

P. C. Johnson,

Horse Shoe.

No. 93,447.

Patented Aug 10. 1869.

Fig. 1.

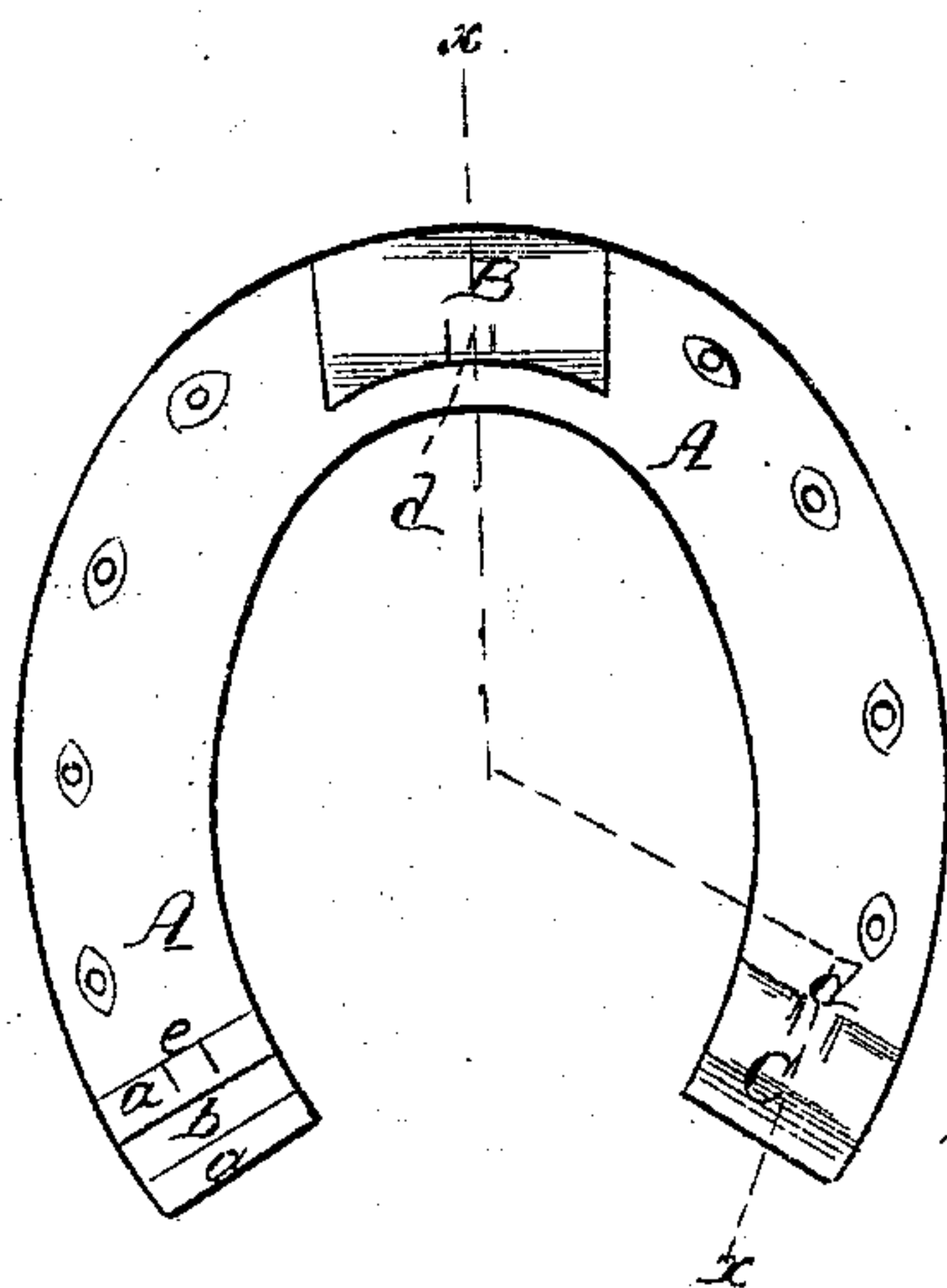


Fig. 2.

