

(No Model.)

E. S. THURBER.

HORSESHOE.

No. 274,853.

Patented Mar. 27, 1883.

Fig. 1.

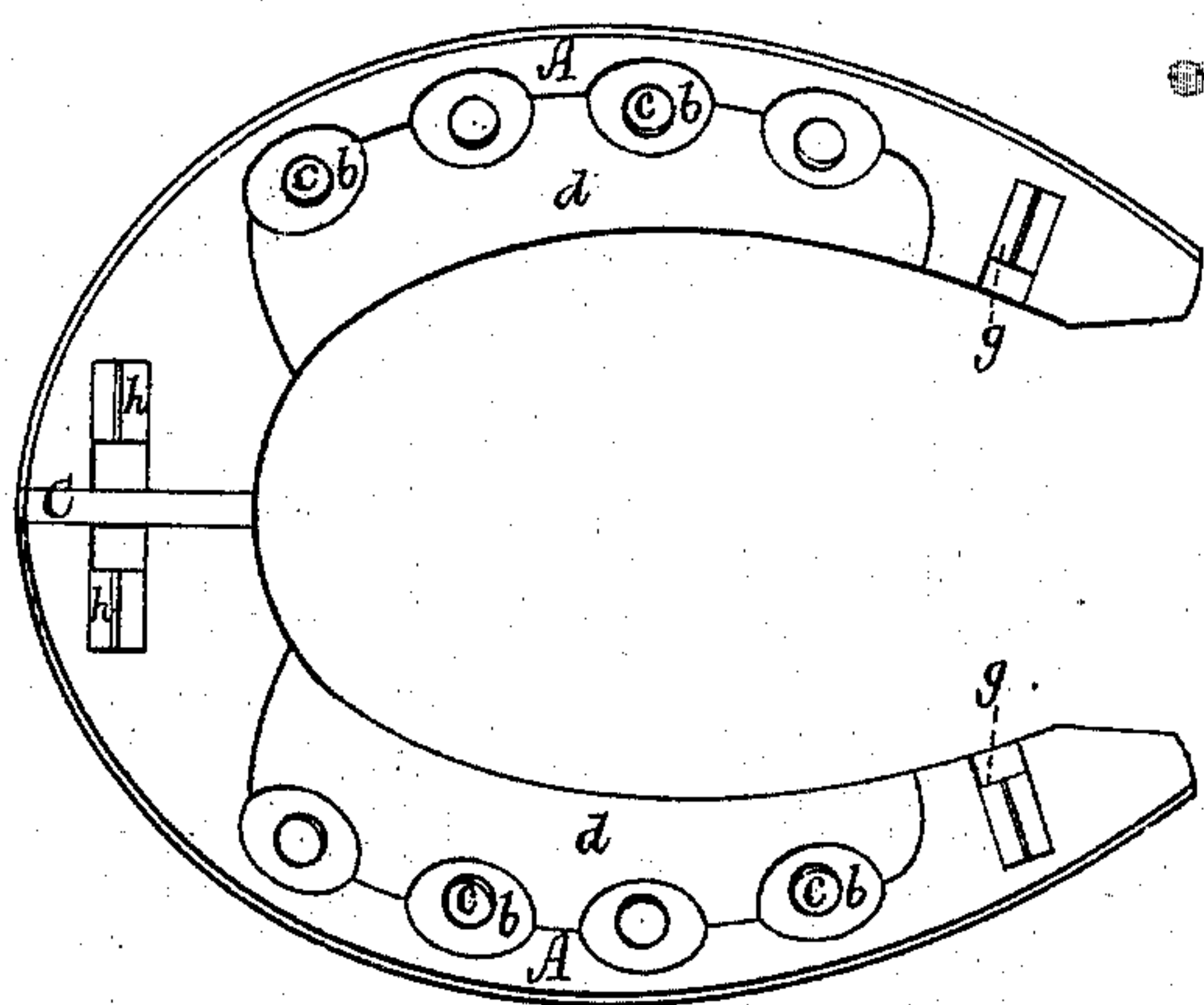


Fig. 2.

