S. N. MILTON.

HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1912.

1,056,436. Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

Fig. 1.

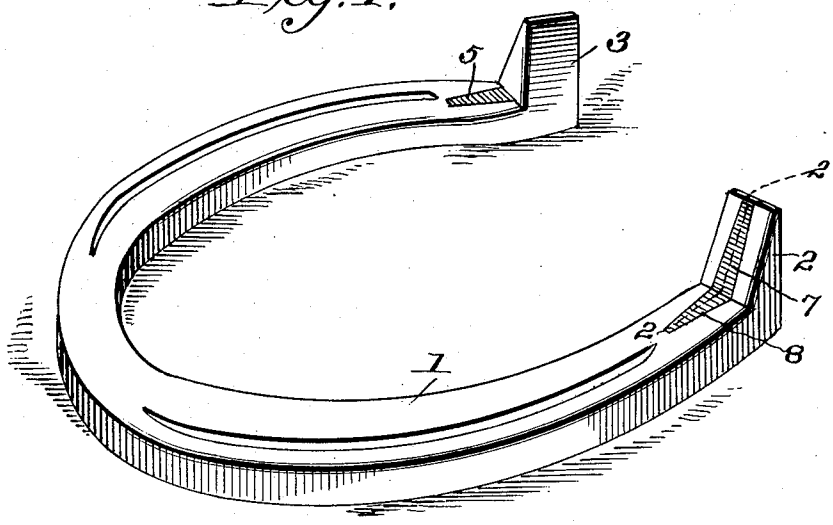


Fig. 2.

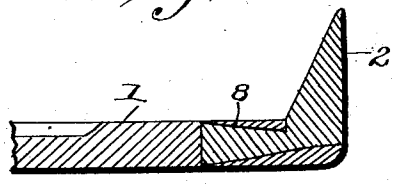


Fig. 3.

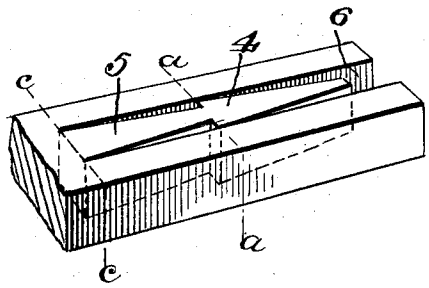
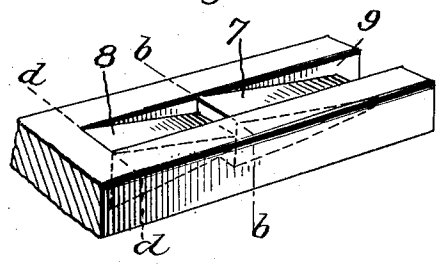


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HORSESHOE.

1,056,436. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 18, 1913.

Application filed June 29, 1912. Serial No. 706,768.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL N. MILTON, citizen of the United States, residing at Spencer, in the county of Fremont and State of Idaho, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to horse shoes and has as its object to provide a horse shoe having hardened integral calks.

It is one aim of the invention to provide a horse-shoe bar having hardened steel inserts embedded in its ends, the inserts being so formed that when the bar is formed into a shoe, its ends may be bent at an angle to the body so as to form calks, and after these calks have been worn down the shoe may be re-formed and its ends again bent to form calks.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a horse shoe constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view illustrating one end of the horse shoe bar before being rolled. Fig. 4 is a similar view illustrating the other end.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawing by the same reference characters.

In the drawing, the body of the shoe is indicated by the numeral 1, and is formed from a bar which is, with the exception of certain features to be presently described, of the same form as the ordinary horse shoe bar. The shoe itself, is also, as far as its general form is concerned, approximately the same as the ordinary shoe. However, the shoe is provided at its heel ends with downwardly projecting calks, one of which is indicated by the numeral 2 and the other by the numeral 3, the calk indicated at 2 extending transversely of the heel end of the shoe and the one indicated at 3 extending longitudinally of the respective heel-end of the shoe. This arrangement of the calks serves to prevent lateral slipping of the shoe upon the road surface, as well as forward or rearward slipping.

As before stated, a hardened steel insert is embedded in each end of the horse shoe bar so that when the ends of the bar are bent up, hardened steel calks will be afforded at the heel ends of the shoe. That one of the inserts which constitutes a portion of the calk 3 is shown in Fig. 3 of the drawing and the one which constitutes a portion of the calk 2 is shown in Fig. 4. The insert shown in Fig. 3 consists of a body shaped to resemble a double wedge, one wedge shaped portion of the body being indicated by the numeral 4 and the other by the numeral 5. It will be observed that the upper and under faces of these portions of the body lie in parallel planes and that their other opposite faces lie in converging planes. It will also be observed that the minor end of the portion 5 is integral with the base or major end of the portion 4. This insert is disposed as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the drawing in a bifurcation 6 formed in the horse shoe bar and as illustrated in this manner the bar is fed between rollers and subjected at the same time to a welding heat. This treatment of the bar will serve to embed the insert in the end of the bar so that when finished the bar will have approximately the same appearance as the ordinary horse shoe bar.

The insert shown in Fig. 4 of the drawing includes portions 7 and 8 which correspond to the portions 4 and 5 and in fact this insert is substantially identical with that shown in the said Fig. 3. However, it is disposed within a bifurcation 9 formed in the other end of the horse shoe bar in a position at right angles to that assumed by the insert in Fig. 3.

In forming up the shoe after the body has been formed to the proper size and curvature, the ends of the shoe are bent up approximately on the dotted lines *a a* and *b b* in Figs. 3 and 4 respectively, and these bent up ends are then shaped as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It will be understood that the calks thus formed may consist of the portions 4 or 7 of the two inserts partly or wholly embedded in the shoe at the ends thereof, or that these calks may be wholly exposed. It will further be apparent that after the calks 4 and 7 have been worn down, the shoe may be re-formed, and its ends again bent, but at this time substantially on the dotted lines *c c* and *d d*, respectively, so as to present new calks.

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

1. A horse shoe comprising a body having

each of its heel ends bent to form a calk, and a hardened insert in each heel end of the body, each insert including a tapered portion embedded in the material of the calk and a similar tapered portion integral therewith and embedded in the material of the body inwardly of the calk.

2. A horse shoe comprising a body having a hardened insert in one of its heel ends, the said insert consisting of a body having substantially the form of a double wedge with the minor end of one wedge portion integral with the major end of the other wedge portion, and the said heel end of the body being bent to form a calk having embedded therein one of the said wedge portions.

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

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Witnesses:

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