

(No Model.)

J. SWEENEY.
HORSESHOE PAD.

No. 602,485.

Patented Apr. 19, 1898.

FIG. 1.

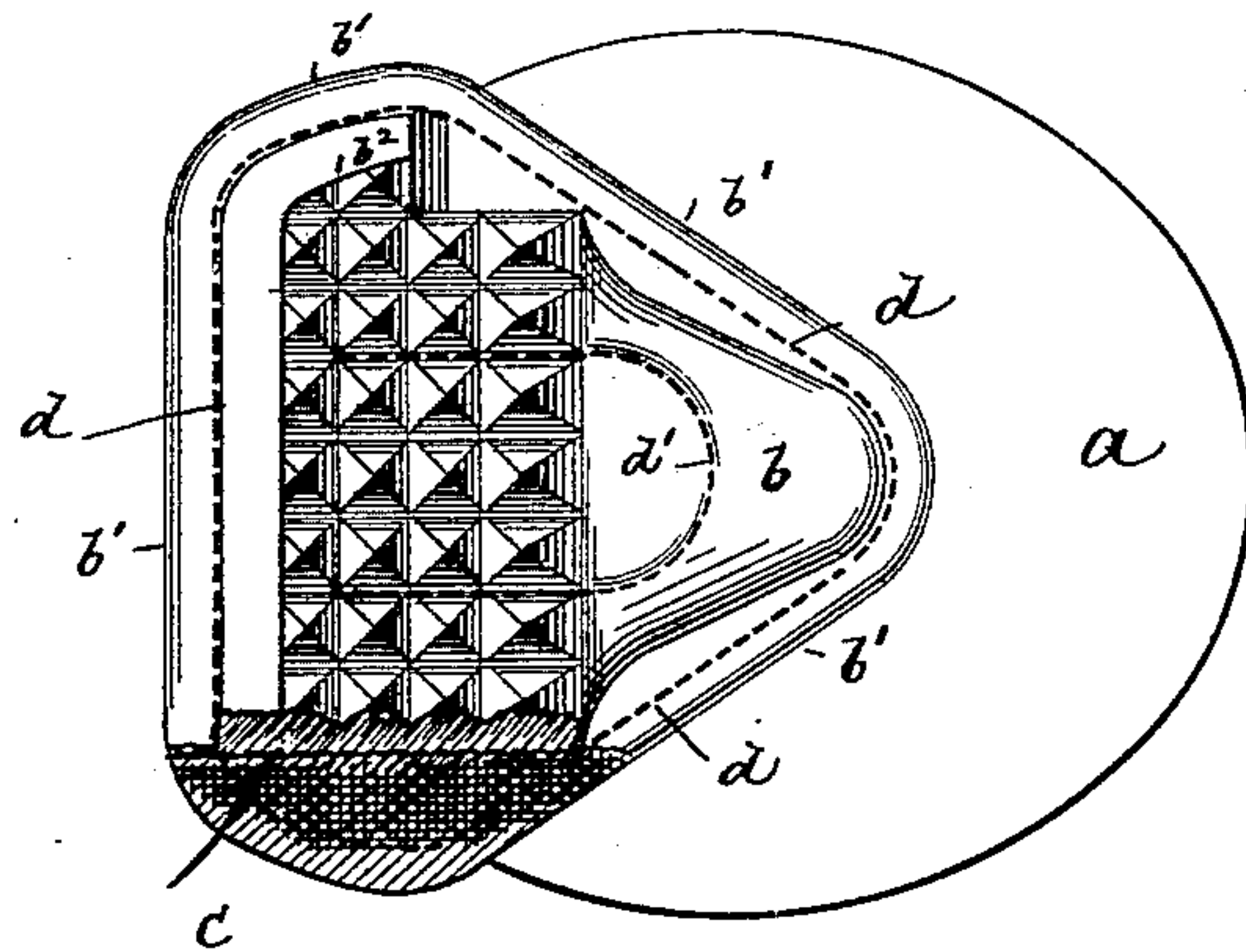


FIG. 2.

