

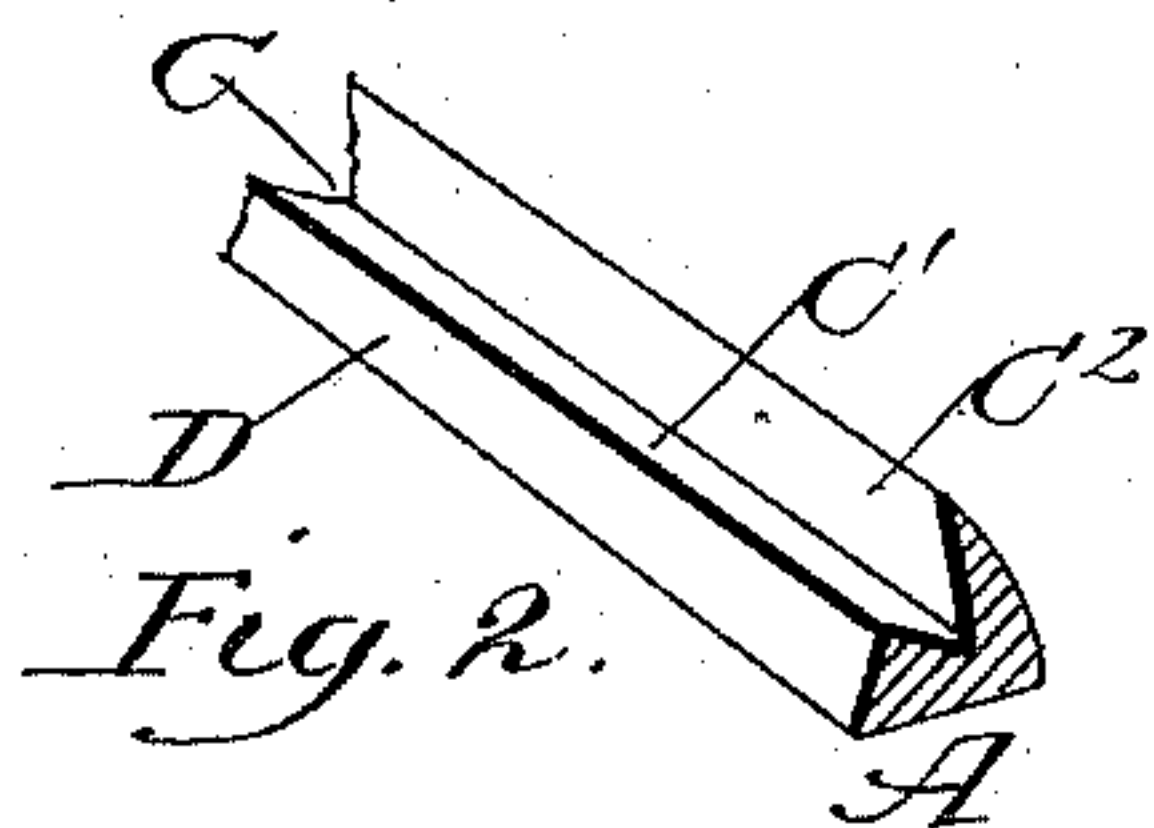
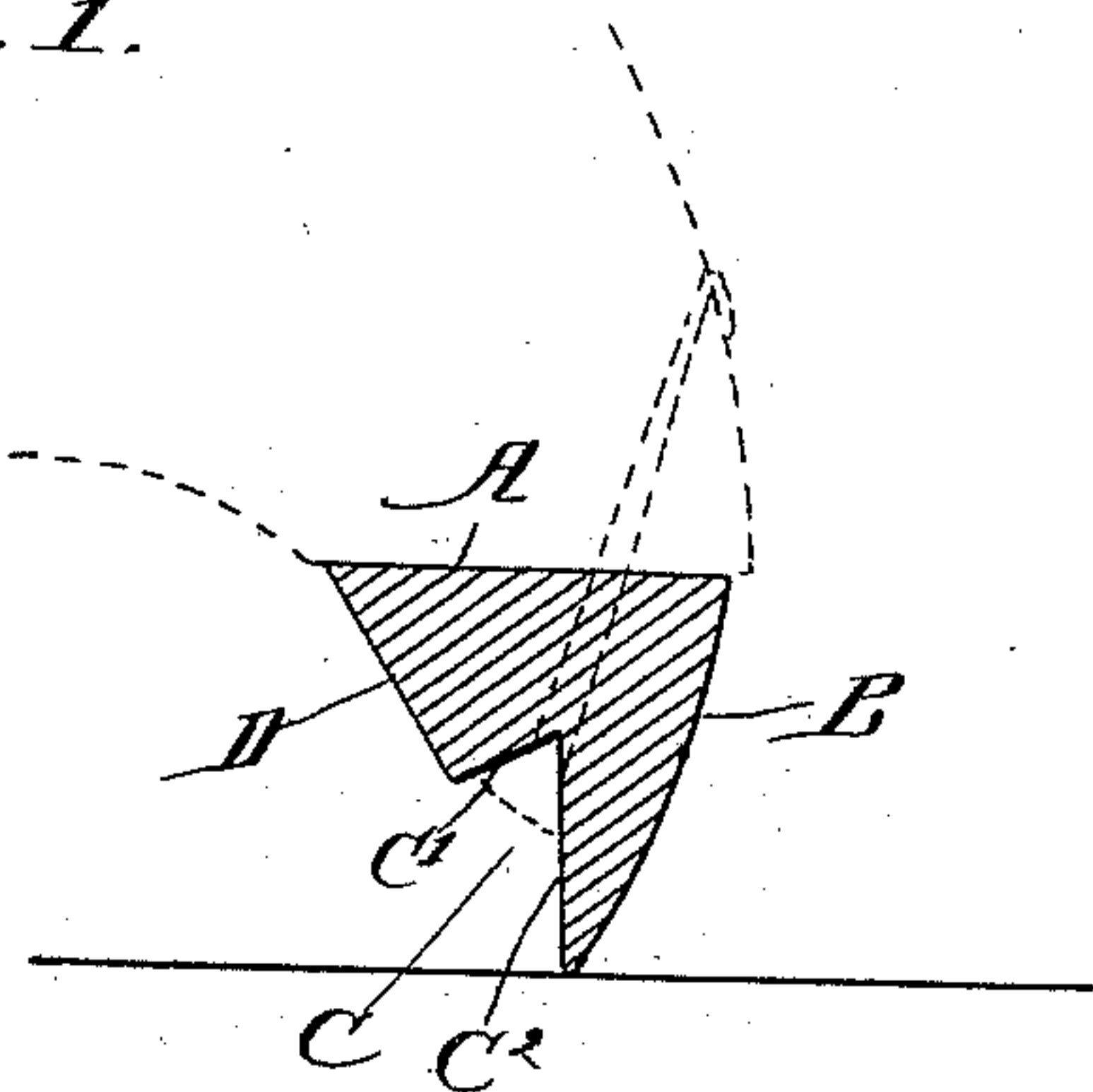
(No Model.)

