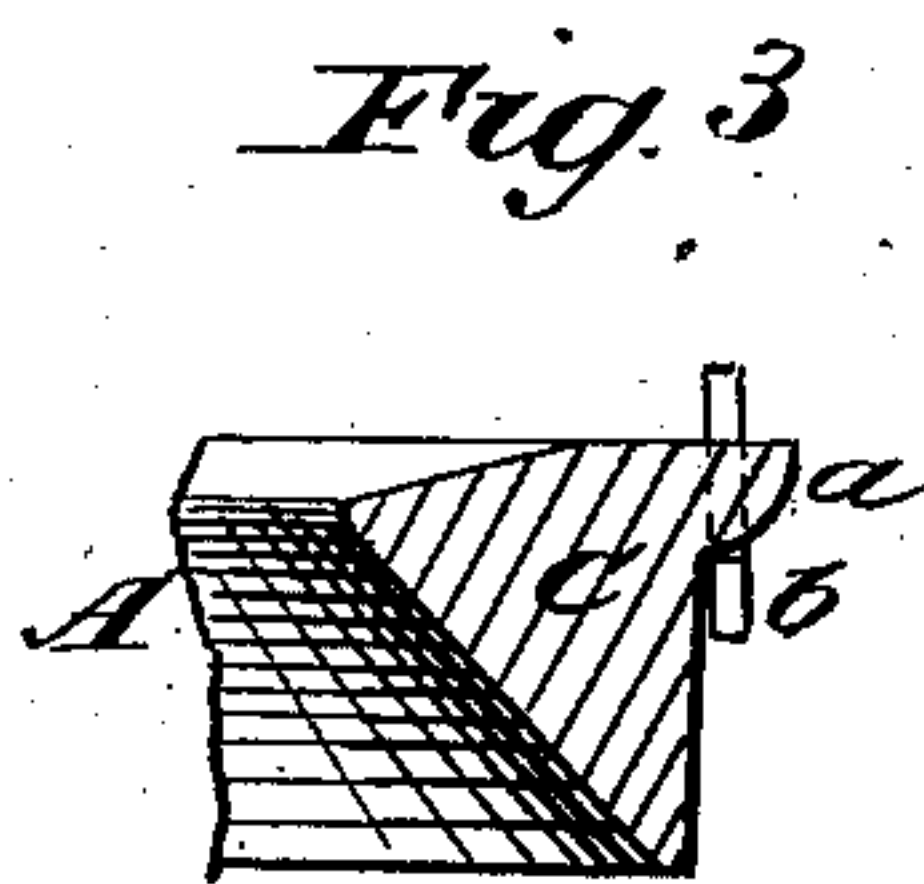
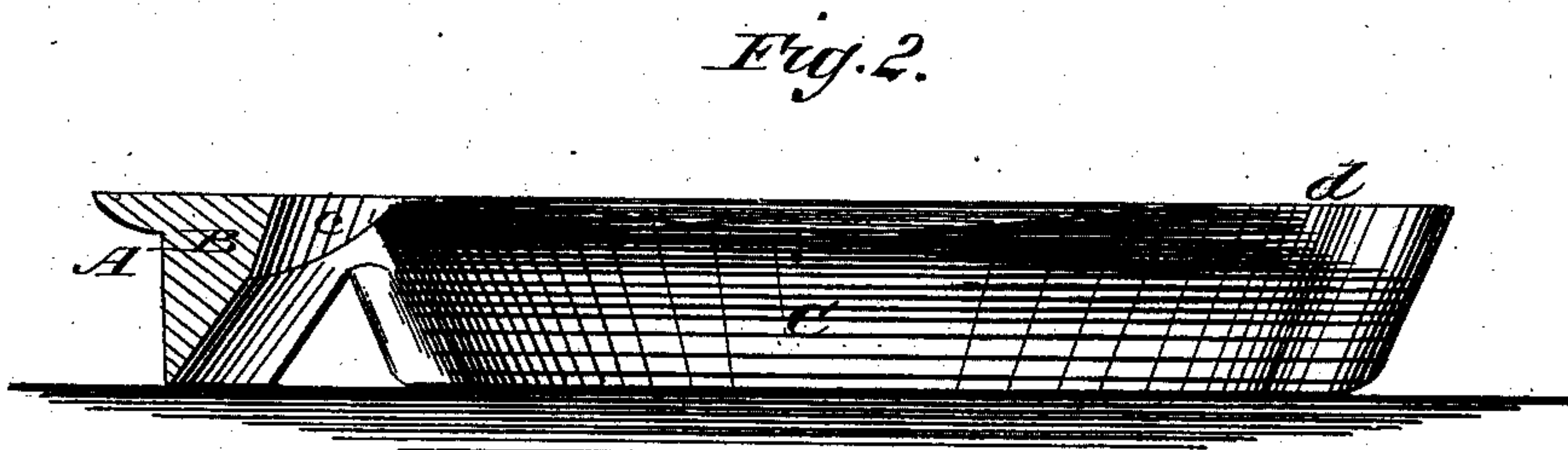
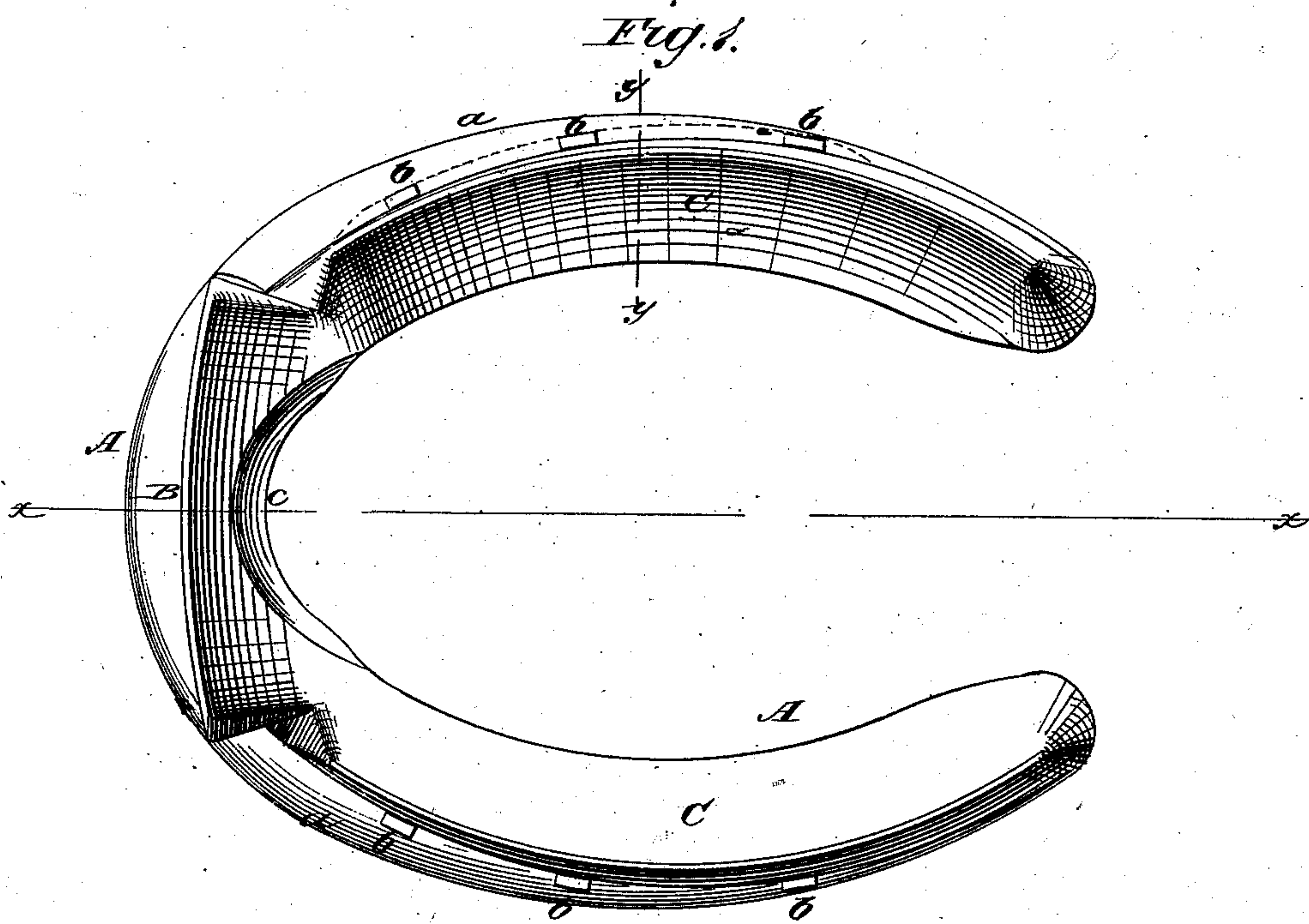


