

(No Model.)

W. G. CLAHASEY.
TWO PART HORSESHOE.

No. 502,848.

Patented Aug. 8, 1893.

Fig. 1.

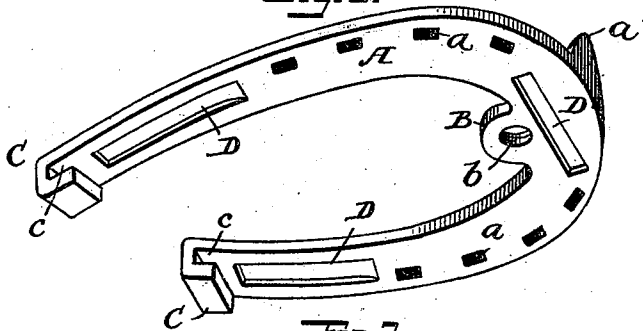


Fig. 2.

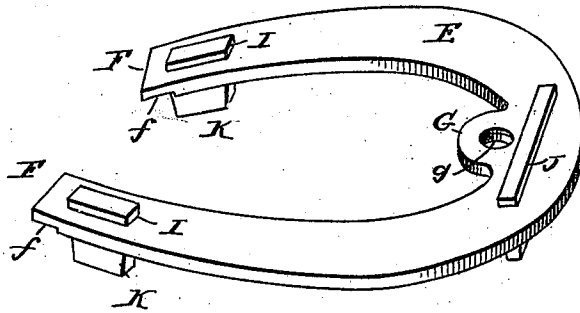


Fig. 3.

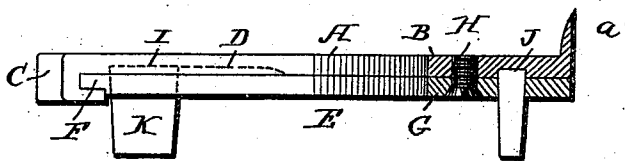


Fig. 7.



Fig. 4.

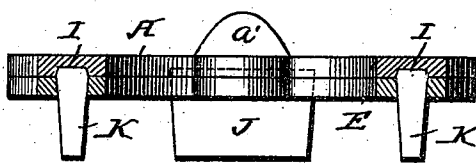


Fig. 8.

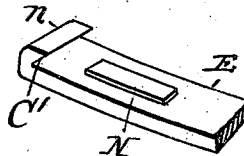
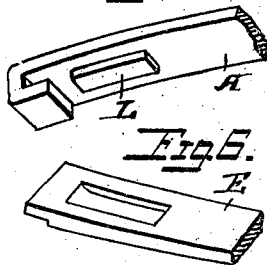


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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Fig. 6.



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TWO-PART HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,848, dated August 8, 1893.

Application filed March 20, 1893. Serial No. 466,890. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. CLAHASEY, residing in Lenox, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to horse-shoes, and more particularly to that class of horse-shoes which are commonly termed two-part or combination shoes, and it has for its object to provide an improved combination shoe in which the parts can be easily separated or securely held in position, and in which the calks may be readily removed or replaced, and to these ends my invention consists in a shoe embodying the various features of construction and arrangement of parts, substantially as hereinafter more particularly set forth.

Referring to the annexed drawings, wherein I have illustrated a preferred embodiment of my invention, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the inner permanent shoe. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the outer or removable shoe. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section showing the combined shoe. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the same through the heel calks. Figs. 5 and 6 are perspective views of portions of a calkless shoe; and Figs. 7 and 8 are similar views of portions of a modified calkless shoe.

The permanent shoe A, is provided with the usual nail-holes *a*, and preferably with an upturned portion *a'* by means of which it may be tightly secured to the horse's hoof in the usual manner. It is also provided with an inwardly projecting portion B, having a screw-threaded opening *b*. The ends of the shoe are turned up to form locks or clamps for the purpose of aiding in securing the removable shoe in place, and in Figs. 1 and 3, I have shown the end C turned up to form a clamp, having a recess *c* for the reception of the ends of the removable shoe. While this form of clamp is desirable in many instances, it is evident that it can be simply turned up at an angle, as shown at C', Fig. 8. The shoe is also provided with recessed portions D into which the calks fit when they are used.

