

(Model.)

W. D. COFFEY.
HORSE SHOEING STAND.

No. 286,389.

Patented Oct. 9, 1883.

Fig. 1.

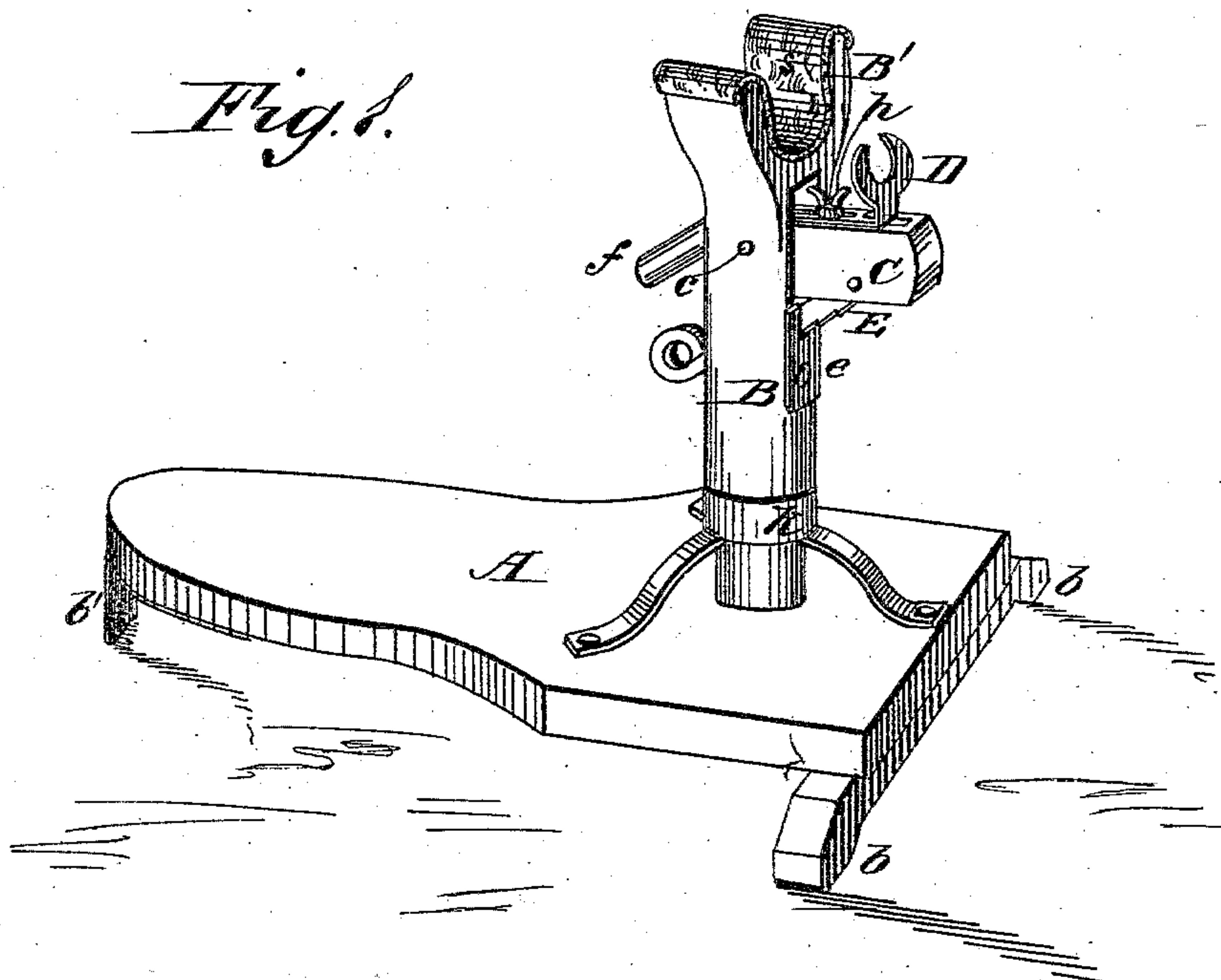
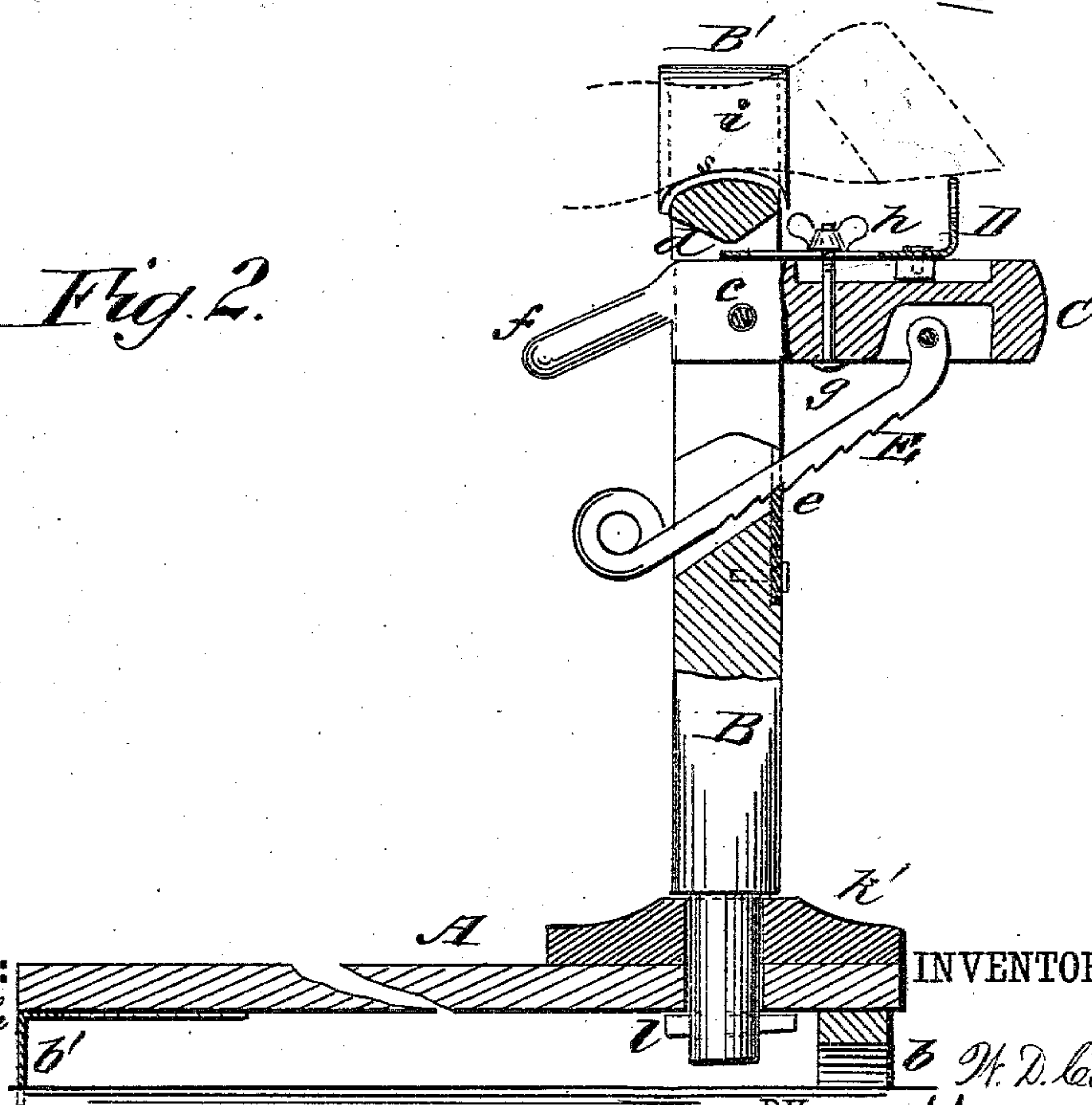


