

No. 751,184.

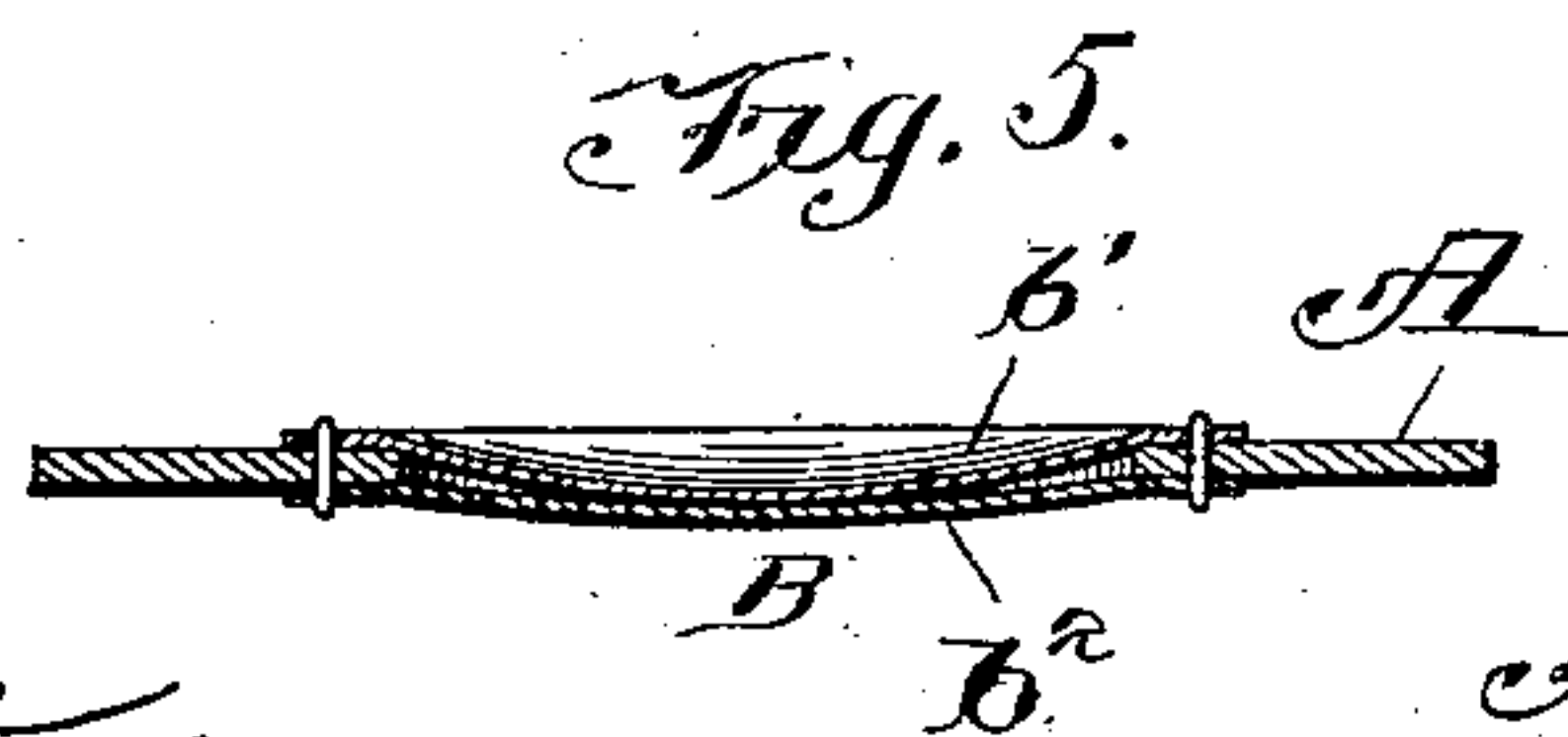
