

C. A. CONOVER.
HORSE OVERSHOE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 14, 1910.

986,964.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

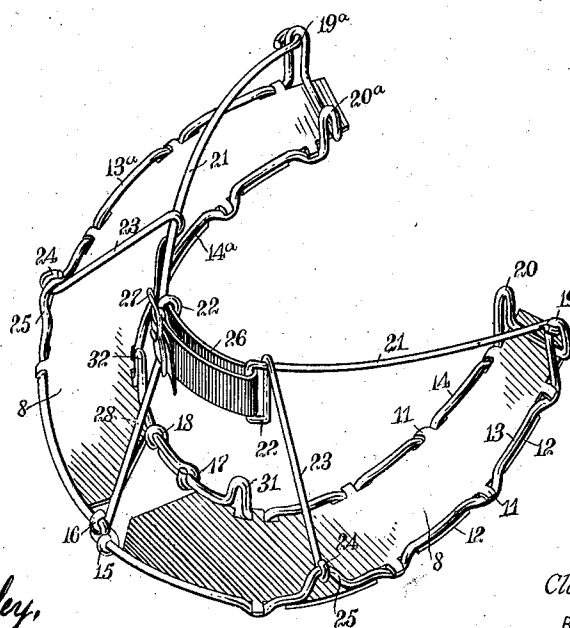
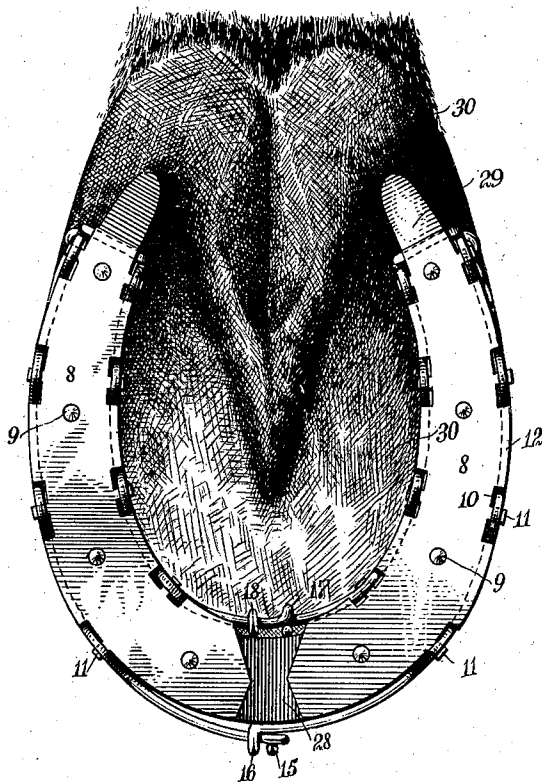


Fig. 2

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ATTORNEYS

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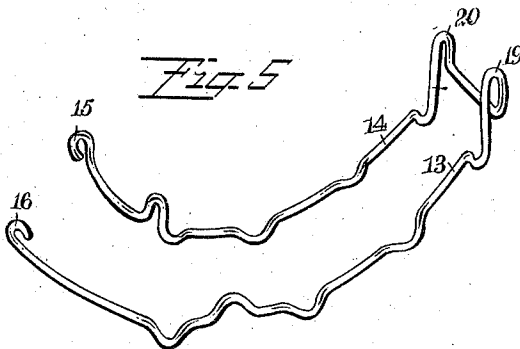
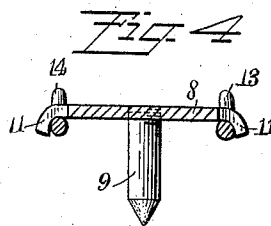
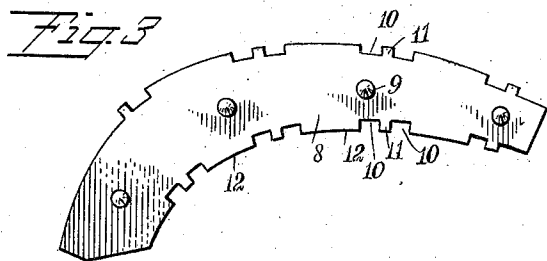


Fig. 6

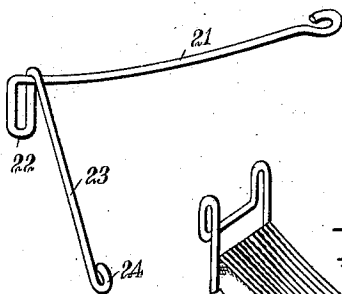


Fig. 7

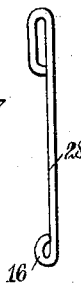


Fig. 8

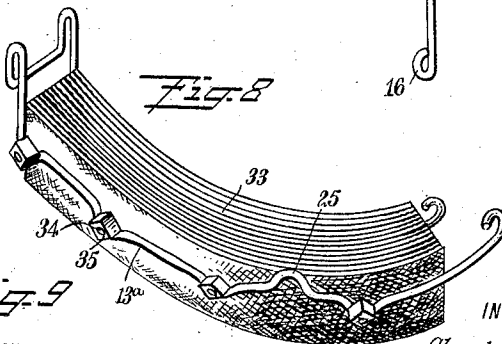
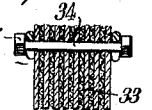


Fig. 9



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLAUDE A. CONOVER, OF NEWBURGH, NEW YORK.

HORSE-OVERSHOE.

986,964.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.

