

J. MUNTS.
HORSESHOE CALK.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1913.

1,065,830.

Patented June 24, 1913.

FIG. 1

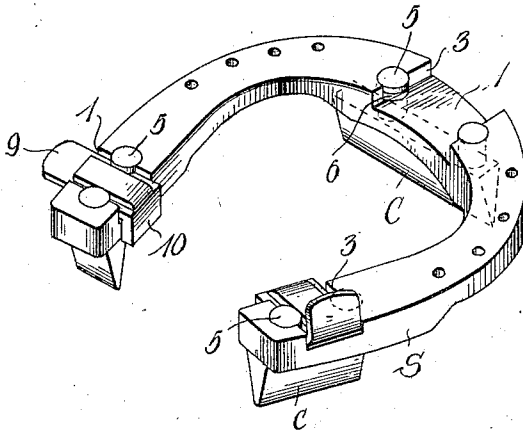


FIG. 4

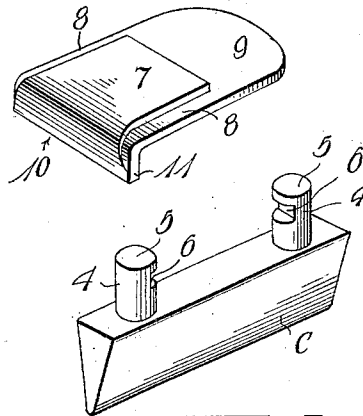


FIG. 5

FIG. 2

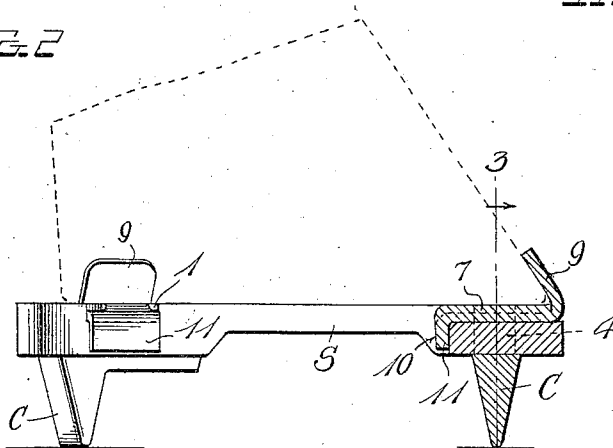


FIG. 6

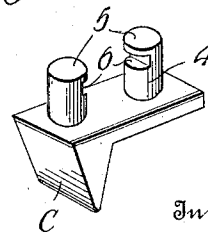
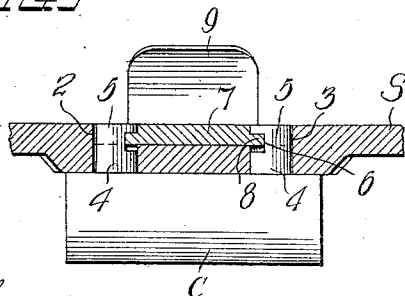


FIG. 3



Witnesses
A. Van Loock
L. B. James

Jabez Munts

By *A. B. Wilson & Co*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JABEZ MUNTS, OF STREATOR, ILLINOIS.

HORSESHOE-CALK.

1,065,830.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 24, 1913.

Application filed February 18, 1913. Serial No. 749,093.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JABEZ MUNTS, citizen of the United States, residing at Streator, in the county of Lasalle and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoe-Calks; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to farriery, and more especially to calks; and the object of the same is to provide fastening means for a detachable calk having tenons or studs which pass upward into holes in the horse shoe.

This object is accomplished by constructing the fastening devices in the manner hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as shown in the drawings wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a horse shoe with calks which are fastened by these improved means, and Fig. 2 is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view through said shoe and the front calk. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail of the key for the front calk, and Fig. 5 is a perspective detail of the calk itself. Fig. 6 is a perspective detail of one of the heel calks.

