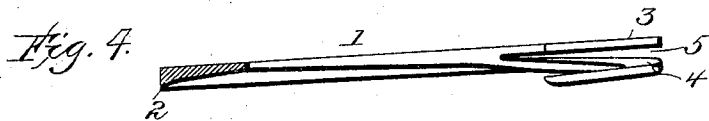
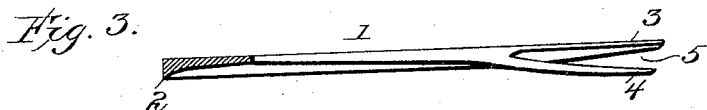
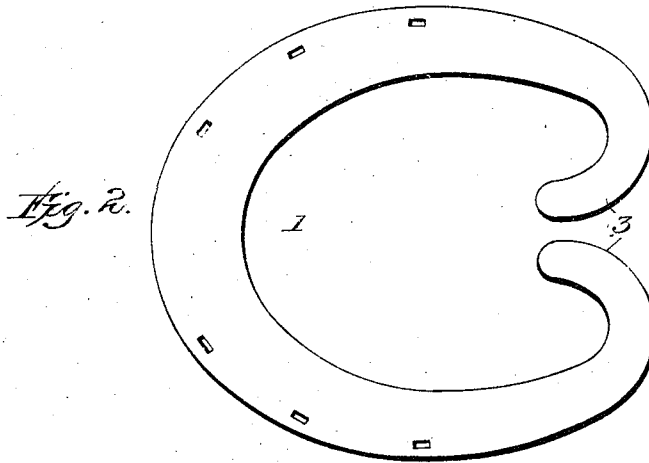
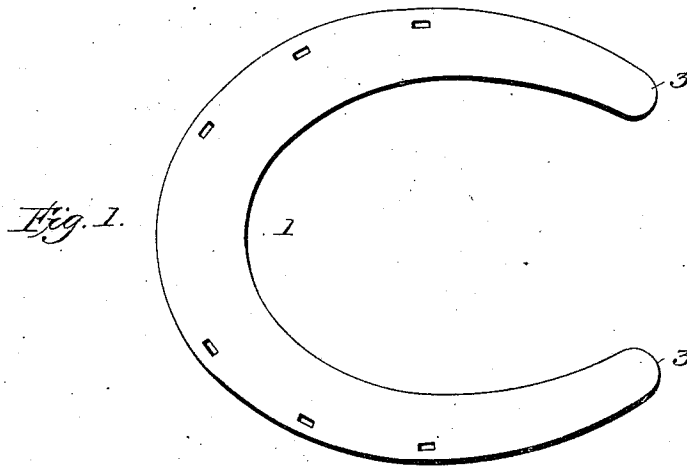


(No Model.)

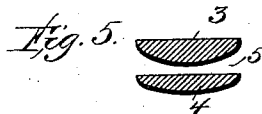
L. PETERSEN.
SPRING TREAD HORSESHOE.

No. 574,820.

Patented Jan. 5, 1897.



Witnesses:
F. L. Curand
J. L. Cornes



Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS PETERSEN, OF SHELDON, IOWA.

SPRING-TREAD HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 574,820, dated January 5, 1897.

Application filed April 6, 1896. Serial No. 588,292. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS PETERSEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Sheldon, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in horseshoes of that class or description in which the ends or heel portions are bifurcated, forming two spring-plates, one above the other, with an intervening space whereby the hoof is relieved from the jar or shock caused by the shoe on striking the ground.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of such shoe by which the space between the spring-plates is kept free from the dirt or other obstructions which would tend to impair the efficiency of the device; also to so form said spring-plates as to relieve the heels and quarters from pressure, and thus preventing contraction of the hoof, and also to form the shoe with a concave toe portion, whereby the speed of the horse is increased.

The invention consists in the novel construction of shoe hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a horseshoe constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a modified construction. Figs. 3 and 4 are central longitudinal sectional views of the shoes shown in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of one of the battery spring-plates.

In the said drawings the reference-numeral 1 designates the shoe, made of spring metal and having the toe portion on the under side concaved from the front to the rear, forming a sharp edge 2, which will take into the ground and prevent the shoe from slipping, and consequently increasing the speed of the horse.

The ends or heel portion of the shoe are bifurcated, forming two spring-plates 3 and 4,

one above the other, with a space 5 therebetween. The lower plate 4 on its inner side is made flat, while the inner side of the upper one 3 is convexed or rounded, so as to be oval in cross-section. By this construction any dirt, snow, or other obstructions getting between the plates will be forced out from the sides thereof and prevented from accumulating therein. These plates are formed by splitting or separating the ends of the shoe by machinery or otherwise.

In the modification shown in Figs. 2 and 4 the said plates or split ends are curved inwardly, so that the bottom plates will rest against the sides of the frog, relieving the heels and quarters from pressure and preventing the hoof from contracting by frog-pressure. The lower plates will give or yield to the jars or shocks caused by concussion, thus preventing injury to the hoof. This construction of shoe will be found very beneficial in diseased hoofs, such as quarter-cracks, corns, weak heels, and contractions.

A shoe constructed according to my invention will cure diseased hoofs and keep healthy hoofs in good condition; will be more comfortable in use; will be self-cleaning, so as to prevent the accumulation of dirt or material between the plates, thus keeping the horse's position at the proper angle, and will increase the speed of the horse.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

As an improved article, a horseshoe having the toe portion concaved on the under side forming a sharp edge, and the ends or heel portions curved inwardly so as to nearly meet, and said curved ends bifurcated forming two spring-arms, the inner side of one of which is plain or flat and the other one convexed or rounded, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS PETERSEN.

Witnesses:

W. D. CARPENTER,
EMMETT BROWN.