No. 652,777. Patented July 3, 1900.

F. F. JACOBS.

CALK ATTACHMENT FOR HORSESHOES.

(Application filed Dec. 22, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

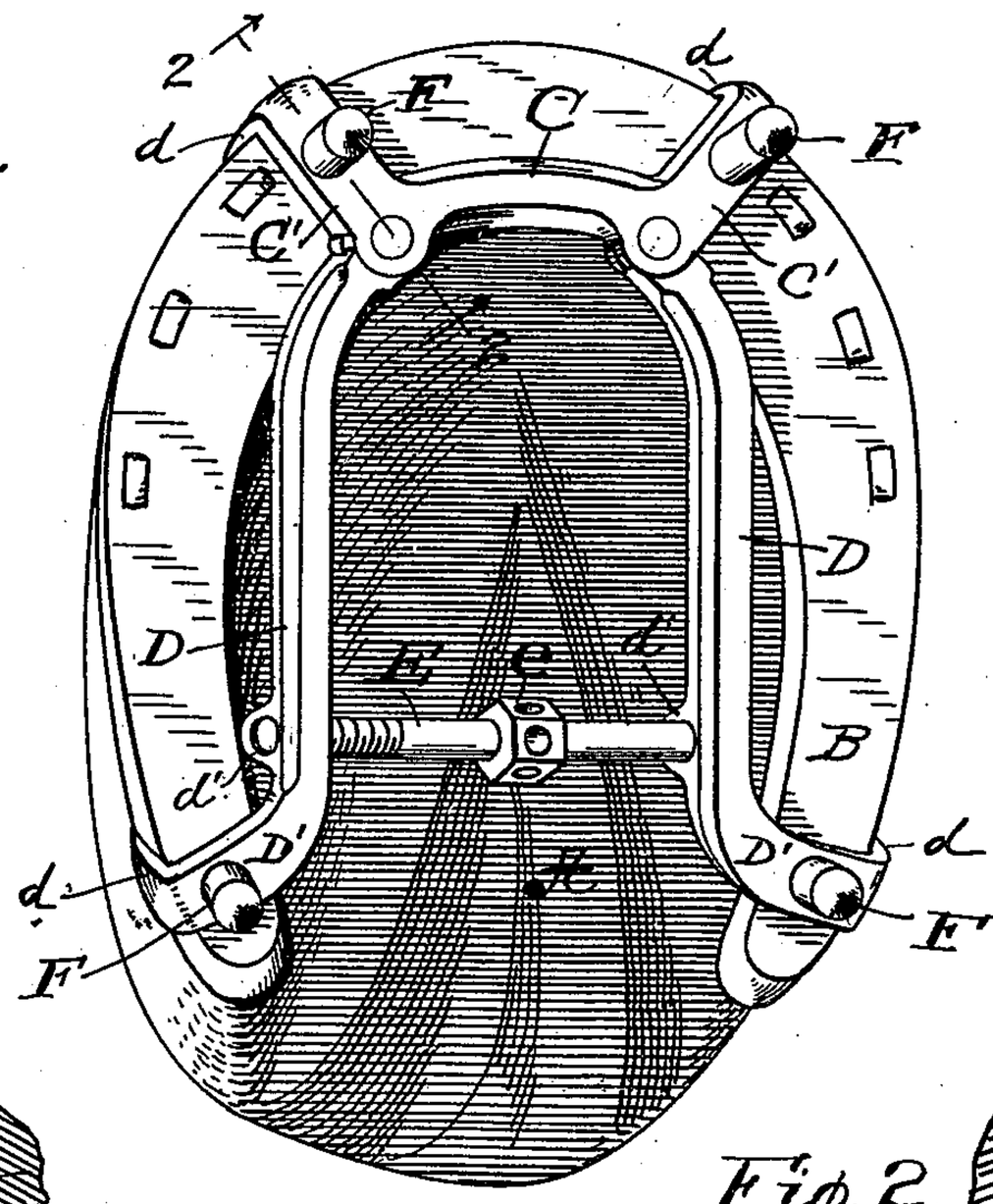


Fig. 4.

