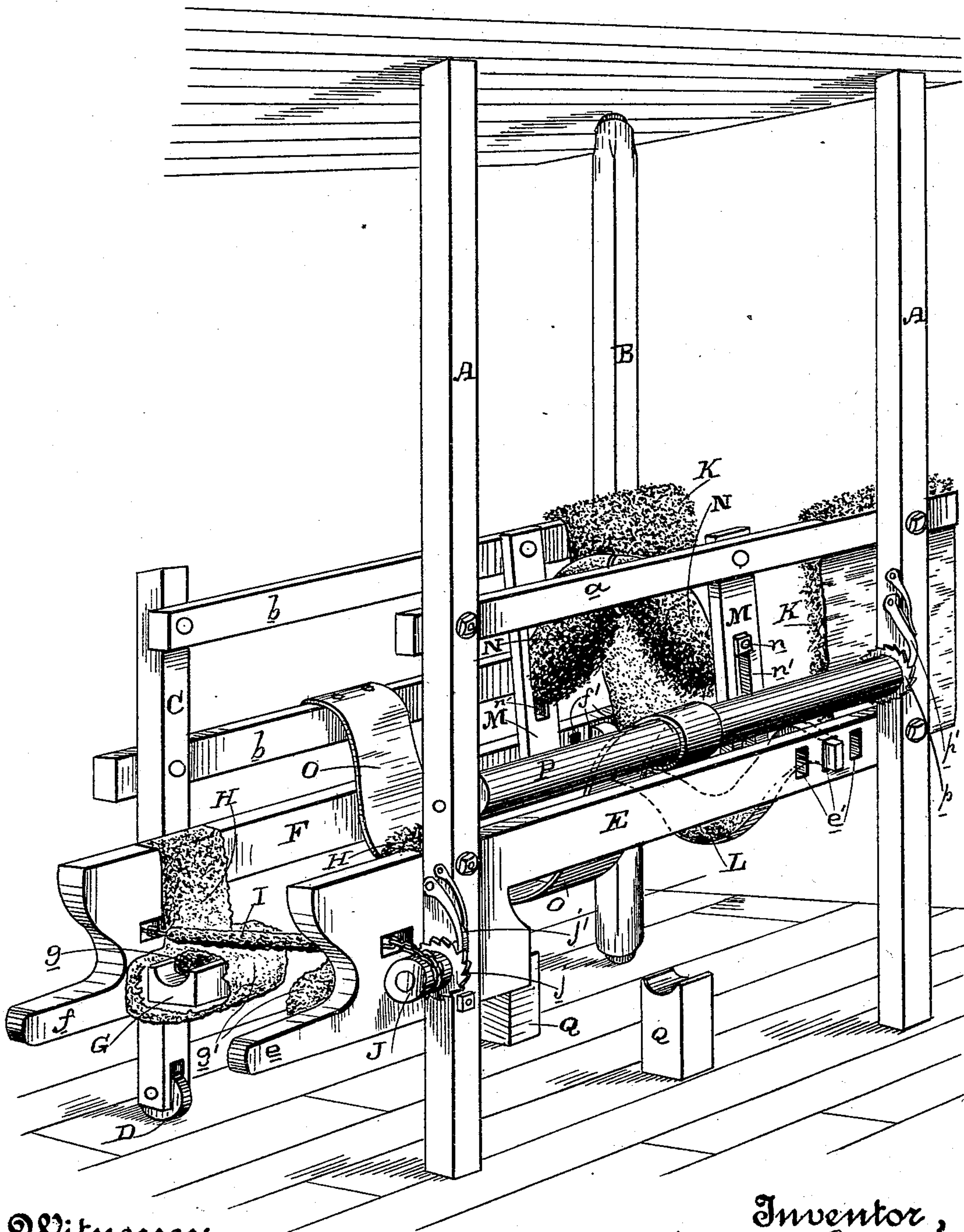


(No Model.)

J. LAMB.  
HORSESHOEING APPARATUS.

No. 488,077.

Patented Dec. 13, 1892.



Witnesses,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES LAMB, OF SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA.

## HORSESHOEING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 488,077, dated December 13, 1892.

Application filed July 27, 1892. Serial No. 441,422. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES LAMB, a citizen of the United States, residing at San José, Santa Clara county, State of California, have  
5 invented an Improvement in Horseshoeing Apparatus; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to that class of apparatus designed to receive, hold, and support  
10 a horse during the operation of shoeing; and it consists in the novel construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter fully described, and specifically pointed out  
15 in the claims.

The object of my invention is to provide an apparatus of this class adapted to easily receive the horse and to hold him firmly, at the same time supporting him thoroughly with  
20 comfort to himself and safety to the operator.

