

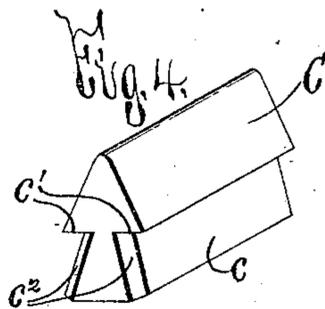
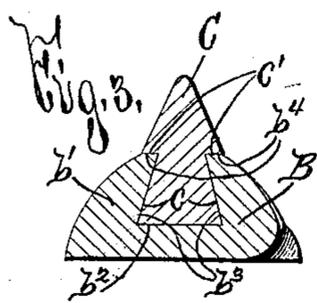
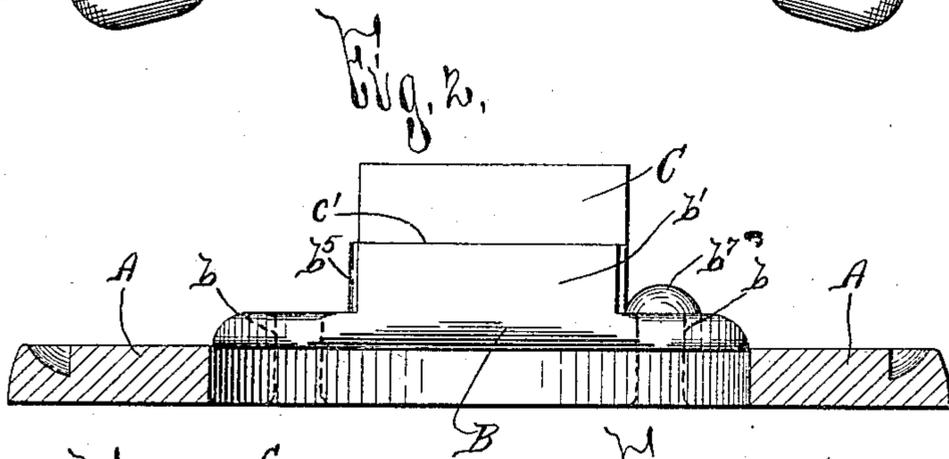
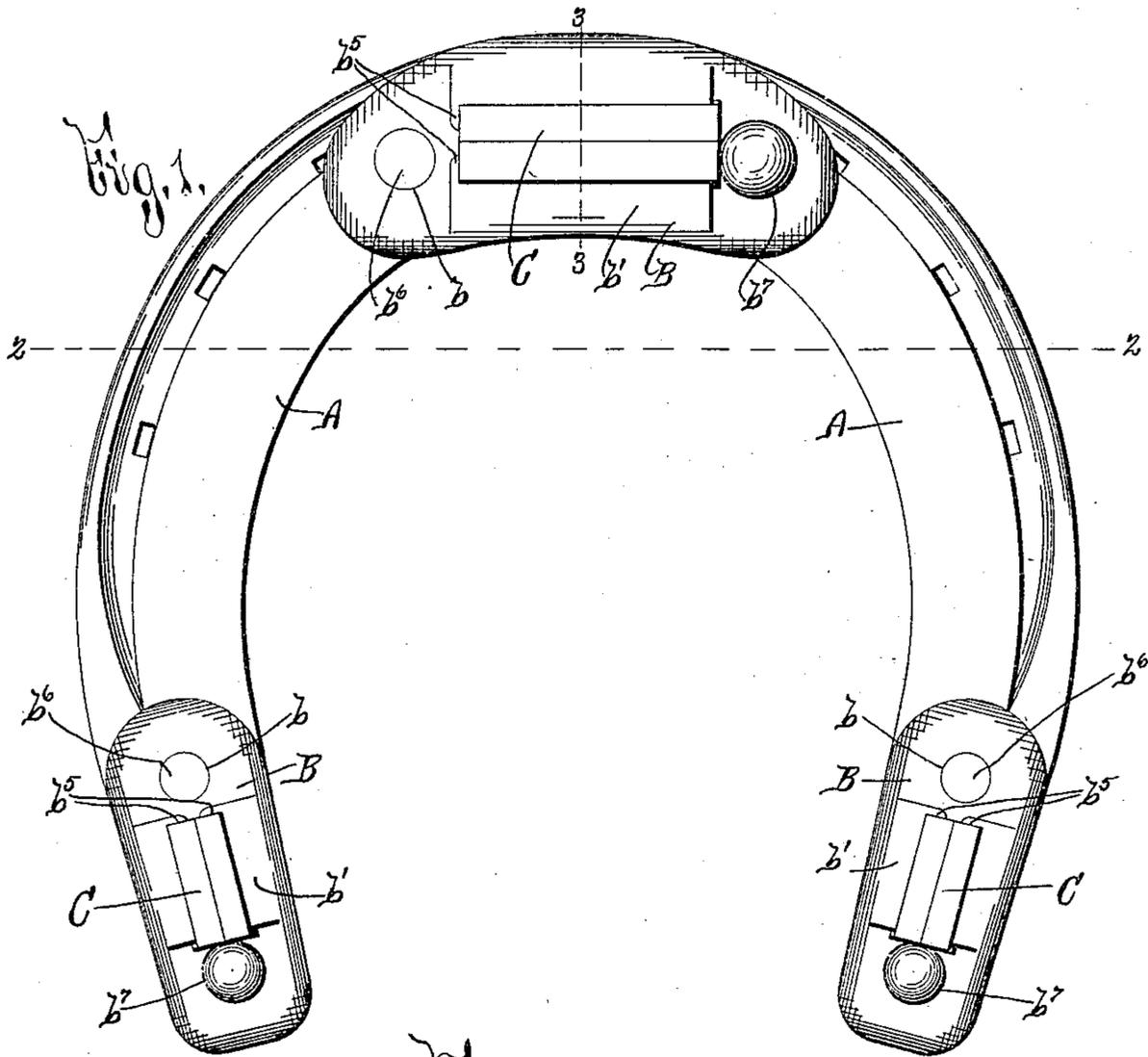
No. 725,792.

