

No. 721,514.

PATENTED FEB. 24, 1903.

J. GRIFFIN.
HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 13, 1902.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 2.

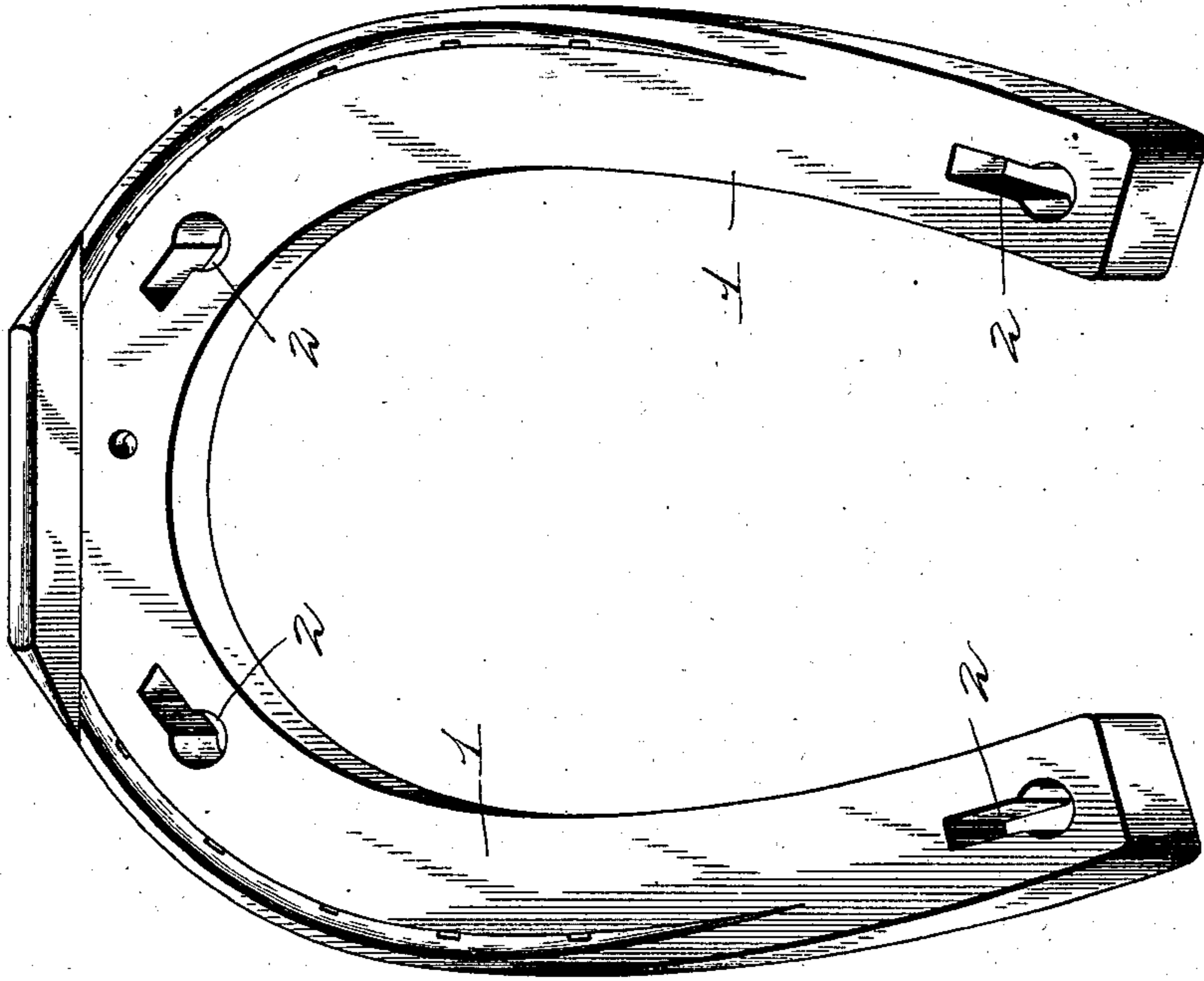
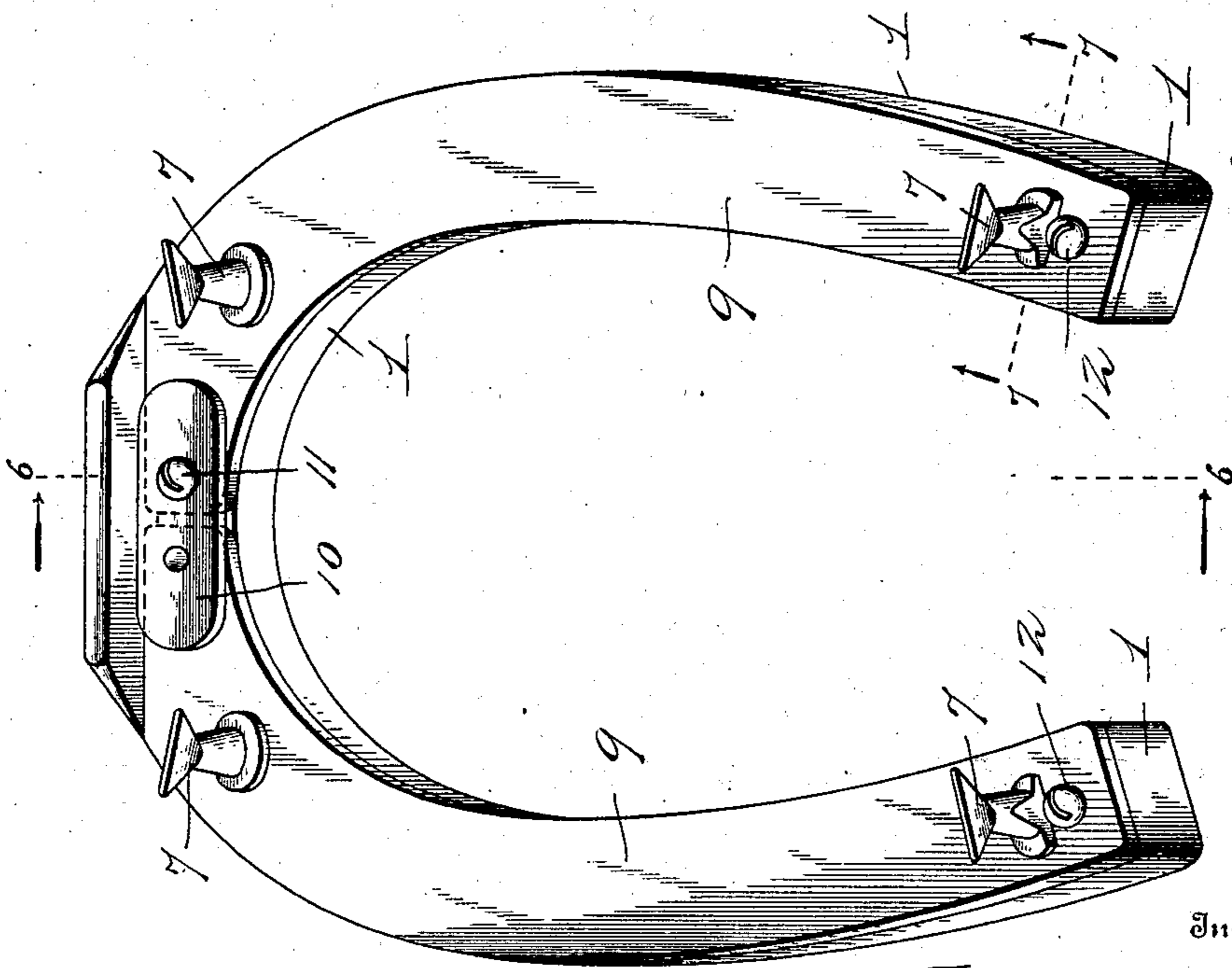


