used for the foot covering. In the case of a boot, a tubular leg covering for the lower leg is attached to the foot covering. The purpose of the leg covering is to provide a similar protective barrier between the lower leg and environmental hazards much like the foot covering provides the foot.

Boots are often worn by construction workers and other laborers who are concerned with protecting their feet and lower legs while performing their duties. Today the styling of the boot has evolved to include versions which have more emphasis on fashion than utility. As a result, there are many different styles of boots.

The evolution and use of the cowboy boot was necessitated by the hazards to the feet and lower leg presented by the environment in which the cowboy worked. Even though these men were usually on horseback when wrangling cattle, there were still bushes and briars high enough to scrape a rider's legs. When not on horseback, the cowboy walked through range lands which were fraught with other prickly hazards such as rattlesnakes and cactus. For this reason the additional leg protection provided by the tubular leg covering of the boot was desirable.

Today, the cowboy boot is worn less for practical purposes and more as an avenue for stylistic expression. The environment in which most cowboy boots are now worn presents little threat to the lower leg, however, the tubular leg protection has been retained as part of the cowboy boot's design.

Today's wearer of cowboy boots makes a fashion statement by way of his choice in foot apparel; that statement is that he associates himself with the country and western lifestyle.

There is a distinctive style of dress associated with the country and western lifestyle and includes several specific characteristics. A predominate characteristic of the country and western style of dress is the use of accessories to coordinate the various pieces of clothing being worn and may even be extended to coordinate with horseback riding gear. The riding gear is often adorned with silver decorations called "conchos" which are attached to the saddle and other parts of the riding gear. The conchos are often embossed with the rider's initials, the symbol of his ranch, or other designs of significance.

more completely entire outfits. When accessorizing, more emphasis is placed on the upper body because these areas are more easily and frequently seen by others. For this reason the lower portions of the body and the apparel that covers those areas is frequently left unaccessorized. This is especially true for the lower extremities.

Most structures that are designed to be attached to either shoes or boots have purposes other than decoration or fashion coordination. For examples of these types of attachments, see the following United States Patents:

Puffer U.S. Pat. No. 668,051 Trousers Protector

Plummer U.S. Pat. No. 898,503 Overshoe Holder and

Trousers Supports

Young U.S. Pat. No. 1,005,401 Trousers Protector

Knoodle U.S. Pat. No. 2,557,663 Shoe Advertising Attachment

Morris U.S. Pat. No. 3,844,054 Stabilizer for a Shoe

The above referenced related art is predominantly utilitarian in nature and not decorative. The Puffer, Young, and Plummer patents all have the primary purpose of supporting the bottom of the trouser leg at some elevation above ground level. All three of these patents show an apparatus that is attached to the back of the foot covering at the heel. The purpose of these inventions is to restrain the pant leg at a height high enough so that the pant leg does not drag the ground or extend below a specific point on the shoe. The Morris patent shows a stabilizer that is attached to the sole of the shoe. It is neither decorative in nature nor does it interact with the pant leg. The Knoodle patent could be construed as decorative in nature, but the design is displayed on the foot covering of a shoe just below the ankle. Like the Morris patent, this attachment does not interact with the pant leg.

E. SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

(1) Progressive Contribution to the Art

This invention is an attachment which makes it possible to connect a decorative logo to footwear and display the logo outside the pant leg along the lower leg. The logo can be displayed from either a shoe or a boot by way of a holder on which the logo is placed.

A country and western outfit is often coordinated through the attachment of similar logos to different pieces of apparel. This invention makes it possible for a similarly coordinated logo to be displayed along the lower leg.

The best mode contemplated by the inventor is a U-shaped holder that attaches to the tubular leg covering of a boot. The holder is constructed out of a clear plastic that is then painted. The U-shaped holder is formed by bending a straight flat strip of plastic along its midsection until the strip is deformed into a U-shape by way of a 180 degree bend. The bend is a smooth curve and serves as the bottom of the U-shaped holder. After being bent, the linear axes of the two straight portions of the holder are parallel. This U-shape can also be accomplished by molding the plastic into this shape.