Fig. 2.



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WILEY D. COFFEY, OF PANGBURN, ARKANSAS.

HORSESHOEING-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,589, dated October 9, 1883.

Application filed July 12, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILEY D. COFFEY, of Pangburn, in the county of White and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoeing-Stands, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to devices or rests for holding the feet of horses, mules, or other animals while undergoing the operation of shoeing, whereby the work is facilitated, the shoer relieved of supporting the weight of the animal's limb, and much danger and annoyance are avoided.

The invention consists in certain novel constructions and combinations of parts, including a pastern-rest mounted on an upright which is free to turn about a vertical axis, an adjustable toe-rest for operation in connection with the pastern-rest, and various other devices and parts, whereby great simplicity and efficiency are obtained, substantially as hereinafter described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 represents a view in perspective of a horseshoeing-stand embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 a mainly sectional side view of the same upon a larger scale.

A is the bench or base of the stand, having two forward legs, *b b*, and one rear leg, *b'*, and serving to support an upright, B, upon the top of which is the pastern-rest B'. The two front legs, *b b*, are arranged to extend laterally outward beyond the base A, to steady it and keep the stand from turning over in case the horse should be restive. The rear leg, *b'*, which stands toward the head of the animal to be shod, is of iron, and may be sharpened at its lower end or made of thin blade form, so that it may be pressed slightly into the ground, thereby giving the shoer power to hold the horse should he struggle. As the bench has but three legs, it will sit firmly on an uneven as well as on a smooth surface. The upright B not only carries the pastern-rest B', but also a lever, C, which may be of wood, and which works upon a pivot, *e*, within and through a slot, *d*, in the upright. This lever carries the