PATENTED APR. 21, 1903.

G. H. STONE.  
HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 28, 1901.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GARDNER H. STONE, OF JAMESVILLE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO ELLIS M. McCHESNEY, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

## HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 725,792, dated April 21, 1903.

Application filed January 28, 1901. Serial No. 45,096. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GARDNER H. STONE, of Jamesville, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object the production of a horseshoe which is economically manufactured and is of such construction  
10 that its calks are readily removed and replaced; and to this end it consists in certain novel combinations and devices, as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

15 Figure 1 is an inverted plan view of my horseshoe. Figs. 2 and 3 are vertical sectional views taken, respectively, on lines 2 2 and 3 3, Fig. 1, the main part of the horseshoe being omitted in Fig. 3. Fig. 4 is an isometric view of one of the detached calks.

My invention consists of the main part A of a horseshoe, sockets B, and calks C. The main part A is of the ordinary construction, its lower face being formed with substantially  
25 flat toe and heel surfaces. The sockets B, which are secured to said toe and heel surfaces, are here illustrated as provided with openings  $b$ , extending through their top and bottom faces, and with longitudinal depend-  
30 ing portions  $b^1$ , arranged between said openings and formed with lengthwise grooves  $b^2$ , which are extended through the end faces of the contiguous portions of the sockets for permitting the passage of the calks C. Said  
35 grooves  $b^2$  are substantially alined with the openings  $b$ , and their side walls are formed with upwardly-diverging inner faces  $b^3$ , substantially flat lower surfaces  $b^4$ , and flexible extremities  $b^5$ . The sockets B are each se-  
40 cured in position by fastening members  $b^6 b^7$ , engaged with the main part A and arranged in the openings  $b$ , the fastening members  $b^6$  having their lower faces arranged substan-  
45 tially coincident with the upper faces of the corresponding calks for permitting the calks to enter the grooves  $b^2$ , and the fastening members  $b^7$  having their lower parts extended beneath the corresponding ends of the fastening members  $b^6$ . Said lower parts of the  
50 fastening members  $b^7$  also extend below the lower faces of the contiguous portions of the