Application filed April 14, 1910. Serial No. 555,419.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLAUDE A. CONOVER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newburgh, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Horse-Overshoe, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to horseshoes, of the kind sometimes designated as horse-overshoes, and intended mainly for the prevention of slipping in instances where the horse is used temporarily in some relations where extraordinary precautions are required to prevent such slipping.

My invention further relates to various details of construction, whereby the various parts of the device are rendered readily detachable and also whereby the general efficiency of the construction is improved.

More particularly stated, I provide two plates to be fitted upon the under side of the horse's foot, which may already be provided with a shoe, these plates being adjustable relatively to each other for feet of different sizes, and being held in position by aid of straps and wire links. I also provide canvas calks which may, if desired, be substituted for the plates just mentioned.

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

Figure 1 is an inverted plan or bottom view of a horse's foot provided with a shoe of ordinary construction, and further provided with my improved overshoe; Fig. 2 is a perspective showing the overshoe complete and removed from the horse's foot; Fig. 3 is a detail showing in inverted plan one of the plates incorporated in the overshoe; Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross section through one of the plates, showing one of the removable calks mounted thereupon; Fig. 5 is a perspective of one of the spring wire cages used for supporting the plates; Fig. 6 is a detail showing one of the spring wire supports to be connected with the cages; and Fig. 7 is a detail view of a link also used in supporting the cages; Fig. 8 is a detail showing in perspective one of my improved canvas calks which may be substituted for the plates shown in Fig. 2; and Fig. 9 is a detail showing in cross section one of the canvas calks.

At 8, 8 are two plates each having a general arcuate form, these plates corresponding to the two opposite sides of a horseshoe. Each plate 8 is provided with calks 9 let into it, and for this purpose is provided with screw threads as will be understood from Fig. 4. Each plate is further provided with notches 10 and separating these notches are hooks 11 and lugs 12. A piece of spring wire is provided with portions 13, 14, integral with it, these portions terminating at one end in eyes 15, 16, as will be understood from Fig. 5.

The piece of spring wire, including its portions 13, 14, when bent into the form indicated in Fig. 5, forms in effect a cage for supporting one of the plates 8. A similar cage is made of portions 13^a 14^a of spring wire. The two cages are provided with upwardly extending loops 19, 20, 19^a 20^a, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 5, these loops serving the purpose of guides for holding the plates 8 in proper position relatively to the horseshoe, as hereinafter described. Supports of spring wire are formed as indicated in Fig. 6, said supports each having an arcuate portion 21, a loop 22, and a portion 23 extending obliquely downward from this loop and terminating in an eye 24. These eyes encircle upturned portions 25 of the cages. A strap 26, of leather or other suitable material, is provided with a buckle 27 and extends through the two loops 22. At 28 is a horseshoe which is mounted rigidly upon the bottom of the horse's foot and is provided with calks 29, of the usual or any desired form. The cages are provided with lugs 31, 32 which assist in holding the plates in position upon the horseshoe. The horse's foot is shown at 30.

A number of canvas strips 33 are clamped together by aid of bolts 34. By aid of these bolts the calks may be substituted directly upon the cages of spring wire in which event the plates 8 are not employed. That is to say, the calks are simply substituted for the plates. The downwardly extending loops of the spring cages 13, 14, 13^a, 14^a are bent around the bolts 34, as will be understood from Figs 8, 9. It will thus be noted that the plates and canvas calks are both removable and interchangeable.

The operation of my device is as follows: Assuming that the horseshoe 28 is already upon the horse's hoof, or foot, and that the overshoe is ready, as indicated in Fig. 2, the

two plates 8 are brought against the under side of the shoe, as indicated in Fig. 1, and the strap 26 is tightened. The loops 19, 20, 19^a, 20^a fit upon opposite sides of the shoe. The lugs 31, 32 also fit against the inner edge of the shoe at a point adjacent to the toe thereof. As the horse walks along, the calks dig into the ground and effectively prevent slipping. Either or both of the plates, when worn out, may be replaced by new ones. This is also true of the cages for holding the plates and in fact of all the other parts used.

Where the canvas calks shown in Figs. 8, 9 are employed, they are simply supported upon the spring wire cages, the plates 8 being removed. The canvas calks are thus rendered interchangeable with other canvas calks of the same kind and also with the plates 8.

I do not limit myself to any particular type of construction for the calk, as obviously this may be varied within proper limits without departing from the spirit of my invention. Neither do I limit myself to the precise construction shown, the scope of my invention being commensurate with my claims.

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

1. The combination of a pair of plates, cages connected therewith and having portions of spring wire, a portion of spring wire of one cage slidably engaging a portion of spring wire of the other cage for the purpose of enabling said cages to be ad-

justed relatively to each other, and means for supporting said cages upon an animal's foot.

2. The combination of a pair of plates, cages of spring wire connected with said plates for supporting the same, and supporting members connected with said cages for holding the same upon an animal's foot.

3. The combination of a plate provided with extending portions, a member of wire bent partially around said extending portions for supporting said plate, and supporting members connected with said member of wire for holding the same upon the foot of a horse or the like.

4. The combination of a plate, a member of spring wire connected therewith and provided with upwardly extending loops for holding said plate upon a horseshoe, and means for supporting said plate upon said horseshoe.

5. The combination of a plurality of wire cages, each provided with an eye, the eye of one cage slidably engaging a portion of the other cage in order to enable said cages to be adjusted relatively to each other, a plate supported by each of said cages and adapted to engage the foot of a horse or the like, and means for supporting said cages upon said foot.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLAUDE A. CONOVER.

Witnesses:

GRAHAM WHITSCHIEF,
COLERIDGE N. GEDNEY.