(No Model.)

C. H. PERKINS.

HORSESHOE BLANK BAR.

No. 449,054. Patented Mar. 24, 1891.

Fig. 1.

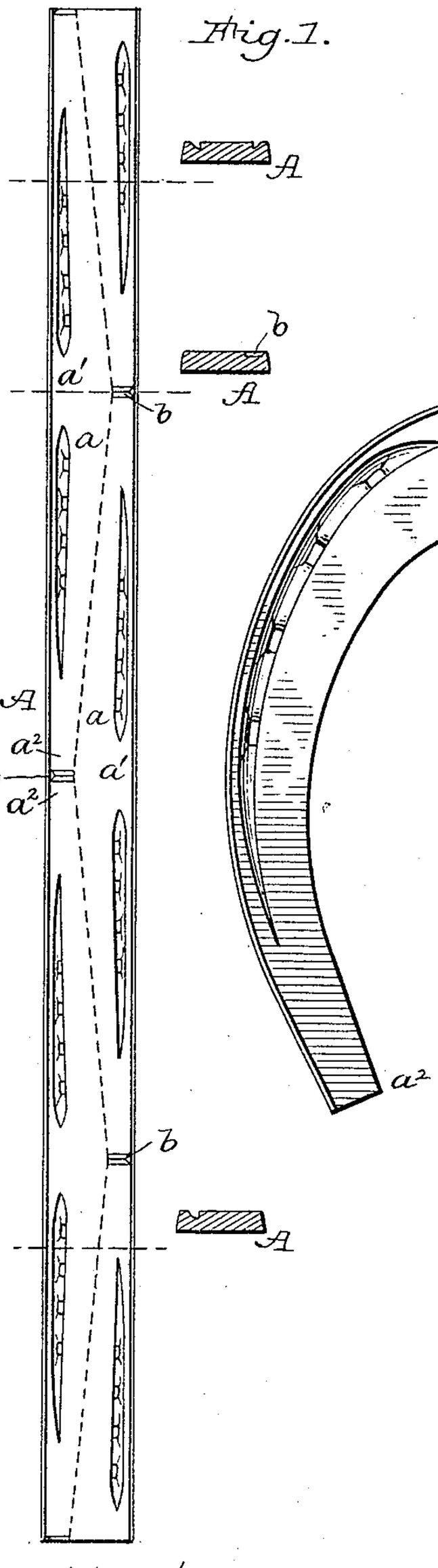


Fig. 2.

