

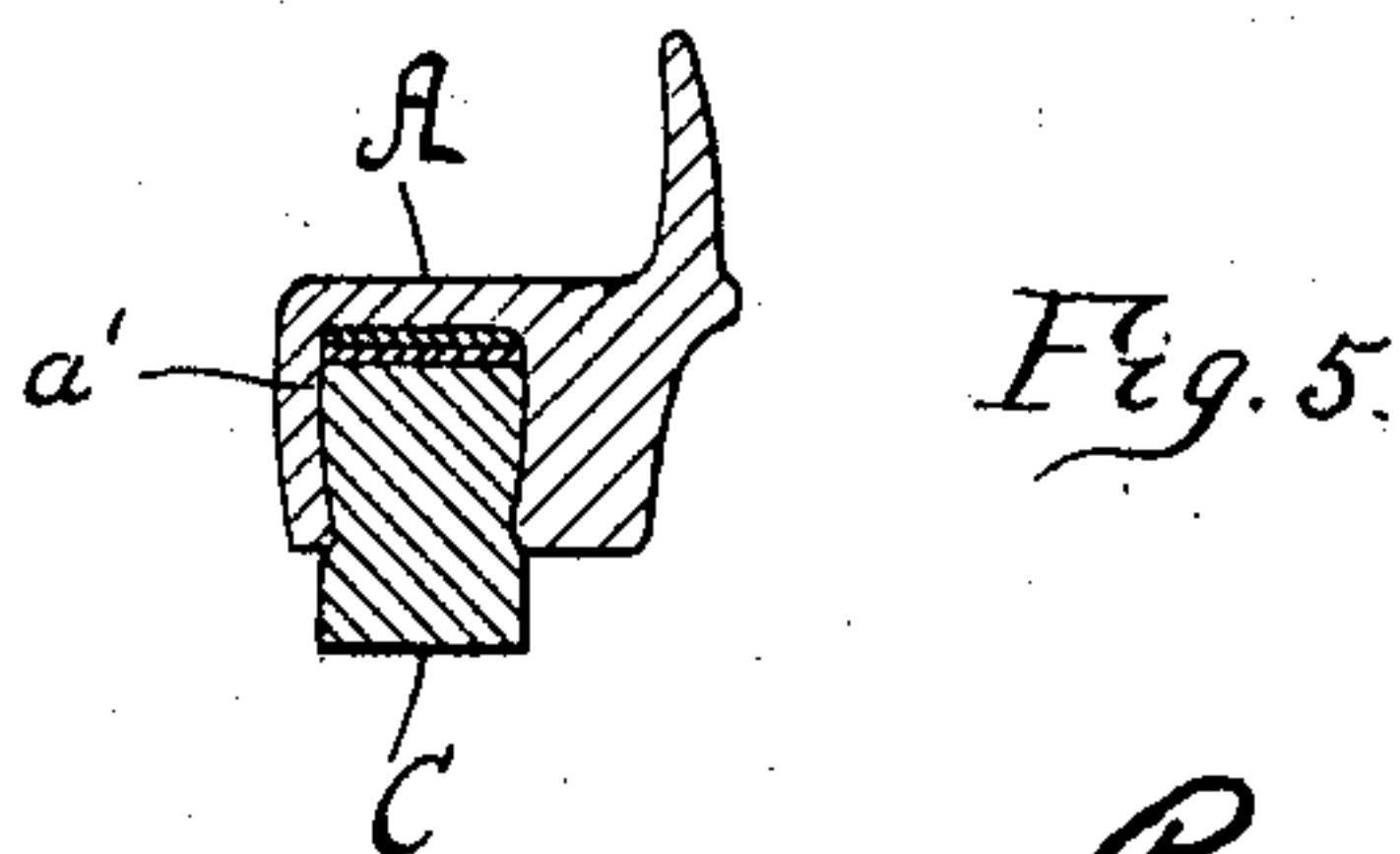
