

No. 612.206

Patented Oct. 11, 1898.

H. A. KENDALL.
ICE CREEPER ATTACHMENT FOR HORSESHOES.

(Application filed Dec. 11, 1897.)

(No Model.)

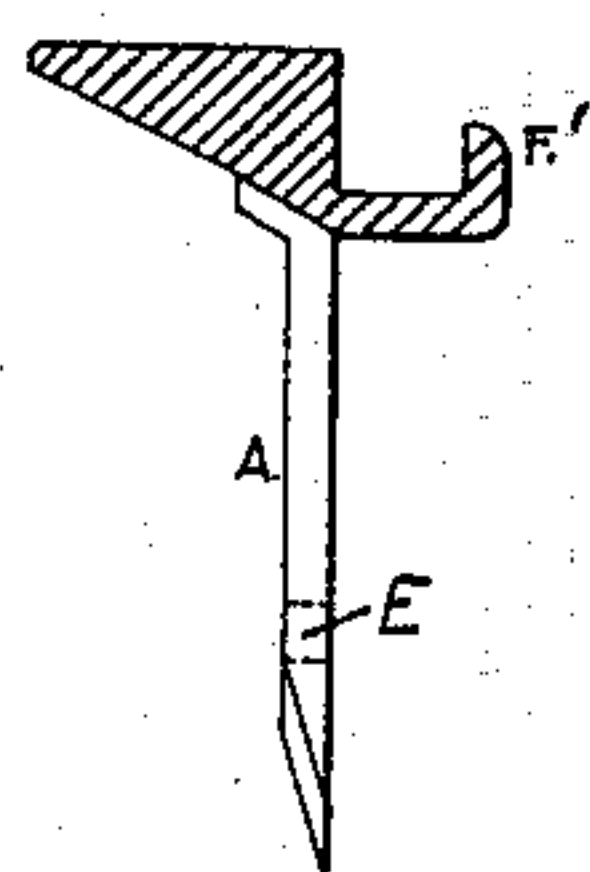


FIG. 4.

