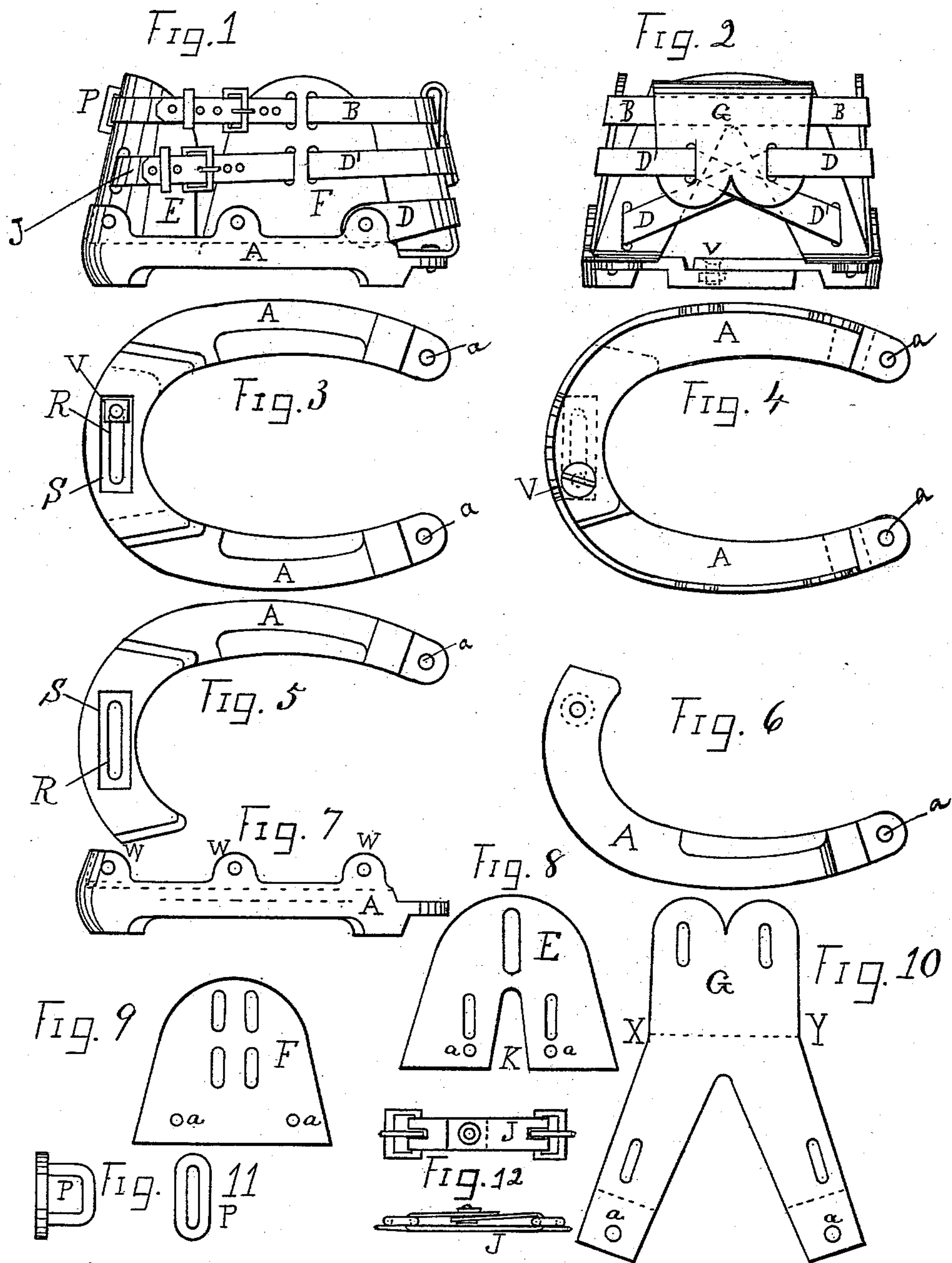


(No Model.)

A. MCKAY.
HORSE BOOT.

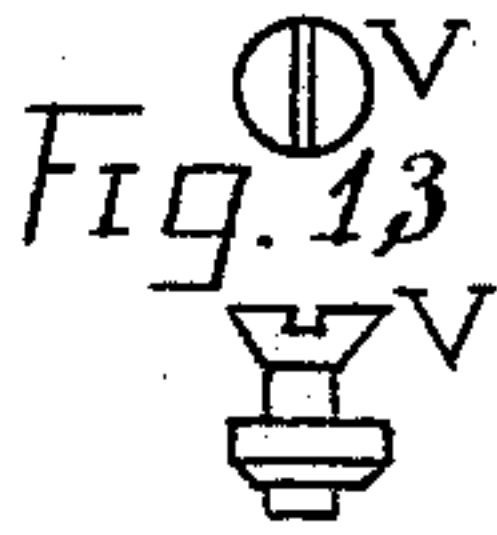
No. 420,208.

