

(No Model.)

C. D. SHEPHERD.
HORSESHOE.

No. 507,637.

Patented Oct. 31, 1893.

Fig. 1.

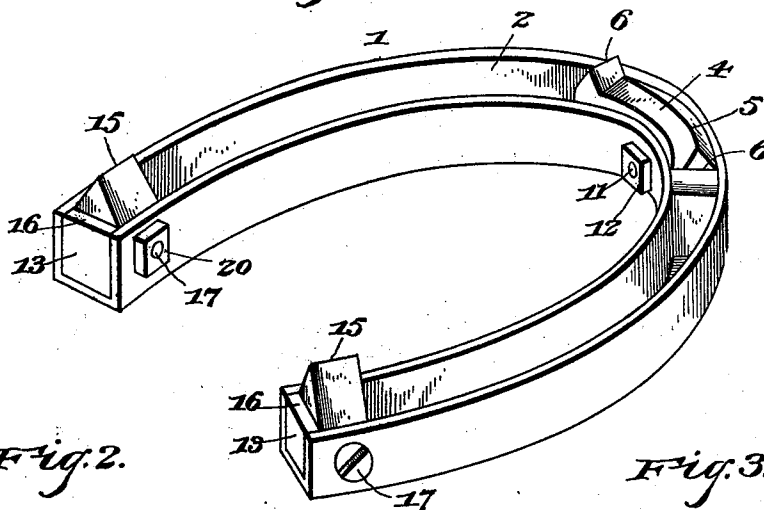


Fig. 2.

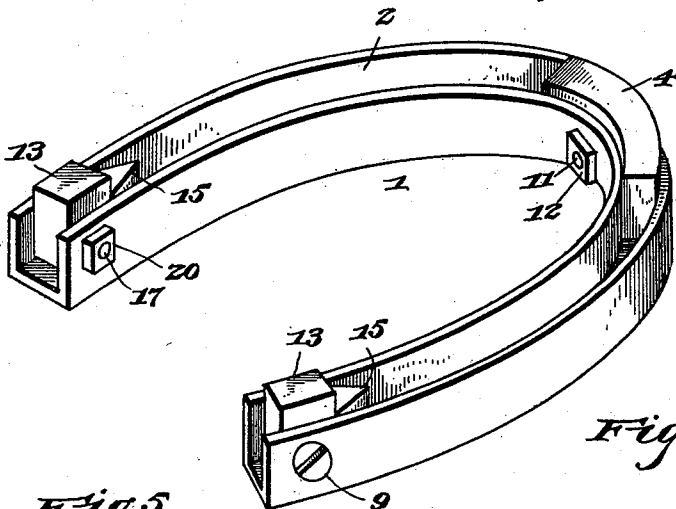


Fig. 3.

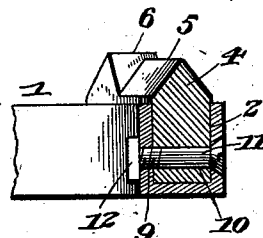


Fig. 4.

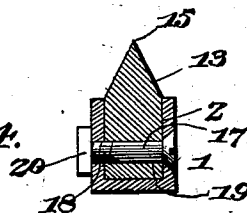


Fig. 5.

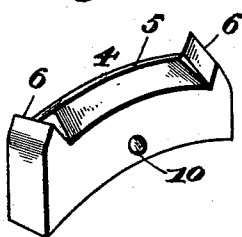


Fig. 6.

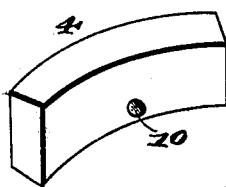


Fig. 8.

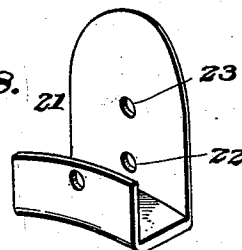
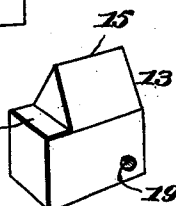


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

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CRUTCHER D. SHEPHERD, OF ORLANDO, FLORIDA.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,637, dated October 31, 1893.