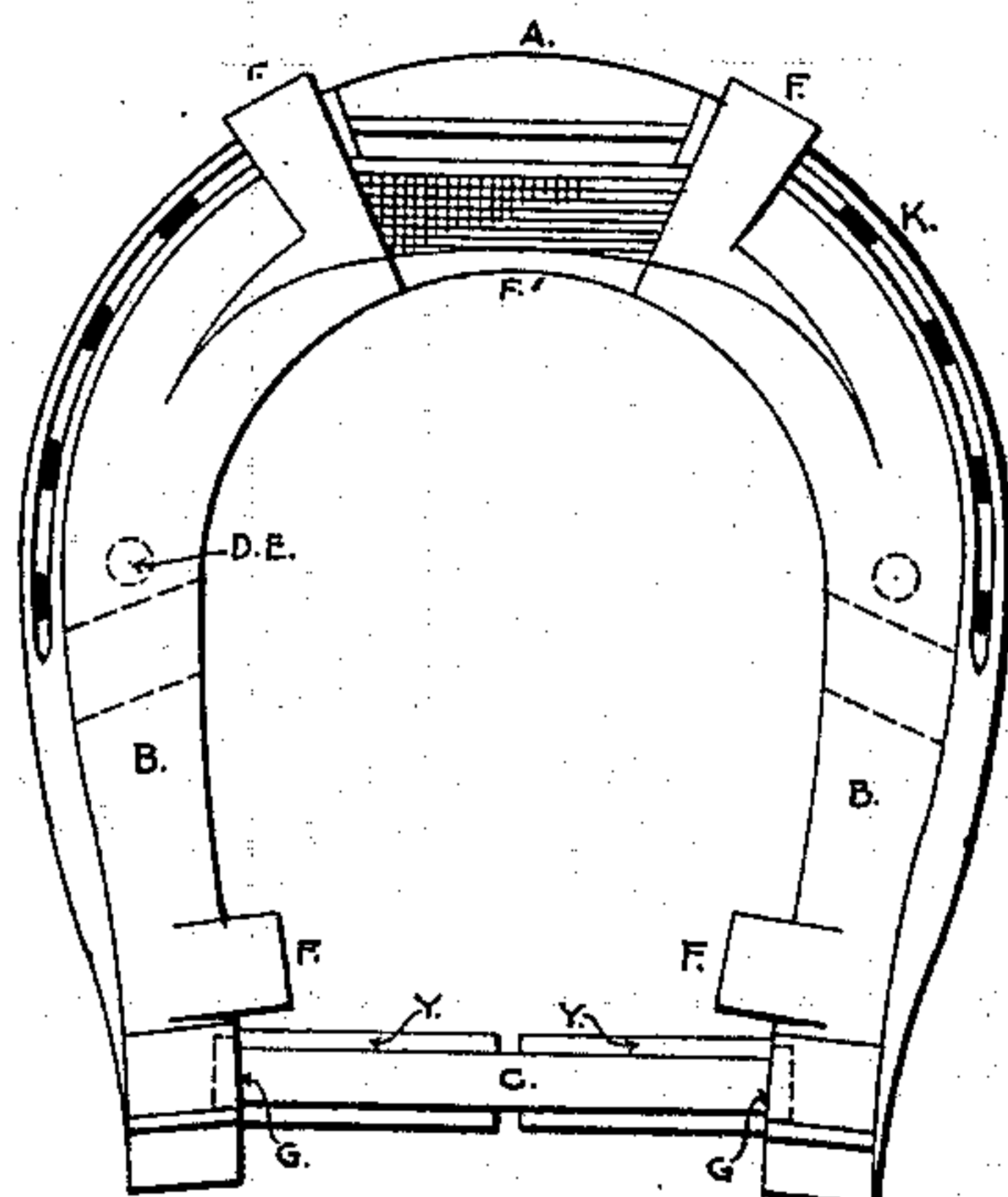


FIG. 1.

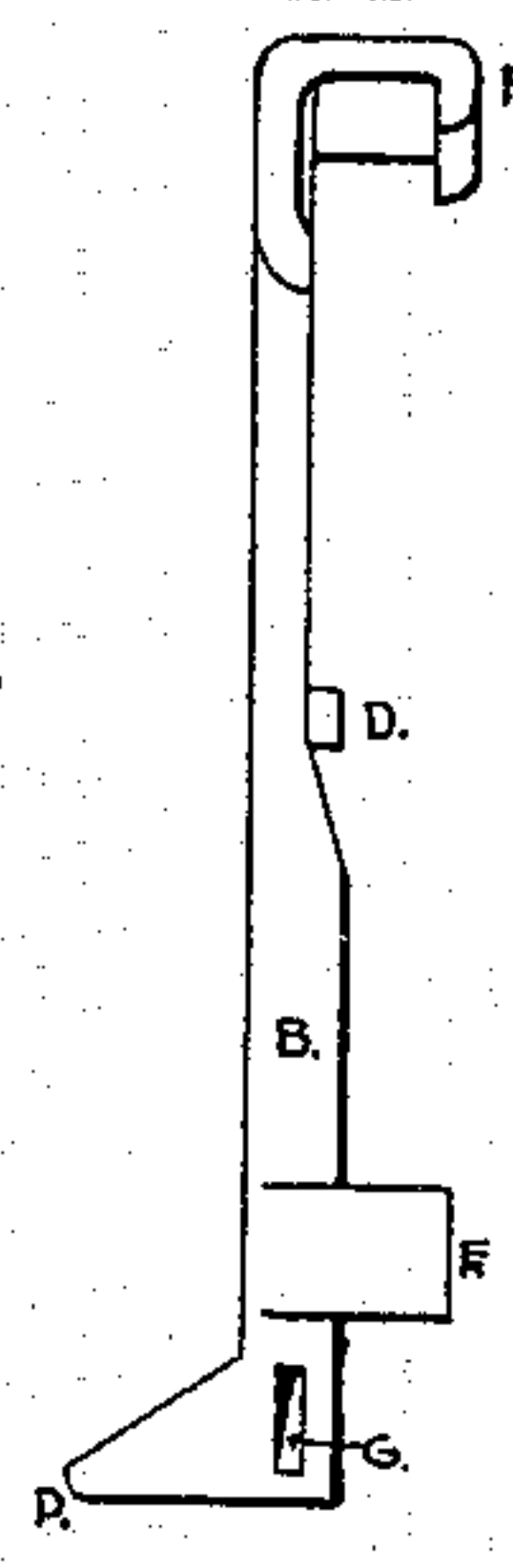


FIG. 3.