In the drawings the horse shoe S is of the ordinary construction excepting that it is provided at its toe and at two points near its heels with rectangular recesses 1, and its body is pierced with upright holes 2, one at each end of each recess and so disposed that the end walls 3 of the latter intersect the centers of the holes. The calk C may be of any suitable construction, and is provided in its upper edge with a pair of cylindrical studs 4, each of which has a head 5 at its upper end produced by forming a cross groove 6 in the stud between its point of juncture with the calk and its upper end, and the two grooves face each other as best seen in Fig. 5. In Fig. 4 is shown the key for the front calk, and it will be understood that the other keys are of the same construction but narrower. This key is made of malleable iron or pliable metal, and comprises a flat body 7 which is reduced in thickness along its side edges 8 at its inner portion and is reduced in thickness clear across its body and at its outer end which therefore constitutes a tongue 9 resting

against the foot and serving as a toe clip for the front calk, the inner end of the body being turned downward as at 10 to form a stop 11; and the entire key in its normal condition appears about as shown in Fig. 4.

In assembling the parts of this device, the calks C are brought into place beneath the shoe and their studs 4 passed upwardly through the holes 2 therein as best seen in Fig. 3; then the key is brought into position and the rounded front end of its tongue 9 is inserted into the recess 1 from the inside of the shoe, the reduced edges 8 of the key passing through the grooves 6 in the inner sides of the studs, and therefore under the heads 5 thereof. Finally the stop at the inner end of the key comes in contact with the inner edge of the shoe S, and at this time—the shoe being on the horse's hoof as understood—the tongue 9 may be bent upward as seen in Fig. 2. The shoe with its calks is then used until the latter wear down or break off, and when it is desired to replace a damaged calk, the tongue 9 is bent down again and the entire key driven out of place by pounding on the outer end of said tongue; thereafter the damaged calk may be removed and a new one substituted for it, after which the key is replaced in a manner described above.

I have found by long experiment that any calk attaching device which necessitates the use of a screw with its threads, or a bolt with its nut, is impractical because of the hard wear and the dampness to which these devices are subjected. Any strain on such an element which is sufficient to bend it causes a distortion of the threads so that the screw is difficult of removal and the nut can sometimes hardly be withdrawn from the bolt. Moisture corrodes the parts and rusts the screw in place or the nut on the bolt, and the accumulation of dirt has nearly as bad an effect. But with a comparatively wide, flat, and straight key (after the tongue is bent down as seen in Fig. 4) it is an easy matter to dislodge it by pounding on the outer end of the tongue so as to drive the key inward beneath the hoof, even though it may have become stuck in place by dirt and to an extent rusted therein; and having dislodged it and substituted a new calk it is an even easier matter to replace the key.

I do not wish to be limited to the precise details further than as called for in the appended claims, and the proportions and ma-

terials of parts are not essential to this invention.

What is claimed as new is:

1. The combination with a horse shoe calk
5 having two upstanding studs grooved on
their adjacent faces; of a horse shoe having
a transverse recess in its upper face and up-
right holes intersecting the end walls of
said recess, and a flat key whose body is of
10 a thickness equal to the depth of said recess
and whose edges are adapted to enter the
grooves in said studs, the inner end of the
key having a stop and its outer end being
15 pliable and adapted to be turned upward
against the hoof.

2. The combination with a horse shoe calk
having two upstanding studs grooved on
their adjacent faces and headed at their
upper ends; of a horse shoe having a trans-

verse recess in its upper face and upright 20
holes intersecting the end walls of said re-
cess, and a flat key whose body is of a thick-
ness equal to the depth of said recess and
whose edges are reduced in thickness to
enter the grooves in said studs, the inner end 25
of the key having a stop adapted to contact
with the inner edge of the shoe, and the
outer end of the key being reduced in thick-
ness and of pliable material, adapted to be
turned up to form a toe clip. 30

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

JABEZ MUNTS.

Witnesses:

F. M. POWERS,
HARVEY MUNTS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