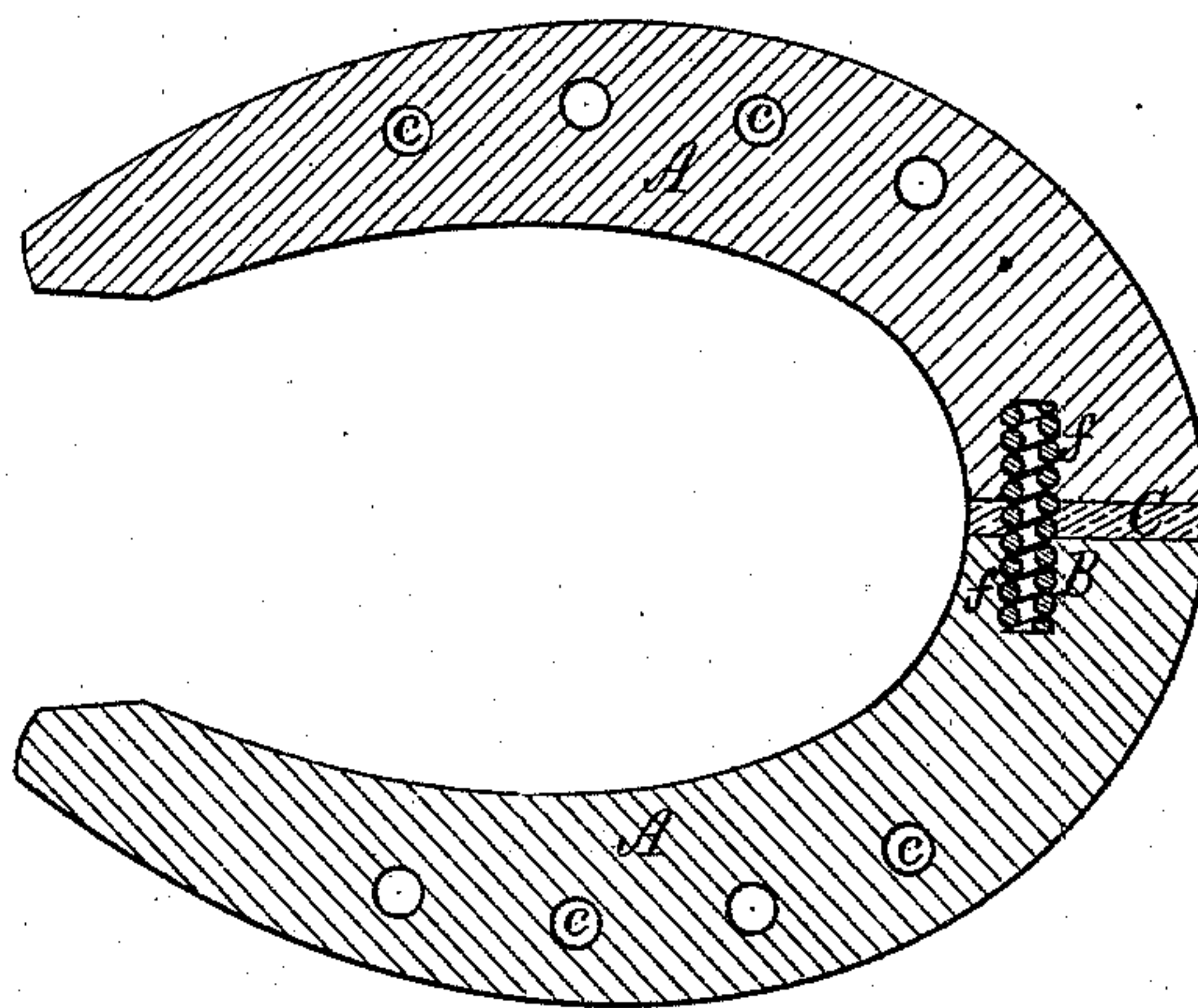


Fig. 3.

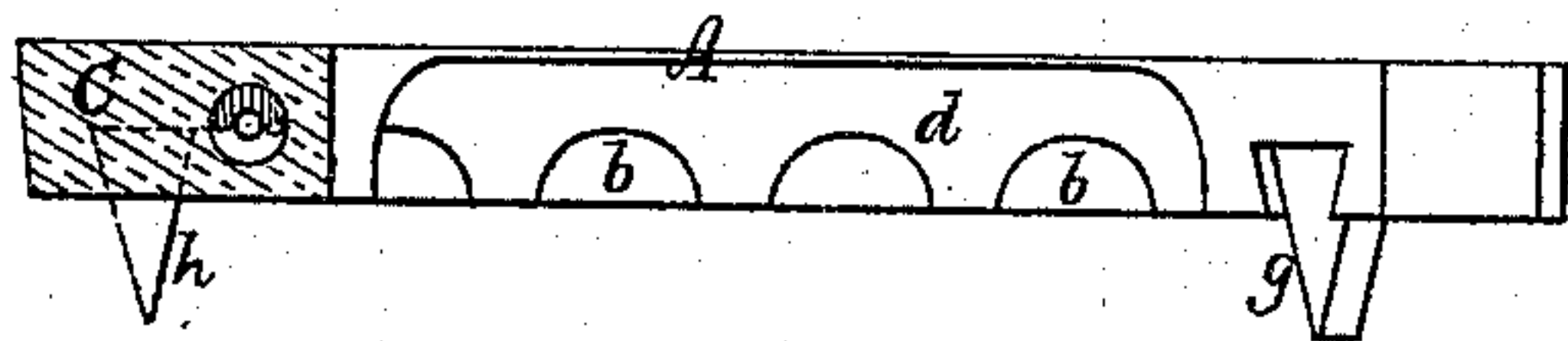


Fig. 4.