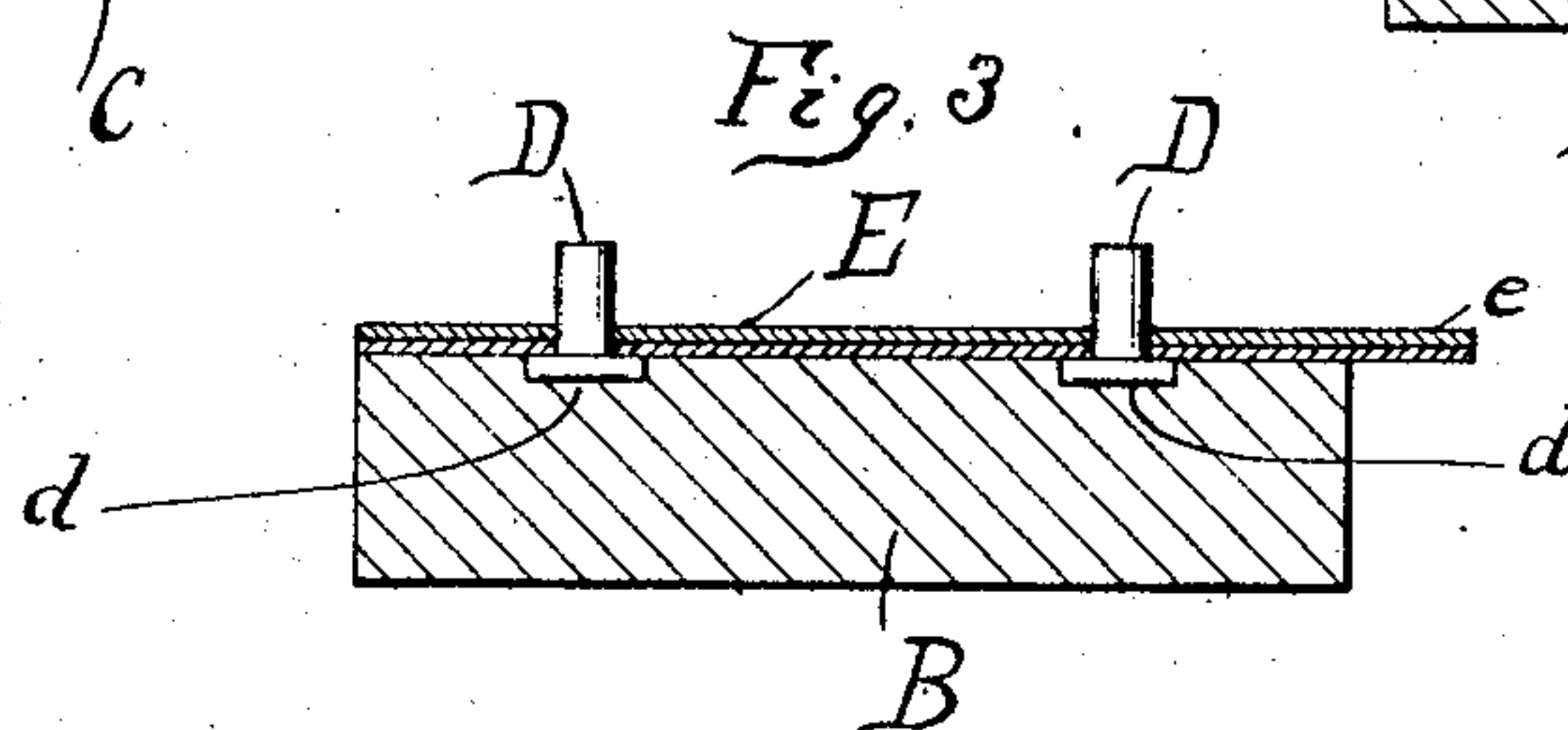
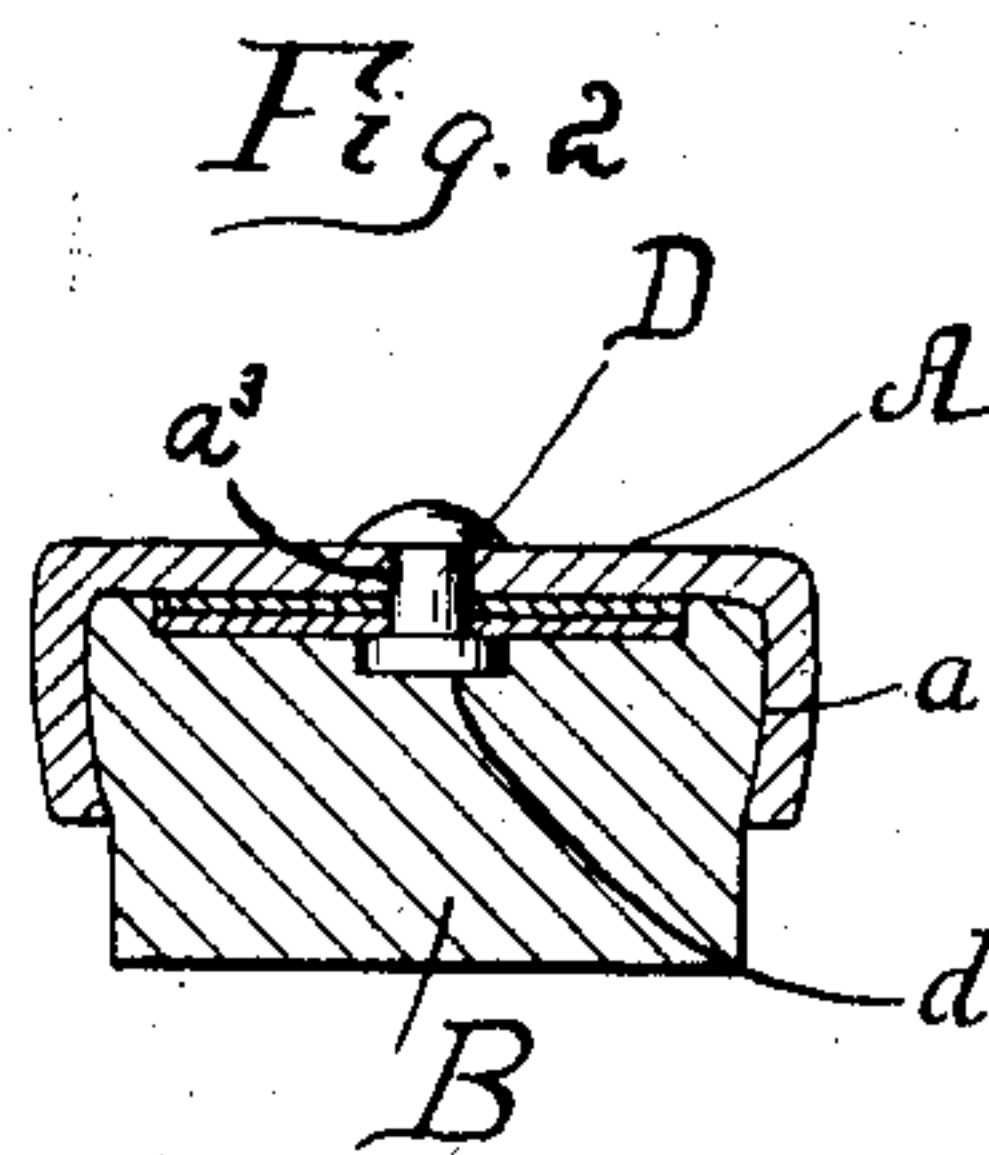