The outer or removable shoe E is shown as consisting substantially of a flat shoe, the ends F of which are arranged to fit within the clamps C of the permanent shoe, and these

ends may be chamfered or reduced, as shown at *f*; or when the shoe is not too thick, the plain ends of the shoe may fit in the recesses *c* of the clamp.

Projecting inward from the outer shoe is a portion G corresponding to the portion B of the permanent shoe, and this is also provided with an opening *g* for the reception of the screw H and this opening is preferably countersunk, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the head of the screw when in proper position, will be flush with the outer or wearing surface of the shoe. The removable shoe is also provided with openings I, near its ends, and an opening J near its forward portion, and the walls of these openings are tapered, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The calks K fit in these openings, being made tapered so as to fit closely, while the enlarged or thickened ends of the calks rest in the recesses D, in the permanent shoe.

When it is desired to use a shoe without the toe and heel calks, it may be formed as indicated in Figs. 5 and 6, in which both the permanent and removable shoes are recessed to receive a locking block L, or the block L may be fitted permanently to one portion of the shoe.

In using the shoe, it will be apparent that the permanent portion is secured to the horse's hoof, and the calks K being slipped into position in the removable shoe, the ends F are inserted in the recesses *c* of the clamp C, and the screw H secures the parts together, and it will be observed that the calks passing through the openings in the removable shoe and entering the recesses D in the permanent shoe, form a secure lock, preventing any side-wise or endwise movement of the parts with relation to each other.

When the calks are used, a clamp C substantially as shown in Fig. 1, may be used; but if it is desired to use the shoe without the calks, the clamp may be made substantially as indicated in Fig. 8, so that it will not project beyond the outside level of the shoe. Sometimes, especially when it is desired to use racing shoes, the permanent shoe may be made as indicated at M, Fig. 7; that is, the ends may be beveled, as at *m* and in this case, the outside or removable shoe N would have its ends provided with a clamp *n* which would embrace the beveled ends *m*, and then when

for racing or other purposes, the outside shoe is removed, the animal would have firmly fixed to his foot a practically new and unworn, light racing shoe, with a smooth surface.

5 It is evident that the different forms of clamping devices can be applied to the different shoes. Thus, for instance, the inner shoe, shown in Fig. 1, may have beveled ends, and the outer shoe be provided with a clamp
10 to embrace the ends. It is also evident that the calks may be of different shape or configuration, and may have sharp or blunt edges, and in fact one of them may be rounded, especially the one used on the inside of the hoof,
15 so that there will be less danger of injury; but these are well-known modifications to those skilled in the art. It will further be observed that especially when heavy external shoes are used, the calks may be permanently fitted to
20 the external shoe, and form a part thereof, while the shoe might be provided with lugs or extensions corresponding to the enlarged portion of the calk, to fit the recesses in the inner shoe. Other modifications will suggest
25 themselves to those skilled in the art, which may be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

The advantages of the use of such a shoe need not be fully set forth, as they will be appreciated by those skilled in the art. It is
30 well known that on icy or slippery roads, it is desirable to use calks and with my arrangement, these can be readily supplied and changed when desirable, and if, as in snowy
35 weather, it is desirable to remove them, it can

be accomplished without delay or trouble. Moreover, if the animal is standing for any length of time, the unused or outer shoe can be removed and the permanent shoe remain, which is light and relatively thin, and allows the
40 horse's hoof to come practically in contact with the ground, so that it will be better preserved. Moreover, as the outer shoe wears, it can be replaced by another, or others, without the necessity of removing the permanent shoe,
45 which removal is liable to injure the horse's hoof.

It will be seen that the parts of the combination shoe are securely held together, it being necessary only to set or loosen a single
50 screw to secure or remove parts. The recesses or openings in the parts for the reception of the calks or blocks form additional means of maintaining the parts together under all conditions of strain or use.
55

What I claim is—

In a two-part horse-shoe, the combination with a permanent shoe having clamps at its ends and recesses in its face; of a removable shoe having openings, and calks fitting the
60 openings and extending into the recesses, and means for securing the two parts together; substantially as described.

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

WILLIAM G. CLAHASEY.

Witnesses:

THOMAS POST,
RICHARD H. FORD.