(No Model.)

J. N. CLARKE.

HORSESHOE BLANK BAR.

No. 260,454. Patented July 4, 1882.

FIG. 2.

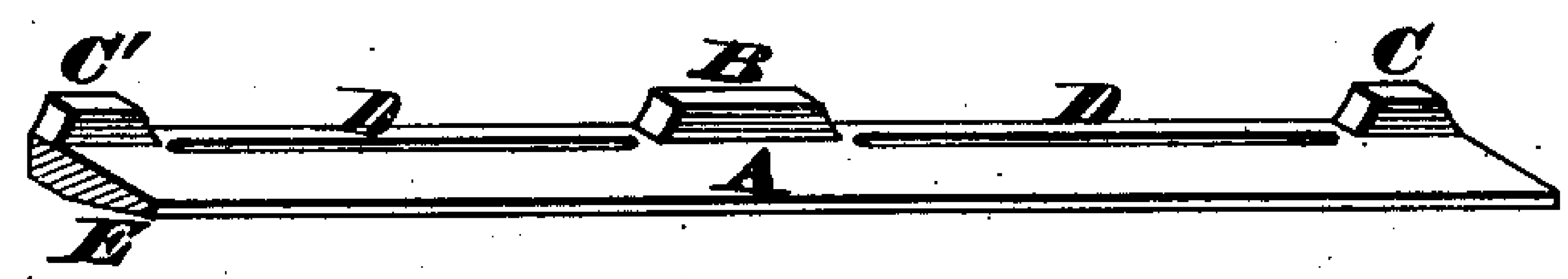


FIG. 3.

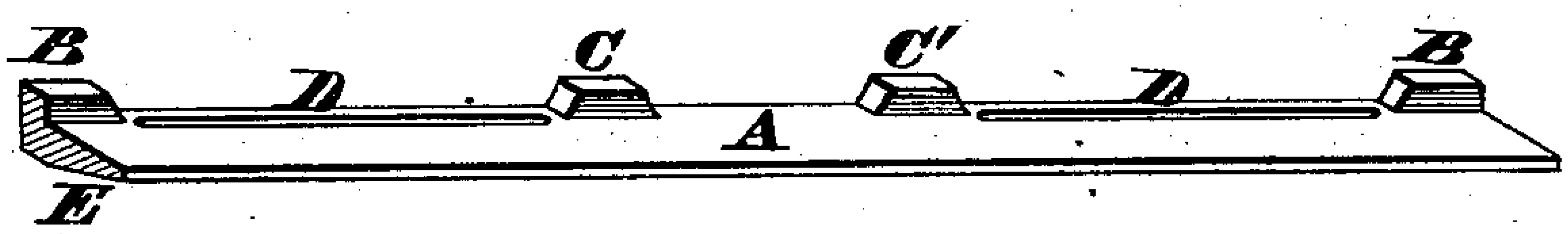


FIG. 4.