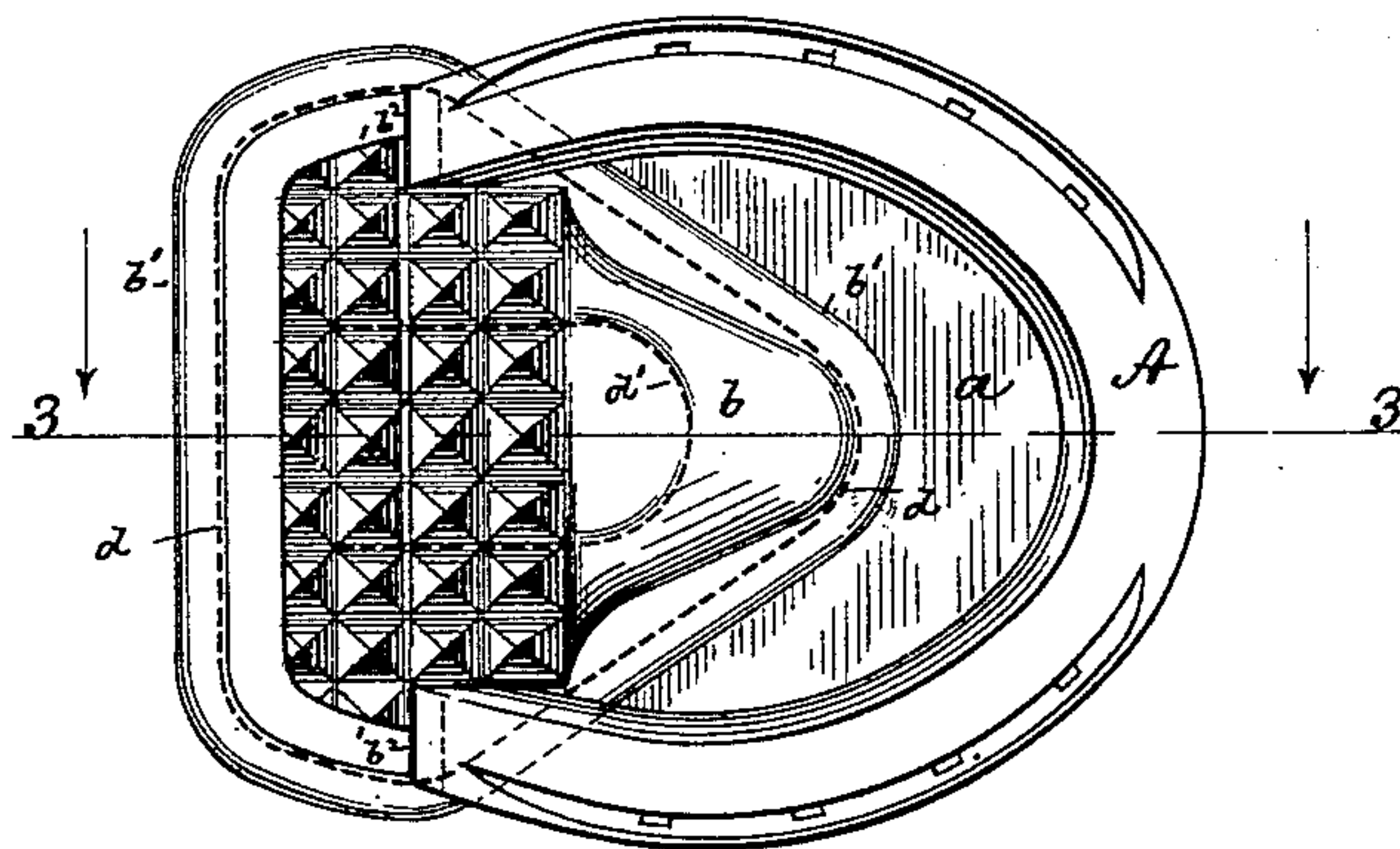


FIG. 3.