H. C. MAGNUSSON.
HORSESHOE BAR.

No. 409,850.

Patented Aug. 27, 1889.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:
Jean Elliott
John R. Mattstrom

Inventor:
Howard C. Magnusson
By Burton S. Burton
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOWARD C. MAGNUSSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HORSESHOE-BAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,850, dated August 27, 1889.

Application filed September 12, 1888. Serial No. 285,254. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOWARD C. MAGNUSSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoe-Bars, which are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

10 This invention consists of a novel form of iron bar, which may be produced by rolling, as an article of manufacture adapted to be used in making horseshoes of a form shown in the pending application of Neil Cudney, filed
15 July 5, 1888, Serial No. 279,034.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a transverse section of the bar. Fig. 2 is a perspective of a piece of such bar.

20 The peculiarity of the shoe which is to be formed out of this bar is that it has a continuous calk about the entire periphery, instead of a detached calk at heel and toe; and, further, that the nails can be entered and the shoe adapted to have them entered from the
25 inside and directed outward, so that they come out through the surface of the hoof without special skill to cause them to do so, and therefore without so much danger of injuring the foot in attaching the shoe. In
30 order to adapt the bar to be formed into such a shoe, it is made with the following peculiarities of form: The surface A, which constitutes the upper surface of the shoe when made, being considered as horizontal, the lateral edge B, which constitutes the outer edge
35 of the shoe, forms an acute angle with the surface A, and is preferably, also, slightly convex outward, as shown. The bar would be, in general, triangular in cross-section,
40 having the two sides described and a third interior side, but for the nail groove or chan-

nel C, which is formed in what would otherwise be the third side of the triangle, constituting a re-entrant angle, one face of which C' intersects the third side D of the triangle
45 nearly at right angles, while the other side C² of said re-entrant angle intersects the side B. The function of this groove being primarily to afford lodgment for the heads of the nails by which the shoe is attached, and
50 incidentally to guide the mechanic or the tool of an automatic machine in punching the holes for the nails, the angle between the two sides C' and C² is such that the plane bisecting it and produced on through the bar
55 will be in the desired direction for the nail-holes—that is to say, such direction that the nails following them will emerge from the surface of the hoof at a proper and moderately short distance above the lower edge of
60 the hoof; and while the precise direction of the sides of the angle and their precise relation to the exterior surfaces of the bar may not be material, it is desirable that the said bisecting plane of said re-entrant angle shall
65 not be very far from the general direction of the side B, and shall therefore emerge above the surface A, making an acute angle with it on the side toward the plane of the face B.

I claim—

70 A horseshoe-bar bounded by the upper face A, exterior face B, interior face D, and the faces C' and C², constituting a re-entrant angle or groove in the face D, the face C² of said groove making an acute angle with the lower
75 edge of the exterior face B, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

HOWARD C. MAGNUSSON.

Witnesses:

CHAS. S. BURTON,
JEAN ELLIOTT.