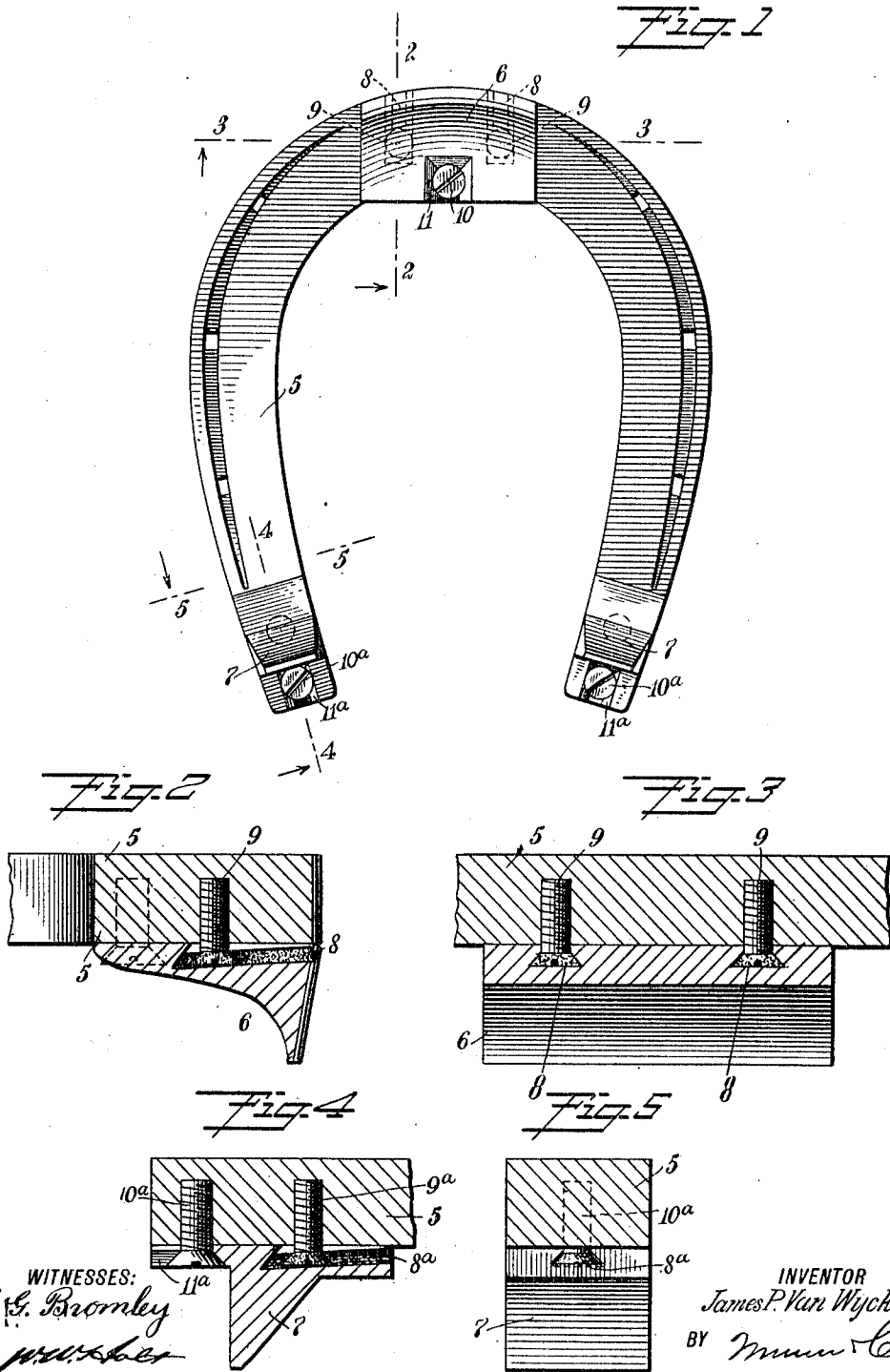


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HORSESHOE CALK.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 1, 1910.