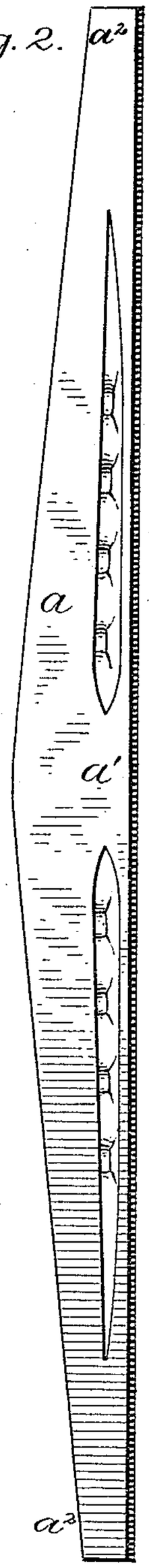
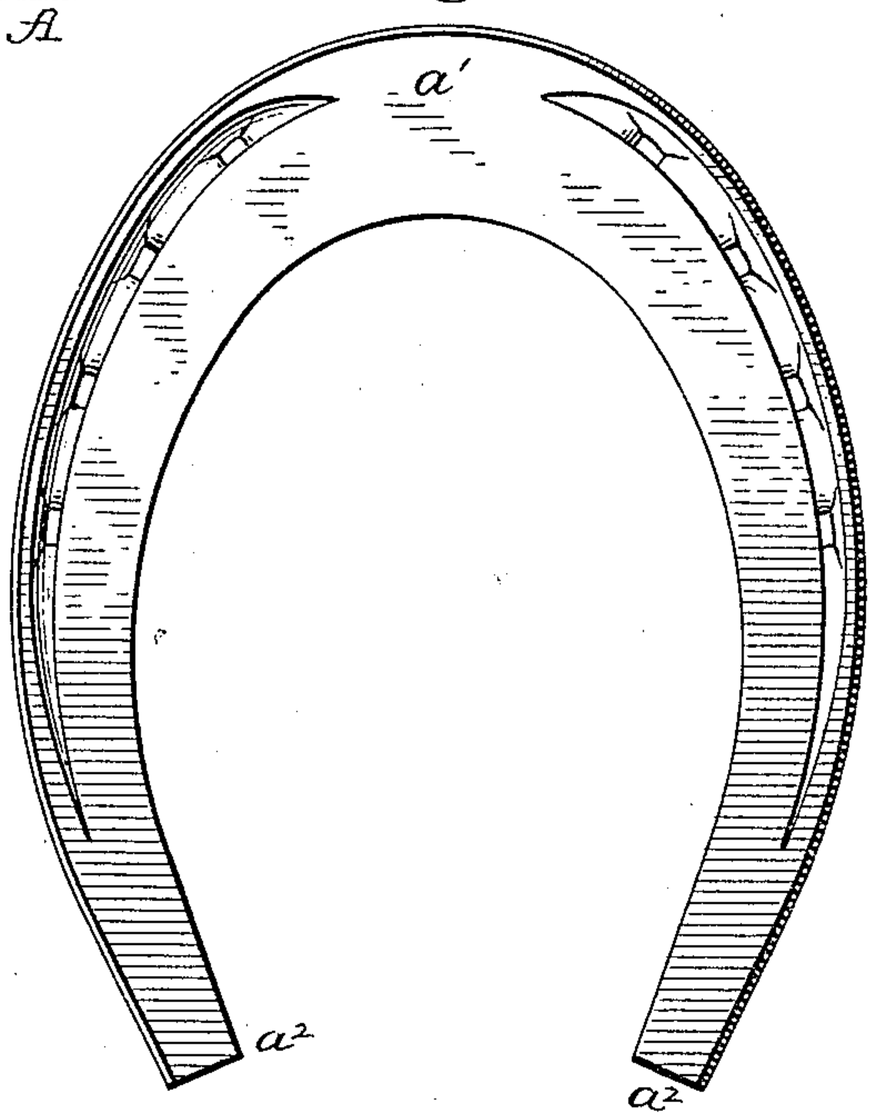


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HENRY PERKINS, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

HORSESHOE-BLANK BAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 449,054, dated March 24, 1891.

Application filed September 29, 1890. Serial No. 366,534. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES HENRY PERKINS, of the city and county of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoe-Blank Bars; and I do hereby declare that the following specification, taken in connection with the drawings furnished and forming a part of the same, is a clear, true, and complete description of my invention.

My said blank-bars are specially designed to be cut into blanks for use in making plain ordinary toe-weighted horseshoes, as distinguished from the higher grades of such shoes, which are provided with an inner beveled edge, for the making of which blanks and blank-bars have been devised by me and made the subject of a separate application for Letters Patent. (See Serial No. 366,218.)

My plain blank-bar, which is the subject of this application, contains two lines or series of blanks for plain toe-weighted shoes, and it is a straight-edged bar of metal of uniform thickness, provided on one side with appropriate nail-creases for each line of blanks, said creases being located near the two edges of the bar, and those of one series are offset with relation to those of the other series. In other words, the portions of the nail-scores of each blank which are to be occupied by nails are in part diagonally opposite the corresponding portions of nail-scores of two laterally-adjacent blanks, because the blanks as they lie in the bar have the ends of two heel portions laterally opposite the center of the toe portions of the laterally-adjacent blank. This diagonal arrangement of the nail-creases is not, however, restricted to plain shoe-blank bars.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 in top view and several sections illustrates my novel blank-bar. Fig. 2 illustrates one of the blanks detached. Fig. 3 illustrates a plain toe-weighted shoe as produced from said blank.

