

(No Model.)

D. B. VAN HORN.
HORSESHOE.

No. 579,782.

Patented Mar. 30, 1897.

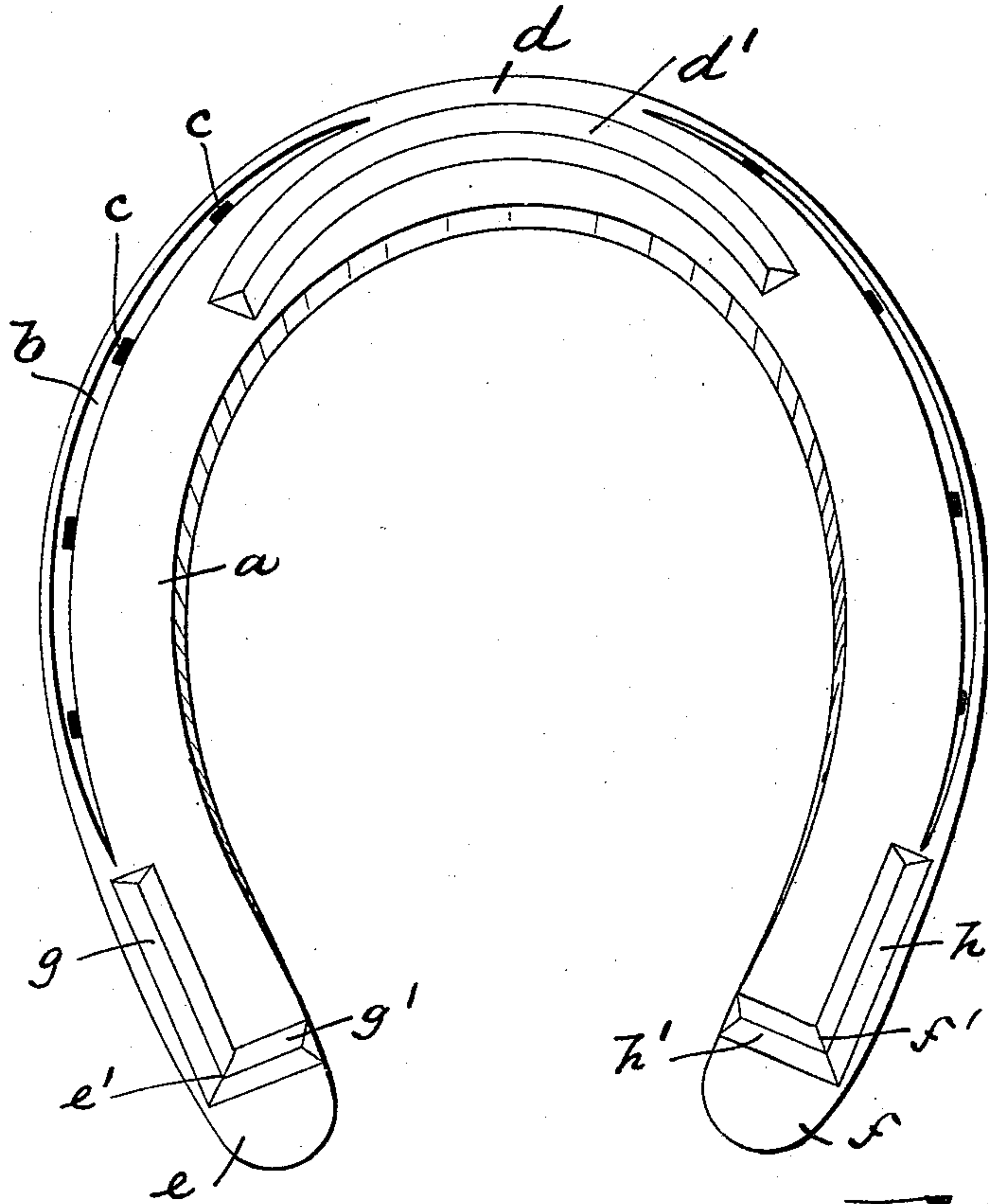


Fig. 1.