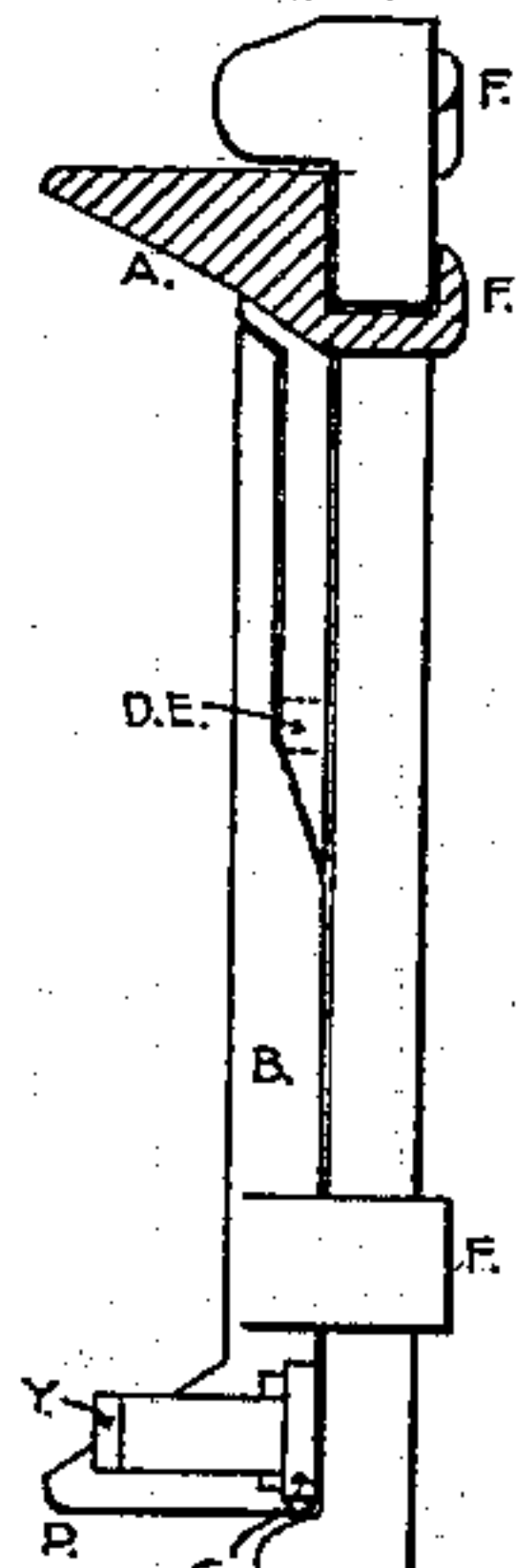


FIG. 2.