Patented Jan. 28, 1890.



WITNESSES.

Alf. Braumout.
J. G. Braumout



INVENTOR.

Andrew McKay.
by John Himm, Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW MCKAY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

HORSE-BOOT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 420,208, dated January 28, 1890.

Application filed October 22, 1889. Serial No. 327,774. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW MCKAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Horse-Boots, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates to horse-boots, which boots are used temporarily on the hoofs of horses and mules when losing a shoe or when the hoof is cracked or otherwise prevents the nailing of a shoe on the hoof.

This invention is an improvement on the horse-boot for which Letters Patent No. 411,049 were granted to me, and dated September 17, 1889.

My improvement described in this application dispenses with the toe-piece, one of the slots, and one of the connecting-bolts used in that patented invention.

With the herein-described improvement the boot is made of fewer parts and less cost, and has the adjustable features of Patent No. 411,049, above referred to. I attain these objects by constructing the boot as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a boot constructed according to my improvement; Fig. 2, a back view of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a bottom view of the iron shoe; Fig. 4, a top view of the iron shoe, the leather forming the boot not shown. Figs. 5 and 6 are bottom views of the iron shoe disconnected; Fig. 7, a side edge view of the iron shoe; Fig. 8, a view of the front leather or part of the boot; Fig. 9, a view of one of the sides of the boot; Fig. 10, the back part of the boot as cut from leather; Fig. 11, views of a metal loop for inserting in the front leather to support the top strap B; Fig. 12, views of the double-buckled strap J, and Fig. 13 views of the connecting-bolt V.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The construction of my improved horse-boot is as follows:

The iron part which forms the shoe or sole of the boot I make in two parts A, which two parts form the shoe when connected by the bolt V, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. One of the parts has a slot R and nut-recess S. It also has flanges W, to which flanges are riveted the leather uppers E and F.

The form of leather E is shown in Fig. 8, leather F in Fig. 9, and G in Fig. 10. E has three slots cut in it. The upper slot is to receive the metal strap-supporting loop P. (Shown in Figs. 1 and 11.) The two lower slots form a loop, in which is supported the double-buckled strap J. The leather E is also formed with a notch K and two rivet-holes *a a*. F has four slots cut in it. The upper slots form a loop for the strap B and the lower slots for the strap D', as shown in Fig. 1. It also has two rivet-holes *a a*. G has four slots and two rivet-holes *a a*, and is doubled over at the dotted line X Y. This doubling over forms a loop for the strap B, the slots, a loop for the straps D and D', and the leather G is riveted to the heels of the side pieces A by rivets through the holes *a a*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

P, Fig. 11, is a metal loop, which is inserted in the upper slot of leather E, for supporting strap B, as shown in Fig. 1.

J, Fig. 12, is a two-buckled strap, made by doubling a strap and fastening the ends by a rivet. This strap is supported in the two lower slots of leather E, as shown in Fig. 1.

V, Fig. 13, is a small countersunk head-bolt, by which the sides of the metal shoe are connected, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The straps D and D' are fastened at one end by rivets to the heel-flange W of A, as shown in Fig. 1, pass through the lower slots of leather G, cross, and pass through the upper slots of G, then through the lower slots of F, and are then buckled to strap J, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The upper strap B is passed through the loop made by turning over leather G, and then through the loops formed in the side pieces F, then through the metal loop P, and buckled, as shown in Fig. 1.

To apply the boot to a hoof, straps B, D, and D' are slackened, which permits the boot and shoe to open. The hoof is inserted, when the straps B, D, and D' are drawn tight. The slot R permits the connecting-bolt V to slide, so as to bring the sides, front, and back leathers to the hoof, and when the straps are drawn tight the boot and shoe will firmly fit and be held to the hoof as firmly as is possible to be done by straps and buckles; and my improved boot may be used on hoofs of different sizes, making a good fit on all.

Having as above fully described my improved horse-boot, what I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. In a horse-boot, the combination of a metal shoe formed of two pieces, one having a slot for a connecting-bolt and a recess for the nut, and flanges, to which are fastened the leather front and side pieces, which, with
10 the back piece fastened to the heels, form the boot, and the straps and buckles for fastening the boot to the hoof, as shown and described.

15 2. In a horse-boot, the combination of a metal shoe and leather boot consisting of

front, side, and heel pieces, connecting-flanges, leather straps D D', fastened one to each flange on the metal heel, said straps passing through the leather heel-piece, crossing and passing again through the heel-piece, 20 then through a loop formed in the side pieces, and connected to a double-buckled strap supported in the front leather of the boot, as shown and described.

ANDREW McKAY.

Witnesses:

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SAMUEL P. COURTNEY.