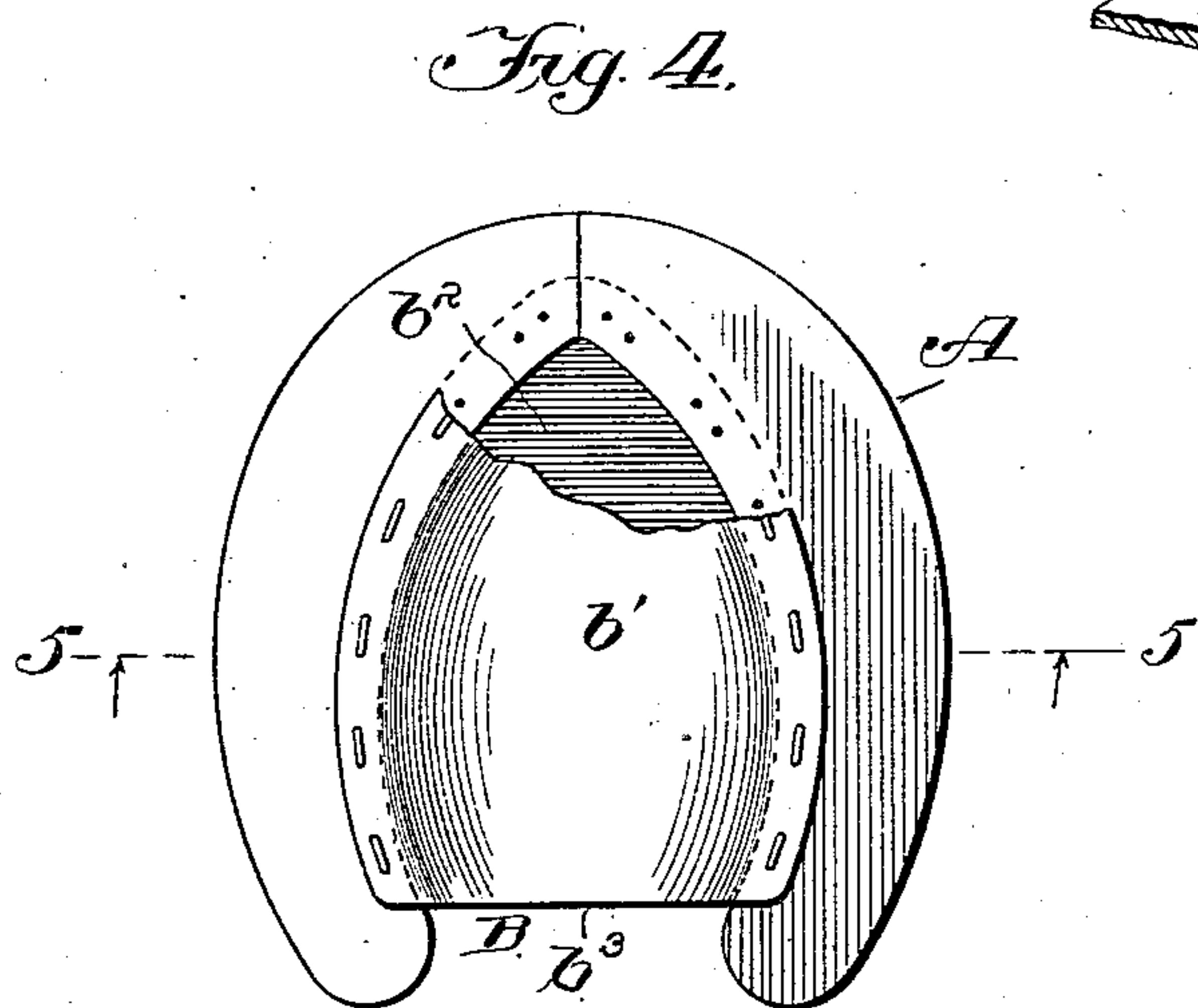
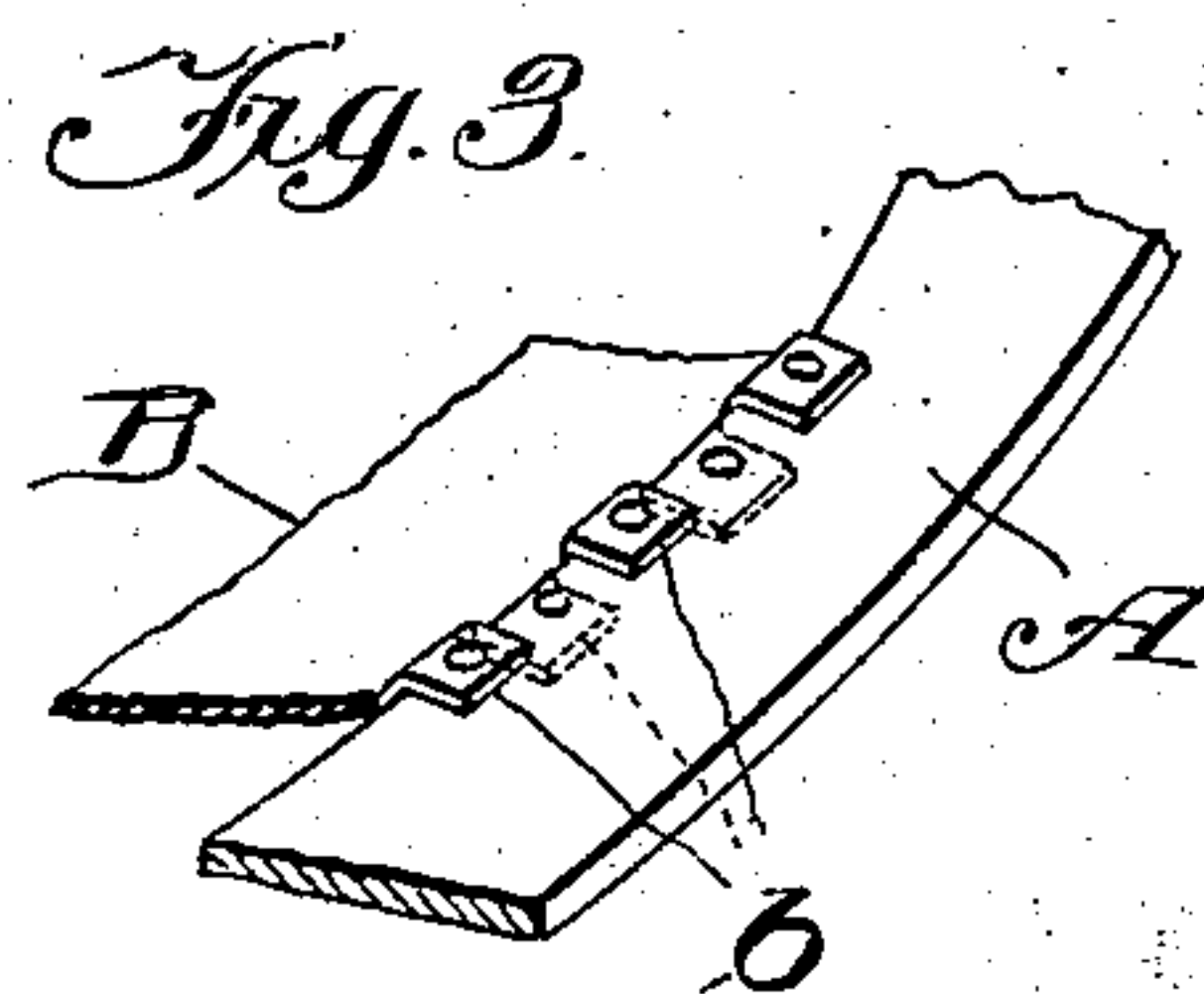
