

(No Model.)

W. EYNON & J. T. DAVIS.

ART OF MANUFACTURING HORSESHOE BARS.

No. 367,380.

Patented Aug. 2, 1887.

Fig. 1.

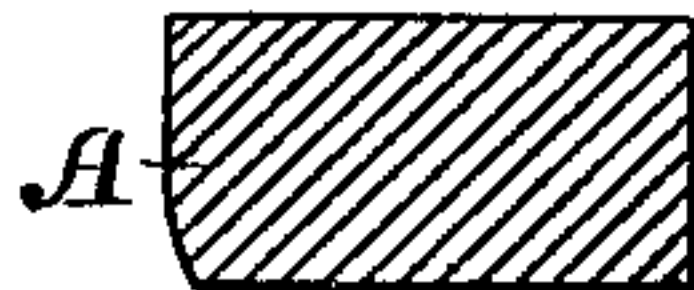


Fig. 2.

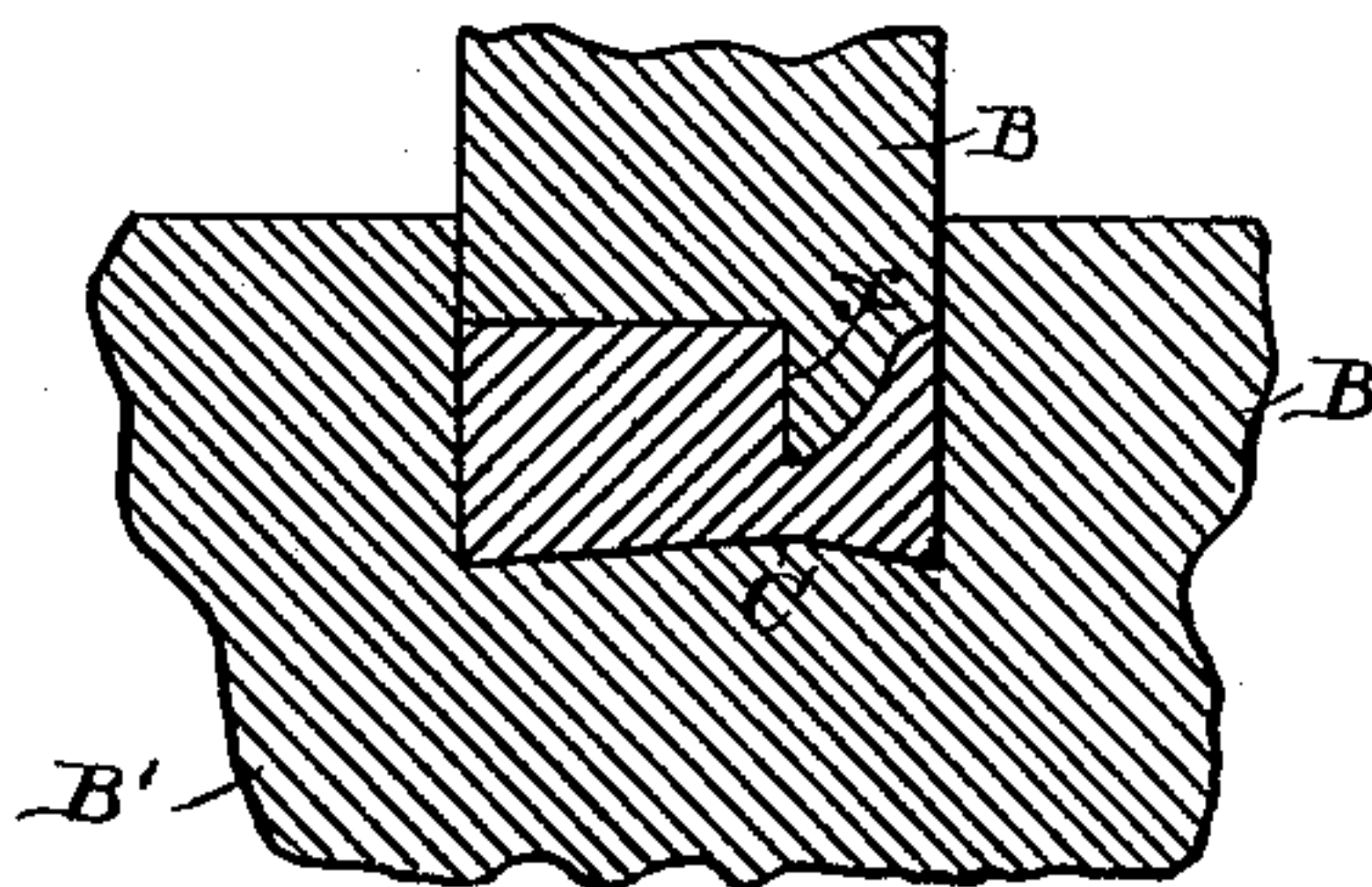
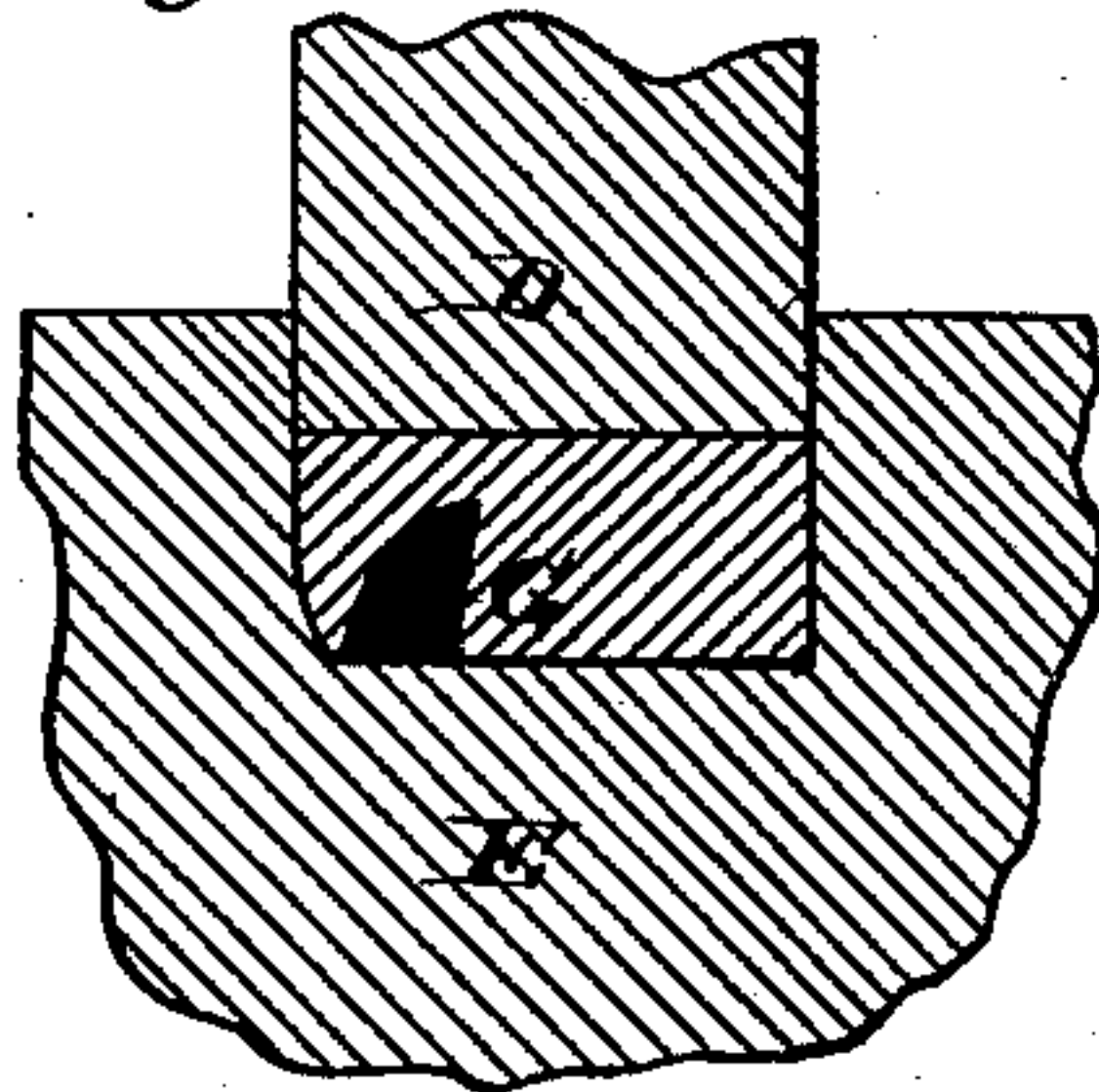