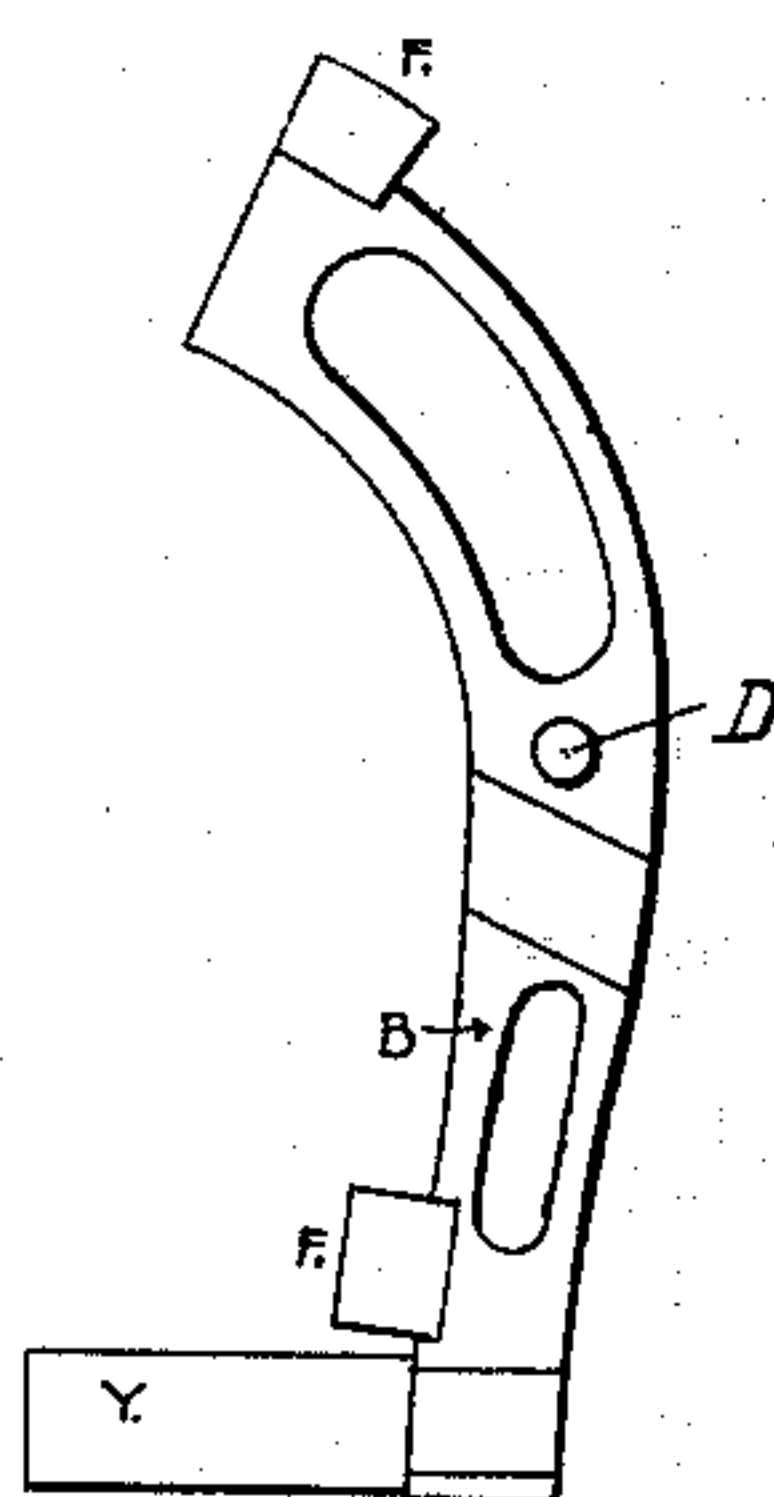


FIG. 6.

