

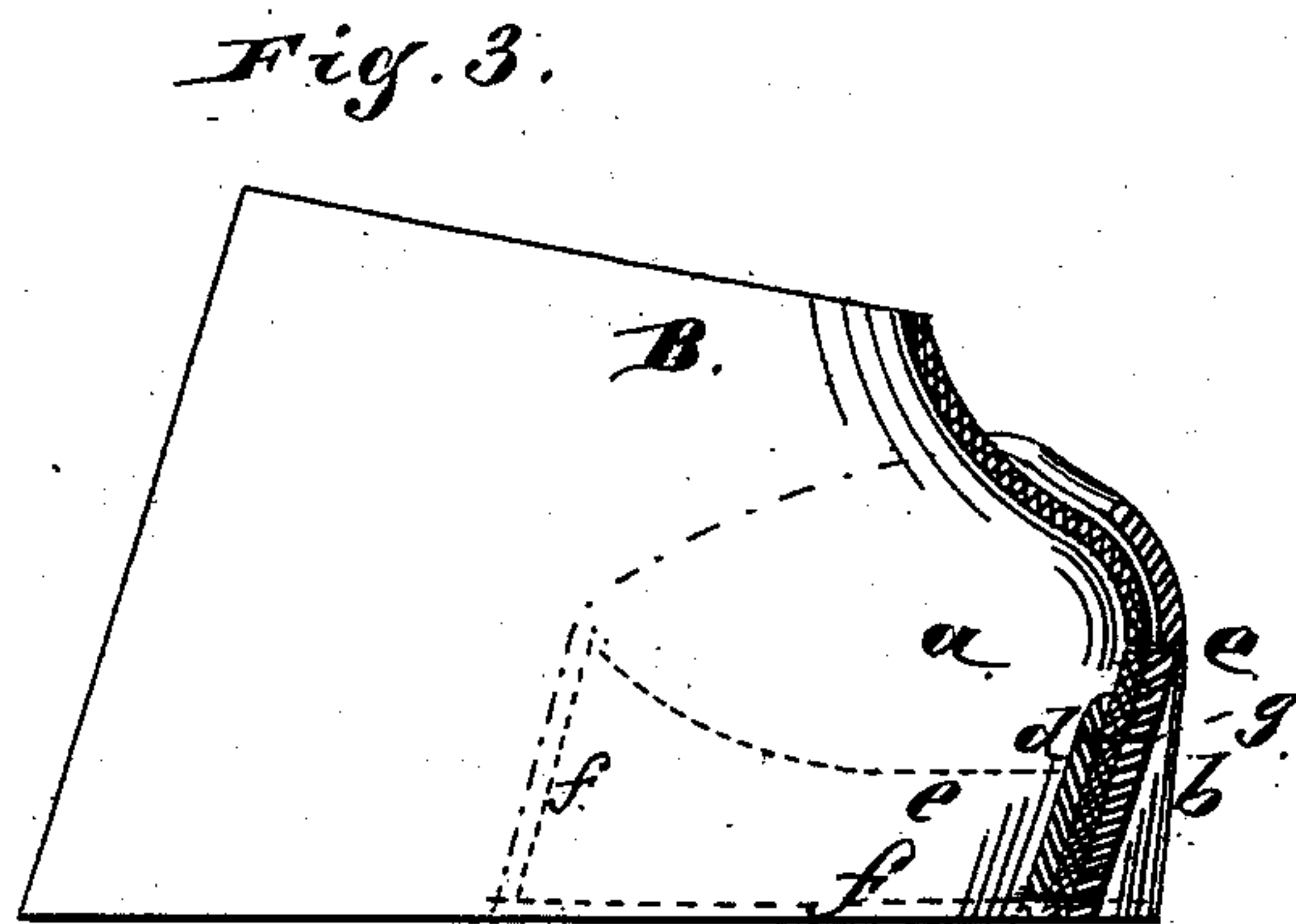
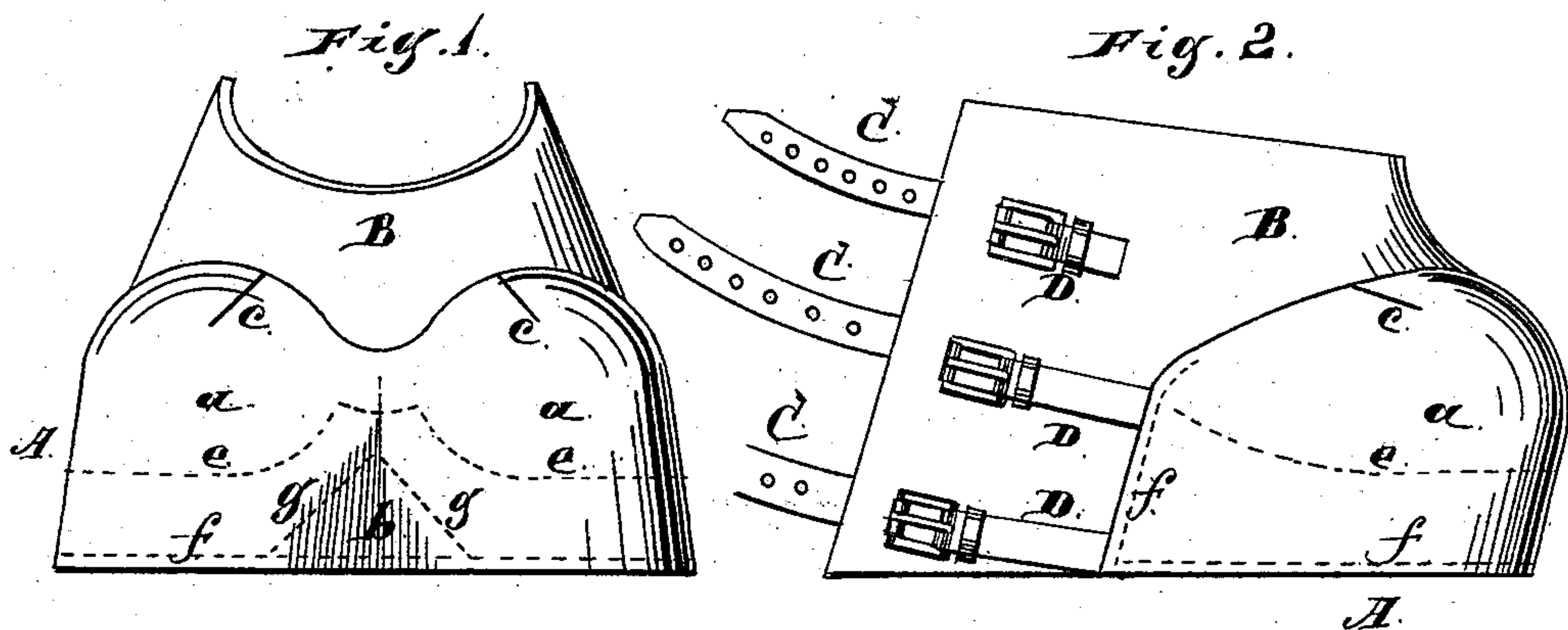
(No Model.)

