(No Model.)

S. T. MILES, Jr.

HORSESHOER'S TOOL.

No. 468,547. Patented Feb. 9, 1892.

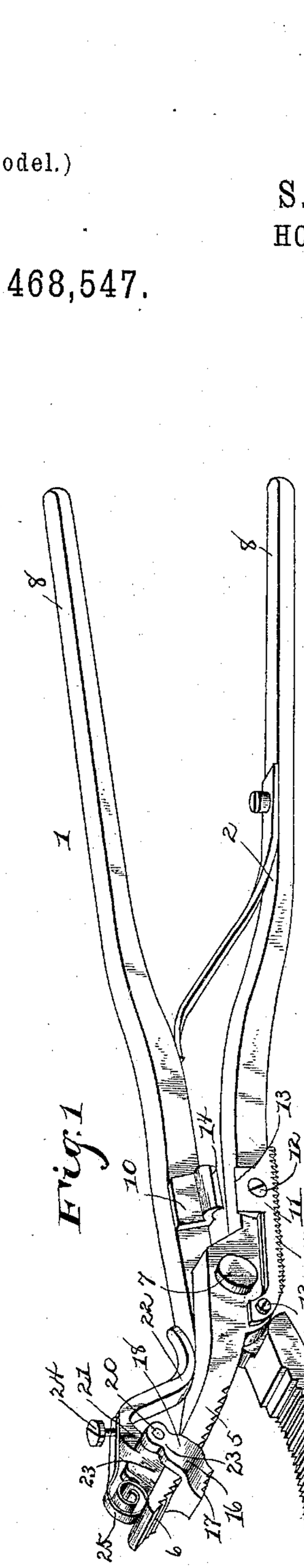

Fig. 1.

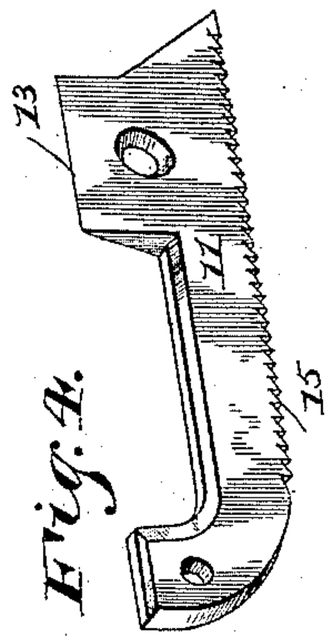

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

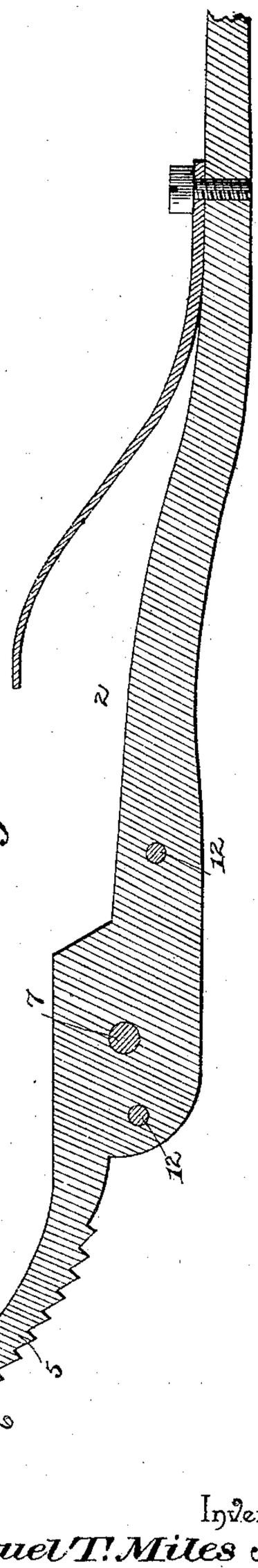

Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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Inventor

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL T. MILES, JR., OF BRITTON, SOUTH DAKOTA.

HORSESHOER'S TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,547, dated February 9, 1892.