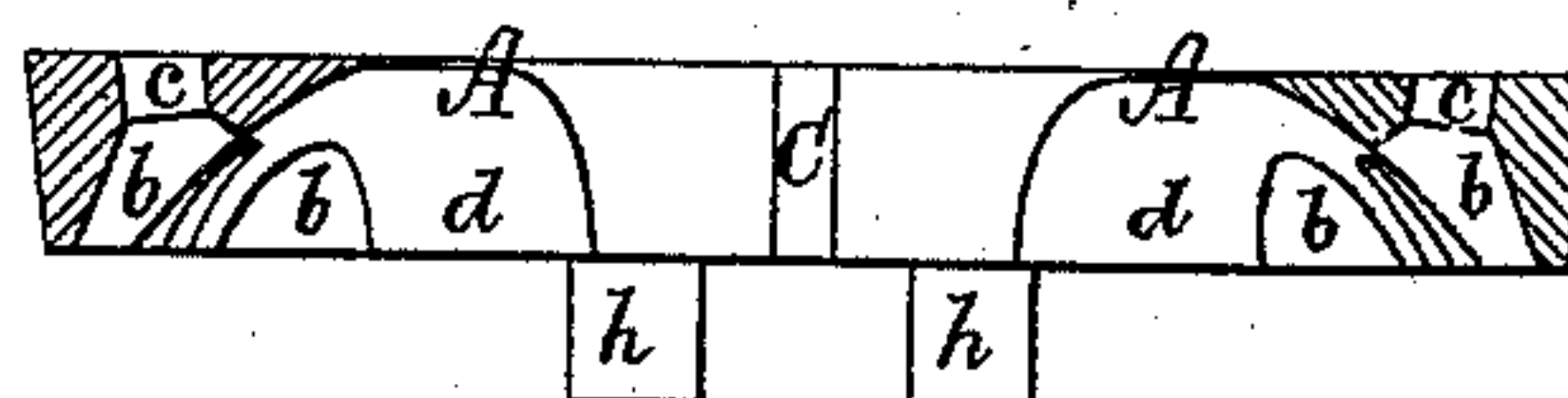


Fig. 5.

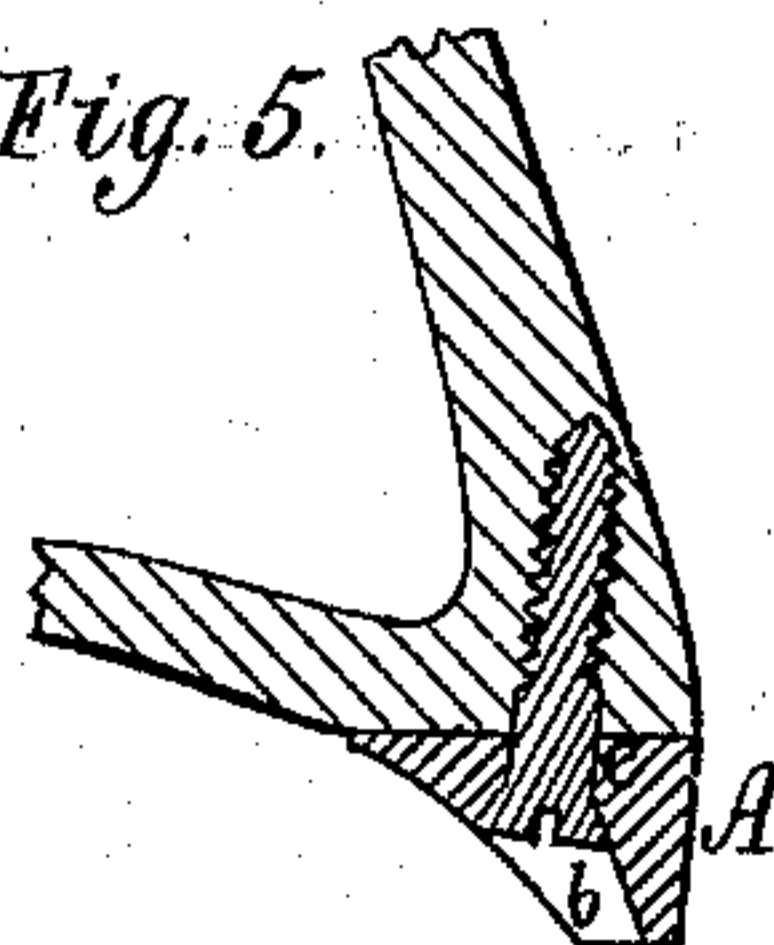


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.