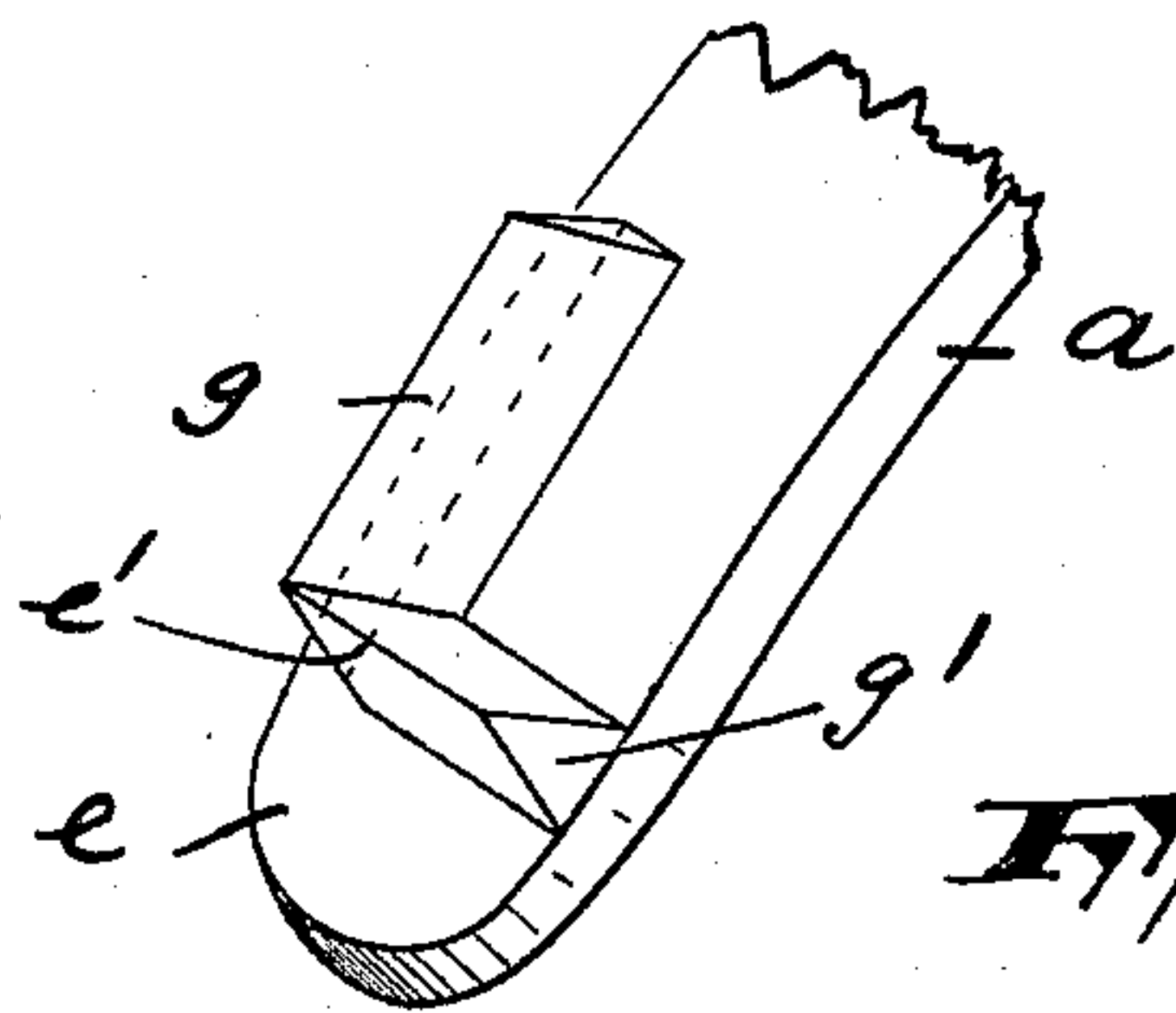


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

INVENTOR:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL B. VAN HORN, OF ETNA, NEW JERSEY.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 579,782, dated March 30, 1897.

Application filed December 4, 1896. Serial No. 614,405. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL B. VAN HORN, a citizen of the United States, residing in Etna, Bergen county, and State of New Jersey, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable
10 others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide
15 horseshoes of simple, strong, and durable construction and which prevent a horse from slipping, even when going at high speed over icy or slippery ground.

The invention consists in the improved
20 horseshoe and in the combination and arrangement of the various parts thereof, substantially as will be hereinafter more fully described, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the views, Figure 1 is a plan view of the lower face of my
30 improved horseshoe, and Fig. 2 a detail perspective view of one of the heels thereof.

In said drawings, *a* represents a metallic horseshoe provided on its lower face with the usual fullering *b*, wherein are arranged the nail-holes *c* in the ordinary and well-known
35 manner. Near the toe of said shoe *a* and on the lower face thereof is the curved toe-calk *d'*, substantially parallel with the curve of the toe *d*. The independent L-shaped heel-calks *e'* and *f'*, near the heels *e* and *f*, respectively, are arranged so that the longer arms
40 *g* and *h* of the L's are substantially parallel with the outer edges and point toward the quarters of said shoe, while the shorter arms *g'* and *h'* terminate on the inner edges and
45 near their respective heels *e* and *f*, all as clearly shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The said calks *d' e' f'* are preferably integral with the shoe *a* and are triangular in cross-section, springing directly from the lower face of the

shoe and forming substantially knife-edged
50 projections at different angles to each other, but terminate substantially in one and the same horizontal plane when the shoe is in use.

It will be observed that the calks extend
55 neither to the extreme toe or heels of the shoe, but are arranged at or a short distance from these points, which arrangement imparts a certain amount of spring to the shoe, gives it, as the lines of resistance of the several
60 calks merge nearby the center of the shoe, a more solid bearing on frozen or otherwise slippery ground, and greatly lessens the danger of the horse calking himself, as will be manifest.

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

1. A horseshoe consisting of a metallic body, a curved calk projecting from the lower face of the toe of said body, and an independent
70 L-shaped calk projecting from the lower face of each of the heels and having their longer extremities approximately parallel with the outer edges of the said heels whereby the lines of resistance of the several calks merge
75 nearby the center of the shoe, substantially as and for the purposes described.

2. A horseshoe consisting of a metallic body, a curved calk, triangular in cross-section, projecting from the lower face of the toe of
80 said body and substantially parallel with the outer edge thereof, and an independent L-shaped calk, also triangular in cross-section, projecting from the lower face of each of the
85 heels and having their longer extremities approximately parallel with the outer edges of the said heels, and their shorter extremities at right angles thereto whereby the lines of resistance of the several calks merge nearby
90 the center of the shoe, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 28th day of November, 1896.

DANIEL B. VAN HORN.

Witnesses:

ALFRED GARTNER,
WM. D. BELL.