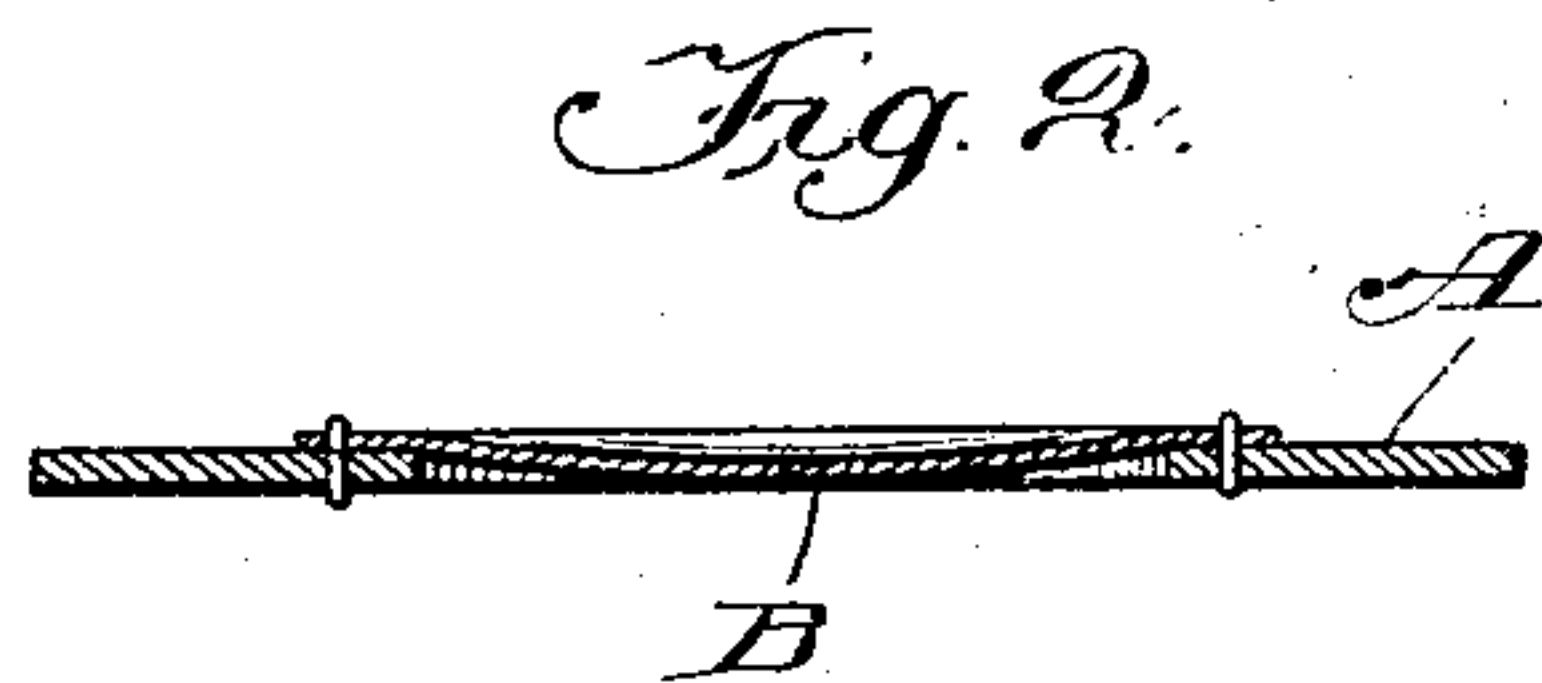
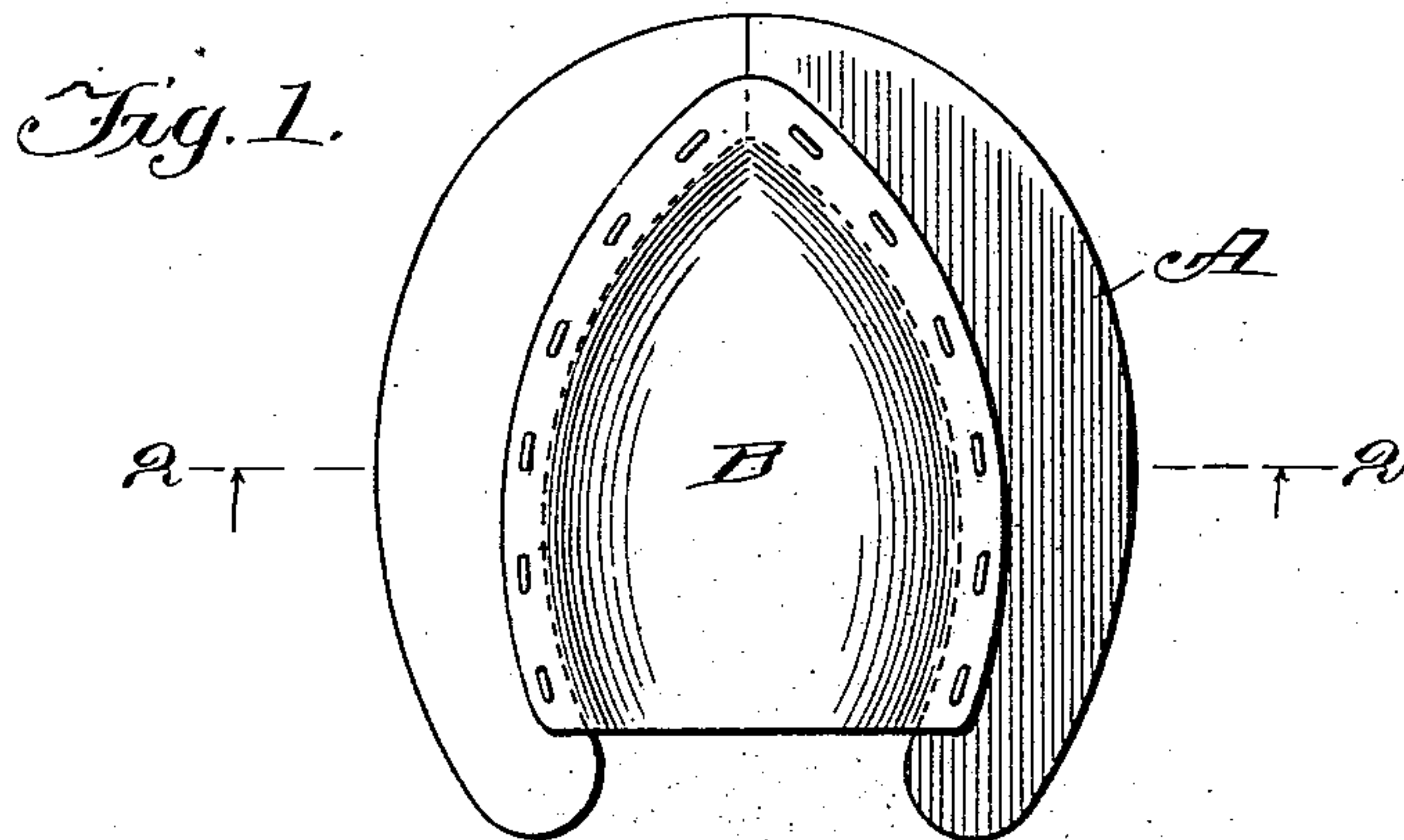
PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