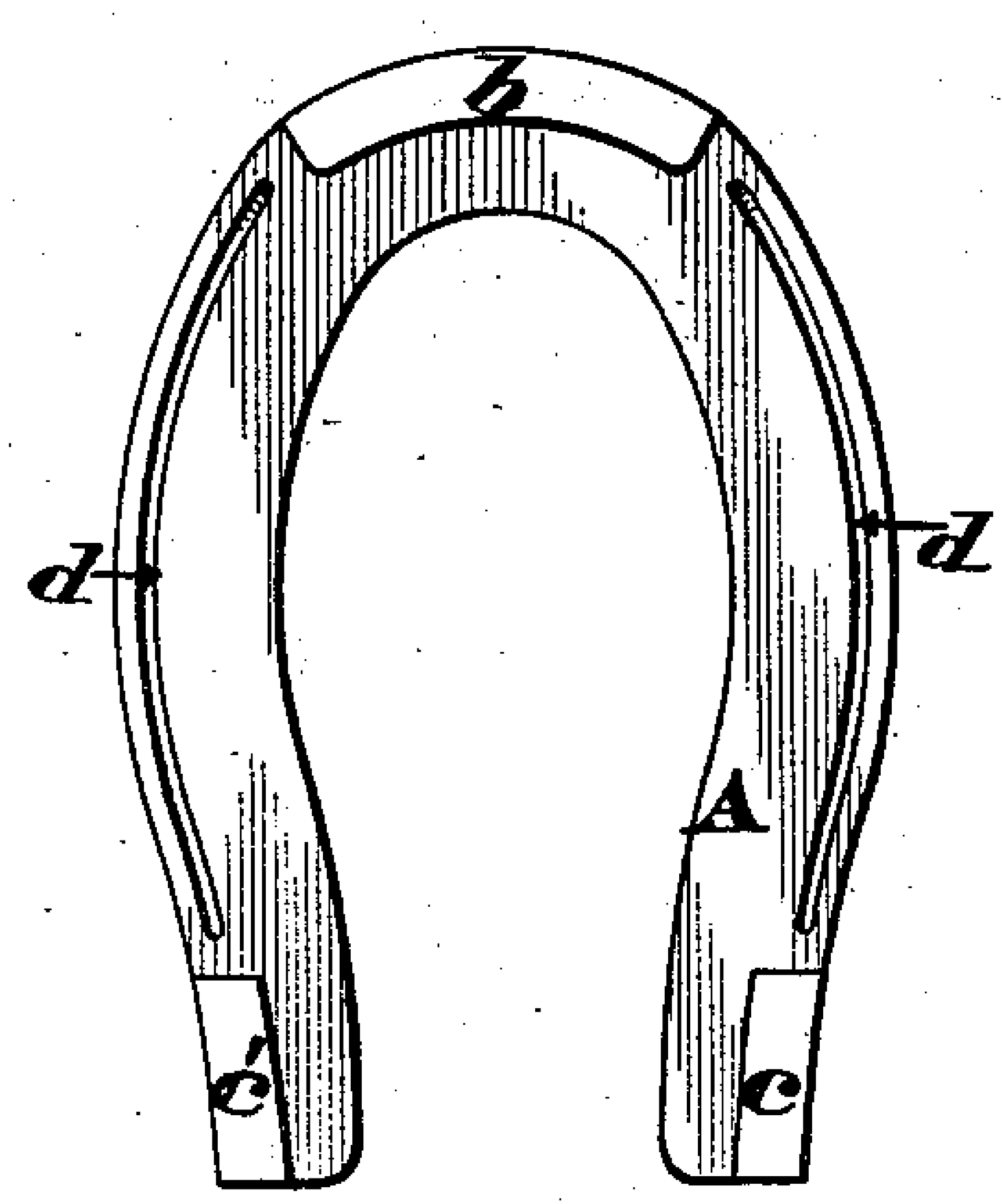


FIG. 5.

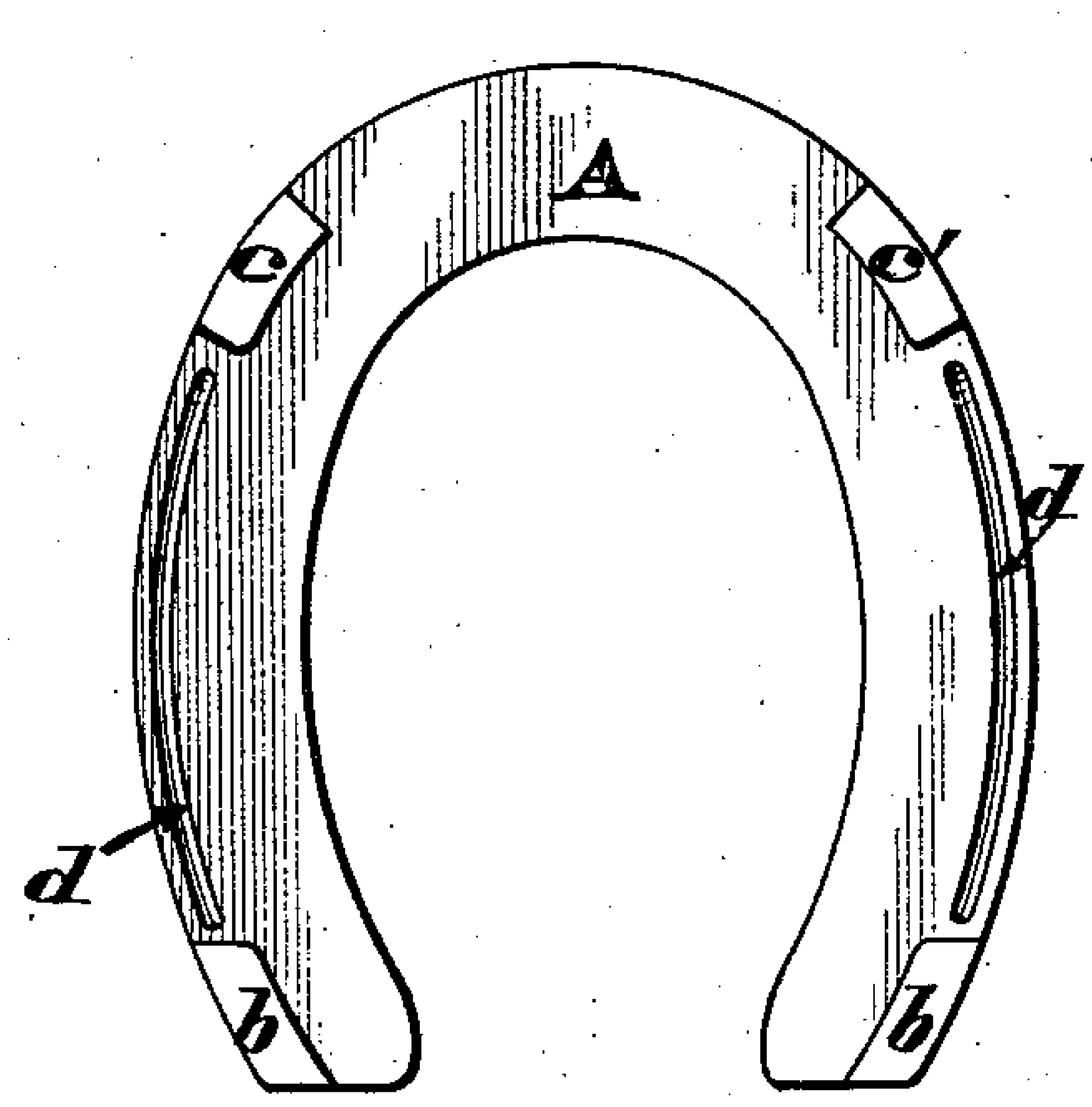
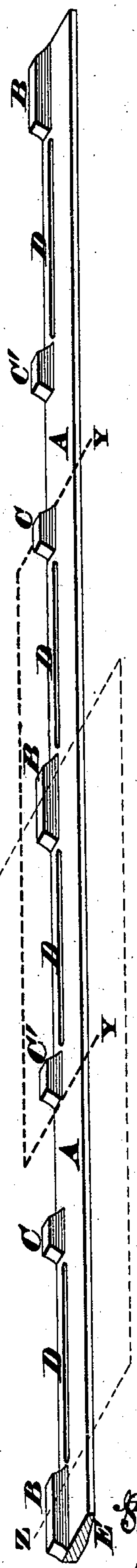


