

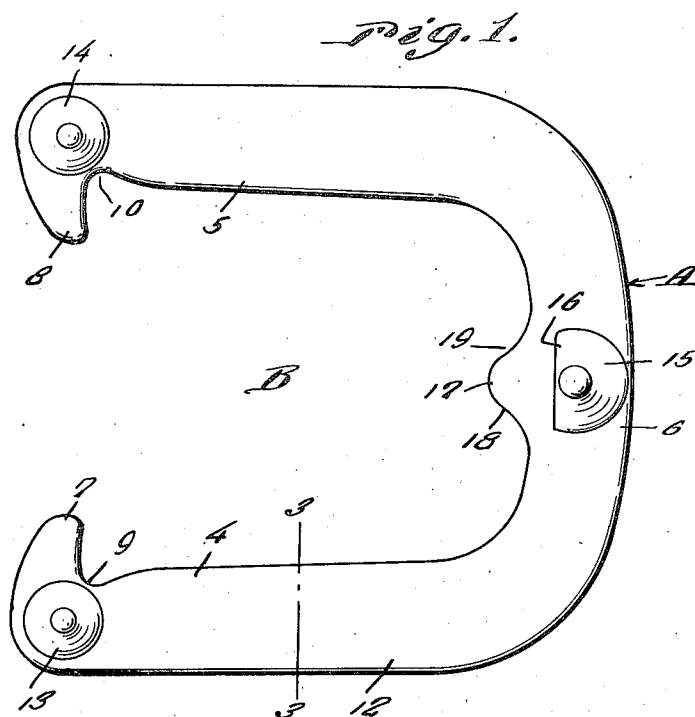
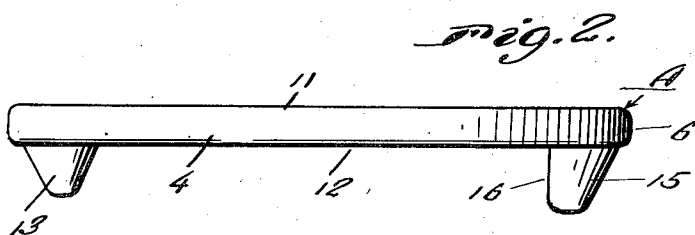
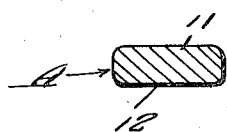
June 30, 1936.

M. FLICK

2,045,845

PITCHING HORSESHOE

Filed Sept. 20, 1935



Inventor

Melvin Flick

By *Clarence A. O'Brien*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,045,845

PITCHING HORSESHOE

Melvin Flick, Stillwater, Okla.

Application September 20, 1935, Serial No. 41,468

1 Claim. (Cl. 273—106)

This invention relates to a pitching game piece for the game of pitching horseshoes which game piece is tossed at a peg for the purpose of ringing the peg with the horseshoe or game piece.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a spur on the inner edge of the crown of the horseshoe which projects between the legs thereof so as to strike the peg and turn the body of the horseshoe or game piece whereby the game piece is retained in embraced relation ringing the peg instead of bouncing free of the peg as customarily happens when the crown has no spur.

Further objects of the invention are to provide a pitching horseshoe of the character referred to that is strong, compact and durable, adaptable for meeting the regulations of horseshoe pitching, that is well balanced and easily handled in pitching horseshoes, and that is comparatively inexpensive to manufacture.

With the foregoing and other objects in view the invention consists of a novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter more specifically described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein is disclosed an embodiment of the invention, but it is to be understood that changes, variations, and modifications may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the claim hereunto appended.

In the drawing wherein like reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout the several views:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the game piece or pitching horseshoe constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 3 is a vertical section taken substantially on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawing in detail A indicates the U-shaped body portion of the game piece or pitching horseshoe. The weight of the entire assembled body is designed to form a well balanced mass when the entire weight is two pounds and six ounces. The entire body portion is formed of a bar of metal of uniform thickness. The body has substantially straight legs 4, 5 merging at their inner ends with the crown portion 6. On the free ends of the legs are inwardly directed prongs 7, 8 and where the prongs merge with the inner edges of the legs there are substantially round recesses 9, 10. These recesses are adapted to catch on the peg in event of a rebound and hold the body on the peg so as to be counted a ringer. The innermost wall

of these recesses is inset with respect to the inner edge of the legs.

In the game of horseshoes the space B between the legs and the crown constitutes the area which counts a ringer when the peg lies at any point within this area. The one face 11 of the body is flat and the other face 12 is likewise flat. The planes of the two faces are parallel.

At a point where the legs 4, 5 merge with the prongs 7, 8 there are secured the frusto-conical caulks 13, 14, respectively. Projecting from the same face 12 as the caulks 13, 14 is a caulk 15. This caulk is located at the center of the crown portion 6. Caulk 15 is larger across the base than the caulks 13, 14. The caulk 15 is also higher than the caulks 13, 14. The side of the caulk 15 facing the space B is flat as at 16. From the center of the inner edge of the crown portion 6 projects a spur 17. The forward portion of the spur is rounded or blunt while the sides 18, 19 curve inwardly and merge with the inner edges of the crown.

When the gamepiece or horseshoe A is pitched and slides over the peg the spur 17 will strike the peg and turn the body so that the legs on either side thereof will be brought into bearing relation with the peg and hold the body in ringing relation about the peg.

The spur 17 is the same in thickness as the crown and legs of the horseshoe body, and extends into the space B between the legs approximately one-half of the width of the crown portion. The blunt free end of the spur lies on a line centrally between the legs and also centrally between the confronting ends of the prongs.

The regulations of the National Association provides that the shoe shall not be longer than seven and one-half inches and my shoe is seven and one-quarter inches and the regulations further provide that the shoe shall not be wider than seven inches and not more than three and one-half inches between prongs and mine is seven inches wide and three and three-eighths inches between the prongs.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:—

A pitching shoe comprising a U-shaped member including a crown and integral straight legs merging with the crown, said member formed of a bar of uniform thickness with opposed faces thereof in continuous parallelism, a blunt spur projecting inwardly from the center of the inner edge of the crown for a distance substantially equivalent to one half the width of the crown,

the sides of the spur curving outwardly and toward the crown so as to strike the peg and turn the member about the peg to prevent the shoe from bouncing free of the peg, the free ends of the legs formed with inwardly directed prongs forming a restricted opening between the straight legs so as to catch the peg and hold the shoe,

said prongs and legs merging on the inner edge in a recess inset with respect to the inside edge of the legs, and frusto-conical calks depending from one face of the member, one being located at the free ends of the legs and another 5 in the center of the crown.

MELVIN FLICK.