sockets B and form, essentially, depending fixed projections of the sockets alined with the grooves  $b^2$ . The sockets B, although preferably formed separable from the main part  
55 A, may be integral therewith, if desired. Said calks C are removably secured within the sockets B, being here illustrated as having their side faces formed with upwardly-diverging surfaces  $c c$  and longitudinal should-  
60 ders  $c' c'$  for respectively engaging the faces  $b^3$  and the surfaces  $b^4$  of the sockets B. The shoulders  $c' c'$  may, however, be omitted, if desired. One end of each of the calks C moves longitudinally through and out of the  
65 groove  $b^2$  for receiving said calk, being thereby extended beyond the corresponding extremities of the side walls of said groove  $b^2$  and is engaged with the lower part of the contiguous fastening member  $b^7$ , which prevents end-  
70 wise movement of the calk in one direction, and the other end of said calk is preferably formed with engaging faces  $c^2$ , which diverge toward its opposite end, are arranged at the inner side of the flexible extremities  $b^5$  of  
75 the side walls of said groove  $b^2$ , and are engaged by said flexible extremities  $b^5$  for preventing endwise movement of the calk in the opposite direction. The diverging engaging faces  $c^2$  may also be omitted, in which event  
80 the flexible extremities  $b^5$  will engage the end face of the calk C.

In the use of my horseshoe the calks are readily removed from the sockets B by driving said calks longitudinally between the  
85 flexible extremities  $b^5$ , which bend backwardly to permit the passage of the calks. A new calk is quickly placed in position, and when one end of said calk is engaged with the corresponding fastening member  $b^7$  the flexi-  
90 ble extremities  $b^5$  are bent inwardly into engagement with the faces  $c^2$ .

The construction of my horseshoe will now be readily understood upon reference to the foregoing description and the accompanying  
95 drawings.

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

1. The combination with the main part of  
100 a horseshoe, a removable calk, a socket provided with openings extending through its

top and bottom faces, and a longitudinal de-  
 pending portion arranged between said open-  
 ings and formed with a lengthwise open-end-  
 ed groove for receiving the calk, said groove  
 5 being substantially alined with the openings,  
 fastening members engaged with said main  
 part of a horseshoe and arranged in the open-  
 ings for securing the socket to said main part  
 of a horseshoe, one of the fastening members  
 10 having its lower face substantially coincident  
 with the upper face of the calk for permitting  
 said calk to enter the adjacent open end of  
 the groove, and the other fastening member  
 having its lower part engaged with one end  
 15 of the calk for preventing endwise movement  
 thereof in one direction, and means engaged  
 with the other end of the calk for preventing  
 endwise movement thereof in the opposite di-  
 20 rection, substantially as and for the purpose  
 set forth.

2. The combination with the main part of  
 a horseshoe, a removable calk, a socket pro-  
 vided with openings extending through its  
 top and bottom faces, and a longitudinal de-  
 25 pending portion arranged between said open-  
 ings and formed with a lengthwise open-end-  
 ed groove for receiving the calk, said groove

being substantially alined with the openings,  
 fastening members engaged with said main  
 part of a horseshoe and arranged in the open- 30  
 ings for securing the socket to said main part  
 of a horseshoe, one of the fastening members  
 having its lower face substantially coincident  
 with the upper face of the calk for permitting  
 said calk to enter the adjacent open end of 35  
 the groove, and the other fastening member  
 having its lower part engaged with one end of  
 the calk for preventing endwise movement  
 thereof in one direction, and said groove hav-  
 ing a portion of its wall flexible for engaging 40  
 the opposite end of the calk and thereby pre-  
 venting endwise movement thereof in the op-  
 posite direction, substantially as and for the  
 purpose described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto 45  
 signed my name, in the presence of two at-  
 testing witnesses, at Syracuse, in the county  
 of Onondaga, in the State of New York, this  
 16th day of January, 1901.

GARDNER H. STONE.

Witnesses:

S. DAVIS,  
 D. LAVINE.