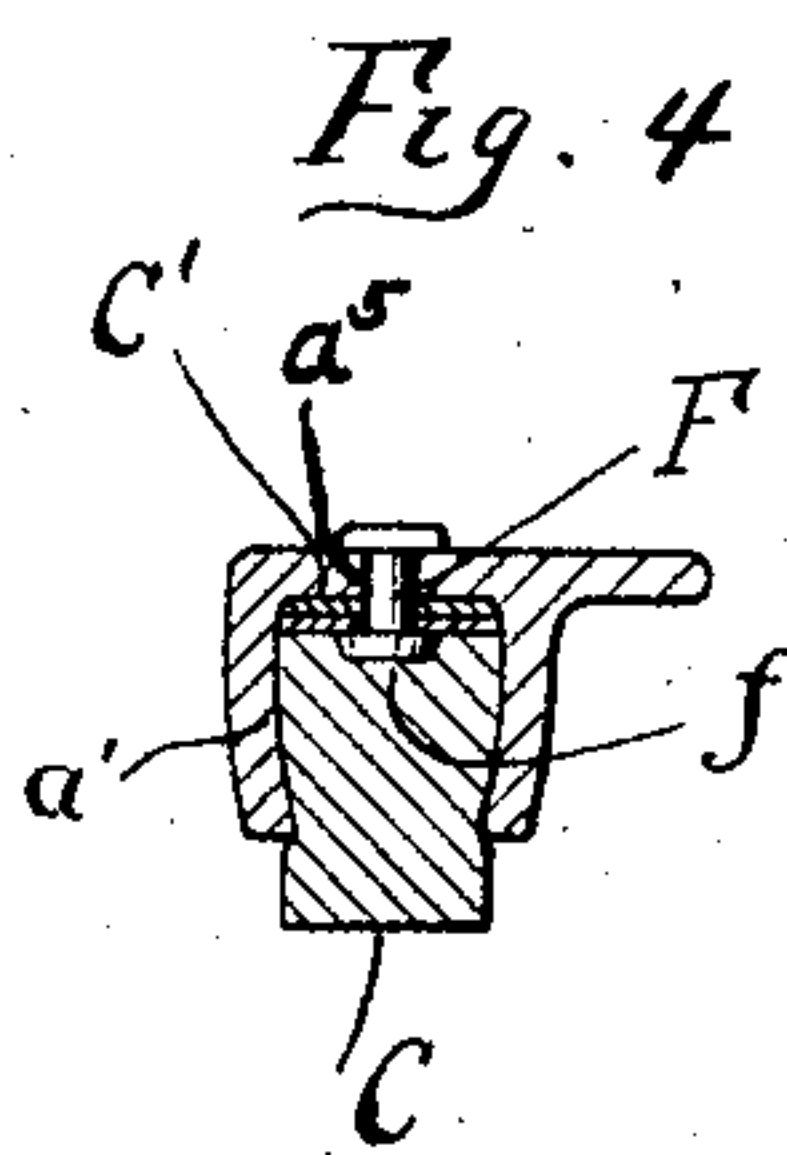
