

I. R. Potter,
Horseshoe.

N^o 50,952.

Patented Nov. 14, 1865.

Fig. 1.

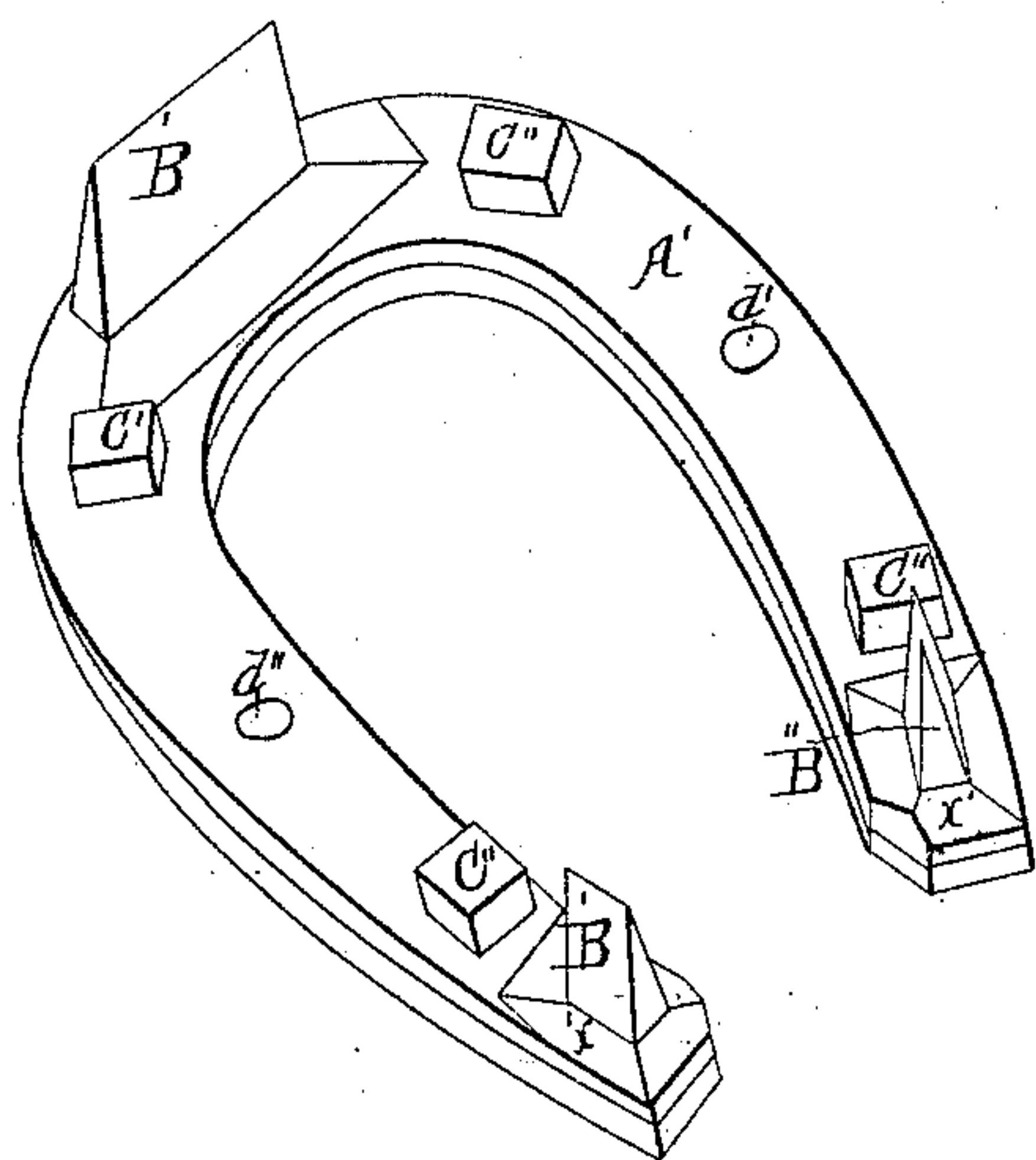


Fig. 2.