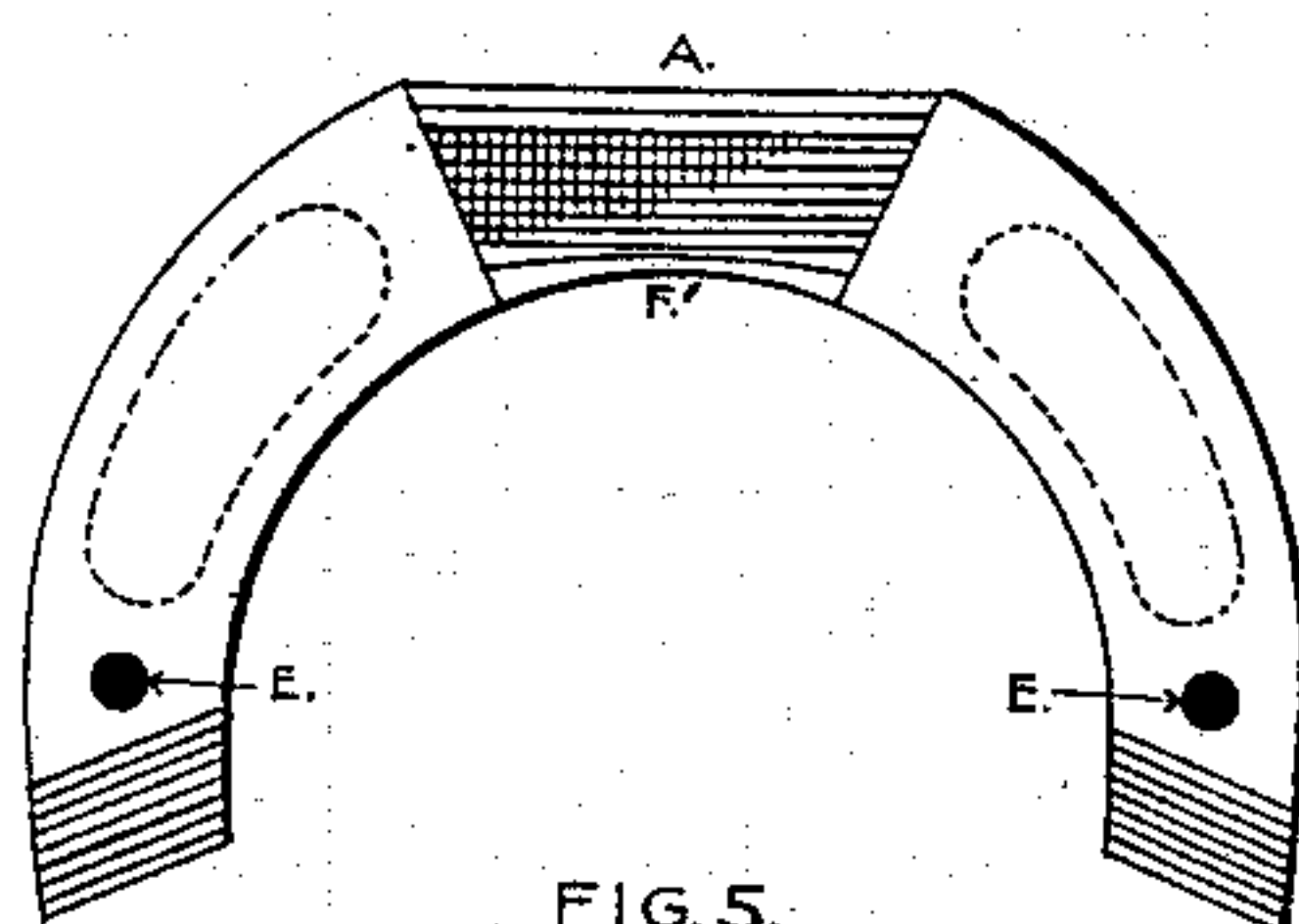


FIG. 5.



FIG. 8.

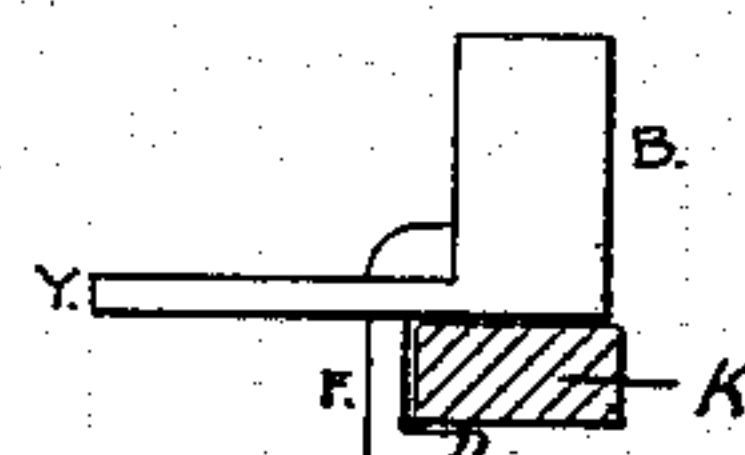


FIG. 7.

Witnesses

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ICE-CREEPER ATTACHMENT FOR HORSESHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,206, dated October 11, 1898.