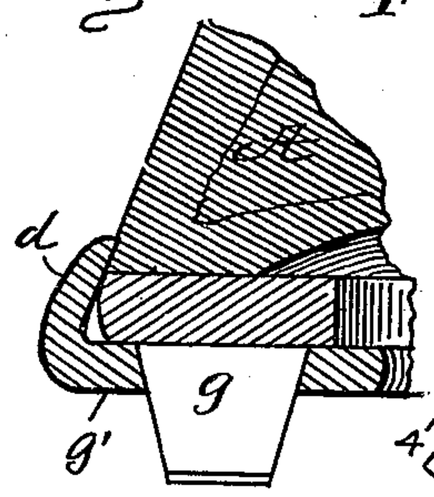
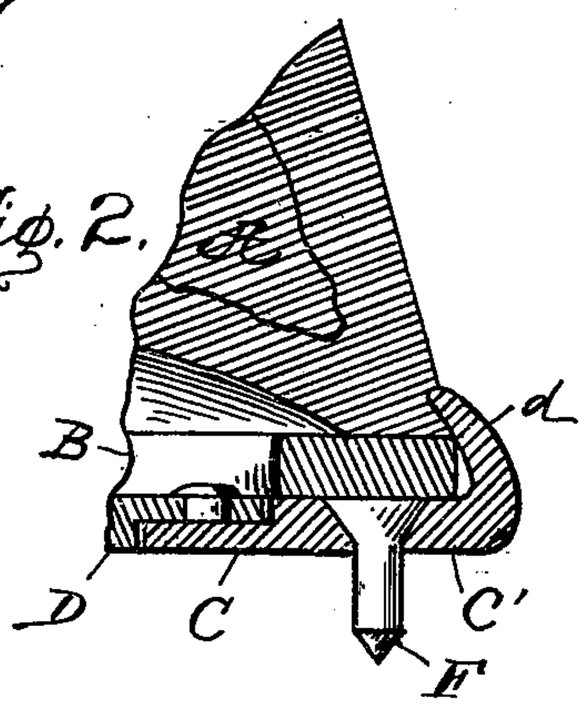


Fig. 2.



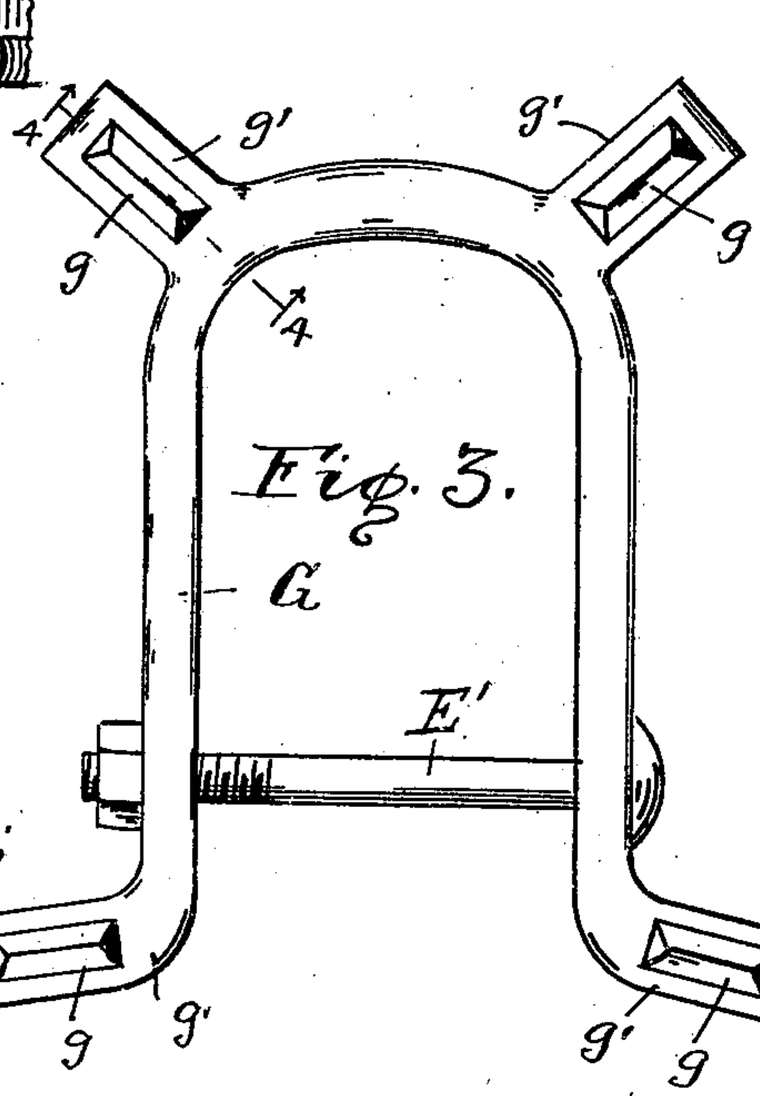


Fig. 3.