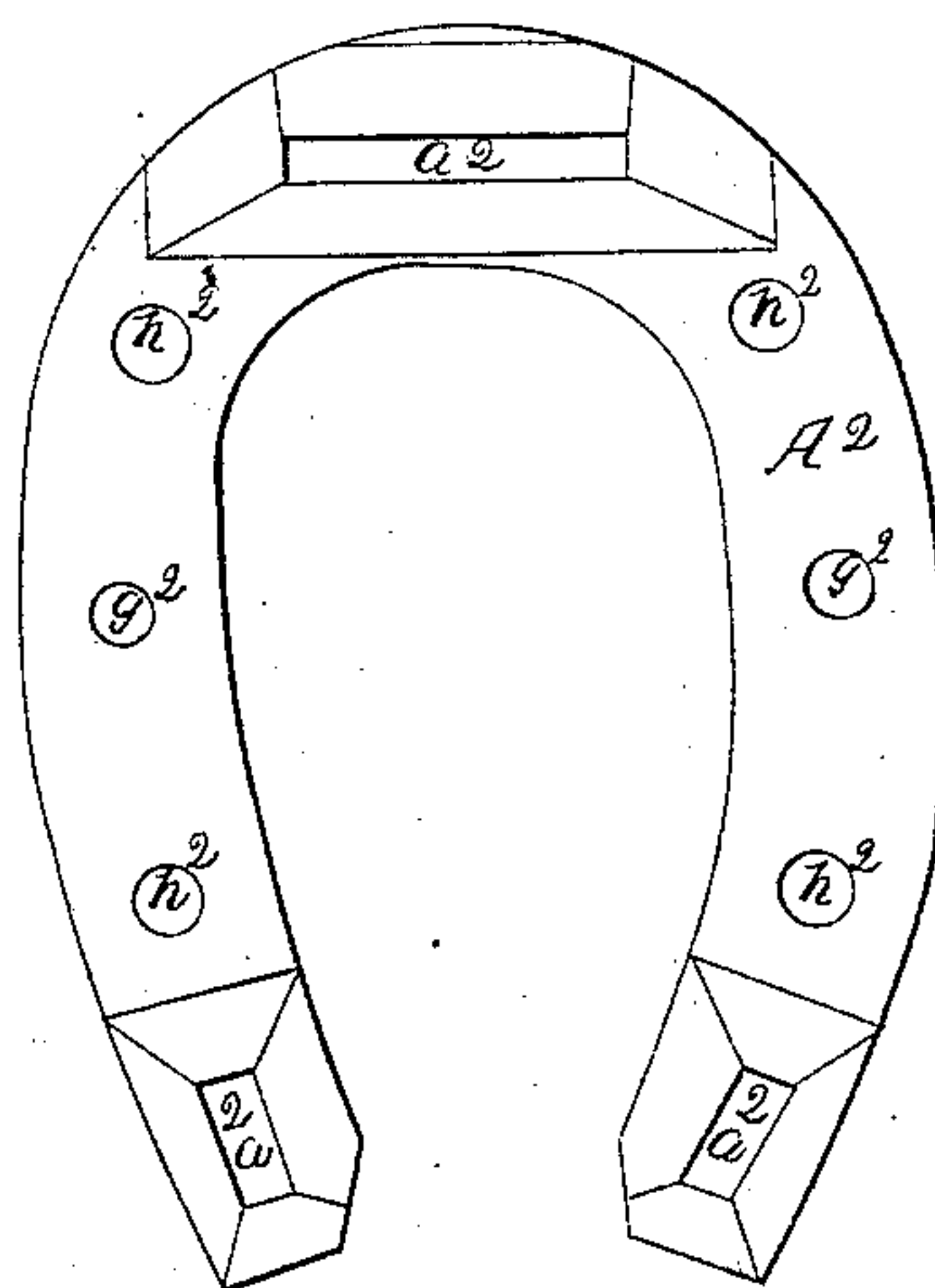
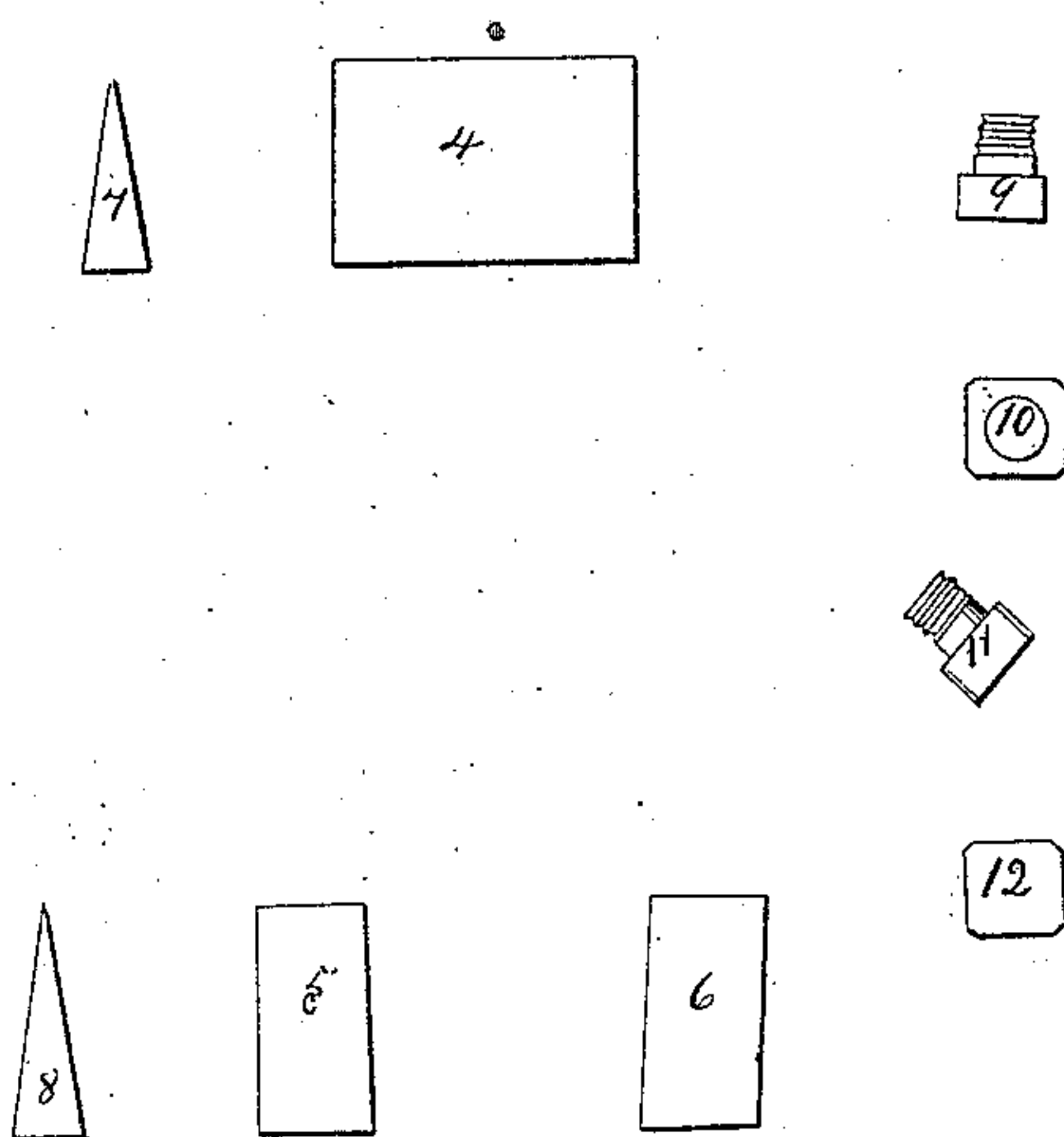