A. LARSEN.
HOOF PAD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

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Inventor:

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A. LARSEN.

HOOF PAD.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 25, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

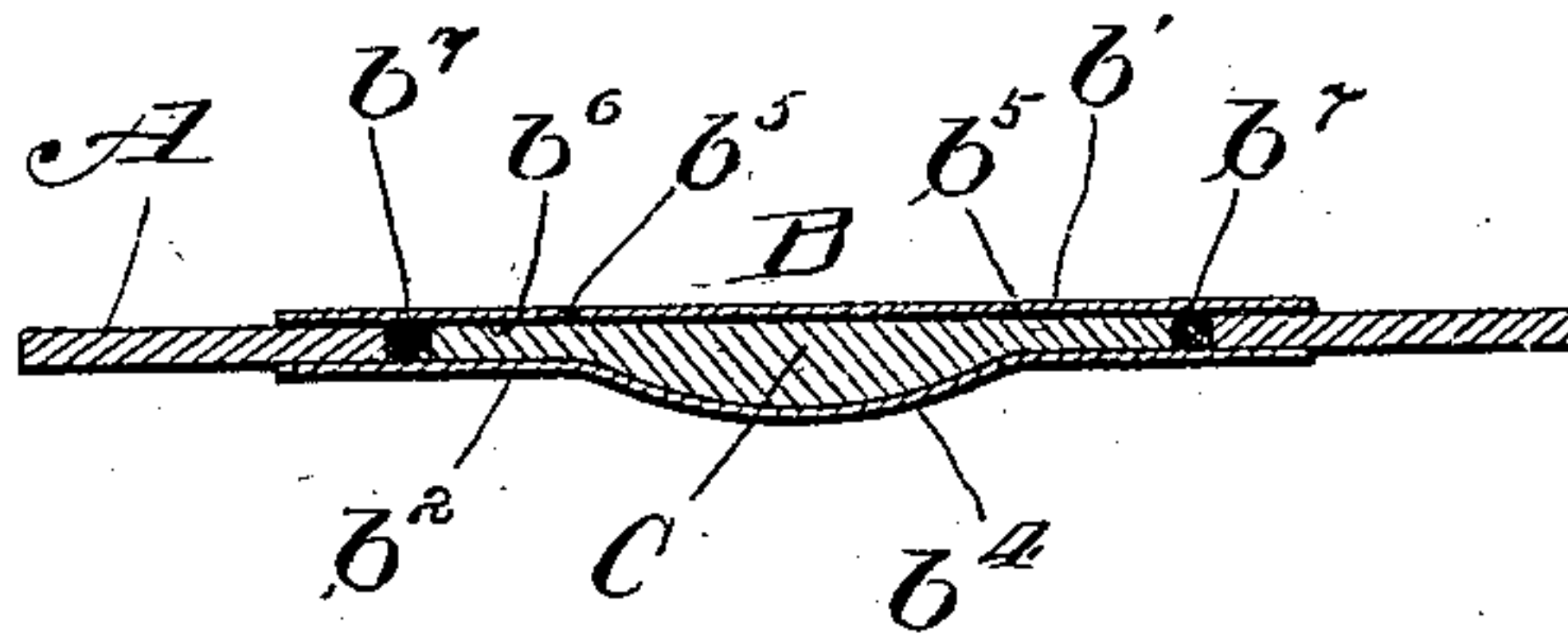


Fig. 7.

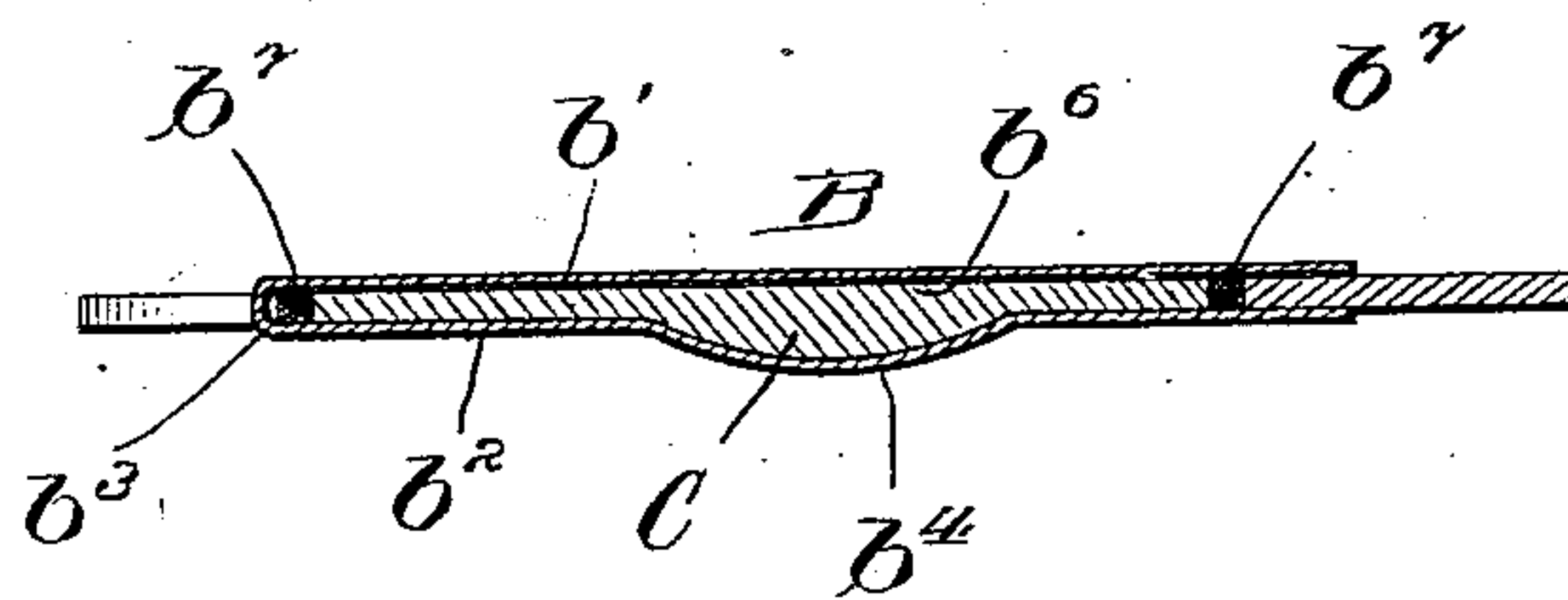


Fig. 9.