J. T. COCHRAN.

Horseshoe.

No. 224,276.

Patented Feb. 10, 1880.



WITNESSES:

Francis McArthur.
C. Sedgwick.

INVENTOR:

J. T. Cochran
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ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES T. COCHRAN, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 224,276, dated February 10, 1880.

Application filed April 10, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES T. COCHRAN, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Horseshoe, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a shoe that will prevent the horse from interfering, slipping, or injuring the hoofs in any way, that will also allow the hoofs to expand properly, and, finally, is so arranged as to avoid contact with the sensitive part of the sole.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan of the bottom of the shoe. Fig. 2 is a section through the toe on line *x x*; and Fig. 3 is a sectional detail on line *y y*, showing the position of the nails.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the shoe, having an ordinary toe-calk, B. From this toe-calk side calks, C C, run around to the heels. These calks are set within the outside of the shoe, so as to leave a projecting flange, *a*, on each side outside the calks. The outside of the calks is nearly straight, while the inside is beveled from the edge down to the inside upper edge of the shoe, as more clearly shown in Fig. 3.

The nail-holes *b* are made through the projecting flanges *a* close up to the calks, and a channel may be made on the under side, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, to receive the heads, or these may be countersunk.

When the shoe is placed on the foot the outside of the flange *a* is designed to be flush with the edge of the hoof, while the sharp edge of the calking, some distance within the

flange, is the bearing-surface, thus presenting a sharp biting-edge that takes hold of the ground and prevents the horse from slipping. In addition to this the liability of the horse interfering or overreaching is entirely avoided, as there is no part of the shoe that can touch or strike his ankles or feet. At the toe, on the inside, is a segmental recess, *c*.

The most sensitive part of the animal's foot, the point of the frog, falls over this part of the shoe, and if it comes in contact with the iron lameness is apt to ensue. By making this recess contact is obviated, and thus no injury can occur to the frog.

At the heels, on the upper side, is a flat surface, *d*, running from the chamfer to the ends of the heels, and thus supplying a flat bearing-surface for the heels of the hoof, whereby they are prevented from contracting.

Another advantage arising from the use of the side calks is that their inner beveled sides offer no hold whatever for snow, stones, gravel, or other material, and thus it is impossible for snow to accumulate and cause what is known as "balling," or for stones to be picked up by or be wedged into the shoe.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A horseshoe provided with a toe-calk having a smooth unbroken beveled surface on the inside, a straight surface on the outside, and separated from the side calks by V-shaped notches, as shown and described.

JAMES T. COCHRAN.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,
C. SEDGWICK.