

(No Model.)

G. W. SAVAGE.
ELASTIC-TREAD HORSESHOE.

No. 501,167.

Patented July 11, 1893.

Fig. 1

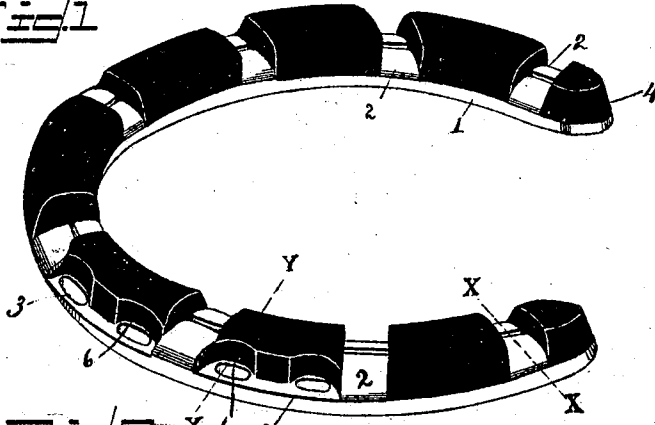


Fig. 2

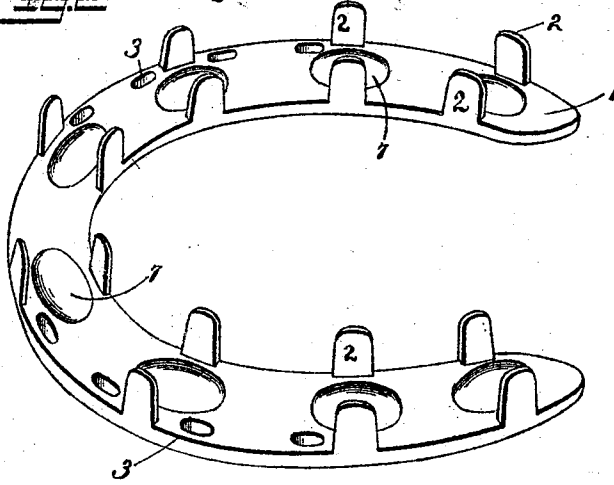


Fig. 4

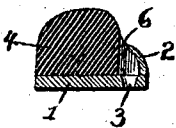


Fig. 5

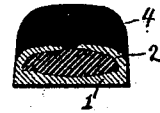
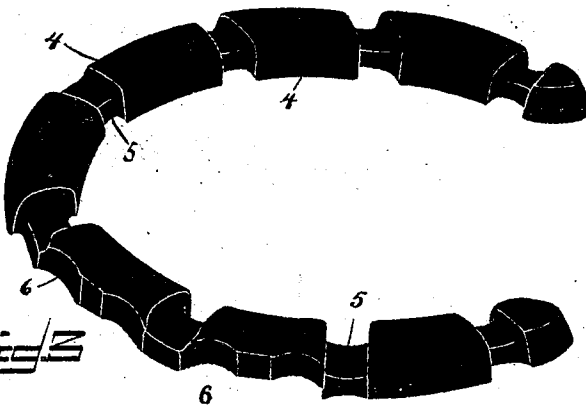


Fig. 3



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

ELASTIC-TREAD HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 501,167, dated July 11, 1893.

Application filed March 17, 1893. Serial No. 466,492. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. SAVAGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Horseshoe, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to horseshoes, and the objects and purposes of the same are to overcome and lessen the jar and concussion which horses, especially track horses and race horses, experience in striking their feet on roadways, such as pavements, bridges, frozen ground and ice; and also to cure or relieve lameness or soreness that was caused by such jar or concussion; to form a protection around the outer rim of the hoof against knee-cutting, interfering, or scalping, and thus doing away with quarter-boots; and also form an elastic cushion for the foot itself to provide an elasticity of step and increasing the knee action; and finally, to prevent slipping by causing a close adherence of the shoe upon the surface against which it is pressed.

With these objects in view, the invention consists of the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof as will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of a horseshoe embodying the invention and shown in inverted position. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the shoe, showing the cushion removed. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the cushion. Fig. 4 is a section on the line $y-y$, Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a section on the line $x-x$, Fig. 1.

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

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates a metal plate, constructed of malleable iron or other suitable metal, similar in its general form and outlines to the ordinary horseshoe but having no calks. The said metal plate is of the proper width and thickness which will be regulated according to the use or weight desired and at intervals along the inner and outer edges of the upper surface of the same are formed integral pairs of bendable lugs 2, between which are openings 3, extending through the plate 1, for the purpose of receiving the nails or other appliances to fasten or attach the said plate or the shoe entire to the hoof of the animal. The said

plate 1 is arranged to receive the cushion or sole 4, formed of rubber, leather, hemp, jute, pulp, or composition or any other elastic material or substance, of sufficient width and thickness to form a protection around the outer rim of the hoof. The said cushion or sole is fastened or attached to said plate or shoe by means of the lugs 2, that are bent over in opposite directions into cross-recesses 5, which are of considerable depth and, as shown in Fig. 1, elevate the inwardly-bent ends of the lugs a considerable distance above the lower bearing surface of the cushion. The outer edge of the cushion 4, between the recesses 5, is formed with vertically-disposed recesses 6, that permit access to the openings 3 in the plate 1, for the purpose of inserting the fastenings for securing the shoe to the hoof of the animal, and the heads of the said fastenings will, in a measure, prevent the cushion from spreading laterally too far, and thereby keep the same in position. The recesses 5 in the cushion, in addition to the function heretofore set forth, serve to lighten the shoe by removing a surplusage of the cushion at the points indicated.

The shoe as an entirety will be found highly beneficial in the many ways heretofore set forth, and it is obviously apparent that changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Between each pair of the lugs 2, a recess 7 is formed in the plate and takes up the depression of the elastic or yielding cushion caused by the pressure of said lugs when the latter are bent downwardly as shown in Fig. 1.

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

1. The herein described horseshoe, consisting of a metal shoe proper with pairs of malleable lugs located on opposite sides thereof, and depressions or cavities arranged between the lugs in the under surface of the shoe and a cushion fitted to the said shoe between the said lugs and having recesses extending across the same at intervals, into which the said lugs are inwardly bent to hold the cushion in connection with the shoe proper, the upper surface of the cushion being compressed into the

said depressions or cavities substantially as specified.

2. The herein described horseshoe, consisting of the metal shoe proper provided with
5 lugs on the opposite edges thereof, that are arranged in parallel pairs and having fastening openings between the said lugs, and a cushion of yielding material bearing against the said shoe proper and located between the
10 said lugs, the said cushion having transverse recesses at intervals therein into which the said lugs are bent inwardly toward each other,

and also provided with vertical recesses on the outer side of the same to permit access to the fastening openings in the shoe proper, 15 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.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE.

Witnesses:

A. B. GRIFFIN,

B. B. WOOD.