The two straight lengths of the U-shape holder take the form of two flat strips; one of which attaches to the tubular leg covering of the boot. When attached to the boot, the holder is oriented so that the linear axes of the flat strips are parallel to the center axis of the leg cover-



US005618862B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Burjes

(11) Patent No.: **US 6,618,862 B1**
(45) Date of Patent: **Sep. 16, 2003**

(54) **PANTS HEM GUARD**

(76) Inventor: **Douglas Burjes**, P.O. Box 728, San Marcos, CA (US) 92079

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(31) Appl. No.: 10/056,514

(22) Filed: **Jun. 25, 2002**

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **A41D 1/06**

(52) U.S. Cl. **2,232; 24-335; 36-70 R**

(58) Field of Search **2,232; 485; 27; 279; 224; 69; 243; 1,911; 24-335; 336; 36-70 R; 70 A**

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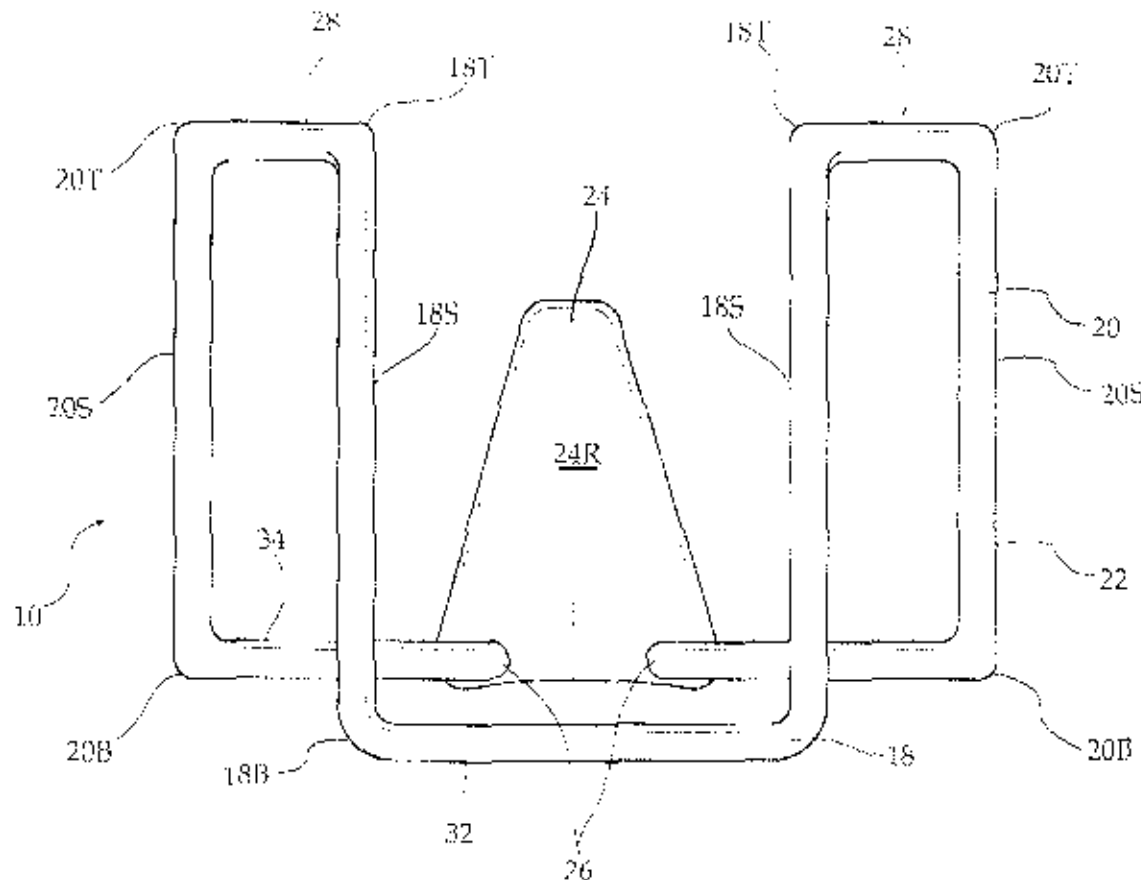
Primary Examiner—Vijesh Patel

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Goldstein & Laxas, PC.*

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pants hem guard, for attachment to a shoe, having a frame with a U-shaped inner portion and a U-shaped outer portion, and a clip insert attached to the outer portion of the frame. The outer portion has two ends attached to a rear surface of the clip insert. A pair of horizontal members connect the inner and outer portions so that the frame is one continuous piece. The guard is attached to the back portion of a shoe, with the clip insert remaining on the outside of the shoe just above the shoe heel. A pants hem is tucked behind the clip insert and keeps the hem above the shoe heel.

