J. O. EYMAN.

HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 9, 1912.

1,147,796. Patented July 27, 1915.

Fig. 1.

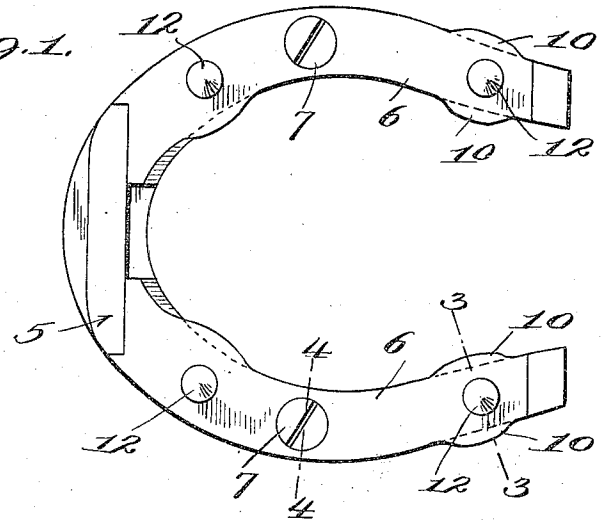


Fig. 2.

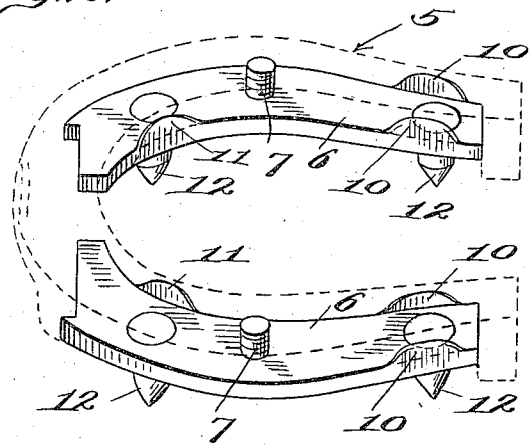


Fig. 4

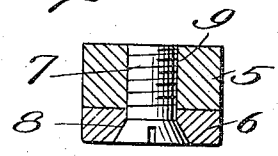
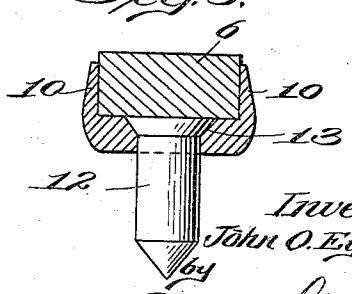


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HORSESHOE.

1,147,796. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 27, 1915.

Application filed December 9, 1912. Serial No. 735,811.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN ORION EYMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention has reference to horseshoes, and more particularly to that type of horseshoe which is equipped with removable calk-plates, and it proposes, briefly, an improved construction of calk-plate which may be readily adjusted to fit any shoe and subsequently detached therefrom, and in which both the calks and the fastening devices may be withdrawn from the plate either for sharpening purposes or for replacing broken or damaged parts by new ones. Further, the invention comprehends a calk-plate which is provided with improved devices for obviating any lateral movement thereof relative to the shoe.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, whereof—

Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a horseshoe having the improved calk-plate affixed thereto; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the calk-plate, and showing the horseshoe in dotted lines; and Figs. 3 and 4 are enlarged transverse sections taken, respectively, on the lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In said drawing, 5 indicates, generally, a horseshoe of conventional construction, and 6, 6 the two members of the calk-plate which is to be attached thereto. These members are of counterpart construction, and are structurally independent of each other, so as to permit them to be fastened to shoes of different sizes and slightly varying shapes. They are arranged against the bottom faces of the shoe arms, as shown in Fig. 1, with their front ends out of contact, and they are affixed to said arms by means of short screws 7.

The screws 7, just referred to, project upwardly through openings 8 formed in the members of the calk-plate into and through registering threaded openings 9 in the arms of the shoe, the flat upper ends of the screws terminating flush with the upper or top faces of the shoe arms, while their heads fit in enlargements of the openings 8. In this way it is possible to attach or detach said members to or from the shoe by merely inserting or removing the fastening screws, and since the formation of the shoe openings is effected in accordance with the desired adjustment of the calk-plate relative to the particular shoe with which it is to be used, it will be apparent that the attachment of the calk-plates to virtually any shoe is rendered feasible.

To preclude any lateral movement of the calk-plate relative to the shoe arms, each member of the former is provided upon its opposite longitudinal edges, adjacent its rear or heel end, with a pair of upwardly-projecting lugs 10, and upon its inner longitudinal edge, adjacent the front or toe end thereof, with a similar lug 11. These lugs extend directly across the adjacent side faces of the shoe arms, and, as will be understood, positively prevent any twisting or turning movement of said arms, owing to their disposition both in front of and behind the screws 7, the latter being located approximately centrally of the arms. As shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the lugs are produced by integral enlargements or lateral extensions of the calk-plate members.

The calks 12 are carried by the plate members 6 and are preferably in the form of headed and sharpened studs or pins. They are inserted, point downward, through openings 13 formed in the plate members, their heads fitting in these openings (which are countersunk reversely to the openings 8), flush with the upper faces of said members, as shown in Fig. 3. Any desired number of calks may be employed, but it is deemed advisable to locate them adjacent the retaining lugs, the heel calks, in the present construction, being shown as positioned directly between the pairs of heel lugs 10 and the toe calks as positioned directly opposite the toe lugs 11.

As will be understood from the foregoing, both the fastening screws 7 and the calks 12 may be quickly introduced into and withdrawn from their respective openings, and for this reason it is possible either to readily replace them, when injured in any way, or, in the case of the calks, to subject them to some suitable re-pointing operation. It is to be observed, moreover, that the inner faces of the retaining lugs are perfectly flat, whereby the positioning of the members of the calk-plate against the shoe is facilitated.

I claim:—

A calk plate comprising a pair of structurally independent counterpart members

formed for application to the under side of an ordinary horseshoe and having a toe end formed to engage against the toe calk of an ordinary horseshoe and a heel end formed to engage against the heel calk of an ordinary horseshoe, each of said members being provided with a toe calk adjacent its toe end, a heel calk adjacent its heel end, an upstanding lug at its inner longitudinal edge to engage against the inner side of the horseshoe and located immediately adjacent said toe calk, a pair of upstanding lugs at its heel end to engage the inner and outer sides of said horseshoe and immediately between which the heel calk of said member is arranged, and an opening intermediate said calks to accommodate a fastening screw employed to secure said member to an ordinary horseshoe, the members being oppositely curved and each member conforming in longitudinal outline to one of the respective arms of the horseshoe.

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

JOHN ORION EYMAN.

Witnesses:
GEORGE W. HEROLD,
HARVEY H. DOUGLASS.

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