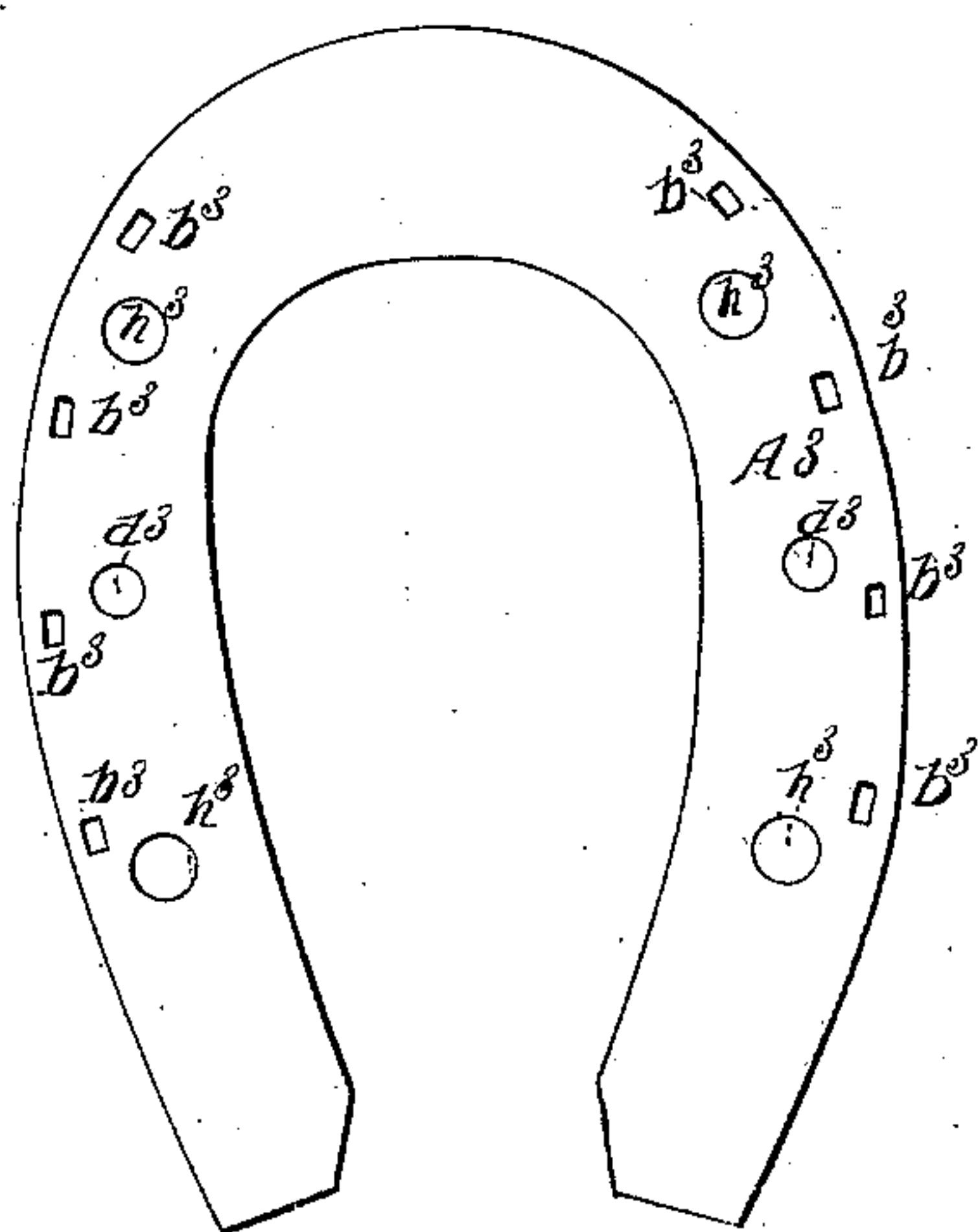