Referring to the accompanying drawing for a more complete explanation of my invention, the figure is a perspective view of my apparatus.

25 The main framework of the apparatus is composed of two sides. On one side the posts A extend between the floor and ceiling and are firmly fixed. On the other side a post B extends between the floor and ceiling; but it  
30 is pivotally mounted, whereby it may have an axial movement, and on this same side is a post C, which does not extend to the ceiling and rests upon the floor, preferably through the intervention of an antifriction-wheel D.  
35 This post C is connected rigidly with the pivotal post B by suitable tie-bars b, so that said pivotal post and the short post form a swinging side, which is adapted to be turned into a position parallel with the plane of the first  
40 side composed of posts A A and to be turned outwardly to a divergent plane, whereby the whole frame is opened sufficiently to admit the horse. The posts A A are likewise secured together by suitable tie-bars a.

45 Secured firmly to the posts A A is a strong bar E, one end of which projects and is widened, as shown, and terminates in an extended point or portion e. A similar strong bar F is secured to the posts B and C and has  
50 a projecting point f. To the inner sides of the wide ends of these bars E and F and near their lower portions are secured the leg-sup-

porting blocks G, the tops of which are preferably grooved or concaved longitudinally to receive a heavy padding g, and the whole  
55 block is also covered with cushion material g'. Cushions H extend from the tops of these blocks to the tops of the bars, as shown. A stout chain I is secured to one of these bars, here shown as the bar F, and thence extends  
60 across to and through the end of the bar E, and its end is secured to a winding-drum J on the post A, said drum having a ratchet j, with which a retaining-pawl j' engages, whereby the chain may be tightened and held in posi-  
65 tin. This chain, to prevent injury to the horse, is suitably covered with cushion material. A rope, if strong enough, may be used instead of a chain. To the other ends of the bars E and F and to the ends of the tie-bars between the  
70 posts are secured vertical cushions K. In these ends of the bars E and F are made slits or apertures e' and f', there being a number of these in each bar. Through opposing apertures pass the ends of a breast-plate L, made  
75 of suitable stout material, such as steel, and having its inner surface suitably cushioned, as shown.

Pivotaly connected with the tie-bars a and b, between the posts, are the downwardly-extending arms M, the lower ends of which extend down inside and play freely along the inner surfaces of the bars E and F and back of the fixed breast-plate, by which their forward movement is limited. To these arms  
85 are secured the cushioned blocks N, which fit over and closely embrace the upper portion of the neck of the horse. These blocks are secured to the arms adjustably, so that they may be moved up or down for different-sized  
90 horses. This connection may be of any suitable character, here shown as consisting of a securing-bolt n, which slides in a slot n' in the arms. Secured to one of the tie-bars on one side is a supporting-band O, which extends  
95 over to and is connected with a tightening-roller P, mounted between the posts A A, said roller having a ratchet p and a controlling-pawl p'.

Rising from the floor at a point near the  
100 forward posts A and B and in planes between them are the standards Q, the upper ends of which are grooved out, as shown, to form rests for the front legs of the horse.



The operation of the apparatus is as follows: When in position to receive a horse, the side formed by the pivotal post B and the short post C is swung outwardly at an angle, thereby providing room enough for the entrance of the horse. The animal passes in between the sides and finally arrives in a position in which his head lies between the front cushions K and his breast presses against the breast-plate L. The swinging side B C is then moved inwardly to a plane parallel with the fixed side A A, whereby the neck-blocks N come to position over the top of the horse's neck and the supporting-blocks G at the rear ends of bars E and F bear against his hind legs. The chain I is then drawn across behind his legs and is properly tightened, so that the swinging side of the apparatus is held firmly in place and the chain itself is taut behind the horse. The supporting-band O is tightened under the horse and in this position he is fully confined. He cannot move backwardly because of the chain I, and he cannot move forwardly because of the breast-plate and the neck-blocks, which are limited forwardly by their carrying-arms coming in contact with the ends of the breast-plate. The neck-blocks also serve to prevent him from tossing his head or rearing. His head will not be injured because of the front cushions K. His body finds a support in the band O, while his hind portion finds full support upon the tightly-fitting blocks G, if he chooses to throw his weight upon them. The vertical cushions H at the back protect his hips and flanks. Now, to shoe his hind foot the leg is drawn backwardly and upwardly and is rested completely upon the supporting-block G on that side, while the hoof projects backwardly far enough to enable the blacksmith to reach it with convenience, and it may be secured to the projecting point or end of the side bar by means of a suitable rope. To shoe his front feet, they are lifted up and rested upon the standards Q. When shod, the band O and the chain I are released and the side B C is swung outwardly. The horse can then withdraw, his neck passing out readily from the neck-blocks, the arms of which swing backwardly freely to relieve him. The breast-plate by being moved forward or back provides for different sizes of horses, and the neck-blocks will accommodate themselves by their swinging movement forward and back to any position of the breast-plate.