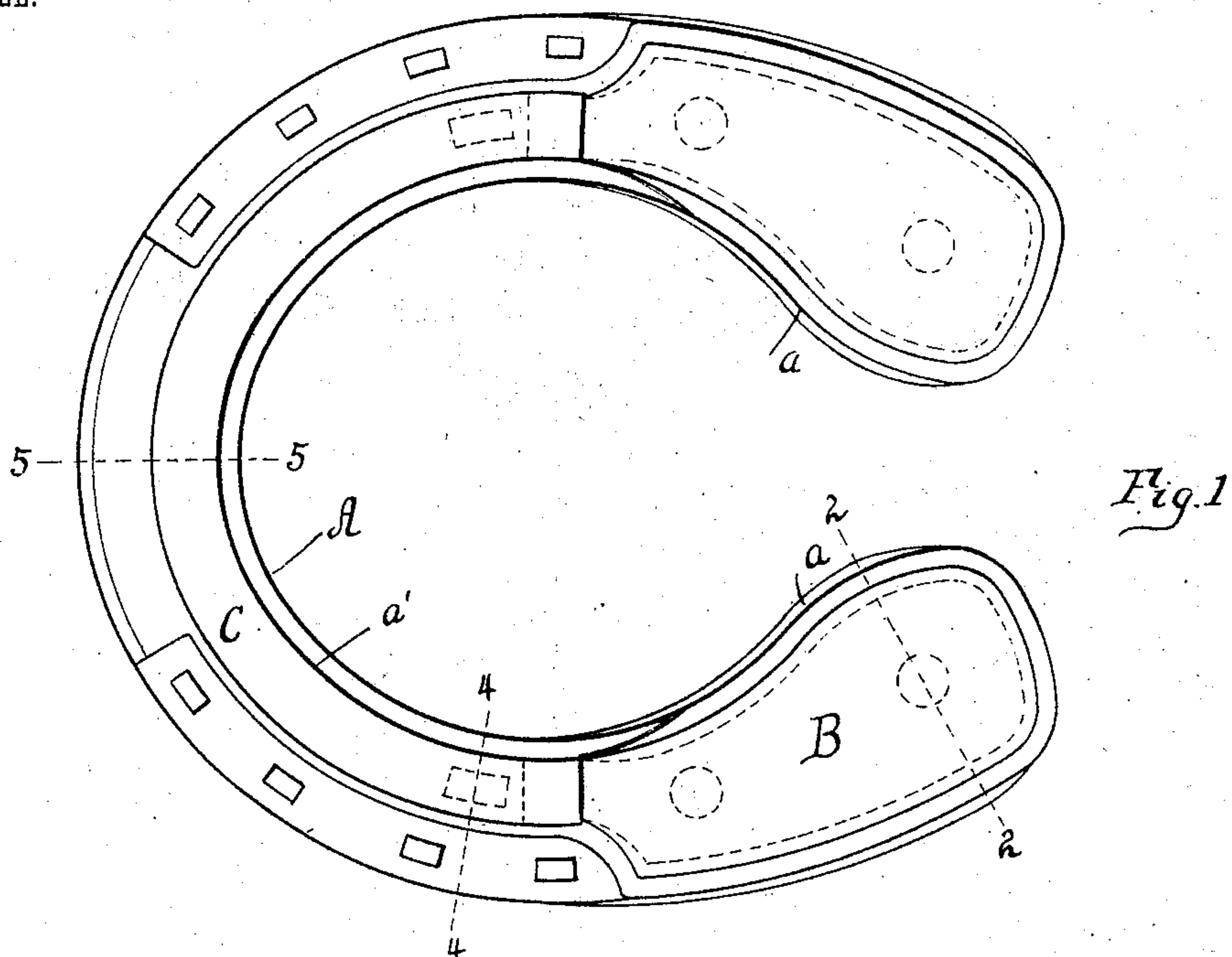
No. 768,237.