FIG. 1.



Witnesses

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Inventor

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No. 721,514.

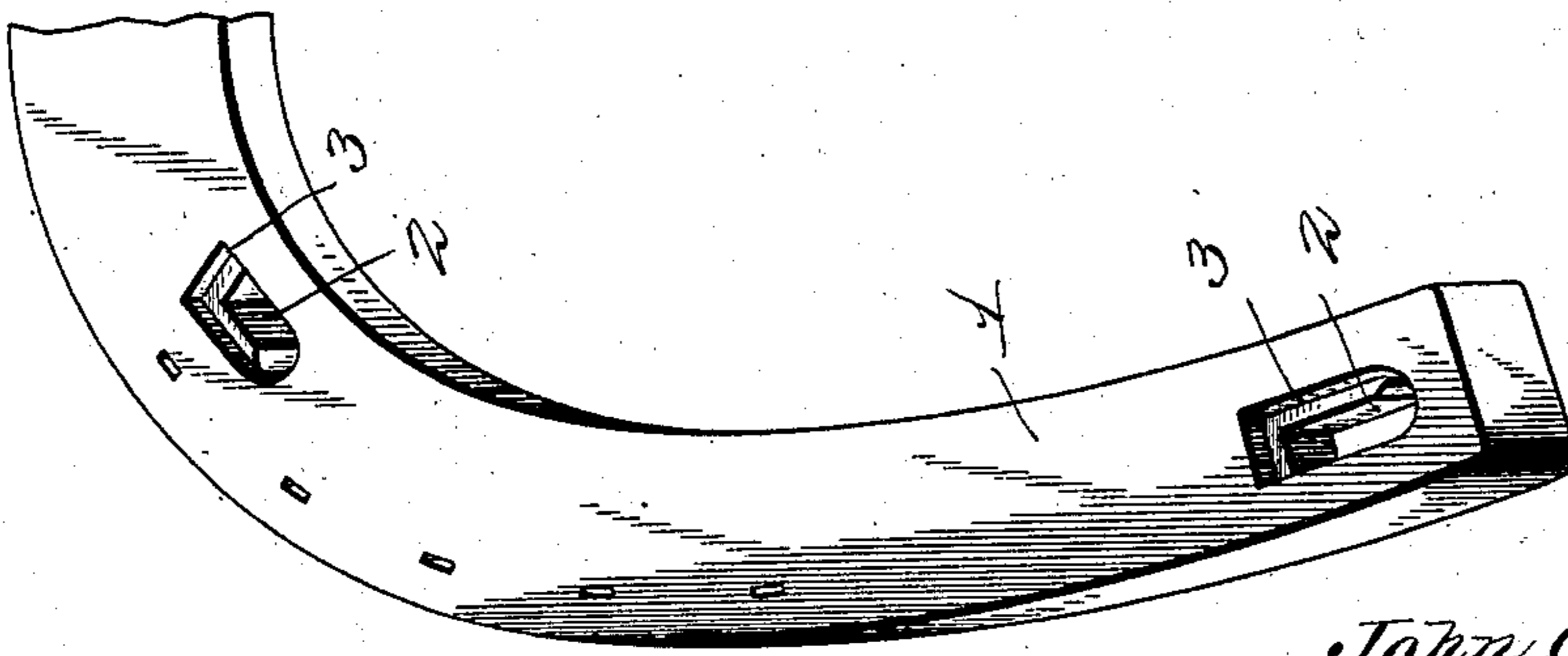
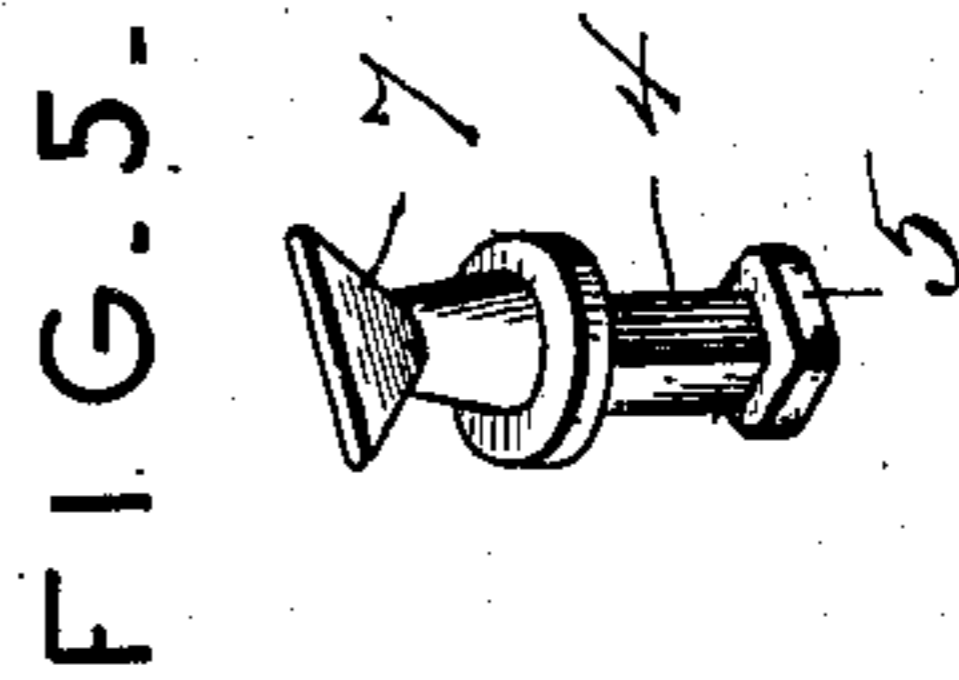
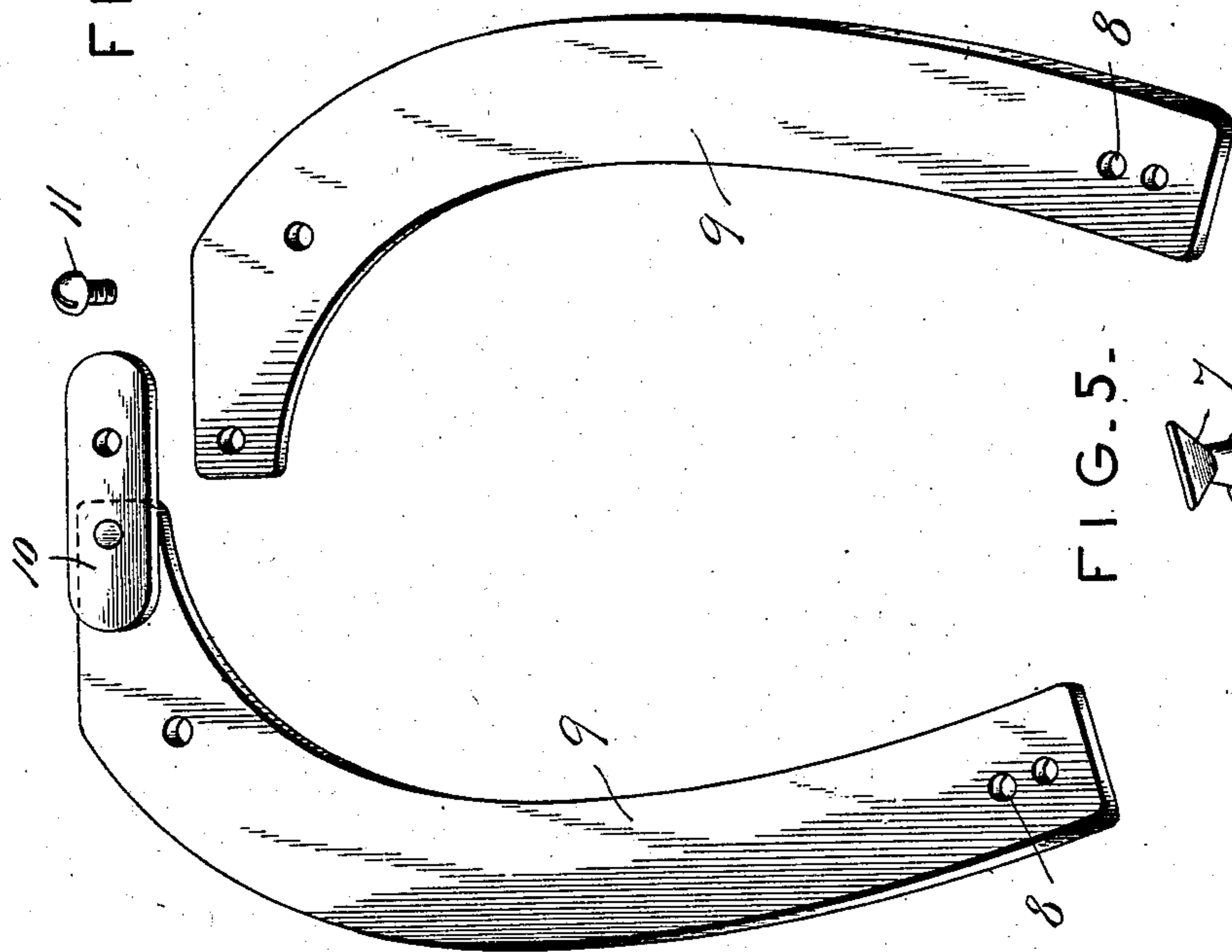
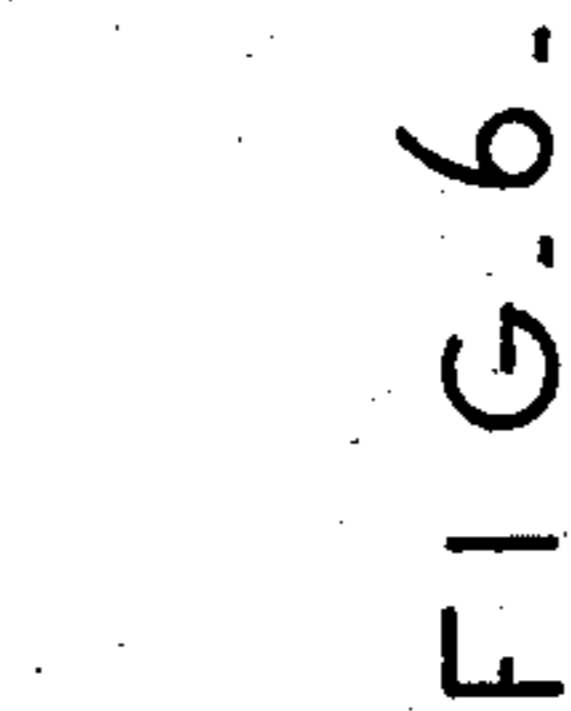
