

H. B. CORNISH & C. P. HUNT.

HORSESHOE.

No. 186,544.

Patented Jan. 23, 1877.

fig. 1.

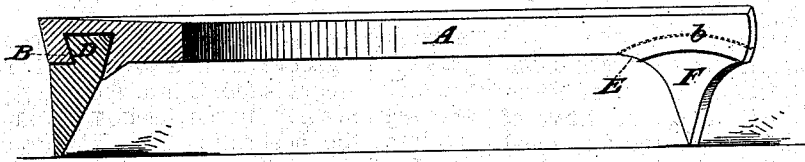


fig. 2.

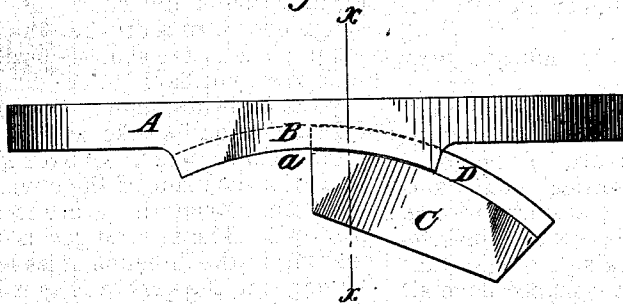


fig. 3.

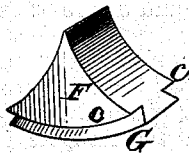
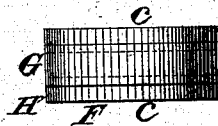


fig. 4.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HARRY B. CORNISH AND CHARLES P. HUNT, OF RIVER FALLS, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN HORSESHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **186,544**, dated January 23, 1877; application filed November 11, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HARRY BUTTON CORNISH and CHARLES PLAT HUNT, of River Falls, in the county of Pierce and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and Improved Horseshoe, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a transverse section on line *xx* in Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a front view. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of one of the toe-calks. Fig. 4 is a view of the upper side of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Our invention consists in cutting slightly tapering arc-shaped grooves in the under surface of horseshoes. The arc of the said grooves is described in a vertical plane, and the grooves are dovetail in transverse section and open downward. It also consists in forming upon the base of the calks a tongue that is the counterpart of the arc-shaped dovetail groove in the shoe.

The object of the invention is to provide a horseshoe in which the calks may be readily inserted or removed, but which cannot become loosened by any action of the horse's foot.

In the drawing, A is a horseshoe having the same general form as the ordinary shoes. B is an arc-shaped groove cut in the toe of the shoe to receive the toe-calk. The said groove is slightly tapering in the direction of its length, and is a dovetail in transverse section. The narrower and concave side of the groove opens downward. The metal forming the shoe projects below the under surface of the shoe, at the rear side of the groove, forming a support for the back of the calk. The metal in front of the groove is cut away upon a curve or arc, as shown at *a* in Fig. 2. C is a toe-calk, the edge of which is of ordinary form; but its base is provided with a dovetail

arc-shaped tongue, D, which is the counterpart of the groove B, and which will retain the calk when it is forced into the said groove. E is a groove cut in the heel of the shoe for receiving the heel-calk. The said groove is dovetail in transverse section, and is similar to the groove B. Both lips or sides of the groove are curved or made concave at *b*. The groove E runs parallel to the side of the shoe at the heel, and is made slightly tapering in the direction of its length, as in the case of the groove B, so that when the heel-calks are put in place in the shoe they will be firmly retained and not liable to accidental loosening. F is the heel-calk, having the dovetail tongue G formed upon its base at right angles with the edge of the calk. Convex shoulders *c* are formed at each side of the dovetail tongue G, which bear upon the concave sides *b* of the groove E. The said tongue is made slightly tapering in the direction of its length, so that it wedges in the groove E as it is driven in.

The advantages claimed for our invention are, that the calks are retained in place effectually by the arc-shaped dovetail tongues and grooves, and cannot by accident become loosened. They may be readily changed or renewed without removing the shoe from the horse's foot.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The combination of the calks, having arc-shaped dovetail tapering tongues, with the arc-shaped dovetail tapering grooves in the horseshoe, substantially as herein shown and described.

HARRY BUTTON CORNISH.
CHARLES PLAT HUNT.

Witnesses:

ALLEN P. WEED,
CHARLES H. CANFIELD.