PATENTED AUG. 23, 1904.

R. B. PRICE.  
HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 20, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses.  
Lillian Prentice  
Walter Schalck

Inventor:  
Raymond B. Price  
By Price & Fisher  
Attorneys.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RAYMOND B. PRICE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 768,237, dated August 23, 1904.

Application filed February 20, 1904. Serial No. 194,524. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, RAYMOND BEACH PRICE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes, of which I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

10 The present invention has reference to that class of horseshoes commonly known as "cushioned" or "elastic" horseshoes; and the object of the invention is more particularly to provide improved means for holding the pads  
15 or elastic portions of the shoe in place within the metal frame whereof the body of the shoe is composed.

The invention consists in the features of improvement hereinafter described, illustrated  
20 in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of this specification.

Figure 1 is an inverted plan view of the horseshoe embodying my invention. Fig. 2  
25 is a view in cross-section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail view, in vertical longitudinal section, through one of the heel-pads. Fig. 4 is a view in cross-section on line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view in cross-section on line 5 5  
30 of Fig. 1.

A designates the metal body of the shoe. In the preferred form of the invention the body A is provided with elastic heel-pads B and as well also with a toe-pad C, although  
35 the use of both of such pads is not essential to my invention. The body A of the shoe is formed at its heel-terminals with laterally-expanded chambers *a* to receive the heel-pads B, and that part of the shoe-body A in front  
40 of the pads B is formed with a curved channel *a'*, adapted to receive the correspondingly-curved front or toe pad C.

By reference to the drawings it will be seen that in each pad B are embedded the ex-  
45 panded heads *d* of the rivets D, these rivet-heads *d* being embedded in the rubber of which the pad B is molded. The inner face of the pad B—*i. e.*, the face that sits within the terminal casing of the shoe-body—has  
50 connected thereto, preferably in the vulcan-

izing operation, a lining E, of one or more layers of heavy cloth, such as frictioned duck or the like. This lining E may extend over the entire inner surface of the pad B or, as shown in the drawings, may be somewhat  
55 narrower than the pad B. I prefer that the lining E should be narrower than the pad B, because where the corners of the pad B are of rubber and not lined they sit more snugly within the corners of the terminal casing *a*.  
60 By preference the lining-strip E extends forwardly, as at *e*, beyond the forward end of the pad B, and this extended portion *e* is intended to lie beneath the front or toe pad C if such front or toe pad be employed.  
65

