R. AUSTIN.

Sectional Horseshoes.

No. 150,810. Patented May 12, 1874.

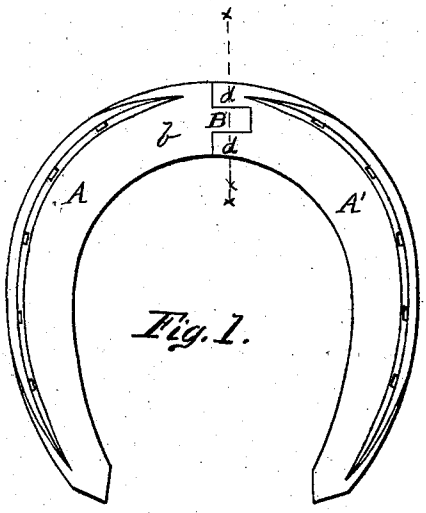


Fig. 1.

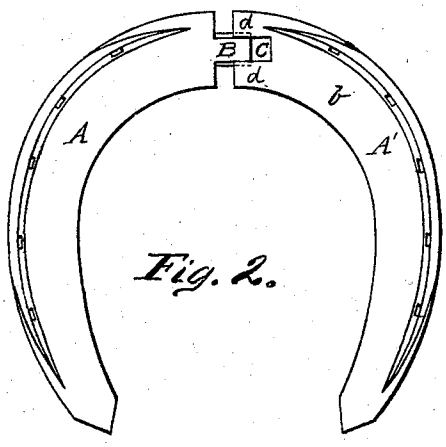


Fig. 2.

Figs. 3.

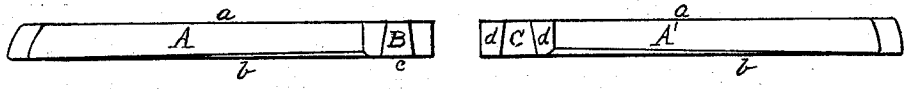
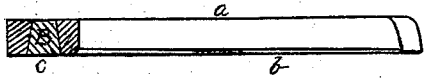


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES
Robert Everett.
George E. Upham.

By

INVENTOR
Richard Austin
Chipman & Simmons & Co
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD AUSTIN, OF SING SING, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN SECTIONAL HORSESHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **150,810**, dated May 12, 1874; application filed February 21, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD AUSTIN, of Sing Sing, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Horseshoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings are representations of plan views of my horseshoe. Fig. 3 are face views of the two sides. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the same.

This invention has relation to means for the prevention of "contracted hoof;" and it consists in the construction and novel arrangement of the joint of the branches of a divided horseshoe, whereby said branches will be held together in the vertical direction at their joined ends, while they will be allowed to gradually move apart laterally, to correspond with the growth of the hoof.

In the accompanying drawings, the letters A A′ indicate the branches of my divided horseshoe, the upper surface being designated by *a* and the lower surface by *b*. These branches are joined at the center or toe of the shoe by forming on the end of one branch a tenon, B, dovetailed in cross-section through a vertical plane passing lengthwise of the shoe, and having its widest face *c* flush with the upper surface of the shoe, which is in contact with the hoof. To correspond with this formation, the end of the opposite branch is forked, a dovetail recess, C, being formed between the branches *d d*, which is of similar form and size to the tenon B, above referred to.

In a horizontal section of the joint the dovetail formation is not apparent, and the dovetail indicated in the vertical cross-section is similar in form and size from one end to the other of both tenon and recess. As a consequence of this construction, when the branches are joined and secured to the hoof, they are held so that joined ends are kept flush and true. At the same time there is no obstruction to lateral movement, and as the hoof expands the branches separate gradually, while the connection is still maintained by the tenon and recess.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The horseshoe consisting of the branches A A′, meeting and joined at the center of the toe by the transverse dovetail slide-joint B C, allowing free lateral separation without disconnection at said joint, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

RICHARD AUSTIN.

Witnesses:

ISAAC B. NOXON,

I. J. GRIFFIN.