Application filed June 11, 1891. Serial No. 395,919. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL T. MILES, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Britton, in the county of Marshall and State of South Dakota, have invented a new and useful Horseshoer's Tool, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tool for use by horseshoers, the objects in view being to combine in one simple cheaply-constructed device several handy and necessary tools for use in applying shoes.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a combination-tool constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the upper jaw. Fig. 3 is a detail in perspective of the upper jaw attachment. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the lower combined rasp and cutting member.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In practicing my invention I employ two members 1 and 2, the former terminating at its outer end in a jaw 3, slightly curved upon its inner surface and having a series of outwardly-disposed teeth 4. The remaining member 2 has its outer end terminating in a convex jaw 5, the inner surface of which is toothed, as at 6, said teeth being disposed oppositely to those of the jaw 3. These two members are crossed and pivoted, as at 7, and in rear of the same terminate in suitable gripping-handles 8, which are normally separated by means of a flat spring 9, fastened to one of the handles and bearing at its free end against the under side of the opposite handle. The member 1 in rear of its pivot is provided with a laterally-projecting substantially L-shaped cutter 10, and the member 2 below the same is provided with a combined cutter and rasp 11. The cutter and rasp 11 is simply an L-shaped piece of steel secured by screws 12 in proper position upon the side of its member. One end of the steel plate is beveled to form a cutter 13 to co-operate with the beveled cutting-edge 14 of the cutter 10. By reason of the handles being pivoted side by side the cutting-edges of the two members 10 and 11 pass each other, thereby avoiding contact and consequent dullness. The lower edge of the steel plate 11 is provided with a rasping-surface 15.

16 designates a U-shaped block designed to embrace the jaw 5, and is provided upon its under surface with a series of teeth 17 and upon its upper surface with a pair of upwardly-disposed bearing-lugs 18, between which, at the opposite edges of the block, a pair of ratchet-teeth 19 are formed for engaging with the teeth 6 of the jaw 5. In the bearing-openings of the lugs 18 take the trunnions 20 of a cam-lever 21, of somewhat V shape, terminating at one end in a handle 22 and at its opposite end, between the lugs, in a cam 23, adapted to bind against the outer face of the jaw 5. At its apex the V-shaped cam-lever is provided with a screw 24, which passes through the rear end of a flat-spring locking-lever 25, designed to be thrown around, over, and upon the jaw 5, so as to oppose the elevation of the handle 22 of the V-shaped lever, or to one side of the jaw to permit of such elevation. It will be obvious that by swinging the spring-lever 25 to one side and elevating the handle 22 of the cam-lever the block 16 may be moved along the jaw 5 to any point, after which it may be locked by the spring-lever 25 being swung around upon the jaw so that its teeth 19 are in engagement with the teeth 6 of said jaw.

This being the construction of the tool, the manner of using the same is as follows: The nails having been driven through the shoe and hoof in the usual manner, the rasp 15 serves as a tool for forming suitable seats upon the hoof for those ends of the nails to be subsequently clinched. After this the tool is disposed flat side toward the hoof, bringing the cutters 13 and 14 into position so as to nip the nail projecting from the hoof. These cutters are so located as to sever the nail at a suitable distance from the hoof, thereby leaving a sufficient quantity of the latter to be subsequently clinched. The jaws are now inserted over the edge of the hoof, the clinching-block 16 having been adjusted so as to be opposite the cut ends of nails. Now by closing the handles 8 against the tendency of the spring 9 the toothed face of the block 16 is brought into contact with the end of the nail and the latter clinched. In this manner the

several nails of the shoe may be successively clinched simply by an opening and closing of the tool and moving the same from nail to nail. It will be obvious that the teeth 4 of the jaw 3 serve as anchoring-teeth and prevent any slipping of the tool from the hoof when the members are brought together for the purpose of clinching.

From the above description it will be seen that I have provided in one single cheaply-constructed tool several necessary shoers' tools—namely, a rasp, a nail-cutter, and a clincher.

It will be understood that the block 16, with its attachments for binding it in place, may be applied to any tool, and I therefore do not limit its application for this specific purpose.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The herein-described tool, consisting of the opposite pivoted members terminating at their outer ends in jaws, the tooth-faced clinching-block mounted on one of the jaws, provided upon its upper side with a pair of perforated bearing-ears and at its opposite edges with teeth for engaging the teeth of the jaw, a V-shaped cam-lever having trunnions bearing in the ears, and a coiled spring pivoted at one end to the apex of the cam-lever in rear of its pivot and having its coiled end bearing on the jaw, substantially as specified.

2. The herein-described tool, consisting of the opposite members pivoted together, the cutting member 10, beveled to form a cutting-edge 14, extending laterally from one of the members, and the steel plate 11, secured to the side of the opposite member, beveled upon its back to form a cutting-edge 14 and at its lower edge toothed to form the rasp 15, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL T. MILES, JR.

Witnesses:
H. R. TURNER,
JOB VOAK.