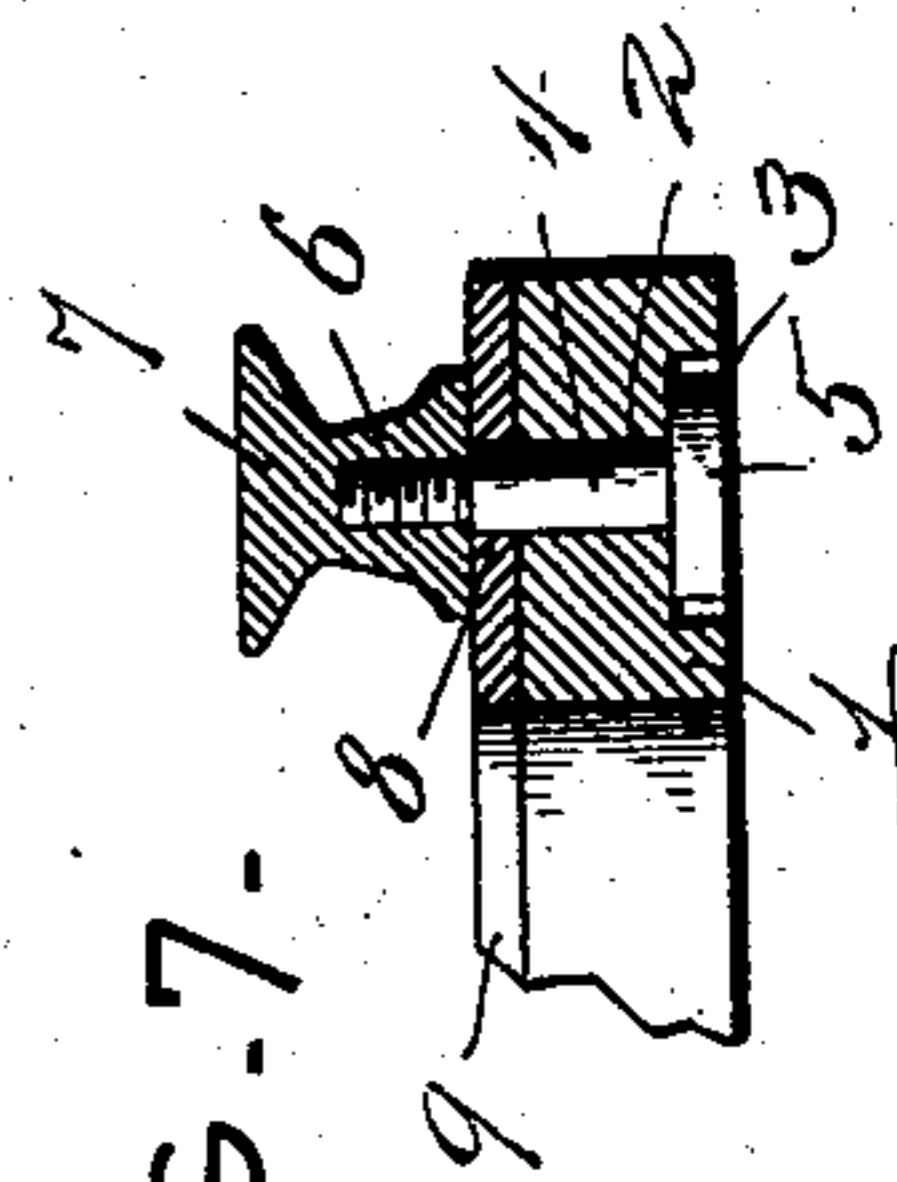
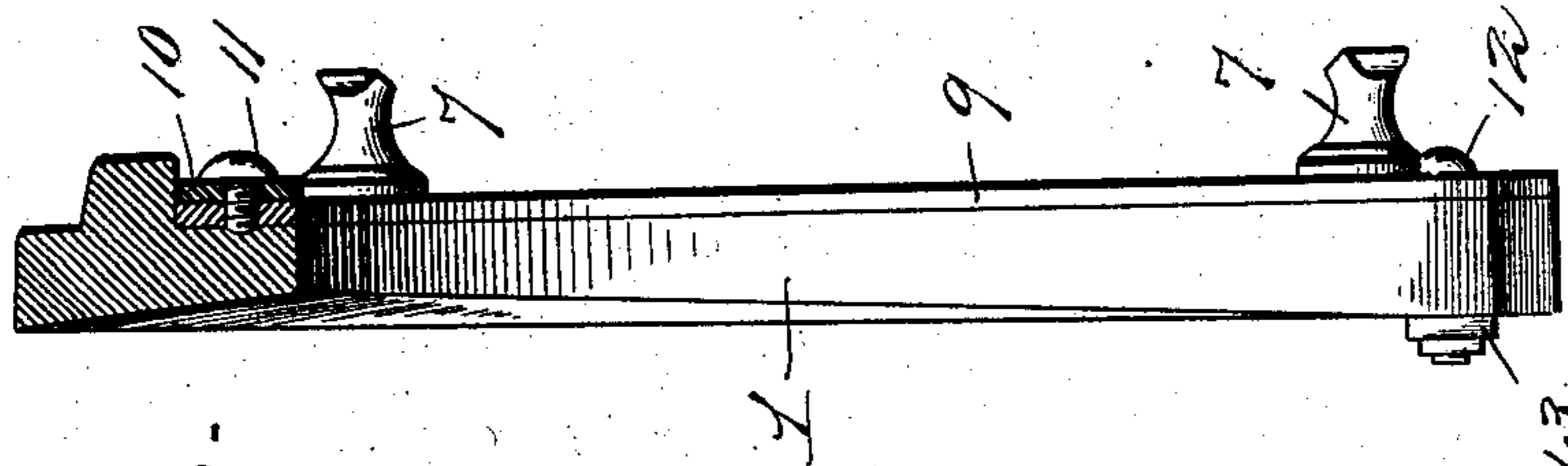
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NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN GRIFFIN, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,514, dated February 24, 1903.