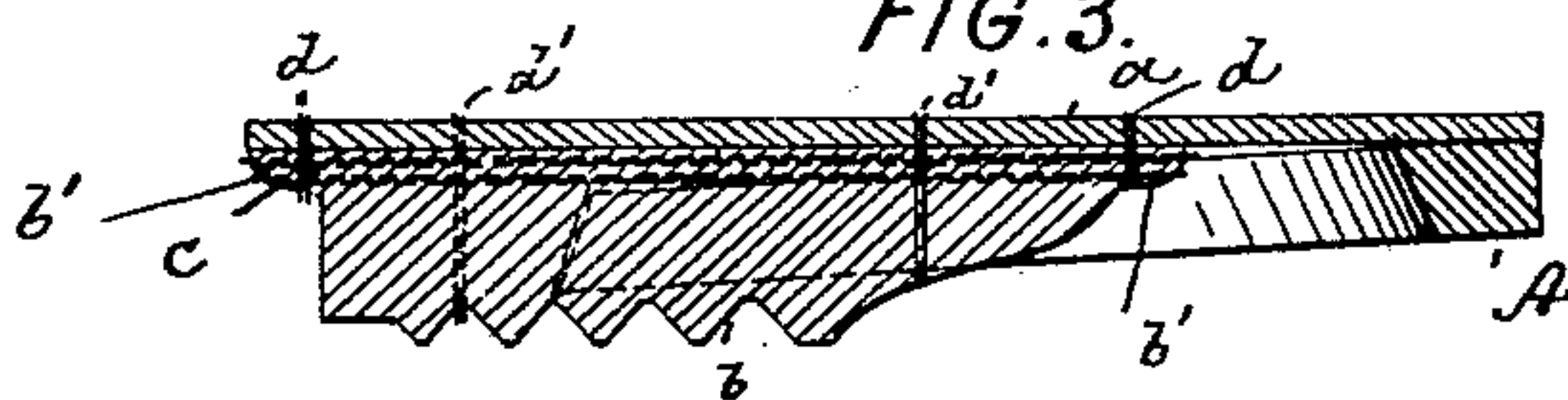
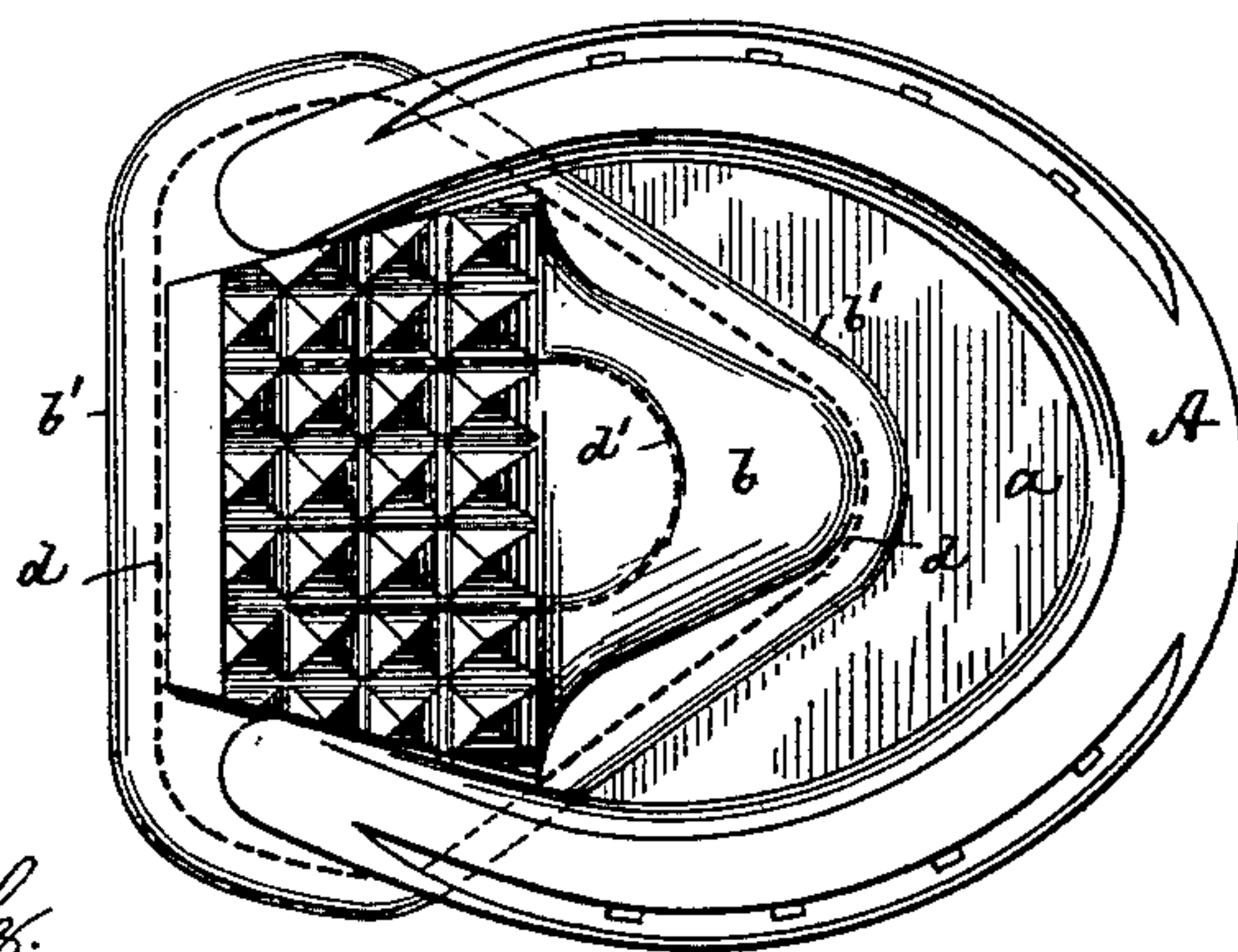


