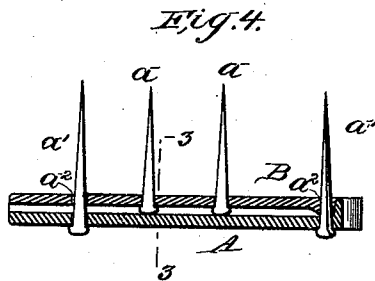
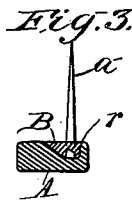
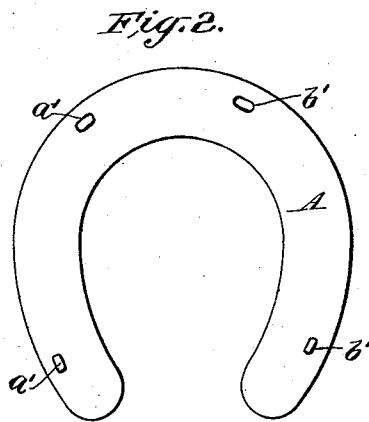
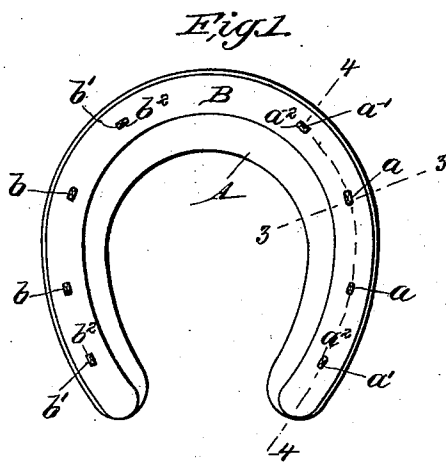


(No Model.)

E. RICHARDSON.
HORSESHOE.

No. 530,797.

Patented Dec. 11, 1894.



WITNESSES:

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ERASMUS RICHARDSON, OF ESBON, KANSAS.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 530,797, dated December 11, 1894.

Application filed July 20, 1894. Serial No. 518,082. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERASMUS RICHARDSON, of Esbon, in the county of Jewell and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

In shoeing horses for running races it is a desirable and common practice to have the horse shod with heavy shoes for training purposes, and then when the race is to be run to take off the heavy shoes and put on very light new shoes. This frequent changing of shoes cuts up the horse's hoof badly by the frequent nailing, and so great is this objection that in many cases the light shoes are left on after the race until worn out or until the next race, which causes the shoes to become dull and slippery for the next race and loses the advantage of heavy shoes in training during the intervening period. In other cases the horse is allowed to run barefooted or without shoes. My invention is designed to obviate these disadvantages, and at the same time to make available the advantage of using heavy shoes for training and light sharp shoes in racing.

To this end it consists in the special construction and arrangement of a compound or double shoe, one section of which constitutes a light racing shoe which is permanently nailed on, and the other section of which is much heavier and is recessed to fit over the racing shoe, and is temporarily nailed on over the racing shoe, and is to be used only when training, and is removed in racing, leaving on the horse only the light sharp edged and practically new shoe for racing, and at the same time avoiding the frequent driving and pulling of nails and the incidental mutilation of the hoof, as will be hereinafter fully described.

Figure 1 is an under or hoof-side view of the compound shoe. Fig. 2 is an outside face view of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross section through line 3—3, Figs. 1 and 4. Fig. 4 is an edge view in section through the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A is the heavy outside shoe section, and B is the light inner section which is used for racing only. The light section fits flush within a recess *r* on the inner face of the heavy section. This light shoe

section is first nailed direct to the hoof by two nails *a a* on one side of the hoof and two nails *b b* on the other. The heavy section is then nailed on over the light section by the nails *a' a'* on the outside, and two *b' b'* on the inside, these nails passing through nail holes *a² a² b² b²* in the lighter shoe section, which are arranged in the same curved line and in coincidence with the nail holes of the heavier outer section. The outer heavier section furnishes the desired weight for training, and when ready for the race it is taken off by removing the nails *a' a'* and *b' b'*, leaving the light shoe section still firmly attached by nails *a a* and *b b*, and preserving the sharp edges of the same for a good hold upon the ground, reducing the liability to slip, and lightening the horse's feet so as to enable him to do his best work.

My invention also saves a large expense in shoeing by entirely avoiding the necessity of frequently putting on and pulling off shoes.

I am aware that it is not new to construct a horse shoe in two parts, one part of which is nailed on, and the other attached to the first by screws or screw calks. In such case when the screw heads or calks wear off it is almost impossible to remove them, and both shoe sections have to be taken off together. In my invention one shoe section is not attached to the other at all but both sections are independently nailed to the hoof, and both sets of nails are in the same curved line, so as to cause both to enter the callous horn of the hoof. The two sections are wholly disconnected from each other when off, and one section is applied in a convenient and practical way directly over the other section by nails in a perfectly independent and detachable way, without the use of screws, calks, or any other expensive or complicated parts, the groove or recess causing the two sections to properly nest or coincide, so as to secure the proper registration of the nail holes in applying the outer section.

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

1. A compound horseshoe, consisting of a heavy outer training section, and a lighter racing section fitting between the heavy section and the hoof, and having a larger num-

ber of nail-holes than the outer section, one set of which nail-holes of said lighter section serve to give passage to nails fastening it direct to the horse's hoof and the other set of
5 nail-holes in said lighter section being coincident with nail-holes in the outer section, and serving to give passage to the nails which secure the outer section of the shoe, both sets of nail holes in the two sections being
10 in the same curved line whereby the removal of the outer section does not affect the firm connection of the inner light section, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A compound horseshoe, consisting of a
15 heavy outer training section recessed on its

inner face, and a lighter racing section fitting flush within said recess and having two sets of holes, one set being for the direct connection of the light shoe section to the hoof, and the other set being coincident with the nail-
20 holes of the heavier outer section to give passage to the nails which detachably secure said outer section, the nail holes of both shoe sections being in the same curved line substantially as and for the purpose described.

ERASMUS RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:

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JOHN MCCOMAS.