

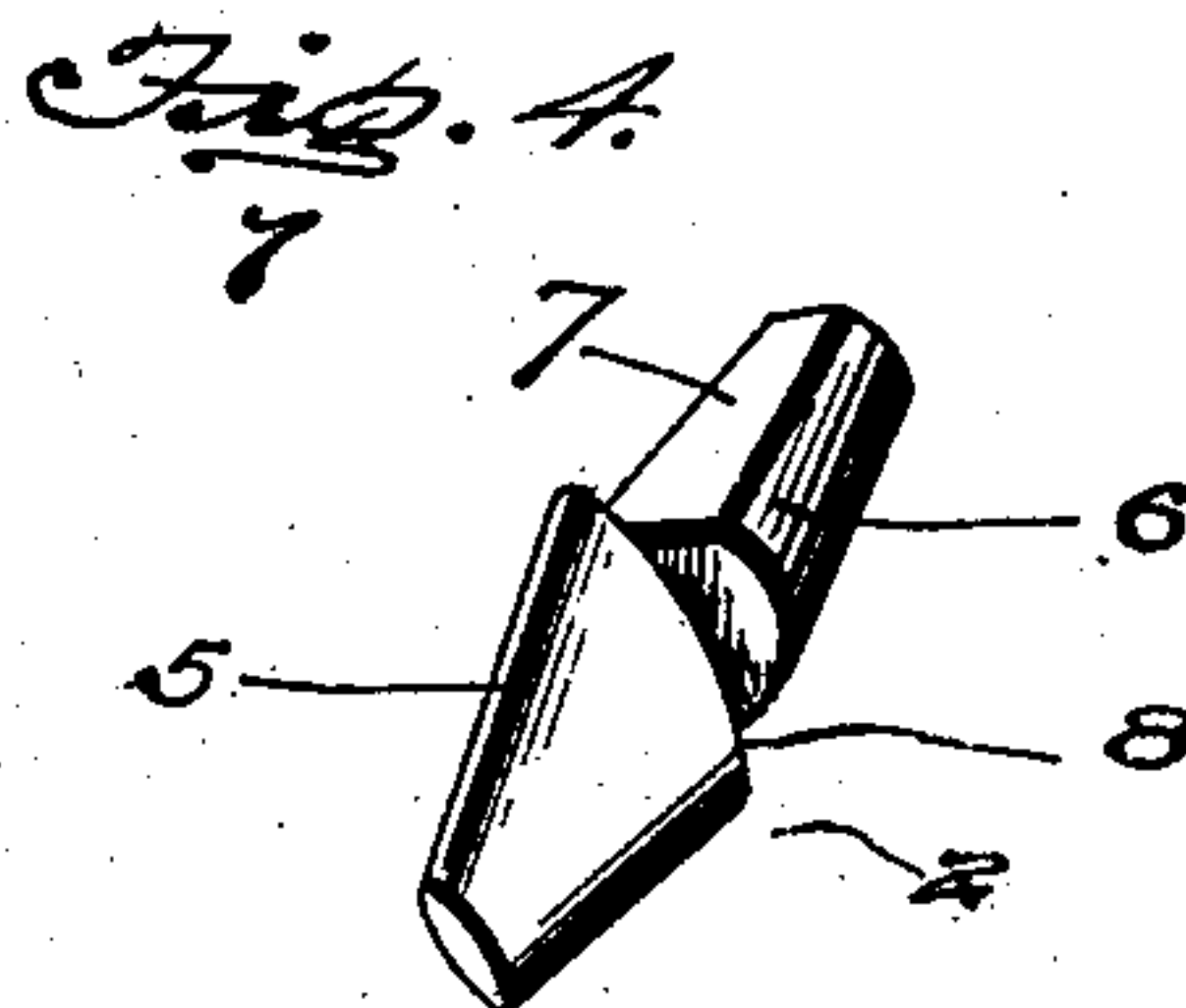