Fig. 3.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC R. POTTER, OF DARTMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

HORSESHOE-CALK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,952, dated November 14, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC R. POTTER, of Dartmouth, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Securing Calks to Horseshoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention consists in the mode set forth for securing the calks to metallic shoes.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a permanent and auxiliary horseshoe united, with the calks affixed in the manner which I claim as my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the auxiliary shoe removed from the permanent shoe. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the permanent shoe. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are calks. Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 are bolts.

Fig. 1: A' is the shoe, as seen completed and applied to the hoof. $B' B' B'$ are the calks. $C' C' C' C'$ are the screw-bolts which secure the auxiliary shoe to the permanent shoe. $d' d'$ are steady-pins, which guide and secure the auxiliary shoe in position on the permanent shoe. $x' x' x'$ are moldings.

Fig. 2: A^2 is the auxiliary shoe, with the calks, steady-pins, and screw-bolts removed. The apertures $a^2 a^2 a^2$ are swaged tapering, with a molding around them. $g^2 g^2$ are holes for the steady-pins. $h^2 h^2 h^2 h^2$ are holes which admit the bolts $C' C' C' C'$. (Shown in Fig. 1.)

Fig. 3: A^3 is the permanent shoe. $b^3 b^3$, &c are nail-holes. $d^3 d^3$ are steady-pins permanently affixed in Fig. 3. $h^3 h^3 h^3 h^3$ are holes in which screws are cut for the bolts shown by $C' C' C' C'$ in Fig. 1.

Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are calks, removed from Fig. 2. (Shown also by $B' B' B'$ in Fig. 1.) 7 and 8 are transverse sections of Figs. 4, 5, and 6.

Figs. 9, 10, 11, and 12 are screw-bolts, which are used in securing the auxiliary shoe to the permanent shoe.

The permanent shoe being constructed as set forth and shown in Fig. 3, and secured to the hoof in the usual and well-known manner, the auxiliary shoe also being constructed as set forth in Fig. 2, with apertures $a^2 a^2 a^2$ made tapering, and calks, Figs. 4, 5, and 6, made wedge-shaped, as shown by Figs. 7 and 8, to fit the apertures, and affixed in them, the auxiliary shoe being adjusted to the permanent shoe, so that the steady-pins $d^3 d^3$ (shown in Fig. 3) are inserted in the holes $g^2 g^2$, Fig. 2, the bolts 9, 10, 11, and 12 being firmly set in, as shown in Fig. 1, the calks are firmly held in the apertures and in position, braced by the moldings $x' x' x'$. (See Fig. 1.)

I do not claim the auxiliary shoe or the manner set forth for securing it to the permanent shoe; neither do I claim movable calks, or any device previously invented or patented for securing calks to metallic shoes; but

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The wedge-shaped calks, in combination with the tapering sockets in the auxiliary shoe, substantially as described.

ISAAC R. POTTER.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. HUNT,
BENJA. R. WATSON.