(No Model.)

H. HOLLAND.

HORSESHOE.

No. 278,015. Patented May 22, 1883.

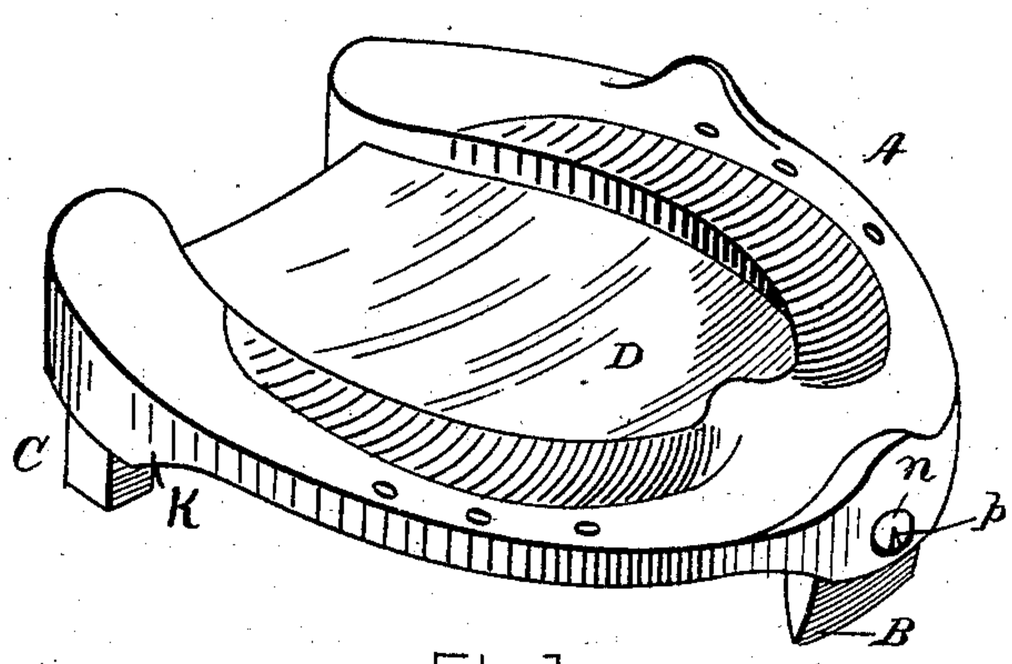

Fig. 1.

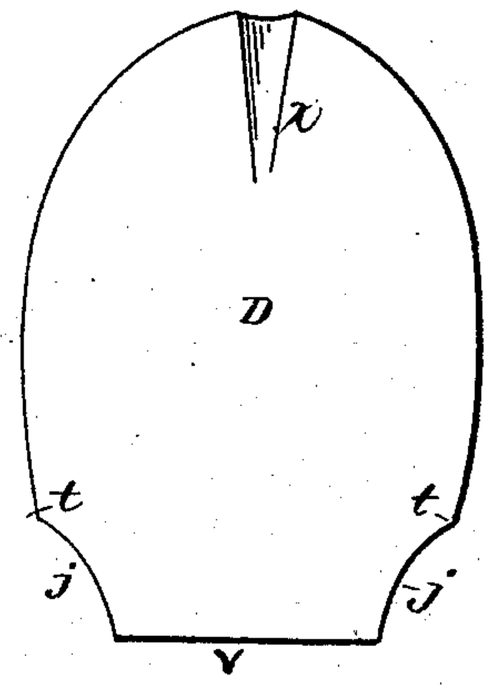

Fig. 4.

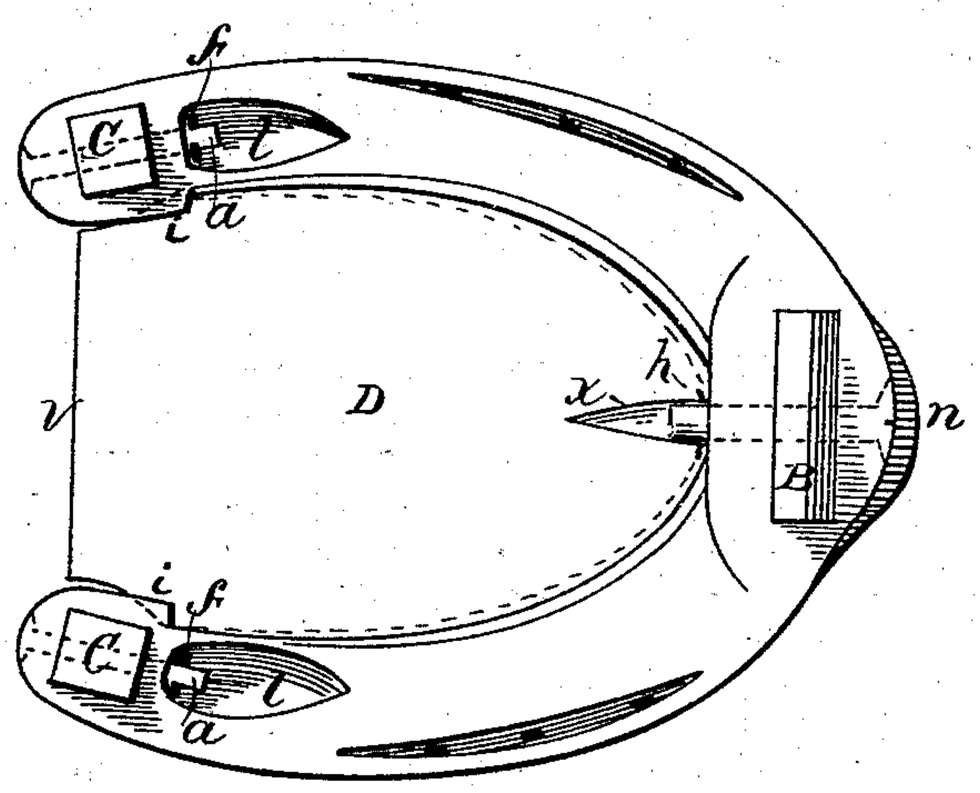

Fig. 2.

