

B. F. WHARTON.
 CALK FOR HORSESHOES.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 28, 1909.

962,282.

Patented June 21, 1910.

Fig. 1.

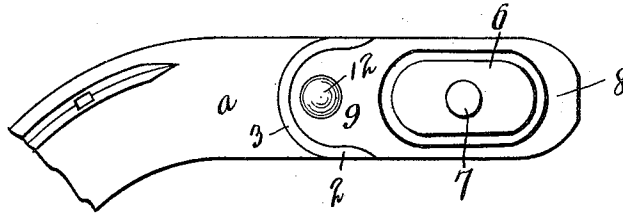


Fig. 2.

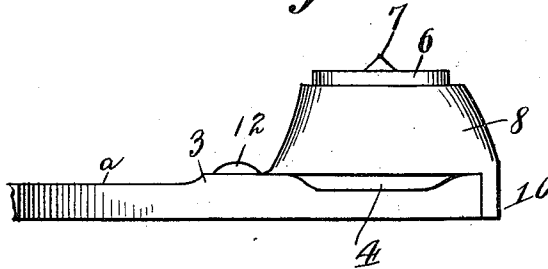


Fig. 3.

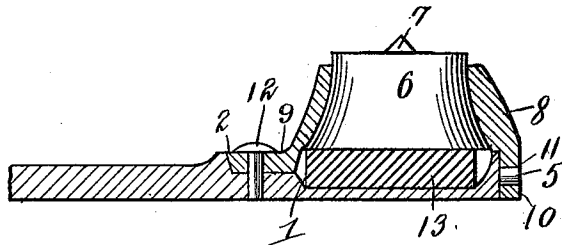
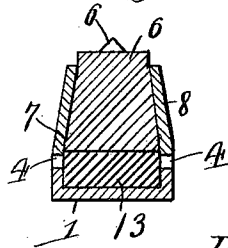


Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CALK FOR HORSESHOES.

962,282.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 21, 1910.

Application filed June 28, 1909. Serial No. 504,798.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BLOOMFIELD F. WHARTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lima, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Calks for Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved calk for horse shoes adapted to be attached thereto or detached therefrom at will, the said invention consisting in the construction, combination and arrangement of devices hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is an inverted plan of a portion of a horse shoe provided with a calk and a calk attaching device constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is an inverted elevation of the same. Fig. 3 is an inverted longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 4 is an inverted transverse section of the same.

The shoe *a* is provided on its under side at the point where a calk is to be attached with a recess 1 and at the inner end of the recess and opening into the same is a rabbet 2 around the outer side of which is formed a flange or wall 3. Those portions of the shoe which form the side walls of the recess 1 are provided with openings 4. From the outer side of the shoe, here shown as from the heel thereof projects a stud 5. The calk 6 which may be of the form here shown or of any other suitable form is made of hardened steel and has a pin 7 at its outer end. The calk is placed in a calk holder, guide or attaching device 8 which is made of soft steel or some other material which is not so durable as the calk. The walls of the said calk holder or attaching device are here shown as converging outwardly so that their inner surfaces incline toward one another and the calk is tapered so that the calk engages the said inclined inner surface of the walls of the holder and coacts therewith to limit the outward movement of the calk with respect to the holder. The length of the calk is such that its outer or lower end projects a slight distance, say from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch beyond the outer or lower end of the calk holder. The

said calk holder is formed at its inner end with a lug 9 of such size and shape as to enable it to fit snugly in the rabbet 2 of the shoe. At the outer end of the calk holder is a lug 10 to bear against the outer surface of the heel of the shoe and provided with an opening 11 for the reception of the stud 5, said stud and lug 10 coacting to hold the outer end of the calk holder and the inner end thereof being fastened by means of a rivet 12 which is in registering openings in the shoe and in the lug 9.

A cushion or cushioning device 13 is placed in the recess 1 and bears against the inner end of the calk so as to force the calk outwardly and yet serve to absorb the shocks communicated to the calk by the tread of the horse on pavements or other hard surfaces. In practice, this cushioning device or shock absorber may be made of rubber, metal, leather or any other suitable resilient or elastic material. Where the same is made of rubber or leather, the openings 4 by exposing the surfaces thereof to the air greatly prolong the life of the said cushioning device and prevent it from rotting. It will be readily understood that by first removing the rivet 12, the calk holder may be easily removed from the shoe to permit the removal and renewal of the calk. The calk holder being made of softer material than the calk wears somewhat more rapidly than the calk and hence the outer end of the calk is caused to always project somewhat beyond the outer end of the calk holder.

While I have here shown my improved calk, calk holder and shock absorbing device as attached to the heel of a shoe, it will be understood that the same may be attached also to the toe of a shoe, it being only necessary to modify the form of the calk holder slightly to adapt the same to be thus used at the toe of the shoe.

What is claimed is—

1. A horseshoe having a rabbet and a recess in its lower side and a stud projecting from its outer side, a calk holder on the lower side of the shoe having a base element fitted in the rabbet and having a lug bearing in the outer side of the shoe, and engaging

said stud, a calk in said holder, and a shock absorber in said recess, between the base of the calk and the shoe.

2. A horse shoe having a rabbet in its lower side and a stud projecting from its outer side, a calk holder on the lower side of the shoe having a base element fitted in the rabbet and having a lug bearing against

the outer side of the shoe and engaging said stud, and a calk in said holder.

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In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

BLOOMFIELD F. WHARTON.

Witnesses:

ETTA M. ATMUR,
JOHN THOMAS.