No. 667,593. Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

N. H. SNYDER.

ANVIL.

(Application filed July 30, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

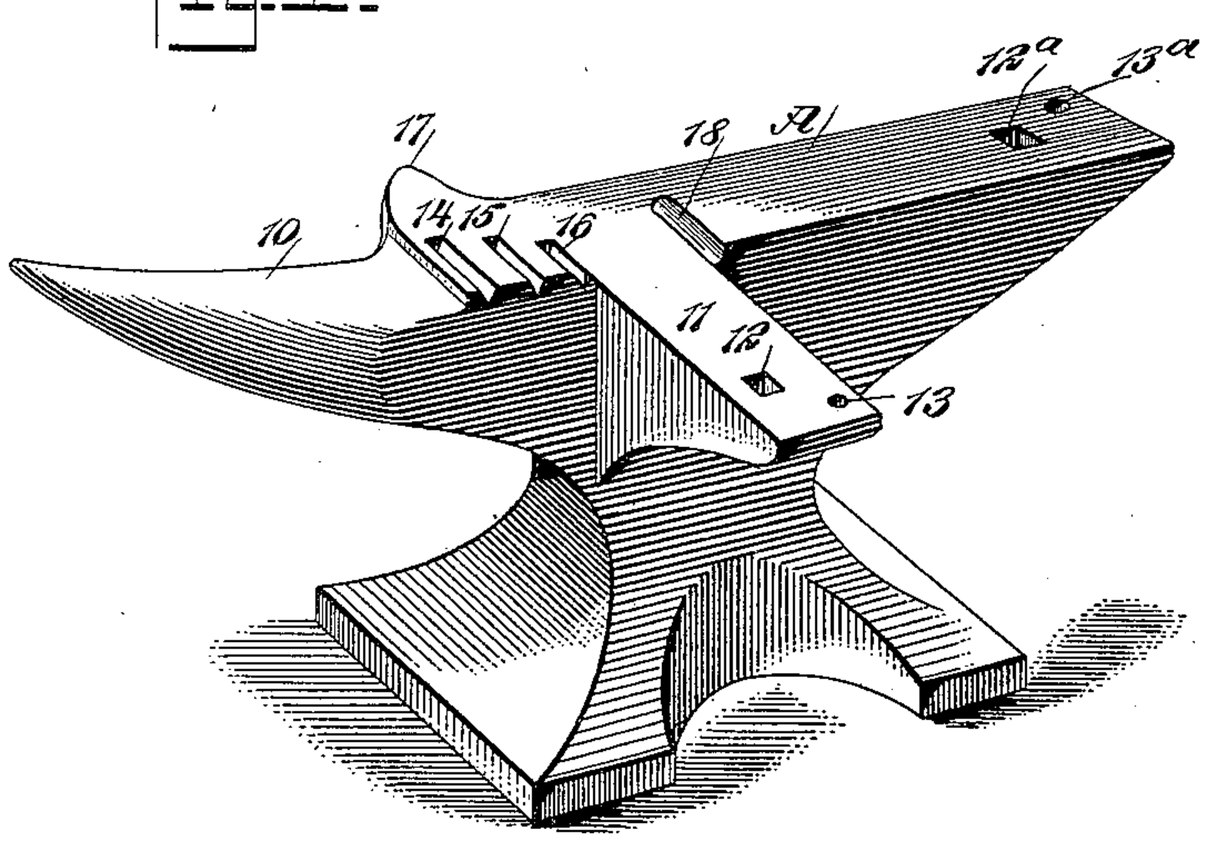
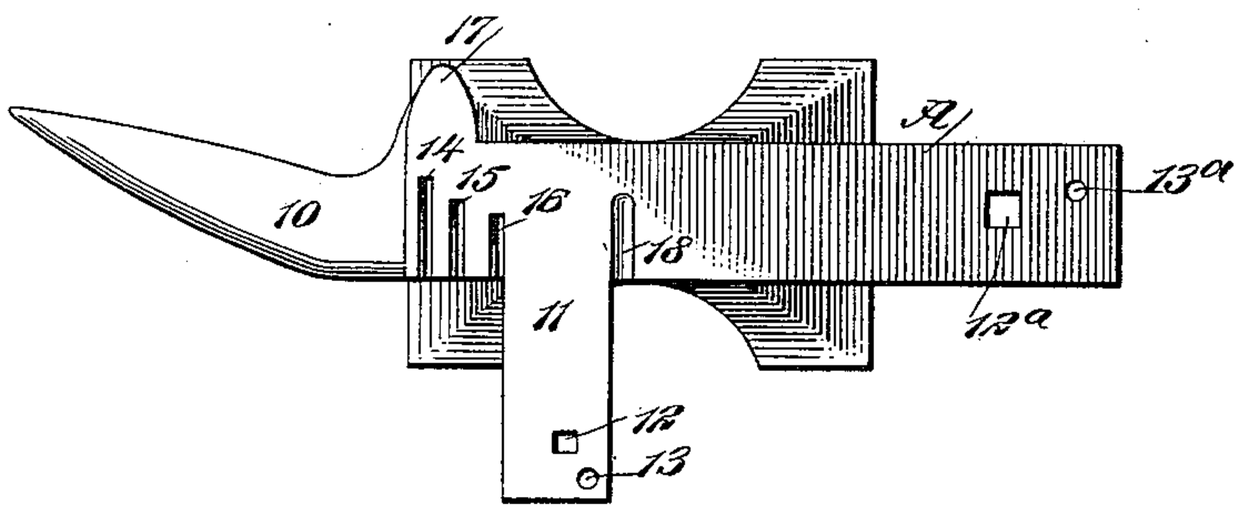


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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NELSON HOWARD SNYDER, OF NEWTON, NEW JERSEY.

ANVIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,593, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed July 30, 1900. Serial No. 25,308. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NELSON HOWARD SNYDER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Newton, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Anvil, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide an anvil especially adapted for horseshoers or blacksmiths and so made that all horseshoe construction and the ordinary work of a blacksmith may be successfully done without necessitating the operator to be constantly moving to or from the ends of the anvil, and, further, to so construct the anvil that extended bearing-surfaces are provided flush with the upper face of the body of the anvil, which extended bearing-surfaces are especially useful when working upon axles and when forming the toe and side clips of horseshoes.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved anvil, and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same.

The bed A of the anvil is preferably made longer than ordinarily, and the horn 10 is given an outward curve or stands at an inclination to the body of the anvil instead of parallel therewith, as is customary, and this inclination is given to the horn 10 in order that the horn shall not interfere with the use of tongs or other implements or with the metal being treated when said metal is being operated upon on a wing 11, which wing extends at a right angle from the front side of the anvil. The upper face of the wing 11 is flush with the bed of said anvil, as is shown in Fig. 1, and most of the work incident to horseshoeing and blacksmithing may be performed upon this wing 11, which wing is provided with an opening 12 for the "hardy" usually employed for cutting iron and with an opening 13, adapted to receive a punching-tool, which opening may also be utilized for threading bolts. These two openings 12 and 13 are duplicated at the right-hand end of the bed of the anvil, where they are shown designated as 12^a and 13^a, so that the majority of the work that formerly had to be performed at the end of an anvil under this construction may be executed at the center and wing 11. The side surfaces of the wing are straight, as well as the front side surface of the body of the anvil, so that where the sides of the wing connect with the front side of the body of the anvil a perfect right angle is obtained, and these portions of the anvil may be utilized in the same manner as a two-armed square. The wing 11 is also adapted for use in making toe-calks for horseshoes, as the calks may be formed over the side edges of the wing instead of at the right-hand end of the anvil, as has been the practice heretofore.

At the left of the wing 11 and between said wing and the horn 10 a series of grooves is formed in the bed of the anvil. These grooves, three of which are shown and designated as 14, 15, and 16, are graduated either in length or width, or in both, and these grooves 14, 15, and 16 are angular or V-shaped in cross-section and extend to and through the front side wall of the anvil. These grooves 14, 15, and 16 are adapted to receive steel calks when the said calks have been temporarily attached to a hot shoe and enable the calks to be welded to the shoe without interfering with the sharpness or original shape shape of the calks.

At the rear of the grooves 14, 15, and 16 and at the left of the wing 11 a rear extension 17 is formed from the bed A of the anvil, the upper face of this extension being flush with the upper face of the anvil-bed A and the upper face of the wing 11, and this projection 17 is preferably located quite close to the horn 10. The projection 17, which is practically a small table, is utilized for forming the toe and side clips on horseshoes, for which purpose the side edges of the bed have been heretofore employed. At the right-hand side of the wing 11 another groove 18 is formed transversely in the bed A, and this latter groove also extends out to the front side edge of the anvil. The groove 18 is semicircular or rounded in cross-section or is made more or less oval in cross-section and rounded at its inner end. This groove 18 is

employed to receive a punch adapted for turning a shoe, and therefore the operator does not have to carry the shoe to the end of the anvil to turn it, as has been the practice. The groove 18 is also available for forming the body portions of bolts and the like.

The wing 11 in addition to its other functions is particularly serviceable when an axle is to be treated, since it enables the operator to provide a long bearingf or the axle, and the operator may manipulate the axle to much greater advantage than when placed across the narrow transverse surface of an anvil-bed.

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

1. An anvil, having a wing extending from one side surface at a right angle to the said surface, the upper face of the wing being flush with the bed or upper face of the body of the anvil, and a projection extending from the opposite face of the bed or upper surface of the body of the anvil flush therewith and at one side of said wing.

2. An anvil having a wing extending from one side surface at a right angle to the said surface, the upper face of the wing being flush with the bed or upper face of the body of the anvil, a second projection extending from the opposite face of the bed or upper surface of the body of the anvil flush therewith and at one side of the said wing, and a horn which is curved in a direction away from the said wing, as specified.

3. An anvil, a wing extending at a right angle from one side face of the anvil, the upper surface of the wing being flush with the bed or upper surface of the body of the anvil, the said anvil being also provided with a projection from the side opposite that at which the wing is located and to the left of the said wing, a horn which is curved in a direction away from said wing, the bed of the anvil being provided at the left-hand side of the wing with series of transverse grooves adapted to receive metal calks, to facilitate welding said calks to a shoe, the bed of the anvil being further provided at the right-hand side of the wing with a transverse groove, transversely semicircular or oval, all of the grooves extending out to the side of the anvil at which the wing is located, for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NELSON HOWARD SNYDER.

Witnesses:

LEVI H. MORRIS,

VERANUS M. RUNDLE.