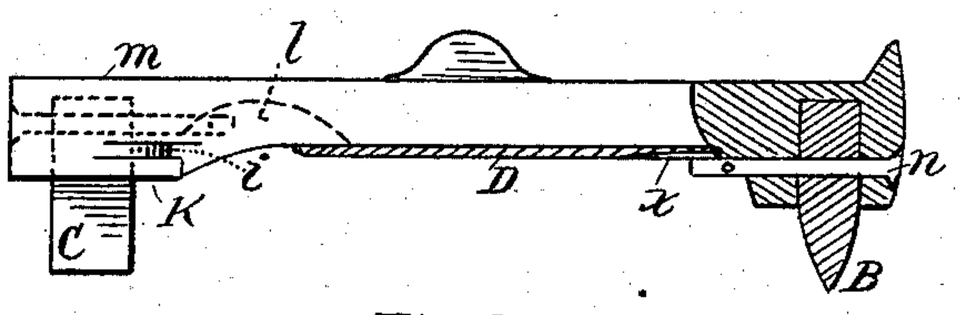

Fig. 3.

Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HAROLD HOLLAND, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 278,015, dated May 22, 1883.

Application filed March 29, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HAROLD HOLLAND, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Horseshoes, of which the following is a description sufficiently full, clear, and exact to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which said invention appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an isometrical perspective view, showing the top of the shoe; Fig. 2, a bottom plan view; Fig. 3, a vertical section, and Fig. 4 a section of the plate.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the different figures of the drawings.

My invention relates to that class of horseshoes which are provided with detachable calks; and it consists in a novel construction and arrangement of the parts, as hereinafter more fully set forth and claimed, by which a more effective device of this character is produced than is now in ordinary use.

The nature and operation of the improvement will be readily understood by all conversant with such matters from the following explanation, its extreme simplicity rendering an elaborate description unnecessary.

In the drawings, A represents the body of the shoe, B the toe-calk, and C C the heel-calks. The heel-calks are fitted into sockets *m* in the heel of the shoe, being secured and rendered detachable by the pins *a*. The pins project into depressions or cavities *l*, formed in the under part of the shoe near the calks, and are fastened in position by the short wires or cross-pins *f*, which are bent down, after being inserted, to prevent them from accidentally coming out. The toe-calk B is secured in its socket by the pin *n*, this pin being also secured by a wire or cross-pin, *h*, which may be bent down, to prevent it from losing out, in the same manner the pins *f* are bent. I prefer to make the pins *f h* of soft copper wire, as it is not easily corroded, and may be readily bent after it is inserted, or cut for the purpose of removing the calks. The inner edges of the heel of the shoe are made slightly thicker than the body, as shown at K, and a groove is cut at the corners, on either side of the heel portions, opposite the calks C, as shown at *i i*. These grooves are on a plane with the under side of that part of the body of the shoe which is between the toe and heel calks, and inserted therein and resting on the under side of the shoe there is a plate, D, having its upper side slightly concaved, as seen in Fig. 1. The bottom of the plate is provided with a groove, *x*, at its forward end, into which the pin *n* extends, the plate being secured in position by the pin, the groove *x*, and grooves *i i*. The extreme rear portion or edge, *v*, of the plate D is narrower than it is at *t t*, so that when it is inserted it will be prevented from working back and escaping from under the pin *n* by the curved shoulders *j j*, which engage the body of the shoe in the slots *i i*. The object of the plate is to prevent the frog of the horse's foot from coming into contact with the ground, and is designed for use in shoeing horses having very tender or sore feet. It also keeps out the snow or prevents "balling." The plate is inserted from the front, the shoulders *j* being first inserted in the grooves *i i*, after which the plate is dropped onto the bottom of the shoe and secured by the pin *n*, the edge of the plate resting on the inner edge of the shoe. A nick, *p*, is formed in the head of the pin *n* to enable it to be inserted in the right position to receive the pin *h*, like nicks (not shown) being also formed in the heads of the pins *a a*.

It will be obvious that the calks, when worn out, may be readily substituted by new ones without removing the shoe from the horse's foot; also, that the plate D will afford the most perfect protection to the frog of the foot, and, being detachable, may be readily removed and inserted, as desired, by means of the locking-pin *n*, which serves the double purpose of securing both the plate and toe-calk, thereby simplifying the construction and reducing the cost.

Having thus explained my invention, what I claim is—

The body A, having the thickened or raised portions K, provided with the grooves *i i* at their inner corners, the plate D, provided with the shoulders *j j* and groove *x*, the calk B, and pin *n*, constructed, combined, and arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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