Application filed December 11, 1897. Serial No. 661,479. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUBERT A. KENDALL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Kansas City, county of Jackson, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Creepers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable those skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a simple adjustable attachment which can be attached to a horse's foot by any inexperienced person without the use of wrenches or any device outside the shoe itself and which can be applied to any shoe no matter how worn it may be or whether it already has heels or toes or old calks which have become useless or whether it is a perfectly flat shoe.

I will now describe the manner in which I have carried out my invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 represents the improved creeper attached to the original shoe as on the horse's foot. Fig. 2 represents a side view of a side section of the creeper attached to the original shoe as on the horse's foot. Fig. 3 represents a side view of a side piece detached from the original shoe. Fig. 4 represents a side view of a section of the toe-piece detached from the original shoe. Fig. 5 represents a bottom view of the toe-piece detached from the original shoe. Fig. 6 represents a top view of the side piece detached from the original shoe. Fig. 7 represents a rear end view of a side piece attached to a section of the original shoe. Fig. 8 represents a bent piece of flat iron.

Like letters of reference in all the figures indicate the same parts.

K represents the original shoe, which is of usual construction.

A represents the toe-piece with a toe-calk in the center solidly attached, a thin hooked flange F' on the backward side of the center, which is adapted to set over the center of the

inner edge of the original shoe, the same coming between the original shoe and the horse's hoof, as shown in Fig. 2; also holes E E in the rear ends of the toe-piece, as shown in Fig. 5.

B represents the side section of the creeper with the heel-calk solidly attached and the hooked flanges F F each side of toe and heel, which pass over the original shoe K at those points, as shown in Fig. 1. Pivot-pins D are solidly attached to the top side to be inserted in the holes E in the rear end of section A, thus forming a hinge with extension Y from the heel to a center between the heels of the original shoe K and socket G at the inside of the heel back of the flange F, as shown in Fig. 3.

C represents a flat piece of common iron (one-half inch wide by one-eighth inch thick) bent up so that its ends can be inserted in the sockets G G in the side pieces, as shown in Fig. 1. This iron is of such length that when it is inserted in the sockets G G and straightened to fit squarely down on extensions Y Y it crowds the creeper out at the heels and inward at the toe and the toe-piece A forward by use of the hinge at D.

Now in attaching the device the toe-piece A is set in place and the pivots D D in the side pieces B B are inserted in the holes E E in the toe-piece A. This insertion brings the heels of the creeper close together, allowing the hooked flanges F F at the toe of the side pieces B B to pass outward and over the original shoe K. Then crowding the creepers apart at the heels throws the hooked flanges F F of the side pieces B B at the toe over and against the original shoe K at the point between the hoof and the original shoe, and also brings the flanges F F at the heels over and against the original shoe, on the inside, between the hoof and original shoe. Then by inserting the ends of the bent piece of flat iron C in the sockets G G of the side pieces B B and forcing the same down on projections Y Y it holds all parts firmly in place.

The attachment can be quickly connected to the original shoe as soon as slippery or icy weather appears and can be as quickly removed when necessity for its use ceases. It will also be noticed that it is not necessary to

make any change in the ordinary horseshoe, and it will be observed that by means of the bent piece of flat iron the attachment can be placed on any ordinary horseshoe, as different
5 sizes can be made to conform to the different sizes of horseshoes.

I do not desire to limit myself to the details of construction herein shown and described, and I reserve to myself the right to make
10 such changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction as may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

1. As an article of manufacture, an ice-creeper having the toe and heel pieces united
20 by pivots inserted in holes in the ends of the toe-pieces, and fastened by a bent piece of

flat iron inserted between the heels, as shown and described.

2. An ice-creeper attachment for horse-shoes, consisting of pivoted sections having
25 outer and inner hooked flanges to engage the shoe, and a flat securing-piece adapted to lie between the heel-sections to force the flanges into engagement with the shoe, substantially
30 as described.

3. The combination with the horseshoe K, of the toe-piece A and side pieces B B hinged
together with pivots and holes, and the ends of the bent piece of flat iron C inserted in
35 sockets G G between the heels of said side pieces and forced down on projections Y Y, all arranged and adapted to operate substantially as shown and described.

HUBERT A. KENDALL.

Witnesses:

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