986,956.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.



WITNESSES:
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JAMES P. VAN WYCK, OF HUDSON, NEW YORK; ANNA B. VAN WYCK AND AUGUSTA P. VAN WYCK EXECUTRICES OF SAID JAMES P. VAN WYCK, DECEASED.

HORSESHOE-CALK.

986,956.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.

Application filed February 1, 1910. Serial No. 541,262.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES P. VAN WYCK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Hudson, in the county of Columbia and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Horseshoe-Calk, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention is an improvement in horseshoe calks and resides primarily in the mode of applying the calk to the shoe, this being effected in a way to cause the natural pull on the calk by the horse, tending to separate the calk from the shoe, to force the calk hard against the under side or tread of the shoe, whereby the calk is not only wedged to place but is afforded a firm bearing.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is an inverted plan of a horseshoe having calks applied thereto in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

For the purpose of illustrating the nature of my improvements, I have shown a horseshoe 5 having the toe calk 6 and heel calks 7, the general form of the shoe and calk being of the customary or other preferred character. The toe calk is provided on its upper side with a number of dove-tailed undercut grooves 8, two being shown, extending parallel to the longitudinal center of the shoe, each groove extending through the forward edge of the calk and inclining downwardly and rearwardly relatively to the upper face of the calk, whereby the sides of the groove are of wedge construction. For each of these grooves the shoe is provided with a screw or other projection 9, which extends to the under side of the shoe, with the head of a size and shape to fit the groove, the head of the screw or other projection being arranged at such a distance from the under side of the shoe, as to cause the calk to bind against this face of the shoe when it is forced to place, as illustrated in

Fig. 2. By this manner of applying the calk to the shoe it is apparent that the more forcibly the calk is forced forwardly of the shoe, as is the case in the forward movement of the horse, the more firmly the calk is forced to the under side or tread of the shoe, thus causing the calk not only to wedge in place but affording a substantial bearing surface and a firm support. The projections of the shoe which are received in the grooves are in the nature of screws, as shown, and it is an easy matter to adjust them so as to cause the binding action of the calk against the shoe to take place at the required point. By reason of the arrangement of the grooves, the heads of the screws or other projections are inclosed and protected from injury.

Ordinarily the strain on a horseshoe calk is entirely in a direction to pull the calk forwardly from the shoe. However, there is some danger of the calk working loose and being lost from the shoe by sliding off in the opposite direction. This may be prevented by any suitable means. I, however, prefer to employ for this purpose a screw or other projection 10, which is threaded or otherwise removably secured in the shoe and is received in a slot 11 extending in the calk from its rear edge, the slot 11 being arranged, in the case of the toe calk, centrally between the grooves 8, the screw or other device 10 passing into the shoe after the calk is applied, and removed before the calk can be knocked from the shoe. The heel calks 7 are applied to the shoe in substantially the same way; only one groove 8^a, or screw or other projection 9^a, corresponding respectively to the groove 8 and screw 9 of the toe calk, being provided, and this groove arranged centrally of the calk. The heel calk is shown to be prevented from sliding from the shoe rearwardly by a screw 10^a, passing through a slot 11^a in the heel end of the calk, the retaining device 10^a and slot being arranged similarly and corresponding to the retaining device 10 and slot 11 of the toe calk.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

The combination with a horse-shoe, of a calk for said horseshoe having an undercut groove entering at the forward edge thereof

and an opening at the top extending downwardly and rearwardly at an inclination to the upper surface of the calk, and a screw detachably connected to said shoe, with its
5 head projecting from the lower surface thereof in such a position as to radially engage said groove in said calk, and adapted to co-act with the undercut side of said
10 groove to bind said calk to said shoe when said calk is moved in contact with the

ground, due to the natural rearward thrust of said shoe.

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

JAMES P. VAN WYCK.

Witnesses:

W. W. HOLT,
PHILIP D. ROLLHAUS.

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