Application filed May 13, 1902. Serial No. 107,149. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN GRIFFIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to new and useful improvements in horseshoes; and its object is to provide means whereby calks may be readily and quickly attached to the shoes without removing the same from the hoof.

A further object is to provide means whereby said calks are rigidly and securely fastened to the shoes.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in providing the shoe with a suitable number of buttonhole-slots, each of which is adapted to receive a headed shank extending from the calk which is secured to a plate conforming in contour to the wearing-surface of the shoe. Two of these plates are employed, one for each half of the shoe, and means are employed for fastening the plate in position and at the same time locking the calks in the slots in the shoe.

The invention also consists in the further novel construction and combination of parts hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, showing the preferred form of my invention, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a horseshoe with my improvements attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the shoe with the calks and their securing-plates removed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the upper surface of a portion of a horseshoe slotted to receive the calks. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the securing-plates detached. Fig. 5 is a similar view of a calk and its shank. Fig. 6 is a section on line 6 6, Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a section on line 7 7, Fig. 1.

Referring to the figures by numerals of reference, 1 is a horseshoe having buttonhole-slots 2 formed therein at suitable points, said slots being countersunk in their upper ends, as shown at 3 in Fig. 3. Each of these slots is adapted to receive a shank 4, having a head 5 at one end thereof, while the opposite end 6 is threaded and adapted to engage a calk 7 of

desired construction. The shanks of the calks extend through apertures 8, formed within securing-plates 9, which are adapted to conform to the contour of the wearing-face of the shoe. One of these plates is provided at the toe with a connecting-link 10, which is adapted to be secured to the toe of the other plate in any suitable manner, as by means of a screw 11. The heads 5 of the shanks are of sufficient size to enter the enlarged ends of the slots 2, but cannot be withdrawn from the contracted portions of said slots. When, therefore, it is desired to secure the calks to the shoe, it is merely necessary to place the plates 9 upon said shoe in such positions as to permit the shanks 4 to enter the enlarged ends of slots 2. The plates are then pressed toward the toe of the shoe, thereby sliding shanks 4 into the contracted portions of slots 2. The two plates are then secured together by means of link 10 and screw 11, and the heels thereof can be secured against accidental displacement by means of suitable screws 12 extending into the ends of slots 2 and engaging a threaded nut 13, which may, if desired, be fixed to the inner face of the shoe. It will be seen that by means of this construction the shoe can be worn at all seasons, and when it is desired to place calks thereon it is not necessary to remove the shoe, as the calk-shanks can be readily slipped into position and locked from the outer face thereof.

In the foregoing description I have shown the preferred form of my invention; but I do not limit myself thereto, as I am aware that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof, and I therefore reserve the right to make such changes as fairly fall within the scope of my invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. The combination with a shoe having a countersunk buttonhole-slot therein, of a calk, a headed shank thereto adapted to be inserted into the enlarged portion of the slot, a plate conforming to the contour of the wearing-surface of the shoe and engaging the shank and adapted to lock the same in the reduced portion of the slot, and means for securing the plate to the shoe.

2. The combination with a shoe having countersunk buttonhole-slots therein, of calks, headed shanks thereto adapted to be inserted into the enlarged portions of the slots, plates
5 conforming to the contour of the wearing-face of the shoe and engaging the shanks and adapted, when pressed forward, to lock the shanks in the reduced portions of the slots,

means for securing said plates together, and means for securing the plates to the shoe. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN GRIFFIN.

Witnesses:

GEORGE W. ANDERSON,
JOHN P. NULTY.