The blank-bar A is uniform in width and thickness, and it may be of any desired length. It essentially differs from a plain bar of metal in the fact that it has nail-scores which are of such character and so located or offset with reference to each other that when cut on a zigzag line into blanks *a* the toe portion *a'* of each blank will be opposite the heel portion a^2 of two laterally-adjacent blanks, and the portions of the nail-creases which are to be occupied by nail-heads will be located in each blank nearer to the toe than the heels. It will be obvious that if the bar be continuously creased or scored the blanks will not be impaired, such a crease being common to some forms of shoes. The presence of such a crease will not adversely affect the character of my bar, as it will in no manner interfere with the cutting of the blanks from the bar. I prefer, however, the separate creases shown, properly proportioned in length, and provided with depressions or head-prints, into which the heads of nails may be snugly housed and enabling the nail-hole-punching operation to be easily performed. The portion of the nail-crease which is to be occupied by nail-heads is of course the only essential portion of each crease, and hence these portions must be offset with relation to those in the laterally-adjacent blank or blanks.

No gage-marks are necessary for indicating the zigzag line on which the blanks are to be separated, although said line is indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the separation being performed preferably by a shearing-punch having the precise contour desired and of the exact length of a blank, those on one side being first detached, leaving the remaining blanks still connected at their heel portions to be separated by means of proper shears.

As length gage-marks are desirable, the bar is notched at both of its edges, as at *b*, and these notches on one side alternate in position with the notches on the other side, thus clearly defining the zigzag parting-line, which is straight from the inner end of any one notch to the inner end of either notch at the other edge of the bar.

Blank-bars embodying valuable features of my invention may be continuously scored along each edge of the bar if said bar be no wider than the combined width of the wide toe portion and that of the narrow heel portion, and the score may be provided at regular intervals with head-prints for nails, because some shoes are thus continuously scored

from heel to heel, and those heel-prints not afterward punched for use would be mere surplusage and not specially detrimental to the shoe, it being obvious that such a bar, when divided on the zigzag line described, would afford plain toe-weighted blanks, and each of these in the bar would have laterally opposite its toe portion the heel portions of two adjacent blanks.

This blank-bar is produced in accordance with a novel method or process disclosed in my application for Letters Patent, filed August 14, 1890, Serial No. 361,962, and by means of mechanism which also has been made the subject of a separate application for patent. (See Serial No. 365,939.)

It is to be understood that after the single blanks have been cut from the double bar, as hereinbefore described, a single-line blank-bar remains, which is in a form well suited either for the use of such horseshoers as may prefer to do their own bending or for immediate conversion into shoes, and such blank-bars are to be made the subject of a separate application for Letters Patent. (See Serial No. 366,723.)

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

1. A straight-edged blank-bar containing toe-weighted horseshoe-blanks, said bar having on one side near both edges appropriate nail-scores, the nail-prints in the scores near one edge being diagonally opposite the laterally-adjacent scores.

2. A blank-bar affording blanks for making plain toe-weighted horseshoes, said bar being of uniform thickness and width, appropriately scored near each edge on one side, and having those portions of the scores which are to be occupied by nail-heads near one edge of said bar offset with relation to corresponding portions of the scores near the opposite edge, said bar being adapted to be cut in zigzag lines between the two lines of scores and locating opposite the toe portion of each blank two heel portions of laterally-adjacent blanks.

3. A straight-edged blank-bar provided with nail-scores near and parallel with both edges, and gage-marks which at one edge are diagonally opposite the adjacent gage-marks at the opposite edge, said marks defining the ends of blanks and indicating a parting-line from each gage-mark to the nearest gage-mark at the opposite edge of the bar.

4. A straight-edged blank-bar of uniform and proper thickness for toe-weighted horseshoes and having a width equal to the combined width of the broad toe of a shoe and of its narrow heel scored on one side near and parallel with both edges and affording blanks in two lines, the toe portion of each being opposite the heel portions of two laterally-adjacent blanks.

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Witnesses:
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