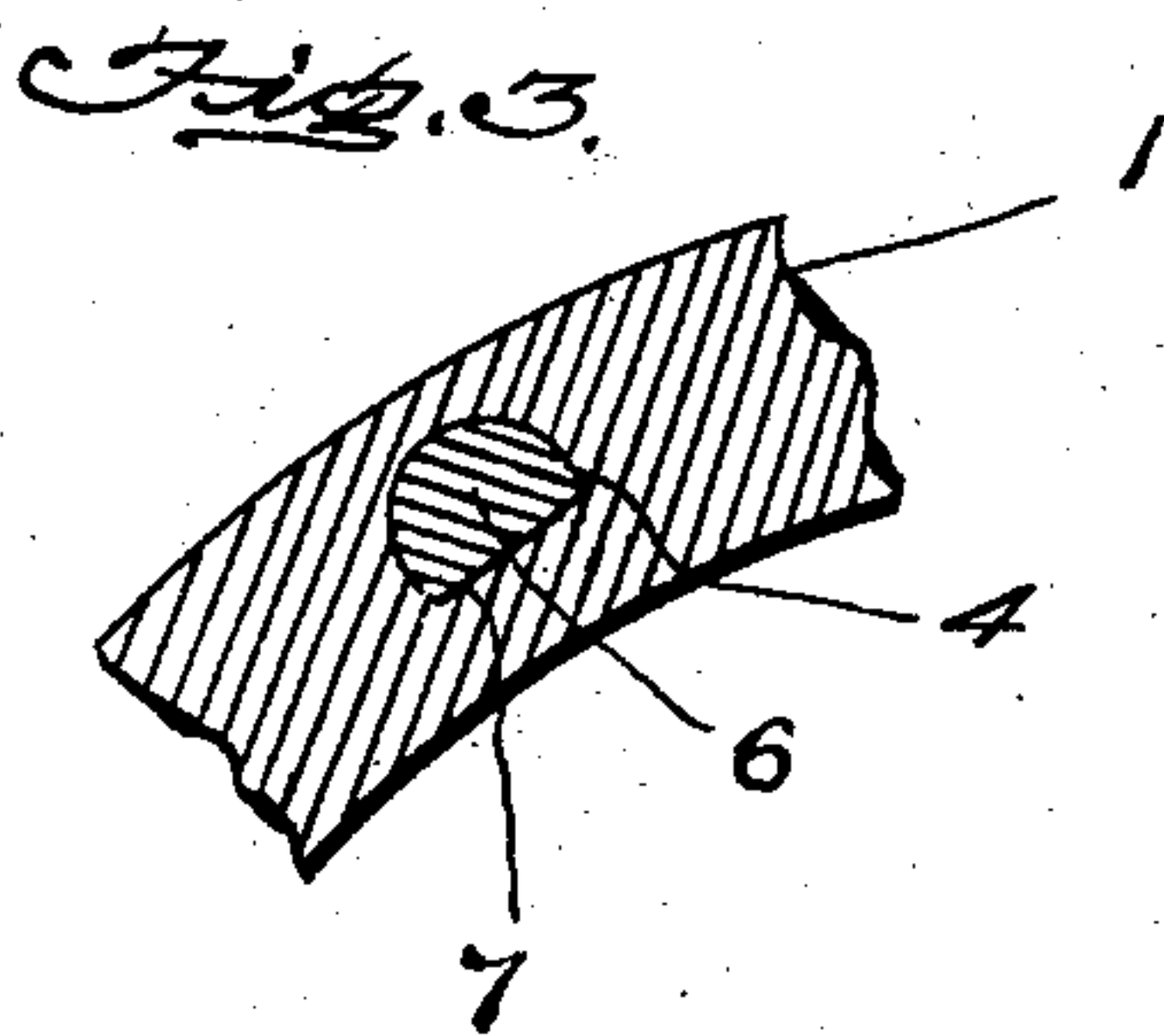
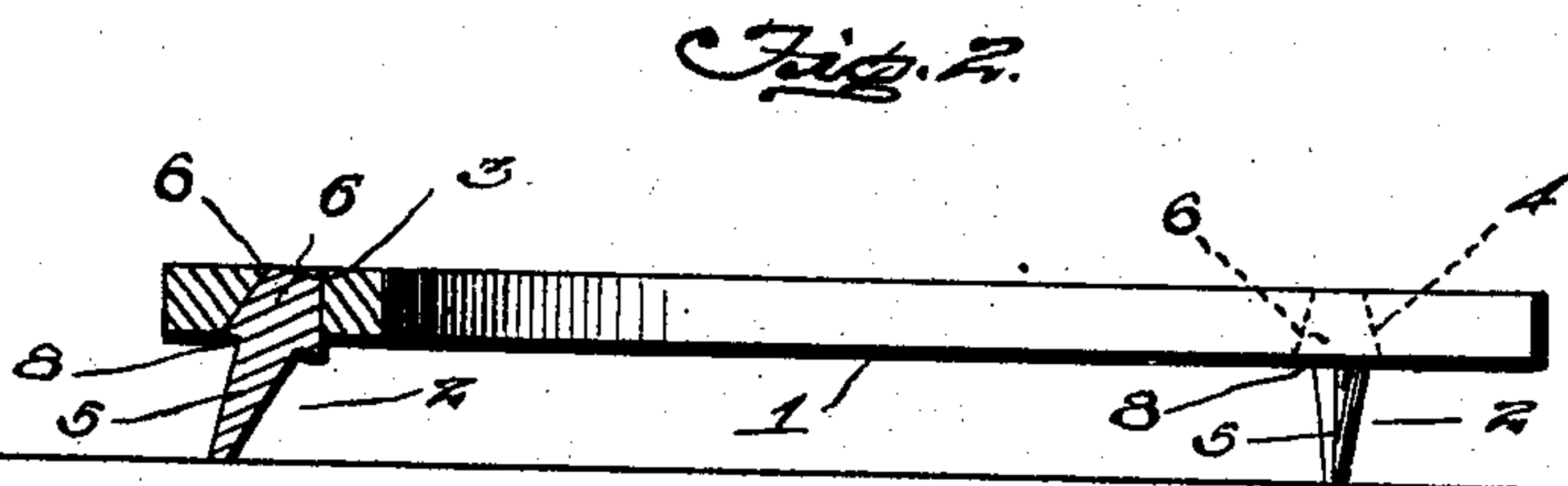
