(No Model.)

# H. SCHMID.

## RUBBER TREAD HORSESHOE.

No. 588,734. Patented Aug. 24, 1897.

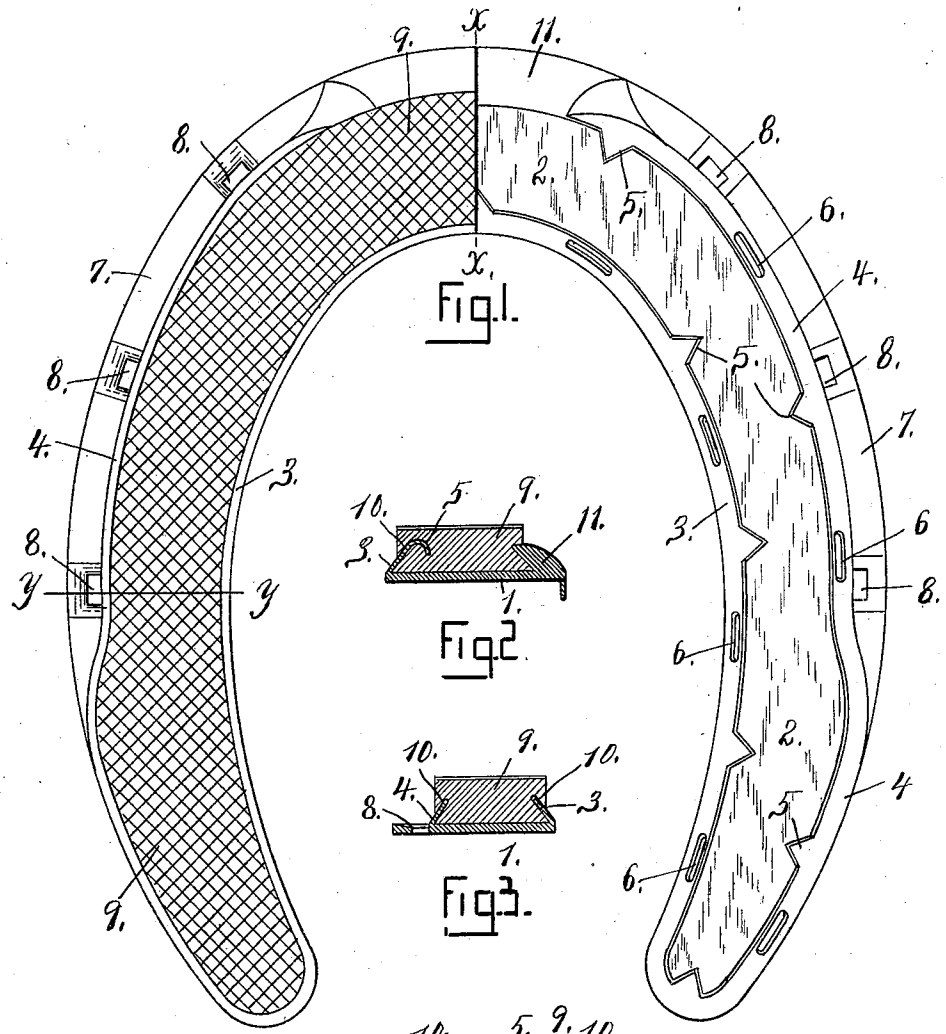



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

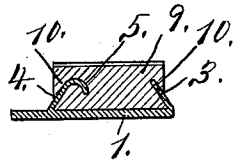


Fig. 4.

Witnesses.
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY SCHMID, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

## RUBBER-TREAD HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 588,734, dated August 24, 1897.

Application filed December 26, 1896. Serial No. 617,017. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY SCHMID, a citizen of the United States, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes; and I do hereby 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in horseshoes, and particularly to that class in which the shoe is channeled upon its under side for the reception of a strip of rubber.

The object of my invention is to provide a rubber tread broader than the mouth of the channel in which the rubber is secured and to permit the rubber to extend a considerable distance below the lower edge of the channel and at the same time be securely held in place in its channel.

To that end my invention consists of a horseshoe provided upon its under side and along its entire length with a channel the walls of which are inclined inwardly and provided at intervals along their edges with securing-prongs, and a rubber strip of the same length as the channel having an inclined slit in its outer and inner side walls adapted for the reception of the inwardly-inclined walls of the channel, the securing-prongs upon the edges of these walls being bent within the rubber strip in the direction of the body of the shoe to prevent accidental displacement.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an under side view of my improved shoe, showing one-half of the rubber strip in position. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken in the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar section in line *y y* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 is a similar section taken through one of the securing-prongs.

Referring to the drawings, 1 is the body of the shoe, consisting of a flat plate. Upon its under side and extending along its entire length is the channel 2, having the inner and outer walls 3 and 4, both of which are inclined inwardly, as clearly shown in the sections. At intervals along the lower edges of these inclined walls are the securing-prongs 5, preferably arranged alternately on opposite sides.

6 are elongated slots or openings in the inclined walls 3 and 4, the purpose of which will hereinafter appear. The outer inclined wall 4 recedes on each side of the shoe a certain length to provide the flanged portions 7 7, through which are pierced the holes 8 for the reception of the nails for securing the shoe to the horse's hoof. The front or toe portion 11 of the outer wall 4 is made thicker, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, its outer front surface being convex, as shown.

9 is a rubber strip preferably rectangular in cross-section and considerably thicker than the depth of the channel 2. In its inner and outer side walls are cut the inclined slits 10 10. The rubber strip 9 is placed in position in the channel 2, as clearly shown in the sections, the inclined walls 3 and 4 occupying a position within the slits 10 10. In this manner the outer edges of the rubber strip 9 extend beyond the lower edges of the walls of the channel, thus giving the strip 9 a tread broader than the mouth of the channel, thereby increasing the efficiency of the shoe against slipping upon icy or wet pavements.

As will be seen in Figs. 2 and 4, the securing-prongs 5 are bent within the strip in the direction of the body of the shoe and serve, with the inclined walls of the channel, to hold the rubber strip securely against accidental displacement.

As an additional precaution against displacement the rubber strip may be coated with cement before being pressed into its channel, the pressure employed serving to force the rubber out into the elongated slots or openings 6 in the inclined walls 3 and 4, and when the cement sets the strip is thus additionally secured. The portions of the rubber strip which lie upon the outer faces of the inclined walls are also caused to adhere by the cement to the rubber from the inside of the channel, which projects through the openings 6.

I claim—

1. A horseshoe provided upon its under side and along its entire length with a channel the walls of which are inclined inwardly and provided at intervals along their edges with securing-prongs, and a rubber strip of the same

length as the channel, having an inclined slit in its outer and inner side walls adapted for the reception of the inwardly-inclined walls of the channel, the securing-prongs upon the edges of these walls being bent within the rubber strip in the direction of the body of the shoe.

2. A horseshoe provided upon its under side and along its entire length with a channel the walls of which are inclined inwardly and provided at intervals along their edges with securing-prongs, a rubber strip of the same length as the channel, having an inclined slit in its outer and inner side walls adapted for the reception of the inwardly-inclined walls of the channel, the securing-prongs upon the edges of these walls being bent within the rubber strip in the direction of the body of the shoe, and openings in the inclined walls of the channel, as and for the purpose stated.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY SCHMID.

Witnesses:
W. T. MILLER,
H. E. CUTHBERT.