

(No Model.)

J. SWEENEY.
HORSESHOE PAD.

No. 539,098.

Patented May 14, 1895.

FIG. 1.

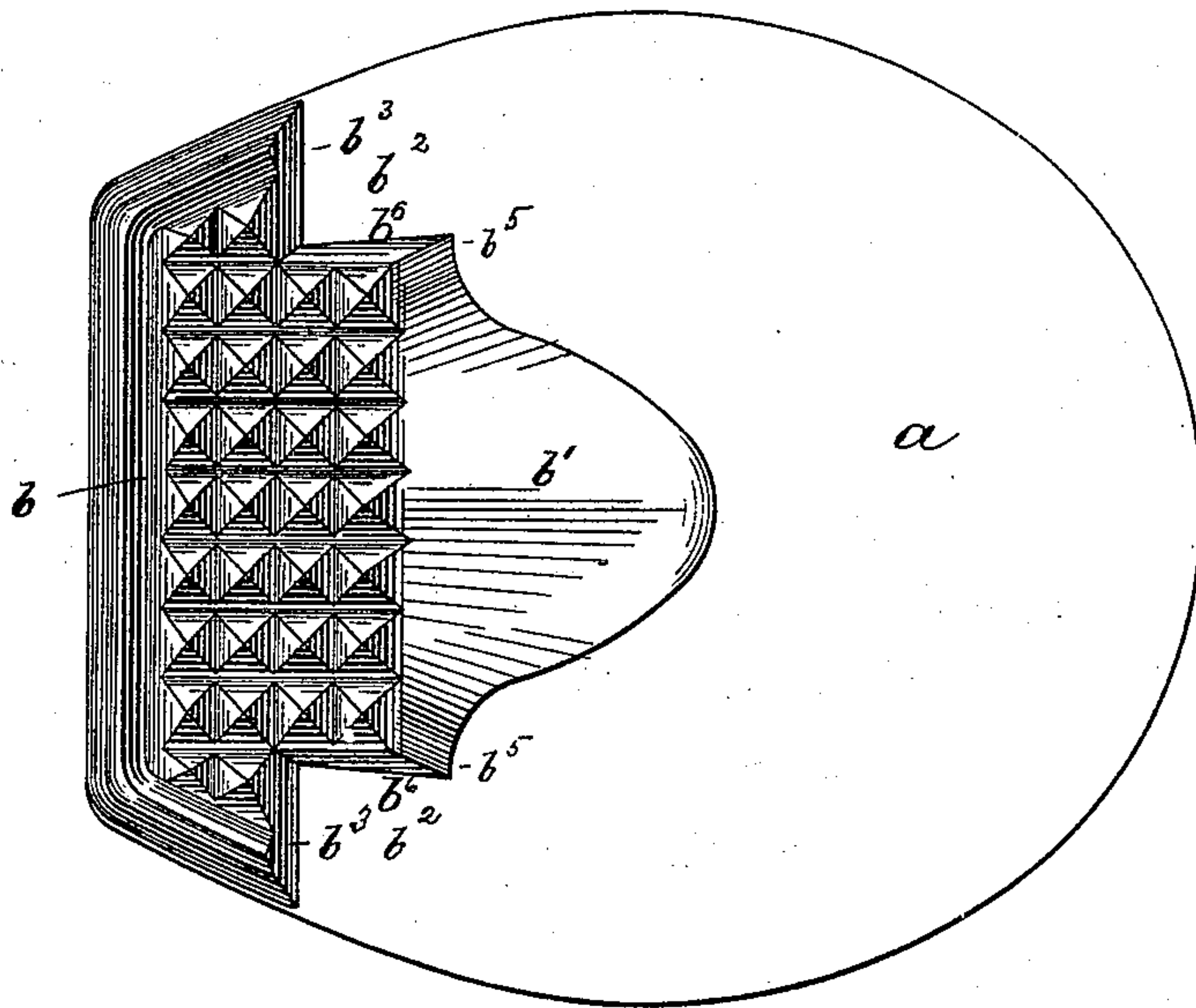


FIG. 2.