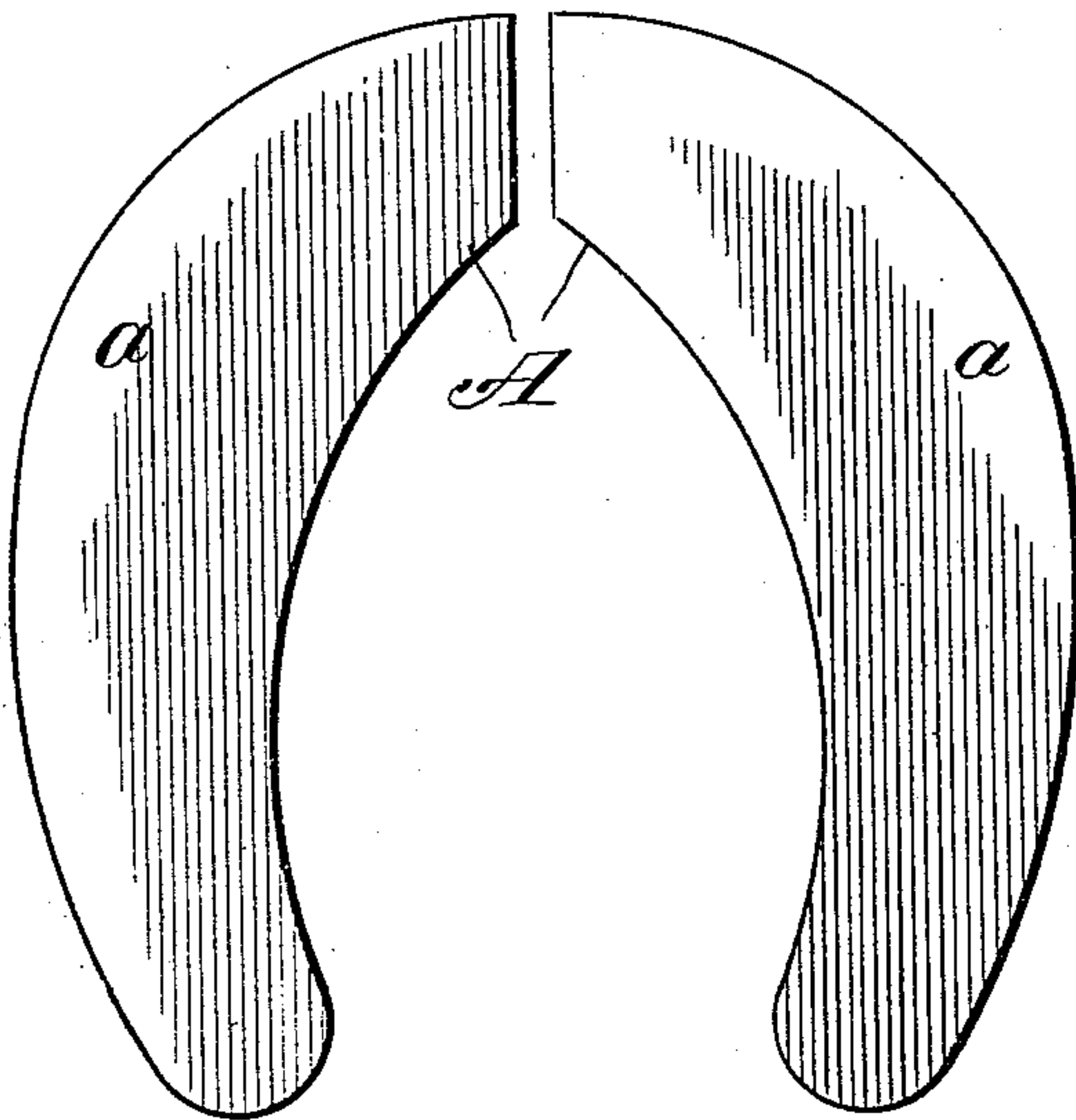
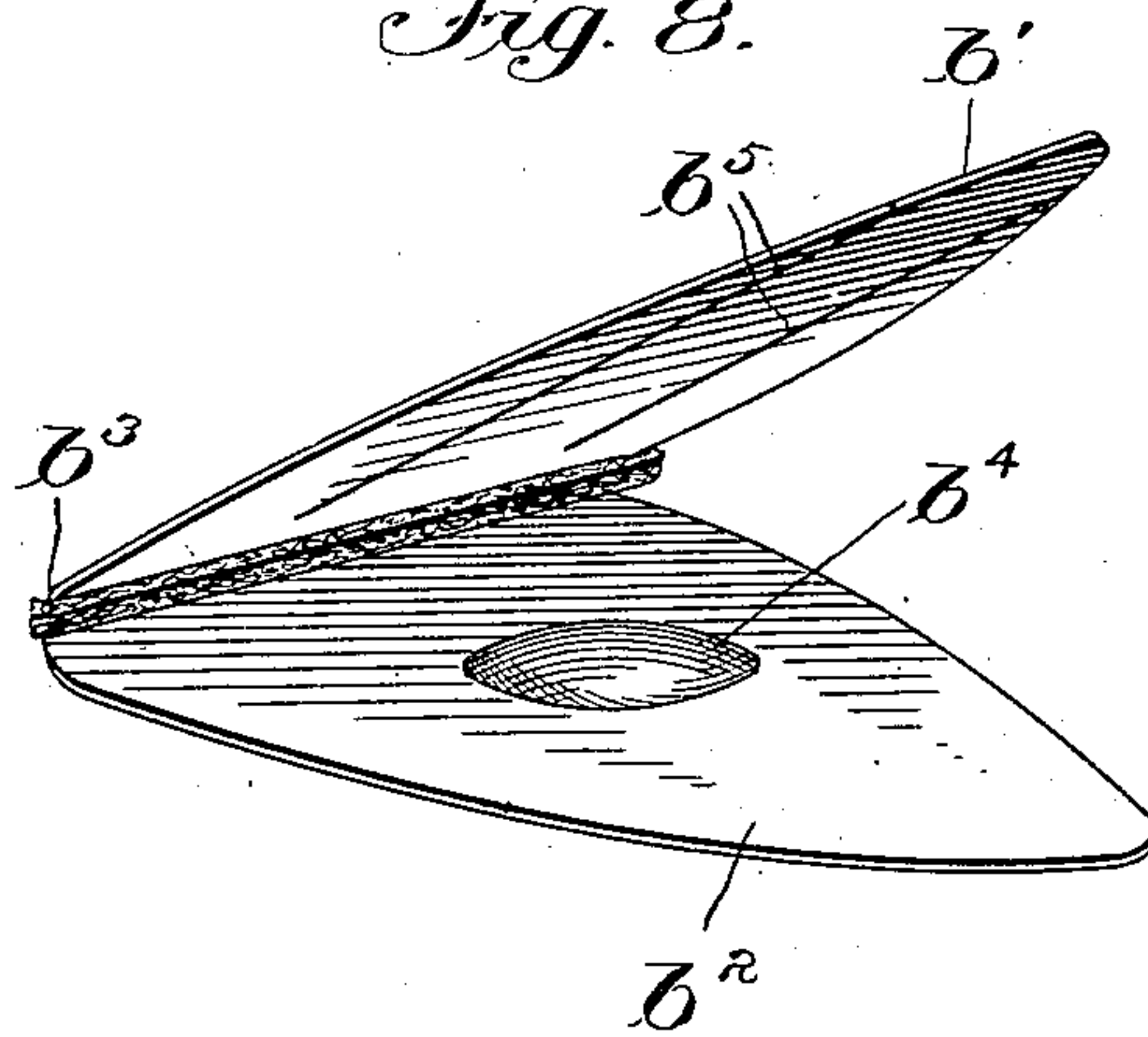


