(No Model.)

T. H. PARKER.

HORSESHOE.

No. 575,980. Patented Jan. 26, 1897.

Fig. 1.

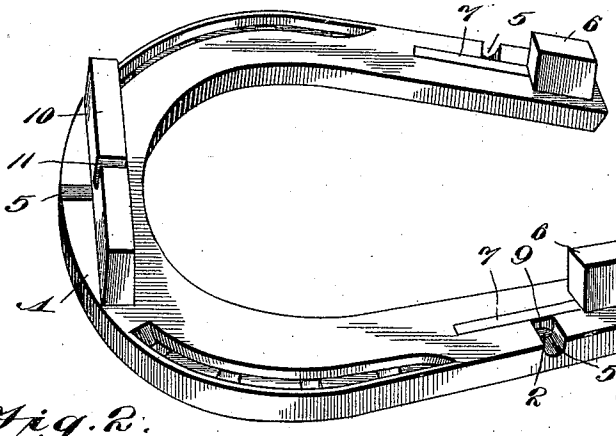


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

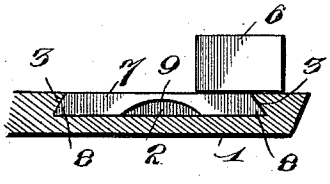
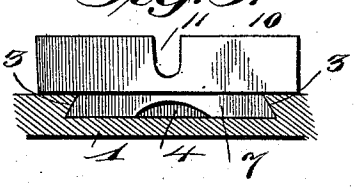


Fig. 3.



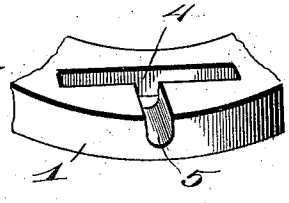


Fig. 5.

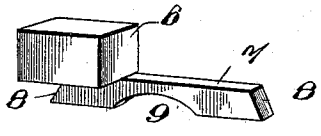


Fig. 6.

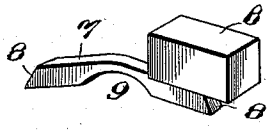


Fig. 7.

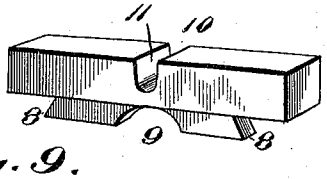


Fig. 8.

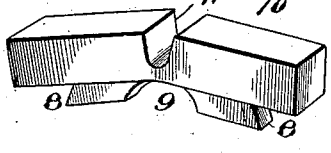


Fig. 9.

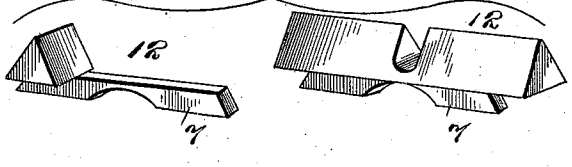
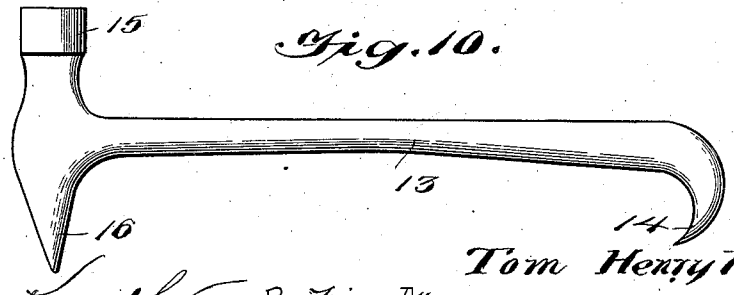


Fig. 10.



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TOM HENRY PARKER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 575,980, dated January 26, 1897.

Application filed July 14, 1896. Serial No. 599,106. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TOM HENRY PARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Horseshoe, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to horseshoes, and has for its object to provide in connection with a horseshoe a novel form of calk adapted to be united to the shoe without the aid of fasteners of any kind. By doing away with fasteners of every kind there is no possibility of the calks becoming loose, so as to rattle or become lost. At the same time the calks are prevented from shifting their positions and changing the bearing of the shoe with relation to the hoof. By means of the improved construction it is also possible to so arrange the calks upon the shoe as to prevent the horse from interfering, also obviating and correcting sore feet, corns, &c., all as will hereinafter appear.