G. J. HISE & J. H. FENTON.

QUARTER BOOT FOR HORSES.

No. 275,655.

Patented Apr. 10, 1883.



Witnesses:  
Albert H. Adams.  
Edgar T. Bond.

Inventor:  
George J. Hise.  
John H. Fenton.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. HISE AND JOHN H. FENTON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS  
TO SAID FENTON.

## QUARTER-BOOT FOR HORSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 275,655, dated April 10, 1883.

Application filed October 9, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern :*

Be it known that we, GEORGE J. HISE and JOHN H. FENTON, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and citizens of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Quarter-Boots for Horses, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear elevation; Fig. 2, a side elevation; Fig. 3, a section.

Quarter-boots are used upon the front feet of horses to protect the feet from being struck and injured by the hind feet while in motion, and such boots as now made have a stiff portion, usually made of leather, forming the boot proper, with a lining of felt or other soft material stitched to the stiff portion at the top and bottom, so that the two parts have no independent action. The result of this construction is that by the action of the pastern-joint of the horse's leg the foot works up and down to a greater or less degree in the boot, producing friction on the horse's legs, chafing the horse's leg at the point of contact, and making it sore by reason of the lining being stitched to the top of the boot and not allowed to yield sufficiently at that point for the motion of the joint. We have found, after numerous experiments, that this chafing arises from the rigid nature of the boot; and the object of this invention is to obviate this serious defect in the construction of quarter-boots, which we accomplish by leaving the lining free or unstitched at the top of the stiff or leather portion forming the body of the boot, as hereinafter specified.

In the drawings, A represents the body or main portion of a boot, or a boot proper, which may be made of sole-leather or other stiff material, pressed or formed into shape to have cups or receptacles *a*—one on each side—to receive the quarters on the foot of the horse, and indented at the rear to form a depression, *f*, to enter the depression in the rear of the horse's foot. As shown, the cups or receptacles *a* each have a diagonal slit, *c*, which is blind-stitched, and is for the purpose

of retaining the respective cups or receptacles in shape.

B is the lining, which may be made of any soft material, and which is stitched to the lower edge of the cups or receptacles *a* by a line of stitching, *e*, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, and to the front or ends and the lower edge of the boot A by a line of stitching, *f*, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, but is unstitched or unjoined to the top or upper edge of the boot, so that it is free to move up and down with the pastern-joint of the horse. The rigidity of the boot at the depression *b* is further maintained by a backing, *d*, secured in place by the line of the stitching *g* on each side, and the bottom stitching, *f*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, which backing *d* may be of a triangular shape, and may be made of sole-leather or other stiff material.

C are straps, and D are buckles attached to the extension of the lining, by means of which the boot is secured to the leg of the horse in the usual manner.

The body or leather portion of the boot may be coupled, as shown, without having the slit *c*; but as the boot and the lining are not stitched together at the top, (by which stitching the cups would be held in form,) it is preferred to V the body or slit it, as shown at *c*, and, if desired, the body of the boot might be formed by having one or more V-shaped pieces cut or slit in the bottom to retain the shape; or this body or leather portion could be made in any other suitable and well-known manner, as the form and mode of constructing the body, or boot proper, forms no part of our invention, except in connection with a lining left free at the upper edge of the body or boot.

It will be seen that by leaving the lining and the leather or body of the boot free or unstitched at the top or upper edge of the body the lining is free to move at that point with the movement of the pastern-joint, and work up and down with the joint, the result being that whatever friction or contact there is from this movement must be between the lining and the body of the boot, and not be-



tween the foot and the boot, producing an effectual guard against injury and soreness by chafing.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure  
5 by Letters Patent, is as follows:

A quarter-boot for horses, having the lining attached at its lower portion, as described, and the top of the body of the boot proper

left free or unattached to admit of the lining working freely up and down with the joint, as required and for the purposes set forth.

GEORGE J. HISE.

JOHN H. FENTON.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. ADAMS,

EDGAR T. BOND.