M. L. HEMPHILL.
STOCK FOR SHOEING HORSES.
(Application filed Mar. 8, 1900.)

Inventor
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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN L. HEMPHILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rensselaer, in the county of Jasper and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stocks for Shoeing Horses; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This Invention relates to an improvement in stocks for shoeing horses; and it is embodied in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts presently to be described, and defined in the claims.

The object of the invention is to provide a shoeing-stock which will be so arranged and constructed that the horse will be subjected to relatively slight danger of injury, one which will permit of easy and accurate adjustment, and which will hold the horse against injurious struggle. With this end in view I have invented and constructed the apparatus shown in the accompanying drawings; but I desire it understood that the construction shown can be modified in various particulars without departing from the nature and principle of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation. Fig. 2 is a rear end. Fig. 3 is a front view. Fig. 4 is a side elevation opposite that shown in Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 is a detail plan of the sling with its associated parts.

In the drawings, A A' designate two uprights arranged at suitable distances apart, and connected by cross-bars b; B, a standard suitably braced, as at d', and C C' top-connecting braces for the uprights, thereby forming a frame, which will be termed the "supporting-frame." Depending from the bars C C' are twin supports D D', each composed of two like bars spaced apart. These supports are rigidly secured to their lower ends the side guide and holding bar E, extending rearward beyond the frame and suitably curved at its end. The standard B carries a cross-head B', which extends substantially an equal distance in opposite directions beyond the standard and has one of its ends fixedly secured to the lower end of the forward support D, thus assisting in securing the support and the holding-bar E in place against movement. To add additional support for the depending structure, comprising the twin supports and holding-bar, suitable diagonal braces a' are extended from the upper portion of the adjacent uprights to the lower portion of the twin supports. By the above-described construction it will be noticed that all the parts referred to are fixed and firmly held against movement.

Occupying a position opposite that portion of the apparatus just described is a swinging frame comprising depending bars F F', secured to the cross-bars C C' in a manner to be capable of a swinging movement thereon. The bars at their lower ends carry a guide or holding member G of a construction similar to that of the oppositely-disposed member E before referred to. The depending bar F is so hung as to work upon and be guided in its swinging movement by the free end of the cross-head B', which end is provided with a series of perforations b into which suitable pins are designed to be placed for limiting the outward movement of the frame.

H designates the sling or flexible carrier, consisting, conveniently, of a broad canvas strip of a size sufficient to fit between the front and rear legs of the horse. This sling is carried by bars h h', secured in its upper edges, and the bars in turn are carried by the elevating ropes or cables J J' J'' J''. From their points of connection with the bars h h' these elevating-ropes are carried upwardly over pulleys k k' k'', respectively mounted in the stationary bars D D' and their companion swinging bars F F' of the framework. The ropes thence extend over pulleys k' k'' of the former being supported between the upright A' and the diagonal brace a' and the latter correspondingly supported between the upright A and a supplemental upright A'. The ends of the ropes are connected to a winding-shaft L, journaled in bearings in the side uprights A A', and which shaft is actuated by a counter-shaft L', having a pulion l, which meshes with a gear l' on shaft L, and also having cranks at its opposite ends. To prevent unwinding, a suitable pawl-and-ratchet mechanism L' is asso-
ciated with shaft L. Other means, however, may be employed.

On the sling \( \text{H} \) are straps \( \text{M}, \text{M}' \), secured fixedly to the sides and extending beyond the ends, suitable buckles being secured to one of the ends, with which the companion projecting end can be united therewith. When the horse has the sling properly adjusted, these straps will serve to hold the sling in place.

To prevent the animal from moving backward, a chain \( n \) is stretched from the rear supports and which is preferably made in parts united by a hook, so that the animal can be moved into position. This chain is so positioned that as the horse is raised the chain will come directly behind it, and thereby prevent its backward movement, while the cross-head \( B' \) prevents forward movement.

O designates a shoulder-strap extending from one guide to the other at the front. This strap is adjustable in length by a suitable buckle connection \( o \).

\( P \) designates a halter connected to a wind- shaft \( p \) on standards \( p' \). On the floor \( X \) are a series of eyes or staples \( x \), properly arranged in relation to the horse’s feet.

Q designates a cuff or band to be placed around the lower part of the leg. This cuff is carried by a rope \( q \), which passes over a fixed pulley \( R \) at or near the ceiling in the rear and has its opposite end attached to a winding-shaft \( S \), extending from the upright \( A' \) to the support \( D' \), and which is provided with a crank \( s \) and a locking pawl and ratchet \( s' \) at the side. The pulley \( R \) is preferably swiveled and is located directly behind the sling, so that the cuff can be used on either side. When the forward feet are to be raised, the rope is passed below the pulleys \( T, T' \) on the sides of the depending frame and bent over the pulleys \( U, U' \) at the front. These latter pulleys are carried on swinging arms \( V \), extending forward and resting in clips \( v \), which are located above the plane of pulleys \( T, T' \). The arms are pivoted so that the pulleys can be moved up to vary their projecting position. Any suitable means, such as a block, can be employed for holding them in their elevated positions.

In operation the sling is detached at one edge from the elevating-ropes, suitable hooks being employed for that purpose. The animal is then led in between the guides and the sling adjusted below and again connected to the ropes. The chain in the rear is then connected and the side straps fastened in place. The winding-shaft is then turned, and as soon as the weight of the horse is transferred to the sling the swinging frame will move inward, narrowing the space and causing the sling to properly encompass the body. The cuff is applied, and proper tension being given the tightening-rope thereof the foot is held for treatment.

It is thought that the detailed operation of the various parts will be understood from the above description.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A shoewing-stock, the combination with a rigid supporting-frame, of a depending stationary frame carried thereby, suitable braces for the depending frame, a guide carried by the depending frame, a like depending stationary frame on the opposite side having a pivotal connection with the support, a standard having a head with which the two depending frames engage, a sling, and mechanism for elevating the same, substantially as described.

2. A shoewing-stock consisting of a rigid supporting-frame, two depending frames carried thereby, a pivotal support for one and a fixed support for the other depending frame, whereby the one is capable of movement independently of the other, a standard having a cross-head thereon, one end of which is fixed to one of the depending frames, and the other end slidingly engaged with the other depending frame, means on the head for limiting the outward movement of the swinging frame, a sling, and mechanism for elevating the same, substantially as described.

3. In a horseshoeing-stock, the combination with a rigid supporting-frame, of a fixed depending frame, a swinging depending frame capable of movement independently of the fixed frame, means for limiting the outward movement of the latter, a sling, means for elevating the same, a detachable flexible connection \( n \) for the rear of the depending frame on a plane above the sling, side straps carried by the sling and extending beyond the edges thereof and an adjustable shoulder-strap, substantially as described.

4. In a horseshoeing-stock, the combination with a main framework, of an immovable depending frame thereon, a corresponding depending frame arranged opposite the immovable frame hinged securely at its upper end and capable of an independent swinging movement, and a sling connected at its respective ends to the immovable and swinging frames and adapted to draw the latter toward the former when pressure is applied thereto, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MARTIN L. HEMPHILL.

Witnesses:

JACOB P. SIMONS,  
JUDSON J. HUNT.