Witnesses;
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK F. JACOBS, OF INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

CALK ATTACHMENT FOR HORSESHOES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 652,777, dated July 3, 1900.

Application filed December 22, 1899. Serial No. 741,259. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK F. JACOBS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Indianapolis, in the county of Marion and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Calk Attachments for Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

One object of this invention is to provide means for removably securing calks to horseshoes, whereby a smooth shoe can be quickly changed into a rough one for icy slippery weather and whereby sharp calks can be quickly substituted for dulled ones.

An object also is to provide a calk-fastening device which can be adjusted to various sizes of shoes and which will be cheap, durable, and efficient.

I accomplish the objects of the invention by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bottom of a horse's foot having a shoe provided with my invention; Fig. 2, a detail in section on the dotted line 2 2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, an under side view of a modified form of calk-fastener; and Fig. 4 a detail in section of a shod hoof provided with the modified construction, the section being on the dotted lines 4 4 of Fig. 3.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

A is the animal's foot, and B the smooth horseshoe, of usual construction.

C is the transverse bar of the calk-holder, which in use is placed near the toe of the horseshoe, and D represents a pair of stems which are connected by a hinge-joint with the bar C and extend back longitudinally of the shoe to near the heel of the latter, where they are bent out to form the oblique extensions D′, which pass across the shoe and terminate with hooks *d*, with inwardly-sloping inner faces to engage the outer edges of the shoe. The bar C opposite the hinges has the oblique extensions C′, which cross to the outside of the shoe and terminate with hooks *d*, which engage the front outside edges of the shoe. Near the outer ends of the stems D, on their inner sides, are perforated lugs *d′*, through which a transverse bolt E is passed. One end of the bolt is screw-threaded and screws into the correspondingly-screw-threaded opening in its adjacent lug, while the opposite end of the bolt is passed through its adjacent perforated lug and a head riveted on it to prevent its withdrawal. Intermediate the ends of this bolt is a hexagonal enlargement *e*, having diametrical holes into which a pin or nail may be inserted, whereby the bolt may be turned without the use of a wrench in case the latter is not at hand. By means of this bolt the stems D are drawn together, thereby causing the hooked ends to grip the edges of the horseshoe, and the expansion and contraction provided by the hinged stems enable the attachment to be fitted to shoes of different sizes.

The calks are shown at F and are removably secured to the oblique extensions C′ and D′. The said extensions have countersunk holes, the countersink being on the side next the shoe, as shown in Fig. 2. The calk will preferably be a cylindrical body sharpened at one end and having a conical head at the other, making a rivet-like body, which is seated in the countersunk hole, as shown.

In the modification shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the stems are integral with the transverse bar, and the spring of the metal is relied on to give the adjustment without the hinges. The holder is set to stand normally in a maximum-expanded position, wide enough to permit insertion upon the largest shoe. Then by means of the bolt E′ and nut working on its threaded end the stems are brought together to grip the shoe between the hooked ends of the device. The same kind of a calk as that shown and described with the construction having the hinged stems may be used; but I have shown a calk which is in the shape of a wedge and which is represented at *g*, passing in a removable manner through tapering openings in the oblique extensions *g′* of the holder G. The wedge-shaped calk is equally applicable to the construction with the hinged stems, and I do not wish to limit this invention to the use of either kind; but

What I do claim as new, and wish to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. In a calk-holder for horseshoes, a transverse bar to be placed near the toe of the shoe having oblique extensions terminating with hooks to engage the edges of the shoe, a

pair of stems connected with the bar and extending longitudinally of the shoe and having oblique extensions terminating with hooks, all of said oblique extensions having tapering openings, removable calks seated in said openings, and a threaded bolt to draw the two stems together, substantially as described and shown.

2. In a calk-holder for horseshoes, a transverse bar to be placed near the toe of the shoe having oblique extensions terminating with hooks to engage the edges of the shoe, a pair of stems hinged to the bar and extending longitudinally of the shoe and having oblique extensions terminating with hooks, all of said oblique extensions having tapering openings, removable calks seated in said openings, and a threaded bolt to draw the two stems together, substantially as described and shown.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Indianapolis, Indiana, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1899.

FRANK F. JACOBS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

JOSEPH A. MINTURN,

CHAS. A. FAILLES.