

R. S. RICE.
 HORSESHOE GALK.
 APPLICATION FILED FEB. 13, 1920.

1,367,430.

Patented Feb. 1, 1921.

Fig. 1.

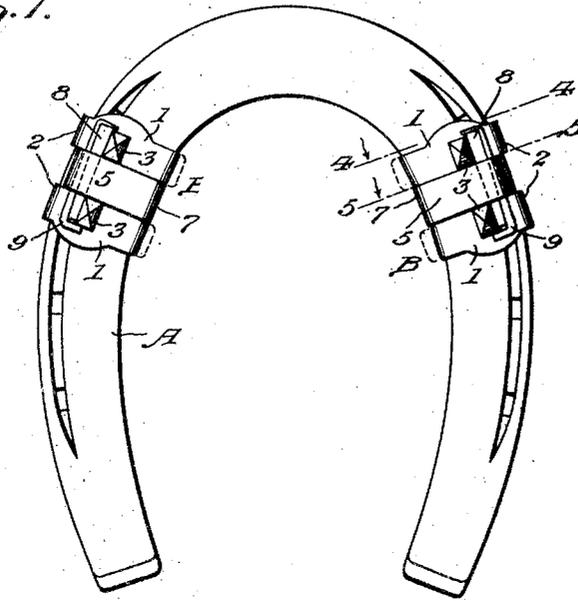


Fig. 2.

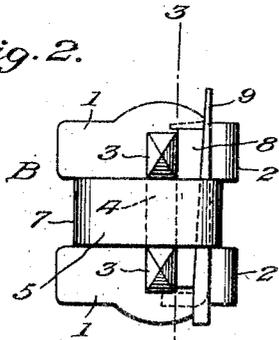


Fig. 3.

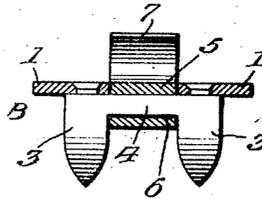


Fig. 4.

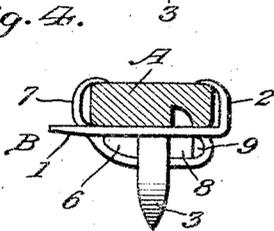
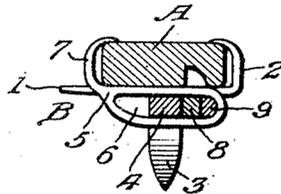


Fig. 5.



Edwin F. McKee
 WITNESS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD S. RICE, OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.

HORSESHOE-CALK.

1,367,430.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 1, 1921.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD S. RICE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Petersburg, in the county of Dinwiddie and State of Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Horseshoe-Calks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in horseshoe calks, and the principal object of the invention is to provide a calk which may be easily and quickly applied to the shoe by the stable-man without the necessity of taking the horse to the blacksmith.

Another object of the invention is to provide means whereby the device may be applied to the shoe without removing the shoe from the horse's hoof.

Still another object of the invention is to make the device adjustable so as to be made to fit different sizes of shoes.

This invention also consists in certain other features of construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, to be hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and specifically pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing my invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings wherein like characters denote like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a view showing a pair of calks applied to a shoe,

Fig. 2 is a plan view of one of the calks,

Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 2,

Fig. 4 is a section on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, and

Fig. 5 is a section on line 5—5 of Fig. 1.

In these views A indicates the horseshoe and B the calk. Each calk is formed of a pair of plates 1, each plate having one of its ends provided with the hook 2 and each plate carries a spur 3. The plates are connected together by means of the cross-bar 4, which has its ends connected with the bases of the spurs. A central plate 5 is provided with a loop which forms an elongated opening 6 to receive the cross-bar 4, and this plate also has a hook 7 at one end, this hook being oppositely arranged to the hooks 2 of the other plates.

It will thus be seen that the middle plate is slidably held by the cross-bar between

the other plates so that the space between the hooks may be adjusted.

The device is placed on the bottom of the shoe with the hooks engaging the edges thereof as shown, and then the central plate is adjusted to cause the hooks to grip the shoe. A wedge member 8 is passed in the opening 6 with its ends bearing against the spurs, and then a wedge pin 9 is driven in between the said member and the end of the opening 6 to lock the calk to the shoe.

After the calk is so locked in position the inner ends of the plates 1 are bent upwardly against the inner edge of the shoe, as shown in Fig. 1, and the ends of the wedge pin 9 are also bent as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2. In this way the device is firmly locked in position and the parts cannot become loose or fall out.

I make the hooks of considerable depth and round their outer ends as shown in Figs. 4 and 5 so that said hooks can be used on shoes of different thicknesses.

It will of course be understood that different sizes of wedge members and pins may be used to make the device properly fit the shoe, and if the pin should become lost an ordinary horseshoe nail may be used in its place. While I prefer to use a pair of calks located as shown in Fig. 1, it will of course be understood that any desired number of calks may be used and that they may be placed in any desired position on the shoe.

The calks may be easily removed from the shoe, when not needed, by the stable-man, and the only tool required for application or removal is a hammer. The wedge member 8 bearing against the spurs acts as a support for said spurs and takes some of the pulling strain and also throws the thrust against the bottom of the shoe. The shape of the hooks, with their outer ends rounded, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, causes the calk to set rigid and firmly on shoes of different thicknesses, and the calk is strong and rigid and will prevent slipping on ice.

It is thought from the foregoing description that the advantages and novel features of my invention will be readily apparent.

I desire it to be understood that I may make changes in the construction and in the combination and arrangement of the several parts, provided that such changes fall within the scope of the appended claim.

What I claim is:—

A horseshoe calk comprising a pair of plates each having one of its ends hooked, a spur on each plate, a cross-bar connecting the plates together, a middle plate having a looped portion forming an elongated opening for receiving said cross-bar, said mid-

dle plate having a hook at one end oppositely arranged with respect to the other hooks, and wedge pieces engaging said opening for clamping the calk to the shoe. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

RICHARD S. RICE.