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDRU LARSEN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HOOF-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,184, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed May 25, 1903. Serial No. 158,614. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDRU LARSEN, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hoof-Pads; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in hoof-pads of that class which is designed to be interposed between the hoof of a horse and the shoe and to extend between the shoe-bars to protect the softer parts of the hoof from injury, such as is liable to occur by reason of contact therewith of nails, stones, and the like found on the roadway.

The invention consists in the matters hereinafter set forth, and more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a bottom plan view of a hoof-pad made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a modified means of attaching the shield to the rim of the pad. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of a modified form of pad. Fig. 5 is a transverse section taken on line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a transverse view of a modified form of pad. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section of the pad shown in Fig. 7. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the metal shield part of the pad, showing the parts thereof separated. Fig. 9 is a plan view of the two parts which constitute the rim of the pad removed from the shield.

As shown in said drawings, said pad embraces in general terms a rim A, made of any suitable flexible material and of the general contour of a horseshoe, and a central metal part or shield B, which is attached at its outer margin to the inner margin of the rim. The said rim may be made of leather or fiber and of one or more thicknesses. The rim is made slightly wider than the bars of the shoe, and the outer margin of said rim when in place on the hoof is substantially flush with the outer margin of the shoe, while the inner margin thereof extends beyond the inner margins of

the bars of the shoe for attachment therewith of the shield B. Said shield B may be made of a single thickness of metal, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and may be attached to the rim in any suitable manner, as by rivets, staples, or the like extending through the overlapping margins of the rim and shield. Another mode of fastening said shield to the rim consists of slitting the margin of said shield inwardly and bending or folding the alternate sections thus produced in opposite directions, so as to overlap upon and be secured to both the upper and lower faces of the rim, as shown in Fig. 3.

As a further and separate improvement I propose to make the metal shield of two thicknesses b' b^2 of metal, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and preferably said two thicknesses of metal are made from a single piece of sheet metal which is folded between its ends so that one part may lie flat upon the other, as clearly indicated in Fig. 5, the folded or closed part b^3 thereof constituting the rear end or margin of the shield. When said shield is made of two thicknesses, as shown in said Figs. 5 and 6, it is attached to the rim by inserting the inner margins of the rim between the outer margins of the two thicknesses constituting the shield, or, in other words, the lower thickness of the shield overlaps the lower face of the rim and the upper thickness the upper face thereof. Said rim and shield are fastened together by means of rivets, staples, or the like extending through said overlapping parts.