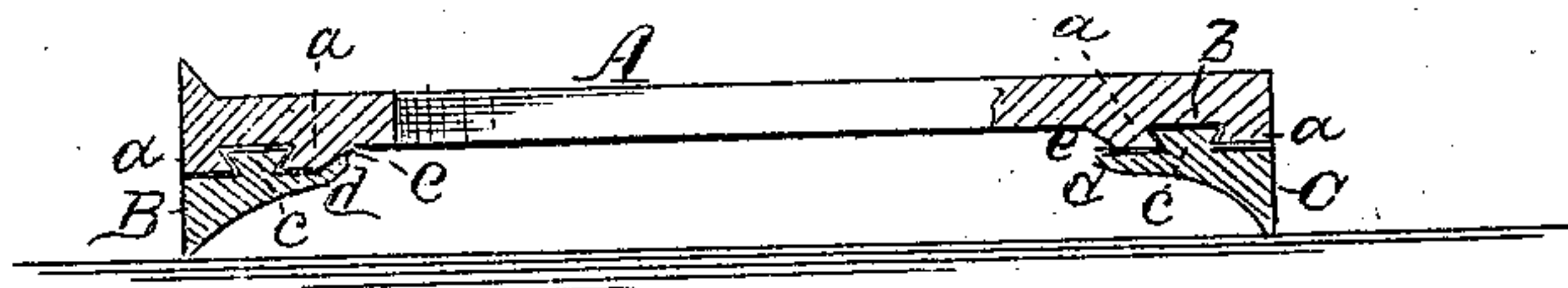
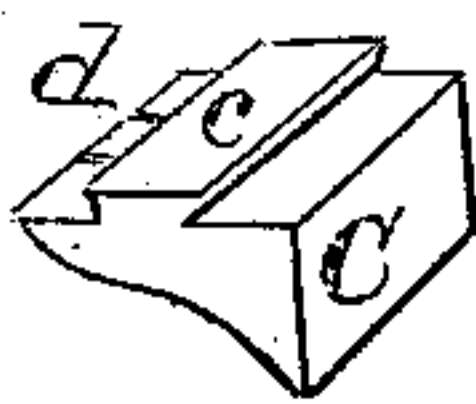


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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P. C. JOHNSON, OF CENTRAL CITY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Letters Patent No. 93,447, dated August 10, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN HORSESHOES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, P. C. JOHNSON, of Central City, in the Territory of Colorado, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Horseshoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents an inverted plan view of my improved horseshoe.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal section of the same, taken on the plane of the line *x x* of fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a detail perspective view of one of the calks.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

This invention relates to a new manner of constructing the calks of horseshoes, so that they can be readily fastened and removed.

The object of the invention is to provide a horseshoe which can always remain on the hoof, and which may easily receive new calks when the old ones are worn, or when, in winter, sharper toes have to be attached.

The invention consists in making two incisions in one edge of each calk, whereby the portion between the incisions becomes a lug, that may be bent into a recess provided in the body of the shoe. The calk is fitted with a dovetail-tenon into a corresponding groove formed in the shoe, and the aforesaid lug is then bent into the recess. Thereby the lateral displacement of the calk is prevented, while the tenon prevents longitudinal and vertical displacement. When the lug is forced out of the recess, the calk can be removed.

A, in the drawing, represents the body of a horseshoe;

B is the toe; and

C C, the calks.

Where the same are to be fitted upon the shoe, the latter is provided with downward projections, *a a*, as shown.

Between the two projections, *a*, that pertain to one toe or calk, is formed a dovetail-groove, *b*, shown in fig. 1.

Each calk or toe has a corresponding tenon, *c*, which can be fitted into the groove, so as to thereby fit the calk or toe to the shoe.

On the inner side, each calk and toe has two incisions, whereby a lug, *d*, is formed, which may be forced into a recess, *e*, formed in the part *a* of the shoe, as is clearly shown in fig. 2.

The calks and toes are thereby securely fastened to the shoe, and cannot spontaneously fall off. But they can be removed when the lug is forced out of the recess.

Having thus described my invention,

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The lugs *d*, when formed by the incisions in the side of the sliding calks, and bent down into recesses in the raised portions, *a*, of the shoe, to form a locking-device, in combination with the dovetail connections *a a c*, all constructed, arranged, and operated as described.

P. C. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

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