FIG. 4.



Witnesses:

John Becker
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SWEENEY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HORSESHOE-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,485, dated April 19, 1898.

Application filed January 6, 1898. Serial No. 665,733. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SWEENEY, of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Horseshoe-Pads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement upon the horseshoe-pad for which Letters Patent No. 539,098 were issued to me May 14, 1895.

The object of the present invention is to firmly secure the rubber heel to the sole-leather plate and to prevent the pressure of the horse's frog from bulging the heel off the sole.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a face view, partly in section, of a "bar-pad" embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a face view thereof with the horseshoe in place; Fig. 3, a section on line 3 3, Fig. 2; and Fig. 4, a face view of a "frog-pad" embodying my invention and showing the horseshoe in place.

The letter *a* represents the flexible plate, made of sole leather and carrying at one end the rubber heel *b*. To securely attach the heel to the plate, stitching is preferable; but owing to the great strain to which the heel is subjected the stitches are apt to tear out of the rubber. To prevent this, I back the heel *b* with a single or duplex lining of canvas or other textile material *c*, which is vulcanized into the rubber and is interposed between the heel and the plate *a* when the parts are connected, Fig. 3. Thus the stitches that attach the heel to the plate *a* will pass through the backing *c*, and as such backing is intimately connected to the heel a tearing out cannot take place.

The heel *b* is molded with a thin circum-

ferential flange *b'*, which surrounds the heel completely and through which the outer or circumferential line of stitches *d* is formed. An inner line of stitches *d'* attaches the center or body of the heel to the plate and prevents the latter from being bulged by the pressure of the frog.

In Figs. 1 to 3 I have shown a bar-pad, while in Fig. 4 I have shown a frog-pad, the former being transformed into the latter by cutting off the wings *b²* of heel *b*, without, however, cutting off the flange *b'*, surrounding the wings. Thus while in the bar-pad the ends of the horseshoe *A* abut against the wings *b²* in the frog-pad they extend farther around the heel and rest upon the flange.

It will be seen that in my improved horseshoe-pad the heel is attached to the plate *a* at its circumference as well as at its center and in such a manner that the stitches cannot tear out through the rubber, so that a very reliable and durable pad is obtained.

What I claim is—

1. A horseshoe-pad composed of a leather plate, a rubber heel, a canvas backing vulcanized into the heel, and stitches that pass through the canvas backing and connect the heel to the plate, substantially as specified.

2. A horseshoe-pad composed of a leather plate, a circumferentially-flanged rubber heel, a canvas backing vulcanized into the heel, an outer line of stitches that connects the heel-flange to the plate, and an inner line of stitches that connects the heel-body to such plate, substantially as specified.

JOHN SWEENEY.

Witnesses:

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