When the heel-pads B are to be set in position for use, one pad will be placed within each terminal casing *a* of the shoe, the shanks D of the rivets being passed through the holes *a'* of the shoe-body. An awl or like pointed  
70 instrument will then be forced through the body of the pad B and against the center of one of the rivet-heads *d*, and the shank of the rivet D will then be upset by means of a hammer or other convenient tool. The rivet or  
75 rivets of each pad will thus be secured to the body of the shoe, and when the awl or like pointed instrument is withdrawn it will be found that the resiliency of the rubber of the pad closes the hole made by the awl, so that  
80 there is no danger of access of water to the heads of the rivets. Those familiar with this class of devices will readily appreciate the advantage of guarding the heads of the rivets  
85 from water, as it is found in practice that where water is admitted to any metal part embedded in the rubber there is danger of the rubber at such point becoming rotten and worn. When the heel-pads B are secured  
90 within their terminal casings by means of the rivets D, they will be held in such position against all danger of being torn therefrom by the severe usage to which shoes of this character are subjected.

In order to materially maintain the pads B  
95 in the terminal casings *a*, I prefer to bend inward the walls of the casings, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, thereby causing these walls to grip the body of the rubber whereof the pads B are formed. Inasmuch as the lining-  
100



strips E give a degree of rigidity to the inner portions of the pads B, these strips, made of sufficiently heavy material, will also materially cooperate with the inclined walls of the casings *a* in preventing the withdrawal of the pads from the casings.

In order to retain the toe or body pad C in position within the channel *a'* of the shoe, I prefer to embed in the inner face portion of the pad C suitable rivets F, having expanded heads *f*, the shanks of these rivets being adapted to pass through correspondingly-located holes *a''* in the body portion of the shoe. Preferably the inner face of the pad C will be provided with a lining C', that may consist of one or several layers of suitable fabric—such, for example, as frictioned duck, or any other suitable material may be employed for this lining. Preferably the lining C' extends over the entire inner face of the pad C from end to end thereof, and this lining when thus made performs a double function, viz: that part of the lining that extends over the heads of the rivets F serves to more effectively unite the rivets to the pad, and the lining further serves to give a degree of rigidity to the inner portion of the pad C, so that when the pad has been placed within the channel *a'* of the shoe and the side walls of the channel have been pressed inward, as shown more particularly in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings, the lining C' materially aids in preventing the withdrawal of the pad C from the channel. Obviously, however, it is not essential that the same lining should extend across the heads of the rivets F and around the front of the pad, although this is regarded as the preferable construction. When the pad C is first placed within the channel *a'* of the shoe, the side walls of this channel will be approximately parallel or even slightly flaring in outward direction; but after the pad C has been placed in position within the channel *a'* the walls of the channel will be pressed toward each other, so as to cause them to more effectively retain the pad C in place. The rivets F having been passed through the corresponding holes in the body A of the shoe

will have their ends upset in the same manner as the ends of the rivets D are upset—that is to say, a pointed instrument will be forced through the rubber of the pad C and will bear against the head of each rivet F during the upsetting operation.

While I have described what I regard as the preferred embodiment of the invention, it will be readily understood that the precise details of construction may be modified and that features of the invention may be employed without its adoption as an entirety.

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

1. A cushion-pad for horseshoes formed of rubber provided upon its inner face with a lining-strip narrower than the body of the pad, the rubber of said pad thus extending at each side of the lining-strip, and an attaching-rivet, the head whereof is embedded in the pad beneath the lining-strip and the shank whereof projects through said lining-strip.

2. A cushion-pad for horseshoes formed of a thick body of rubber provided upon its inner face with a lining and having an attaching-rivet, the head whereof is embedded in the inner face of the pad and the shank whereof projects through said lining-strip, the thick body of the rubber between the head of said rivet and the outer face of the pad being imperforate whereby access of water, sand, &c., to the head of the rivet is prevented.

3. A horseshoe comprising a metal body provided with heel-terminal casings and thick rubber pads within said casings, said pads having fabric linings and having rivets with heads embedded in the inner faces of the pads, the shanks of said rivets extending through the tops of said terminal casings and being upset to retain the pads in position, the thick bodies of the pads opposite the heads of the rivets being substantially imperforate.

RAYMOND B. PRICE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE P. FISHER, Jr.,  
ALBERTA ADAMICK.