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HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 274,853, dated March 27, 1883.

Application filed February 3, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern :

Be it known that I, EDWIN STANTON THURBER, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, of the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Horseshoes; and I do hereby declare the same to be described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a bottom view, Fig. 2 a horizontal section, Fig. 3 a longitudinal section, and Fig. 4 a transverse section, of a horseshoe provided with my invention, the nature of which is defined in the claims hereinafter presented. Fig. 5 is a transverse section of one of the flank-sections of the shoe, and showing the arrangement of a screw to it and the portion of a hoof directly over it.

This shoe is designed to be fastened to a hoof by means of screws, instead of nails, one of such screws being shown in side view in Fig. 6, wherein it is represented as grooved lengthwise through its thread, the groove being marked *a*. To receive the screws the shoe has holes *c c* extending through it, each of which has its axis inclined outwardly at an obtuse angle to the plane of the top surface of the shoe, the same being so as to insure the screws being driven obliquely into the solid parts and toward the outer surface of the hoof, and not into the "quick," such screws, when in the shoe, not standing parallel to the wall of the hoof, but inclined to it in manner as represented in Fig. 5. Into the said groove *a* in the screws the hoof will contract, so as to operate to prevent accidental back turning of the screws in the hoof. Each screw-hole *c* opens or leads out of a tapering recess, *b*, for reception of the head of the screw. All of such recesses on either side of the shoe open, as shown, into a recess, *d*, extending lengthwise of the shoe, and inclined with respect to the lower face of the shoe in manner as represented. The recesses *d d* are to prevent the shoe from balling, or becoming clogged with snow, mud, or stones. One object of having each screw-head recess *b* to open laterally only into the recess *d* is to enable any snow, ice, or dirt that may accumulate in the recess *b* to readily escape or be discharged therefrom laterally. Each recess *b* has but one lateral opening, and that leads into the recess *d*. This is better than to

have the screw-head recess to open laterally through the outer edge of the shoe.

In the drawings the shoe is represented as in two separate parts, A A, connected at the toes by a spiral spring, B, screwed into both, and arranged in them as represented, there being between the toes, and on the spring which goes through it, an elastic or vulcanized rubber cushion, C. In this shoe the screw-holes *f f*, into which the spiral spring is screwed, do not go entirely through the parts A A of the shoe, each being in length half or about half the length of the spring, in order that the spring may not work out of place in them or turn wholly out of either, the two parts A A being screwed upon the spring. Furthermore, the shoe thus constructed is provided with heel-calks *g g* and toe-calks *h h*, fitted into dovetailed recesses made in it to receive and support such calks.

A shoe made in two separate parts or sections and connected at their toes by a spiral spring screwed partly in each constitutes the subject of claim made by me in an application for a patent recently filed by me and allowed, such shoe also being provided with an elastic or rubber cushion arranged on the spring and between the two sections. In that shoe each of the threaded holes for receiving the spring extended entirely through the section, thereby rendering the spring liable, when in use, to turn around and work out and project more or less outwardly beyond one of the sections. By having the screw-hole to extend but partially through each section and less in length than the spring, such spring, when in the screw-holes, cannot work out of either of them. By having the two sections connected at the toe by means as described, and provided with anti-balling and screw-head recesses, arranged as described, the shoe will free itself quicker of snow or earth than when without the toe-connection, for the shoe will spread with the hoof on its striking the ground, and thereby loosen the hold of the snow or earth in the shoe.

What I claim, therefore, in the present horseshoe, as described, is as follows, viz:

1. The two sections A A, provided at their toes with screw-threaded holes extending partially through them, in combination with an elastic cushion placed between such toes, and

with a spiral spring going through such cushion and screwed into each of such screw-threaded holes, all being substantially as set forth.

2. The horseshoe made in two sections, A A,
5 provided with anti-balling and screw-headed recesses arranged in them and with each other, as described, and also connected at the toes by a spiral spring, and having thereon and be-

tween the said toes an elastic cushion, all being substantially as set forth, such sections to 10 be connected with a hoof by screws arranged in them and it, as explained.

EDWIN STANTON THURBER.

Witnesses:

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