The construction last described possesses many practical advantages, among which may be mentioned that the shield may be made of relatively light-gage metal, owing to the double thicknesses employed, and, secondly, by reason of the overlapping of the two parts of said shield upon both the upper and lower sides of the rim an exceedingly strong and reliable connection is formed between said rim and shield.

As a further and separate improvement I propose in some instances to inclose between the two thicknesses of the shield a mass of medicament, such as tar, (indicated by the reference-letter C,) and to provide means

whereby said medicament may escape through the upper thickness of said shield and be brought into contact with the sole and frog of the animal's foot. Such a construction is shown in Figs. 6 and 7. In order to increase the space for said medicament, the lower thickness b^2 of the shield may be depressed, as shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8, to form a cup b^4 , which constitutes a storage-space for the medicament. The presence of said cup or depression also stiffens the shield as a whole. A convenient means of constructing the upper thickness b' of the shield whereby the medicament may escape therefrom into contact with the sole and frog of the animal's foot is to slit the upper part of said shield, as shown at b^5 in said Figs. 6 and 8, so as to provide passages extending from front to rear of the pad through which such medicament may escape. In order to prevent the escape of the medicament from the pad through said slits b^5 before the shoe is applied, I apply on the lower surface of said slitted part b' of the shield a lining b^6 , of paper or other suitable material, which will be torn or ruptured when the pad is attached to the hoof and the weight of the animal brought thereon. The upper thickness or layer of the shield may be otherwise formed to permit the escape of the medicament therethrough—as, for instance, said upper layer of the shield may be perforated. The medicament is prevented from escaping between the margins of the shield and the rim and also from escaping at the rear end of the pad at the ends of the fold b^3 by means of yielding packing-strips b^7 b^7 , of felt or the like, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7.

As a further and separate improvement in pads of this character and which is designed to be used in connection with either of the forms of pad herein shown I propose to make the rim of each pad of two like parts or segments a a , as shown in Fig. 9. The object of so constructing the rim of two like parts, as shown, is to enable me to cut from a sheet of the material from which said rim is made a maximum number of rims. By making each rim of two parts in this manner I am enabled to cut said parts from a sheet with a very small loss of the material, whereas if said rim be cut in its full or completed form from a sheet there would obviously be a considerable waste of the material, for the reason that the material between the side parts or bars of the rim could not be economically utilized to cut further rims therefrom.

Either of the form of pads shown may be strengthened at the rear end of the pad by a transverse metal bar or plate adapted to extend from one side to the other of the pad and attached thereto by rivets extending through the overlapping parts of the shield and bar.

When the tar or other medicament is not used between the two thicknesses of a shield,

the space between said thicknesses may be filled with any suitable cushioning material, if desired. For instance, the space between said parts may be filled with sawdust. The presence of such filling has the effect of preventing the upper and lower parts of shield from striking together and producing an objectionable click or noise.

I claim as my invention—

1. A hoof-pad comprising a flexible rim made of the general contour of a shoe and a central metal shield attached at its outer margin to the inner margin of said rim, said rim being made of two like halves or parts which meet at the front of the pad.

2. A hoof-pad comprising a flexible rim and a central metal shield which is joined at its outer margin to the inner margin of said rim, said shield overlapping the rim on both its upper and lower sides and being attached thereto by fastening devices extending through said overlapping parts.

3. A hoof-pad comprising a flexible rim and a central shield, the latter consisting of two thicknesses of metal, one overlapping the upper side and the other the lower side of the inner margin of said rim and secured thereto.

4. A hoof-pad comprising a flexible rim and a central shield, the latter consisting of a single plate, folded to constitute two thicknesses or layers which lie one upon the other, said two layers overlapping one upon the upper side and the other upon the lower side of the rim and secured thereto.

5. A hoof-pad comprising a flexible rim and a central metal shield, the latter consisting of two thicknesses of metal one overlapping the upper side and the other the lower side of the inner margin of said rim, said rim being made of two like halves or parts which meet at the front end of the pad.

6. A hoof-pad made of a double thickness of material between which is adapted to be contained a medicament, the upper thickness of said pad being broken or interrupted to permit the escape of the medicament from the said space to the hoof of the animal when the pad is in place, and means for preventing the escape of the medicament through said broken or interrupted thickness before the pad is attached to the hoof.

7. A hoof-pad comprising a flexible rim, and a central metal shield comprising an upper and a lower thickness of metal which overlap the rim above and below the same and are attached thereto, and are constructed to provide between the same a space to receive a medicament, the upper thickness of said central metal part being broken or interrupted to permit the escape of the medicament therethrough to the foot of the animal.

8. A hoof-pad comprising a flexible rim, and a central metal shield comprising an upper and a lower thickness and constructed to provide a space to receive a medicament, the upper

thickness of said central metal part being broken or interrupted to permit the escape of the medicament therefrom and packing-strips interposed between the thicknesses of the pad to prevent the escape of the medicament from the pad at the margin of said shield.

9. A hoof-pad made of a double thickness of material, the bottom thickness thereof being depressed to constitute a cup to receive a medicament and the upper thickness being broken

or interrupted to permit the escape of the medicament therefrom.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 19th day of May, A. D. 1903.

ANDRU LARSEN.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM L. HALL,
GERTRUDE BRYCE.