Application filed July 15, 1893. Serial No. 480,648. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CRUTCHER D. SHEPHERD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Orlando, in the county of Orange and State of Florida, have invented a new and useful Horseshoe, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in farriery; and the objects in view are to produce a horse-shoe that shall be extremely light and of great strength and durability; which is adapted to receive calks, both plain and sharp, or other securing devices, as may be desired.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a horseshoe embodying my invention, the same being inverted and provided with sharp calks for use in slippery weather. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the sharp calks being replaced by ordinary plain calks. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through the toe-calk and shoe. Fig. 4 is a similar view through the heel-calk and shoe. Fig. 5 is a detail in perspective of the toe-calk. Fig. 6 is a similar view of a plain toe-calk that may be employed. Fig. 7 is a detail in perspective of one of the heel-calks. Fig. 8 is a perspective view in detail of a clip that may be employed.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In constructing the shoe 1 I provide upon its under side a channel 2, which extends throughout the length of the shoe, and in the bottom of said channel form a series of nail-holes at each side of the center.

In the toe of the shoe and seated in the channel is the toe-calk 4. This calk may be plain upon its opposite sides and therefore adapted for ordinary use, or as shown, may be plain upon one side and spiked upon the opposite side. In the present instance the spike portion consists of the sharp longitudinal ridge 5, which at its ends terminates in transverse ridges 6, disposed at right angles to the longitudinal ridge, and I have found this to form an effective calk for slippery weather. The toe-calk and the opposite walls of the shoe are provided with a transverse

bolt-hole, designated as 9 and 10, respectively, in the calk and shoe, and through the same is passed a bolt 11 whose head is countersunk in the front side of the toe of the shoe, and whose rear end is provided with a nut 12.

In the recess 2 at the heels of the shoe, heel-calks 13 are seated. These calks are blocks of metal, upon one side of which sharp points or spikes 15 are formed, the same being offset from one side, thus leaving a plain surface 16. The calks exceed in length and width the depth of the channel or recess, and are secured in position by means of transverse bolts 17, which pass through perforations 18 and 19 formed in the walls of the shoe and the heel-calks respectively, said bolts having nuts 20 at their inner ends.

It will be obvious that the toe and heel calks may be simply plain calks if desired, though I prefer to form them with spike or pointed portions in order that they may serve the double function specified.

In slippery weather in order to provide the horse with suitable spikes it is simply necessary to remove the bolts of the shoe and so manipulate the calks as to expose their pointed ends, reinsert the bolts, and subsequently apply the nuts. On the other hand, when ordinary weather prevails and it is not desired to provide the shoe with spikes but merely with the ordinary calks, the bolts are removed and the smooth or plain portion of the calks exposed, subsequent to which the bolts are reintroduced in the openings, and the nuts applied. It will be seen that the nail-heads are preserved from contact with the ground and the shoe from wear.

If desired, a U-shaped clip 21 may be substituted for the toe-calk. This clip I have shown in detail in Fig. 8. The same is curved in cross-section so as to adapt it to engage under and embrace the toe of the shoe, and its front wall extends up above the shoe in front of the hoof, where it is perforated, as at 22 and 23, for the reception of the toe-bolt 11 before described, and also for a screw, the latter being inserted into the hoof of the animal.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The herein described shoe having a U-shaped channel upon its under side and ex-

tending throughout the length of the shoe, cubical toe and heel-calks removably fitting the channel and having perforations aligning with perforations in the wall of the shoe, and
5 bolts passed through the perforations of the calk and shoe and provided with nuts, substantially as specified.

2. The herein described shoe, channeled upon its under side throughout its length and
10 having reversible heel and toe-calks, one side of each calk being provided with a spike and the opposite side plain, said calk exceeding in width the depth of the channel, and bolts having nuts passed removably through the

wall of the shoe and the calks, substantially 15 as specified.

3. The toe-calk for shoes having the longitudinally beveled central ridge terminating in the transverse end ridges, substantially as
20 specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

CRUTCHER D. SHEPHERD.

Witnesses:

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S. Y. WAY.