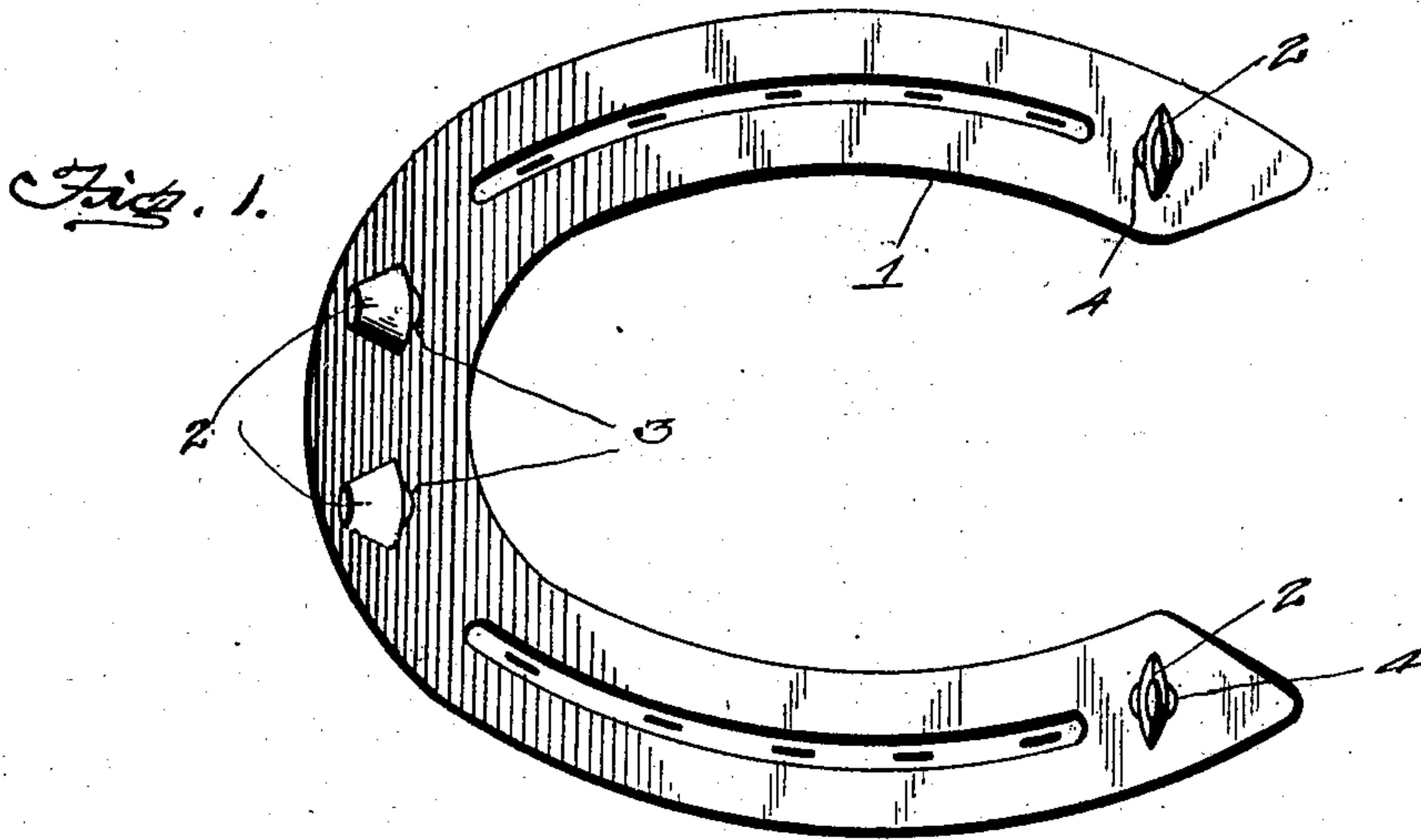
No. 720,130.

