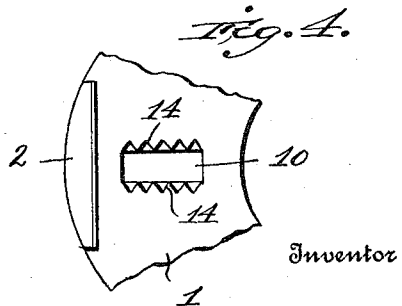
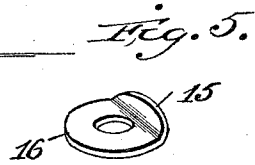
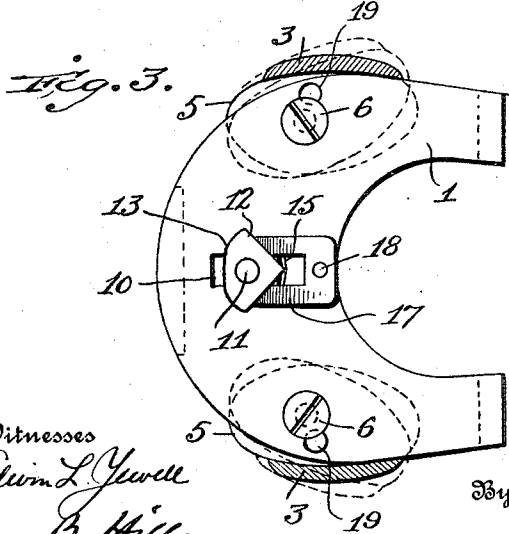
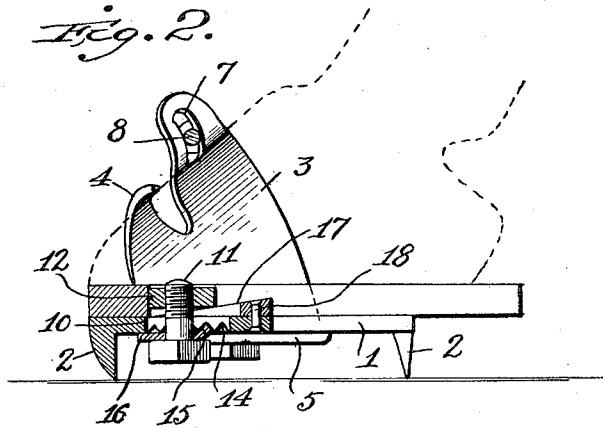
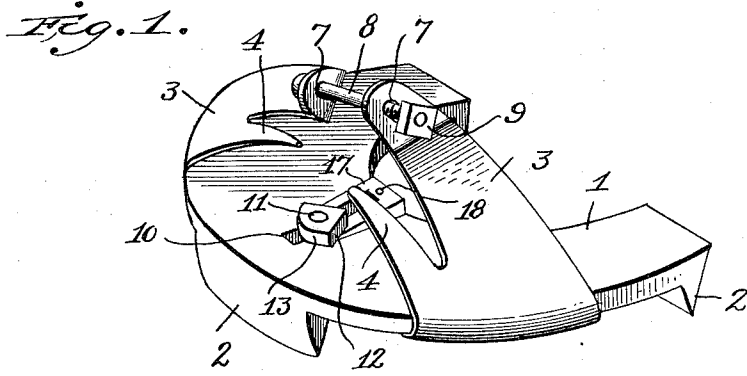


Z. MANGUM.
 OVERSHOE FOR HORSES.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 2, 1912.

1,032,919.

Patented July 16, 1912.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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OVERSHOE FOR HORSES.

1,032,919.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 16, 1912.

Application filed February 2, 1912. Serial No. 674,996.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ZACHARIAH MANGUM, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Silver Spring, in the county of Montgomery and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Overshoes for Horses, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in overshoes which are temporarily placed over the permanent shoes of a horse to prevent slipping.

More particularly, it relates to improvements in the overshoe disclosed in Patent No. 991,864, granted to me May 9, 1911.

In the device of the patent it has been found by experience that in the clamping mechanism for securing the toe of the overshoe to the toe of the permanent shoe, the bolt is apt to work backward in the slot in the base plate and thereby loosen the overshoe.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide an auxiliary locking mechanism to prevent the bolt from working backward in its slot. It also has been found that the straps in the former device are apt to become wet and stretch so as to loosen the overshoe. In the present invention metallic holding means are provided in place of the straps. Further, it has been found that where the side-plates are integral with the base-plate, as in the device of the patent, the shoe will only fit a hoof of practically one size, so that it is necessary to provide a large number of overshoes of various sizes to meet the requirements of different horses. In the present invention the side plates are made adjustable so that the overshoe so formed can be fitted to hoofs of various sizes within certain limits, so that it is necessary to provide overshoes of only a comparatively few different sizes to meet the requirements of different horses.

The invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter described, pointed out in the appended claims, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings, in which similar reference characters designate corresponding parts, Figure 1 is a perspective view of an overshoe embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view. Fig. 3 is a plan view, partly in section. Figs. 4 and 5 are

detail views showing one of the auxiliary locking mechanisms.

The base-plate 1 is of a size and shape to fit the forward part of the hoof beneath the permanent shoe. Projecting from the under surface of the base-plate are the toe and heel calks 2. Mounted on the sides of the base-plate are the clamping plates 3 shaped to fit over the sides and front part of the hoof. Projecting from the forward edge of each clamping plate is the spur 4 with its point turned slightly inward so as to penetrate slightly the substance of the hoof. At the lower edge of each clamping plate is the flange 5 projecting beneath the base-plate. Passing through this flange and base-plate is the bolt 6 pivoting the clamping plate to the base-plate. This pivotal connection is somewhat loose so that the clamping plate can be turned inwardly over the hoof. The outer edge of the flange 5 projects beyond the outer edge of the base-plate so that the clamping plate will have considerable play around its pivot as indicated by full and dotted lines in Fig. 3. In the base-plate are the additional openings 19 for the bolts 6 to permit a wider adjustment of the clamping plates. The upper ends of the clamping plates are bent outwardly to form projecting lugs, which are slotted, as at 7, to receive the connecting rod 8 having the nut 9 on one end. By turning the nut 9 onto the rod 8 the clamping plates can be drawn together over the hoof. The elongated slots 7 in the projecting lugs of the clamping plate permit the rod 8 to accommodate itself to the drawing together of the clamping plates.

In the front part of the base-plate 1, immediately back of the toe calk 2, is the slot 10 through which passes the bolt 11 with its head on the under side of the base-plate. On the upper end of this bolt above the base-plate is the nut 12 with the beveled edge 13 adapted to bear against the inner edge of the permanent shoe when the overshoe is in place. The base-plate at the sides of the slot 10 is serrated, as at 14, to engage the upturned lip 15 of the washer 16 on the bolt 11. This lip engaging with the teeth of the serrations prevents the bolt from working backward in the slot. On the upper surface of the base-plate is the wedge 17 on opposite sides of the slot 10. The entering edge of this wedge projects beneath the nut 12

on the bolt 11 and also prevents the bolt from working backward in the slot. The wedge is secured to the base-plate by the rivet 18, but it may be made integral with the same.

In fitting the overshoe to the hoof, the bolt 11 is adjusted in the slot 10 so that with the beveled edge 13 of the nut 12 bearing against the inner edge of the permanent shoe, the front edge of the overshoe will be flush with the front edge of permanent shoe, as shown in Fig. 2. The bolt 11 is secured in place by turning the same into the nut 12 by a wrench applied to its head on the under side of the base-plate. With the bolt tight in its place with the beveled edge 13 of the nut 12 bearing against the inner edge of the permanent shoe, the overshoe is held in place against the backward thrust of the hook in the overshoe. The beveled edge 13 of the nut 12 bearing against the permanent shoe holds the nut while the bolt is turned into the nut. The wedge 17 projecting beneath the nut 12 forms an auxiliary locking means for holding the bolt in its forward position, as does the lip 15 of the washer 16 engaging the serrations 14. After the bolt 11 has been adjusted in the slot 10, the clamping plates 3 are drawn tightly together over the forward part of the hoof by turning the nut 9 onto the connecting rod 8.

Owing to their pivotal connections with the base-plate the clamping plates can turn to accommodate themselves to the shape of the hoof. Owing to the somewhat loose pivotal connection between the clamping plates and the base-plate, the overshoe can be fitted to hoofs of various sizes and shapes. After the clamping plates have been secured, by a slight tap of the hammer, the spurs 4

are driven slightly into the substance of the hoof. The clamping plates take up the forward thrust of the hoof into the overshoe. By the use of the three clamping plates it is not necessary to use the holding straps as in the device of the prior patent.

When the calks become worn, the base-plate can be readily replaced by removing the clamping plates and bolt and mounting them on a new base-plate. In this way a practically new overshoe can be secured at the expense of only a new base-plate.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In an overshoe for horses, a base-plate to fit beneath the permanent shoe on the hoof and having a slot in its toe with serrated edges, calks on the under side of the base-plate, a bolt adjustable in the slot to bear against the inner edge of the permanent shoe, a washer on the bolt on one side of the base-plate provided with a lip to engage the serrated edges of the slot, and a wedge on the other side of the base-plate with its edge projecting beneath an end of the bolt.

2. In an overshoe for horses, a base-plate to fit beneath the permanent shoe on the hoof, calks projecting from the under side of the base-plate, a bolt adjustable in the toe of the base-plate to bear against the inner edge of the permanent shoe, and a wedge on the base-plate with its edge projecting beneath an end of said bolt.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

Z. MANGUM.

Witnesses:

GRANT BURROUGHS,
CHARLES LOWELL HOWARD.