FIG. 1.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN N. CLARKE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HENRY McNICOLL, OF SAME PLACE.

HORSESHOE-BLANK BAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 260,454, dated July 4, 1882.

Application filed March 2, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN N. CLARKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoe-Blank Bars, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a bar that can be cut transversely into sections, so as to afford two entirely distinct forms of blanks capable of being readily bent to any desired horseshoe shape. Of these blanks one has a single toe and a pair of heel calks while the other blank has two toe-calks separated by a considerable interval, and in addition a pair of heel-calks, as hereinafter more fully described, and pointed out in the claim.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved form of bar. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a blank cut from said bar at the line Y Y. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of another blank cut from said bar at the line Z Z. Fig. 4 is an enlarged plan of a mule-shoe made from the blank seen in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is an enlarged plan of a horseshoe made from the blank seen in Fig. 3.

A represents the web of a metallic bar of any length capable of being readily rolled so as to afford a series of marginal projections, B, of considerable length and disposed at regular intervals along said bar. Furthermore, this bar is provided with shorter marginal projections, C C′, arranged in pairs, with a space of about two inches between them, while an interval of about four inches exists between either of said projections C C′ and the nearest long projection B. These measurements, however, are not arbitrary, but can be varied to suit special sizes and shapes of shoes.

Extending from the base of the long projections B to the base of the shorter projections, C C′, are creases D, which can be made when the bar is first rolled, or said creases may be produced at a subsequent operation.

E is the customary bevel or concave on the under side of this bar, which bar can be readily cut into sections of suitable length to afford two different forms of shoes. If it should be desired to make a shoe with a single toe-calk and a pair of heel-calks, a section of the bar A B C C′ D E is cut off transversely at the dotted line Y Y, (seen in Fig. 1,) thereby producing a blank represented in Fig. 2. This blank is then heated and bent so as to produce a shoe either of the shape seen in Fig. 4 or of any other suitable form, the projections B C C′ developing respectively into the toe and heel calks *b c c′*, while the straight crease D is now curved at *d* parallel with the other margin of the shoe; but by cutting off a section of the bar transversely at the line Z Z the blank seen in Fig. 3 will be produced, which blank can be subsequently bent to the shape represented in Fig. 5, or to any other desired contour. When said blank is thus bent the projections C C′ form a pair of toe-calks, *c c′*, while the utilized portions *b b* of the projections B serve as the heel-calks.

d is the curved nail-crease of the shoe.

This four-calked shoe is especially adapted for spavined horses, as it relieves the hoof of the unnatural bearing that causes the trouble, and by simply making the toe-pieces *c c′* lower than the heel-projections *b b* the efficiency of said shoe will be greatly enhanced.

From the above description it is evident that whichever form of shoe is made from the bar the toe and heel calks must be integral with the web or sole A, thereby avoiding the labor and expense of welding on these pieces, and at the same time affording a better and more serviceable article. Finally, the toe and heel pieces, although shown as truncated, may be sharpened at any desired angle.

I claim as my invention—

As a new article of manufacture, a horseshoe-blank bar consisting of the web or sole A, armed with long calks B, disposed at regular intervals, pairs of shorter calks, C C′, being placed comparatively near each other, and between the long calks B, while continuous creases D extend from the calks B to the calks C C′, the spaces between the latter being smooth or uncreased, as herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN N. CLARKE.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. LAYMAN,

SAML. S. CARPENTER.