PATENTED FEB. 10, 1903.

C. GLAUM.
HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 6, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Inventor

Conrad Glaum

Witnesses

Jas A. G. Koehl.

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By

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Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD GLAUM, OF AUDUBON, MINNESOTA.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,130, dated February 10, 1903.

Application filed August 6, 1902. Serial No. 118,648. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD GLAUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Audubon, in the county of Becker and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to horseshoes, and particularly to the class of removable-calk shoes.

The object of the invention is to produce a shoe of this character to which calks of the novel construction herein shown may be readily attached or detached, but which when properly inserted in their sockets in the shoe will be firmly held therein against accidental displacement by cohesion or frictional contact of the shank of the calk with the walls of said sockets, this manner of attachment being greatly accelerated by reason of the shape of said shanks.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the invention consists in a horseshoe embodying certain novel features of construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a horseshoe constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical longitudinal section through the shoe. Fig. 3 is a detail horizontal section through one of the heels of the shoe and the shank of one of the calks, and Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the calks detached from the shoe.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the shoe, and 2 the calks.

3 denotes the sockets in the toe of the shoe, and 4 denotes the sockets in the heels of the shoe. The toe-sockets 3 are conical in form, tapering from the lower to the upper side of the shoe and are inclined rearwardly. The heel-sockets 4 are similarly tapered, but are vertically arranged. Both toe and heel sockets

are provided with a flattened surface for a purpose hereinafter to appear.

The calks 2 consist of a body portion 5, substantially in the form of a truncated arrow-head, as shown in the accompanying drawings, and a conically-shaped or tapering shank 6, having a flattened portion 7, which when the calk is inserted in one of the sockets is adapted to engage the flattened portion of said socket, and thereby prevent said calk from turning in the socket, which greatly lessens the liability of the calk working loose when in use. The upper end of the body portion 5 of the calk being wider than the diameter of the shank, shoulders 8 are thereby formed, which assist in removing the calk from the shoe.

The calks for the toe and heel are alike in construction and interchangeable. The peculiar tapering and flattened arrow-head shape of the body of the calk gives it an advantage, in that sidewise as well as forward or rearward slipping is thereby greatly lessened and the inclination of the toe-calks causes them to be self-sharpening—that is, as the calk wears away a continual sharp edge is formed—while the peculiar shape of the calk-body reduces to a minimum the liability of the horse kicking himself. The shanks of the calks are so fitted in the sockets that the truncated arrow-head-shaped body portions 5 are disposed to lie with their major axes transversely of the shoe, whereby any tendency of the calks to tilt or wear sidewise is obviated and a firm foundation for the shoe provided.

While I have described the shanks and sockets as having flattened engaging surfaces I may use other means, such as a teat or a feather, to prevent turning of the calk in its socket.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction, operation, and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent, and it will be seen that a shoe constructed as herein described combines simplicity, efficiency, and durability and that by use of the same a firm foothold upon the roadway is insured, which will prevent slipping under all conditions of the road.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of
5 this invention.

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

A horseshoe having tapered toe and heel
10 sockets, each provided with a flattened portion, calks having substantially truncated arrow-shaped body portions and tapered shanks, said body portions being disposed to lie with

their major axes transversely of the shoe, and said shanks having flattened portions and
15 corresponding in shape to and adapted to fit within the sockets and to be held from turning in said sockets by engagement of said flattened surfaces.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
20 my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CONRAD GLAUM.

Witnesses:

PIERPONT T. LANGDON,
ANDREW O. NETLAND.