

C. H. PERKINS.
HORSESHOE BLANK.

No. 174,924.

Patented March 21, 1876.

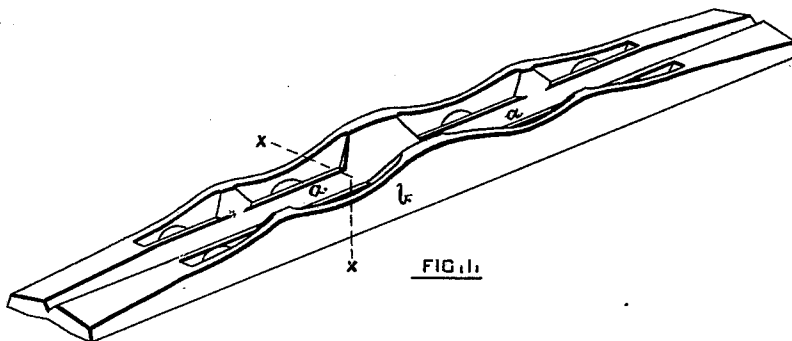


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

WITNESSES.

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IMPROVEMENT IN HORSESHOE-BLANKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **174,924**, dated March 21, 1876; application filed February 3, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. PERKINS, of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have made certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Blanks for Horseshoes; and I do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the drawing, making a part of the same, is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of my improved blank. Fig. 2 is a section on line *x x*, looking toward the end. Fig. 3 is a section on line *x x*, looking toward the center. Fig. 4 is a section at the end of the bar.

It is well understood that double blanks for horseshoes have heretofore been rolled from a single bar of iron, and subsequently divided longitudinally, and the two parts bent into shoes, such an invention being set forth in certain Letters Patent of the United States issued to me the 10th day of March, 1868, and numbered 75,456.

The nail-holes being first punched, the subsequent bending of the blank into the form of a shoe results frequently in breaking open the nail-hole upon one or the other side of the toe-calk, and thus completely spoiling the blank, and always in so weakening the metal at those points as to materially lessen the durability of the shoe.

My invention consists in a new and improved blank for horseshoes, constructed as hereinafter set forth.

In carrying out my invention, I roll the metal with the inner edge of each single blank of a uniform thickness. The outer edge varies in thickness, the thinnest points being between, and equidistant from, the calks. From this equidistant point the outer edge increases in thickness in either direction toward the calk. An extra thickness of metal is thus brought opposite the nail-hole, and additional strength is given to that part of the

blank which is the most liable to break during the process of bending.

My invention is equally applicable to single-rolled blanks, which, on account of the difficulty of rolling them, are seldom made.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a double blank, which, when divided, will make two single blanks, with their inner and outer edges *a a* and *b b*, as described.

It is quite obvious to any one familiar with the working of metal that the inner edge of the blank, being much thinner than the outer edge, the upsetting of the metal upon one side, and the consequent strain upon the other, will be materially lessened during the bending process, and the breaking of the metal entirely avoided.

I roll the blank flat at the ends, as shown, which will, when formed into a shoe, make what is known as the "slipper" or thin-heeled shoe without heel-calks.

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

1. As an article of manufacture, a blank for horseshoes, having its inner edge of uniform thickness, and its outer edge varying in thickness, thinnest at a point equidistant from the calks, and increasing in thickness from said point in either direction toward the calk, as set forth.

2. As an article of manufacture, a double blank for horseshoes, having its two outer edges of varying thickness, substantially as shown and described, and its central or middle portion formed so as to leave edges of uniform thickness when divided, as set forth.

3. The blank for horseshoes, rolled flat at each end, as described, as a new article of manufacture.

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Witnesses:

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