4 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



43

44



US 6,829,847 B2

(12) **United States Patent**
O'Shea et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,829,847 B2**
(45) Date of Patent: **Dec. 14, 2004**

D7

(54) **PANT CUFF PROTECTOR**

(75) Inventors: **Sean O'Shea**, Santa Barbara, CA (US);
Flora Jane Adams, Santa Barbara, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Global Brand Marketing Inc.**, Santa Barbara, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 56 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/241,997**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 12, 2002**

(35) Prior Publication Data

US 2003/0049048 A1, Mar. 18, 2003

(51) Int. Cl. **A43C 15/00**

(52) U.S. Cl. **36/70 R: 36/1; 36/71.5**

(58) Field of Search **36/1, 70 R: 136, 36/71.5, 72 R**

(56) References Cited

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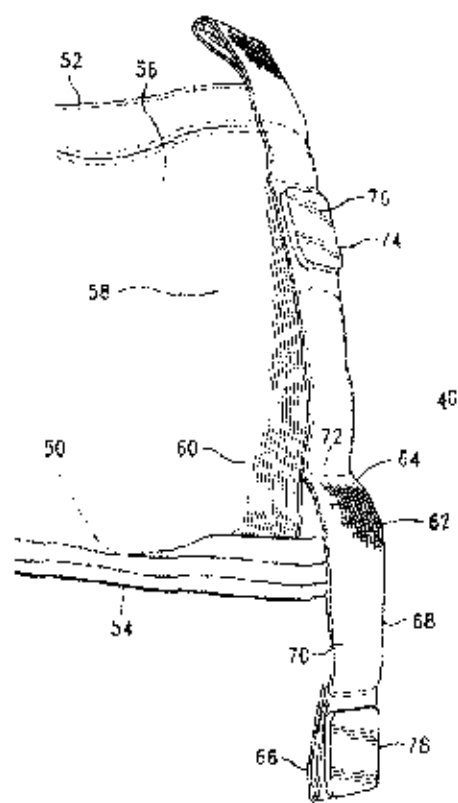
Primary Examiner—**Sh. D. Petersen**

(74) Attorney Agent or Firm **Geller, Mangels, Butler & Mancuso, LLP**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pant cuff protector for use with long pants for holding a cuff of a pant leg away from the ground comprises a first clamping body attached proximate a wearer's ankle, a second clamping body magnetically attractable to the first clamping body, and optionally a strap therebetween.

12 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets



1

PANT CUFF PROTECTOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to footwear, more particularly to a shoe worn with a full-length pant leg, and especially to a shoe having a pant cuff protector for holding down a cuff of a pant leg.

2. Description of the Related Art

For reasons of safety (when riding a bicycle or scooter), comfort (in the wind), fashion (to keep a slack properly draped when sitting or after rising from a seated position) and especially for keeping the pant cuff clean and dry (holding the cuff above the level of the shoe bottom), a person may wish to restrict the movement of a pant leg and more particularly a cuff portion of a trouser. A boy riding a bicycle might tie an elastic band around his pant leg or stuff his pant legs into his socks. However, these approaches might not meet an adult's preference for refinement.

It would be helpful if a rear portion of a pant cuff could conveniently be held away from the ground. It would also be helpful if the holding structure was simple, durable, reliable, inexpensive, and aesthetically pleasing or unobtrusive.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a pant cuff protector which is easily incorporated into a shoe, easily and conveniently closed about a cuff portion of a pant leg, structurally simple and inexpensive, durable, aesthetically pleasing and unobtrusive.

An exemplary embodiment of a pant cuff protector in accordance with the present invention comprises a at least one first clamping member securable about a person's foot and at least one second clamping member magnetically attractable to the first clamping member for holding a pant cuff.