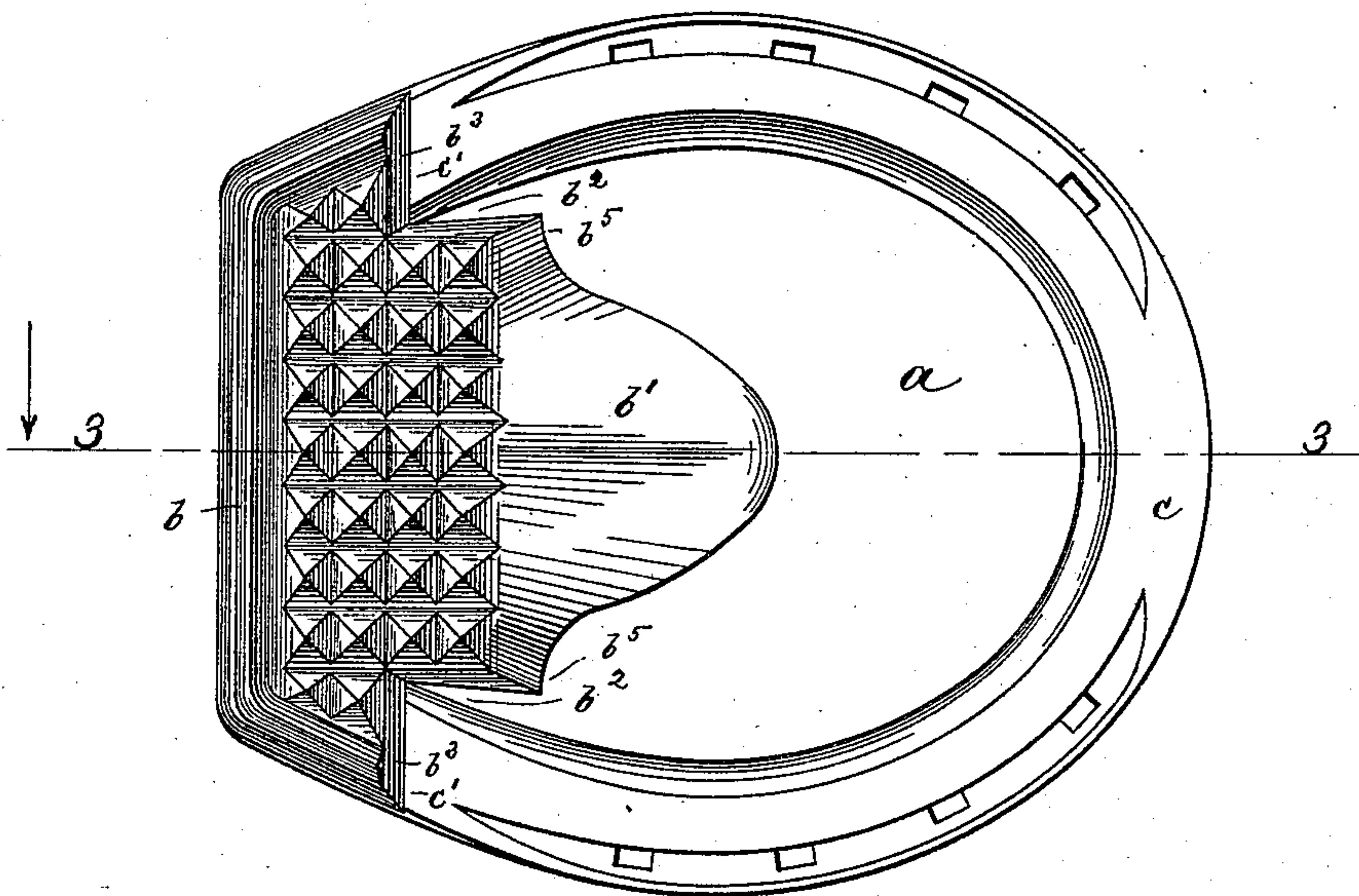
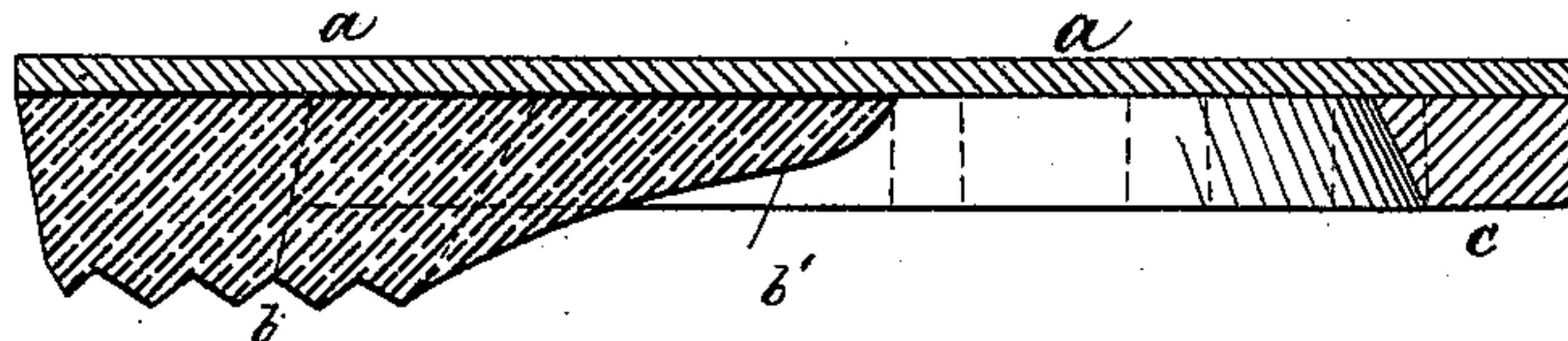


