T. H. CARRUTHERS & W. RUSSELL.

Bars for Horseshoe Blanks.

No. 147,371. Patented Feb. 10, 1874.

Fig. 1

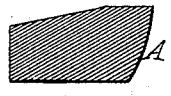

Fig. 2

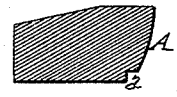

Fig. 5

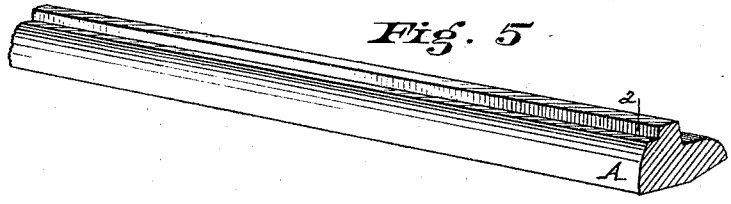

Fig. 3

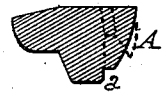

Fig. 4

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Chas. Crapsey

Inventor

Thomas H. Carruthers

& William Russell

By F. Millward

Attorney

AM. PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHIC CO. N.Y. (OSBORNE'S PROCESS)

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS H. CARRUTHERS AND WILLIAM RUSSELL, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN BARS FOR HORSESHOE-BLANKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **147,371**, dated February 10, 1874; application filed January 3, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THOMAS H. CARRUTHERS and WILLIAM RUSSELL, both of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Formation of Rolled Bars for Horseshoe-Blanks, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention relates to the improvement of the kind or style of horseshoe-bar which is rolled with a beveled outer edge to receive the nail-crease for the shoe; and our invention consists in the provision, in such a bar, of a crease on this beveled or sloped side, formed in the rolling of the bar, which shall serve as a guide, rest, or gaging-groove, well defined, for the proper reception of the tool which is to be afterward used in the formation, in each horseshoe-blank cut from such a bar, of the customary deep nail-crease for the sides of the shoe, the object being to facilitate the accurate formation of this nail-crease.

Figure 1 is a cross-section of a horseshoe-bar, which not only has the beveled or sloping outer edge referred to heretofore, but has a broad tread for the face of the shoe, and a beveled or chamfered face to meet the foot of the horse. This form of bar will form the subject of a separate application for patent, and, owing to the presence of its beveled outer edge, is adapted to embody or receive the present improvement. This improvement is shown applied to such iron in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 exhibits a cross-section of a bar constructed in accordance with the Letters Patent No. 102,095, granted to John Day April 19, 1870, with our improvement added thereto. Fig. 4 exhibits, in cross-section, a well-known form of bar for hind shoes, with our improvement incorporated therein. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of a rolled bar embodying our improvement, this bar being in cross-section, of the form shown in Fig. 3.

In either of the forms of iron shown, or in any other having the sloping or beveled outer edge A, we simply form (in the rolling of the bar) the crease *a*, this crease constituting our improvement. It will be seen that the beveled outer edge A provides sufficient projection of iron for the formation in it of the nail-crease for the shoe, but when formed without the crease *a* it is difficult to so guide the tool as to make an accurate nail-crease. To avoid this difficulty the crease *a* is provided, and it serves to receive the edge of the creasing-tool, and guide the same completely for the full length desired for the nail-creases in the blank. These nail-creases are formed by hand, or subsequent rolling, of a depth, form, and length such as is desired, or as is common in horseshoes, the form in cross-section being indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3.

It is obvious that the beveled edge A may be either curved, as in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, or straight, as in Fig. 4.

We claim—

In a rolled bar for horseshoe-blanks, the guiding-crease *a* in the beveled edge A of the bar, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony of which invention, we have hereunto set our hands.

THOMAS H. CARRUTHERS.
WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Witnesses:
FRANK MILLWARD,
J. L. WARTMANN.