The invention consists in certain novel features and details of construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawings, and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a horseshoe constructed in accordance with this invention and having calks applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail section showing the manner of applying one of the heel-calks. Fig. 3 is a similar view taken adjacent to the toe-calk. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the toe portion of a shoe. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a heel-calk. Fig. 6 is a similar view of the heel-calk, showing the same ready to be applied to a shoe. Fig. 7 is a similar view of a toe-calk. Fig. 8 shows the toe-calk ready for application to a shoe. Fig. 9 illustrates different forms of calks for winter use. Fig. 10 is a plan view of the implement used for applying and removing calks.

Similar numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in the several figures of the drawings.

1 designates an ordinary horseshoe, which for the purpose of carrying out the present invention is provided at its heel ends and in its lower surface with longitudinal recesses 2, of any desired depth and width, the ends of such recesses being undercut or dovetailed, as shown at 3, to receive the heel-calks. The shoe is also provided at its toe portion with a similar recess 4, having correspondingly-shaped ends. At the outer side of each recess 2 and 4 is a notch or concavity 5, adapting a pointed instrument to be inserted under the calk for removing the same, as will be hereinafter understood.

The heel-calk (indicated at 6) may be of any usual or preferred general shape and is provided with an attaching-piece or web 7, projecting considerably beyond one end thereof and having its opposite ends beveled or dovetailed, as indicated at 8, to correspond with and engage the extremities of the recesses 2 in the heel of the shoe.

The piece or web 7 is of just sufficient size to fill the recess 2 when straightened out therein, and this piece or web is composed of malleable metal, adapting it to be bent intermediate of its ends, as shown in Fig. 6, preparatory to uniting the calk to the shoe. The piece 7 is also provided in its upper edge with a notch or cut-out 9, which when the calk is joined to the shoe comes into alinement with the notch or concavity 5 above referred to, thus providing for the removal of the calk by the insertion of a pointed or hooked instrument within the notch 9. It will be noted that the calk 6 is located at one end of the piece 7 and that it is also arranged to project more on one side of said piece than on the other, so that by reversing the position of the calk the bearing-point thereof may be adjusted either to the inside or outside portion of the heel, and to a point at the rear extremity of the heel, or to a point at the front end of the recess 2.

The toe-calk 10 is formed similarly to the heel-calk, except that it is double for giving an equal bearing upon each side of the center, such calk being provided at a medial point with a depression 11, facilitating the bending of the calk preparatory to its introduction to the shoe or upon its removal therefrom. Pointed or sharpened calks 12, as shown in Fig. 9, or other forms of calks may be substituted for those described. In Fig. 10 I have shown a convenient tool for applying and removing the calks, the same consisting of a

handle 13, having a hook 14 at one end for extracting the calk, and a flat-faced poll 15 and a pointed poll 16, the latter being adapted to be used upon the toe-calk in connection with the depression 11 for driving said calk into place.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the calks are united to the shoe without the aid of auxiliary fastening means, thus doing away with extra parts which are liable to become loose and cause annoyance. Interference of the animal may be corrected by changing the positions of the calks, as above described, so as to bring the bearing-points of the calks at the inner edges of the shoe or at the outer edges thereof, so as to properly balance the hoof and cause the animal to stand squarely on the ground. By shifting the heel-calks longitudinally, which may be accomplished by reversing the said calks or turning them end for end, the pressure may be taken from one part of the hoof and transferred to another part, thus relieving the hoof and curing corns. This feature is especially desirable where horses have weak heels or quarters, as it will be found that by changing the calks and shifting the bearing-points the concussion on the affected parts will be greatly reduced.

It will be seen that the calks may be applied and removed with the greatest facility and rapidity, thus saving time and labor.

It will also be understood that various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

A horseshoe having undercut recesses and connecting-grooves, removable and interchangeable calks provided with dovetailed recessed malleable webs seated in the undercut recesses, the toe-calk having a central depression for the purpose described, and the heel-calks being set at one side of their webs to render them interchangeable, reversible, and adjustable at various points on the shoe, to prevent interfering or to correct the gait of the animal, substantially as described.

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

TOM HENRY PARKER.

Witnesses:
WILLIAM S. DORIA,
R. J. NEWCOMBE.