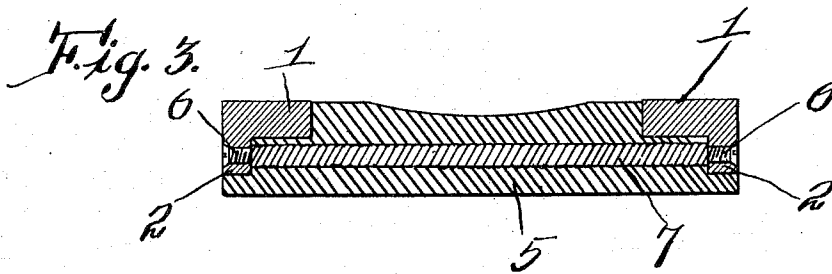
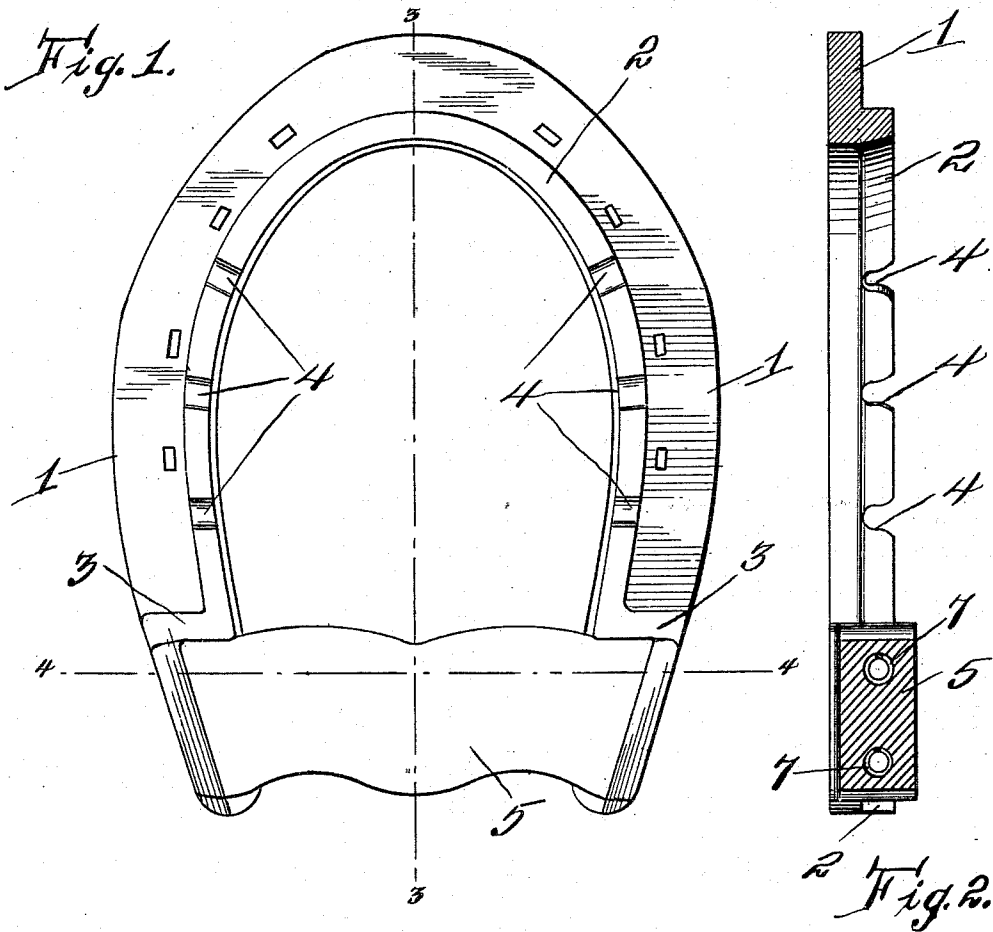


W. W. SIMS.
HORSESHOE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 14, 1910.

995,190.