In another exemplary embodiment, the first clamping member is attachable at a heel portion of a shoe.

In other exemplary embodiments, a pant cuff protector has a strap attachable at a heel or other portion of a shoe. The said second clamping member is located at the far end of the strap.

An exemplary embodiment of a pant cuff protecting shoe in accordance with the present invention comprises a shoe upper, at least one first clamping member securable to the shoe upper and at least one second clamping member magnetically attractable to the first for restraining a pant cuff.

In another exemplary embodiment of a pant cuff protecting shoe in accordance with the present invention, the first clamping member is located at a heel portion of the shoe upper and preferably an outer surface thereof.

In another exemplary embodiment, a spanning member, said spanning member is securable to the heel or other portion of the shoe upper. The spanning member includes the second clamping member and is long enough that its distal end can reach the first clamping member, allowing the two to interact.

In other exemplary embodiments, the spanning member comprises a fabric strap, preferably with the second clamping member at its distal end.

the steps of securing a first magnetic body on the person's shoe, draping a pant cuff about the shoe proximate the first magnetic body and magnetically clamping a second magnetic body onto the pant cuff over the first magnetic body.

Another exemplary method further includes the steps of securing one end of a length of material to the shoe and securing the second magnetic body on the second end. The length of material prevents loss of the second magnetic body and also helps to hold any excess length of pant cuff off the ground.

It is an advantage of the present invention that it prevents the rear portion of the pant cuff from draping to the level of the shoe bottom, especially when the pant leg is cut long so as to break heavily over the soles of the person wearing it. Holding the cuff away from the ground prevents the pant cuff from being dragged through dirt and water and from being trapped under the shoe heel. At the same time, it helps prevent the pant leg from rising when the knee is bent or when the wind blows and also helps keep the pant leg from interfering with such things as a chain and sprocket of a bicycle.

It is an additional advantage of the present invention that it does not require any rigid structure in order to exert clamping pressure to grasp the pant cuff. Thus, there is no rigid clamp arm structure which could be broken off by mechanical impact.

It is an additional advantage of the present invention that the surfaces that clamp the pant cuff to the shoe are smooth, non-lacerating, non-sharp, non-abrasive and unlikely to fracture.

It is an additional advantage of the present invention that, when engaged with or without a pant cuff therebetween, the clamping surfaces do not protrude greatly from the surface of the shoe. This reduces the likelihood that the clamp will be forcibly and unintentionally disengaged by mechanical force.

It is an additional advantage of the present invention that the surfaces that clamp the pant cuff are self-aligning, requiring no particular attention or care from the user.

It is an additional advantage of the present invention that the surfaces that clamp the pant cuff can be disengaged with a simple sweeping or wiggling motion of a finger and can be re-closed without a pant cuff with a similar motion or by swinging the shoe with the clamping surfaces engage one another.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a further understanding of the objects and advantages of the present invention, reference should be had to the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which like parts are given like reference numbers and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a rear perspective view of a shoe incorporating a pant cuff protector in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a rear view of a shoe incorporating a pant cuff protector in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 3 is a rear view of a pant cuff protector in accordance with the present invention showing a pant cuff held therein;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of a shoe incorporating a pant cuff protector in accordance with the present invention with a pant cuff.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS



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(12) **United States Design Patent**
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(54) **HEEL CLIP**

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(40) Term: **14 Years**

(21) Appl. No.: **29/224,330**

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(58) Field of Classification Search **D2/946, D2/961, 976, 36-70 R**
 See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **CLAIM**

The ornamental design for a heel clip, as shown and described.

DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 is a rear perspective view of the heel clip disposed on a shoe;

FIG. 2 is a medial side view of the heel clip;

FIG. 3 is a lateral side view of the heel clip;

FIG. 4 is top view of the heel clip; and,

FIG. 5 is a rear view of the heel clip.

The heel clip is shown disposed on a left shoe. A heel clip on the right shoe is a mirror image of the heel clip on the left shoe. The shoe is shown in unnumbered broken lines for illustrative purposes only and forms no part of the claimed design.

1 Claim, 2 Drawing Sheets