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

E. Q. Newman.
E. M. Newman,

INVENTOR

William Eynon
John T. Davis,
By their Attorneys

Baldwin Hopkins & Ryton

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM EYNON AND JOHN T. DAVIS, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, ASSIGNORS TO THE DIAMOND STATE IRON COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

ART OF MANUFACTURING HORSESHOE-BARS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 367,380, dated August 2, 1887.

Application filed May 18, 1887. Serial No. 238,629. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM EYNON and JOHN T. DAVIS, both of Wilmington, in the county of New Castle and State of Delaware, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Art of Manufacturing Horseshoe-Blanks, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of our invention is to provide a method of forming the creases in horseshoe-blanks in proper relation to the blanks. It is well known that it is desirable to have the walls of the creases for the nail-holes and nail-heads inclined at an angle to the face of the shoe. This has been accomplished heretofore in different ways; but when it is to be accomplished by machinery some special method or mechanism is always required.

Our design is to provide a simple and efficient method for creasing horseshoe-blanks by machinery.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a section of a bar suitable for making horseshoe-blanks. Fig. 2 shows parts of rollers adapted to crease the blank on one side and form a depression in it on the other side, its deepest part opposite the creases. Fig. 3 shows parts of rollers adapted to finish the blank ready for bending by rolling out the depression opposite the creases and giving that wall of each crease which is at first vertical an incline or under-cut.

Referring to the letters on the drawings for a description of the practice of our method in detail, A represents a bar in section suitable for making a horseshoe-blank. It is put through rollers, such as sufficiently shown in Fig. 2, the top roller, B, being the ordinary creasing-roller, and the bottom roller, B', being adapted to form a longitudinal or somewhat trough-like depression in the side of the bar opposite where the creases are made, its deepest

part being opposite the bottoms of the creases, as indicated in the cross-section at C. After the creasing and concaving of the bar, as described, is accomplished by passing it through the first rollers, which in practice are to be mounted and operated in any ordinary way, it is passed between rollers D and E, which finish the blank. These last rollers roll the blank out into the proper shape and leave it flat upon the upper side, or of the ordinary shape of the upper side of a horseshoe-blank. The flattening of the blank in this manner by rolling out the trough-like depression in it after the creases have been made operates to incline the inner vertical wall, x , of the creases slightly, so that it will be a little undercut, and have the right inclination for practical purposes, as shown in cross-section at G.

Of course our method might be practiced by hand, or by other mechanism than that indicated, but that described is suitable.

What we claim to be new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

The method of creasing horseshoe-blanks herein described, which consists in forming a depression or concavity upon the side of each blank opposite the creasing, and then after the creasing shaping down the blank so as to leave the side opposite the creasing substantially flat, or of the ordinary shape of the upper side of a horseshoe-blank, whereby the wall x of the crease is given an incline, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

WM. EYNON.
JOHN T. DAVIS.

Witnesses:

GEORGE R. THOMPSON;
E. RICHMOND.