Patented June 13, 1911.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM WILSON SIMS, OF HAMMOND, INDIANA.

HORSESHOE.

995,190.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 13, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM WILSON SIMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hammond, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in horseshoes, and has for its object to provide a device of this kind, which will relieve the tendons and navicular joint, at the heel of the animal's hoof, from any strains, and which will have a continuous calk.

With these and other objects in view, my invention consists of certain novel features of construction which will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which like reference numerals indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views,—Figure 1 is a plan view showing the bottom of a shoe constructed in accordance with my invention, Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Reference being had to the drawing, and the reference numerals indicated thereon, 1 denotes the sole of the shoe which is of the usual construction. Formed integral with the sole of the shoe, and depending therefrom is a rib 2, the inner side of which, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is beveled inwardly to the top of the shoe for the purpose of preventing dirt, snow or ice from packing within the shoe. As shown in Fig. 1, the rib 2 extends around the toe, and the major portion of the sides of the shoe, adjacent its inner edge, and then extends transversely across the sole 1 of the shoe, as at 3, to its outer edge, and along said outer edge to the heel of the shoe. The rib 2 is cut away, or notched, at regular intervals, as at 4, to form projections which serve as calks, and for use in winter, when the roads are slippery. These notches 4 may be close together, and the rib 2 sharpened to effectually prevent the horse from slipping. By forming the rib 2 adjacent the inner edge of the shoe, at the toe thereof, the point of contact with the ground is rearward from the toe of the animal's hoof, whereby the toe of the hoof may turn under, when the animal is walk-

ing or running, with less strain on the tendons and navicular joint, at the heel of the hoof, than if the point of contact, between the toe of the shoe and the ground was at the extreme outer edge of the shoe, or right under the toe of the hoof. It will also be noted that as the rib 2 runs from the inner edge of the shoe, at its toe and the major portion of its sides, to the outer edge, at the heel, the pressure on the hoof will be equally distributed, and any liability of the hoof turning sidewise will be prevented. Another advantage of the rib 2 is, that as the animal's hoof grows longer at the toe, that portion of the rib 2 under the toe will come in contact with the ground first and will consequently wear away more rapidly than the rest of the rib to accommodate for the growth of the hoof at its toe, and cause the shoe to always set level on the ground. To further relieve any strains on the tendons at the heel of the animal's hoof, I provide my shoe with a detachable bar 5. This bar 5 comprises a solid piece of hard rubber, or it may be formed of any other desired material, and is adapted to extend transversely across the heel of the shoe, between those portions of the rib 2 which extend adjacent the outer edge of the shoe, as shown in Fig. 1, and to which portions of the rib said bar is attached, by means of screws 6. The bar 5 is of a greater thickness than the sole 1 and rib 2 combined, and has its ends grooved to fit snugly against the inner sides of said rib and shoe, as shown in Fig. 3. The bar 5 has embedded therein two coils of wire 7 which serve the purpose of strengthening the bar, and also to receive the screws 6, which latter pass through openings formed in the rib 2. The bar 5, in position on the shoe, will elevate the heel of the animal's hoof and rest the navicular joint and tendons, but as the bar may be easily attached and detached to and from the shoe, it may be used or omitted, as desired.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that I provide a horseshoe which is extremely simple and inexpensive of construction, and which will relieve any undue strains on the tendons and navicular joint of the animal's hoof.

I claim:—

A horseshoe consisting of a sole portion, and a rib depending from the bottom of said sole portion, said rib extending adja-

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cent the inner edge of said shoe, at its toe
and the major portions of its sides, and then
transversely across said sole portion to the
outer edge of the shoe, and thence along
5 said outer edge to the heel of the shoe, and
a bar detachably secured to the last men-
tioned portions of said rib, and extending
transversely across the heel of the shoe, said

bar projecting beyond the contacting edge of
said rib. 10

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

WILLIAM WILSON SIMS.

Witnesses:

N. F. McCARTY,
ARTHUR WESLEY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