FIG. 3.



Witnesses:

Theodore Becker.

William Schulz.

Inventor:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SWEENEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HORSESHOE-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 539,098, dated May 14, 1895.

Application filed February 25, 1895. Serial No. 539,574. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SWEENEY, of New York city, New York, have invented an Improved Horseshoe-Pad, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a horseshoe pad of the kind which is provided with a yielding heel and is adapted to be interposed between the horse's hoof and the usual metal shoe.

The object of my invention is to so construct the pad that it may be securely attached to the hoof and that it is not liable to be bent down during wear at its heel portion.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view of my improved horseshoe-pad. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the horseshoe in place. Fig. 3 shows a section on line 3 3, Fig. 2.

My improved pad consists of the usual flexible plate *a*, made of sole leather and of the rubber heel *b*, which is cemented, stitched or otherwise securely attached thereto. This heel has a roughened wearing surface and an inwardly extending projection or frog *b'*.

Extending backwardly from the inner edges *b⁵* of the heel are the straight edges *b⁶*, and extending outwardly at or about right angles are the edges *b³* against which the rear beveled ends of the shoe bear. The lines *b³ b⁶* extending at angles to each other in the rear of the inner edges of the heel form the spaces *b²* to receive the rear ends of the shoe, and which not only permit the ends of the shoe to extend farther back in relation to the pad than is usual, but permit shoes having different curves or bulges to be fitted to the same pad. Between the straight edges *b⁶* of the heel, and the inner sides of the heel of the shoe, a triangular space is always left of a greater or less width, according to the curve of the shoe, for the expansion of the rubber heel. Where no space is left for the expansion of the rubber, it must expand or bulge

downward, outside of the applied shoe, and thus be worn away by friction with the ground.

To shoe a horse, a tar and oakum packing is applied to the hoof, the pad is fitted in place, and the shoe is fitted upon the pad in the manner described and nailed down in the usual way. Thus the nails are driven through the plate *a*, and will hold the pad properly in place.

The chief feature of my invention lies in the formation of the notches *b²*, that receive the ends of the shoe *c*. By the use of these notches the shoe can extend much farther back than heretofore, and thus as nails cannot be driven into the heel of a horse, the shoe will hold the pad in place to a point far beyond its inner edge *b⁵*. In this way the pad will not be apt to be bent down at its rear end during wear, as is now the case, especially while the horse is backing up, and sand is therefore not apt to accumulate above the plate *a*. Furthermore it will be seen, that the two ends *c'*, of the shoe *c*, are separated by the solid body of the heel *b*, and therefore a transverse break is not liable to occur, along a line connecting such rear ends, as is the case if the rear ends of the shoe are in line with the inner end *b⁵*, of the heel.

My improved pad provides for an even bearing on the frog and heel of the horse, prevents slipping, is very durable and will not bend or sag at the heel.

What I claim is—

A horseshoe pad composed of a plate and a rubber heel secured thereto, said heel having notches that extend back of its inner edge adapted to receive the heels of the shoe, and to leave open recesses between said heels and the rubber heel of the pad.

JOHN SWEENEY.

Witnesses:

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