ratchet brace, E, that, falling by its weight, engages with a steel or other plate, *e*, fast on the upright B. One end of the lever C forms a handle, *f*, by which the stand is lifted or moved from place to place. The ratchet-brace E, pivoted to the lever C and engaging at any suitable point in its length with the plate *e* below, serves to hold the lever C at different angles, and so to elevate or lower the toe-rest D. The brace E, which may be made of steel, is accordingly an adjustable one, and operating by weight, as described, requires no special manipulation to secure it when adjusted. The object of elevating and lowering the toe-rest D is to adapt it to horses of different height. The toe-rest D, which has its front end bent upward from its base, has said base slotted in direction of its length, and is constructed to slide along the lever C and be guided within a longitudinal recess in the upper portion thereof, and is secured in position after adjustment along the lever by a screw-bolt, *g*, passing upward through the lever and slot in the base of the toe-rest, and provided with a nut, *h*. This adjustment of the toe-rest D on the lever C admits of said rest being moved toward or from the pastern-rest B' when variation in the size of the hoof of the animal requires it. The upwardly-projecting portion of said toe-rest D, which should be of steel, is of forked construction, with its forks rounded from the outside and brought to a sharp edge or point on the inside, to catch slightly in the hoof and keep it from slipping or turning while the shoeing is being done.

The pastern-rest B' is cushioned on its interior to give an easy support for the pastern of the horse's limb. (Shown partly by dotted lines in Fig. 2 as in position for being shod.)

The upright B may be supported and strengthened by a band, *k*, and braces bolted to the base A, as in Fig. 1, or by an attached socket-piece, *k'*, as in Fig. 2. This additional support may be made either of wood or metal. The upright B is fitted to the base A and band *k* or socket-piece *k'*, so as to turn about or around a vertical axis, to adapt it, with its attachments, to the position of the horse should he move or stand slightly out of place, also to prevent straining of a joint. Said upright B, which passes down through the base in which it turns, is secured below

the base A by a draw-wedge, *l*, by which the upright may be held in position and be made to turn easily or with less freedom, as required. The upright B is placed near one end of the base A, whereby the shoer has the advantage of an increased leverage over the stand.

In using my improved shoeing-stand, the shoer, by placing one foot on the base A and his hand on the pastern of the animal, holds the horse steady, and not only relieves himself of the weight of supporting the animal's limb, but keeps his own person free from all danger of being kicked or of being pierced with a nail. By gently pressing his knee against the cushion on the pastern-rest or against the pastern of the animal, the shoer will be braced or supported while shoeing the horse. Furthermore, after the horse's foot has been leveled or pared to fit the shoe, the shoer may rest one hand on top of the pastern-rest to one side of the horse's pastern, and at the same time hold the shoe in place with his thumb and finger, as customary. In this way the shoer has an additional brace for his person while nailing on the shoe.

This improved shoeing-stand, which is both simple and efficient, essentially differs from others in which the upright or support has slides and mechanism for adjusting it up and down, straps for holding down the foot, and straps and mechanism with fixed post for holding the animal in position. It also essentially differs from others of different kinds, including those in which a rising and lowering rack-bar controlled by a catch, and having mounted on it a head provided with a fixed cheek, hinged cheek, and cushion, is used.

In my shoeing-stand the upright, which carries the pastern-rest and toe-rest, does not require to be adjustable up or down, but only to turn about a vertical axis, for the purpose hereinbefore described. The stand is made the proper height for an average horse, and the movable and adjustable toe-rest adapts it to difference in height, also to difference in size of the foot. The cushions in the pastern-rest will yield to larger pasterns and contract around smaller ones, to give a sufficient fit, and, moreover, will form a soft surface for the pastern to rest upon.

The toe-rest, which will only require occasional adjustment, is readily raised or lowered on slightly lifting the notched brace E and afterward allowing it to drop. There is no strapping, binding, or touching of springs necessary, and the horse is freed or held at the will of the operator. If the horse struggles and the shoer wishes to hold him, all the shoer has to do is to throw his weight on the bench and press on the foot or pastern with his hand, so as to hold it in place; or, if the shoer sees it best to free the horse, he has only to remove the pressure and the horse is at liberty.

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

1. In horseshoeing-stands, the combination, with the upright B, constructed to form or provided at its top with a pastern-rest, B', of the bench or base A, having duplicate legs *b b* at one end and a single blade-like leg, *b'*, at its opposite end, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. The toe-rest D, made adjustable up or down, in combination with the pastern-rest B' and upright B, made capable of turning about a vertical axis, in common with said rests, substantially as specified.

3. The combination of the base A, the turning or rotating upright B, the pastern-rest B', mounted on said upright, and the toe-rest D, made adjustable up or down and in or out laterally relatively to the pastern-rest, essentially as described.

4. The combination, with the upright B and pastern-rest B', of the lever C, the toe-rest D, and the pivoted notched brace E, fitted to engage by its weight with the upright or plate on the upright, substantially as and for the purposes described.

5. The combination of the base A with its legs *b b b'*, the rotating upright B, having an attached pastern-rest, B', the lever C, the forked toe-rest D, adjustable longitudinally upon said lever, the pivoted notched brace E, and the plate *e*, essentially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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