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

1. In a horseshoeing apparatus, a frame for receiving the horse between its sides, the rear portion of said frame being provided with the opposing supporting-blocks G to press against the hind legs of the animal and to receive them when lifted for shoeing, substantially as herein described.

2. In a horseshoeing apparatus, the combination of a frame between the opposing sides

of which the horse is received, the bars E and F, secured to the sides of said frame and having the rearwardly-extending points, and the supporting-blocks G, secured to said bars in advance of said points, substantially as herein described.

3. In a horseshoeing apparatus, the combination of a frame adapted to receive the horse between its sides and provided with opposing blocks G at its rear portion to support the hind legs of the animal and a cross-chain extending between the sides of the frame and passing behind the legs of the horse, substantially as herein described.

4. A horseshoeing apparatus consisting of a frame having a fixed side and a laterally-movable side, the blocks G at the rear portion of the frame, adapted to support the hind legs of the animal when lifted for shoeing, a chain traversing the rear of the frame and connected with the fixed and movable side thereof and adapted to pass behind the horse, means for adjusting the chain, and a breast-plate between the sides of the frame at its front portion and adapted to pass in front of the breast of the horse, substantially as herein described.

5. In a horseshoeing apparatus, the combination of a frame adapted to receive the horse between its sides, said frame having a laterally-swinging side and a fixed side, and opposing blocks carried by said sides and adapted to pass over the neck of the horse, substantially as herein described.

6. In a horseshoeing apparatus, the combination of a frame adapted to receive the horse between its sides, the downwardly-extending swinging arms carried by said frame and having the blocks passing over and on each side of the neck of the horse, and the fixed breast-plate between the sides of the frame, against which the swinging arms come in contact, substantially as herein described.

7. In a horseshoeing apparatus, the combination of a frame to receive the horse between its sides, the supporting-blocks G and cross-chain at the rear end of the frame, and the horizontally-adjustable breast-plate at the front end of the frame, substantially as herein described.

8. A horseshoeing apparatus consisting of a frame to receive the horse between its sides, the supporting-blocks G and cross-chain at the rear portion of the frame, and the breast-plate and opposing neck-blocks at the front portion of said frame, substantially as herein described.

9. A horseshoeing apparatus consisting of a frame to receive the horse between its sides, the supporting-blocks G and cross-chain at the rear portion of the frame, the breast-plate at the front portion, the swinging arms carried by the sides of the frame and adapted to be limited forwardly by the breast-plate, and the neck-blocks carried by said arms, substantially as herein described.

10. In a horseshoeing apparatus, the com-



5 bination of the frame to receive the horse, said frame having a fixed side and a laterally-swinging side, the cross-chain at the rear portion of the frame connecting said sides, and the winding-drum for tightening the cross-chain, substantially as herein described.

10 11. In a horseshoeing apparatus, the combination of the fixed posts A A and connecting tie-bars forming one side of the frame, the pivotal post B, post C, and connecting tie bars forming the swinging other side of the frame, whereby the horse may be received between the two sides, the fixed bars E and F, secured to said sides, and the supporting-  
15 blocks G at the rear ends of said bars, substantially as herein described.

20 12. In a horseshoeing apparatus, the combination of the fixed posts A A and connecting tie-bars forming one side of the frame, the pivotal post B and post C, forming the swinging other side of the frame, whereby the horse may be received between the two sides, the bars E and F, secured to said sides, the supporting-blocks G at the rear ends of said  
25 bars, and the cross-chain between the two bars at their back portions, whereby they are held together and the horse is confined between them, substantially as herein described.

30 13. In a horseshoeing apparatus, the combination of the fixed posts A A and connecting tie-bars forming one side of the frame, the

pivotal post B and post C, forming the other side, the bars E and F of said sides, the blocks G at the rear ends of the bars, the cross-chain between the rear ends of the bars for holding  
35 the frame sides together and preventing the horse from moving back, and the breast-plate extending between said bars at their front portion for preventing the horse from moving forward, substantially as herein described. 40

14. A horseshoeing apparatus consisting of the fixed posts A A and connecting tie-bars forming one side of the frame, the pivotal post B, post C, and connecting tie-bars forming the swinging other side of the frame, 45 whereby the horse may be received between the two sides, the bars E and F of said sides, the supporting-blocks G at the rear ends of said bars, the cross-chain between the two bars at their back portions, the breast-plate  
50 between said bars at their forward portion, the swinging arms secured to the frame sides and limited by the breast-plate, and the neck-blocks carried by said arms, substantially as herein described. 55

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JAMES LAMB.

Witnesses:

D. D. TENNYSON,  
G. K. McDONALD.