

No. 776,795.

PATENTED DEC. 6, 1904.

G. J. PEACOCK & H. BARTLEY.

COMPOSITION HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 26, 1903.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

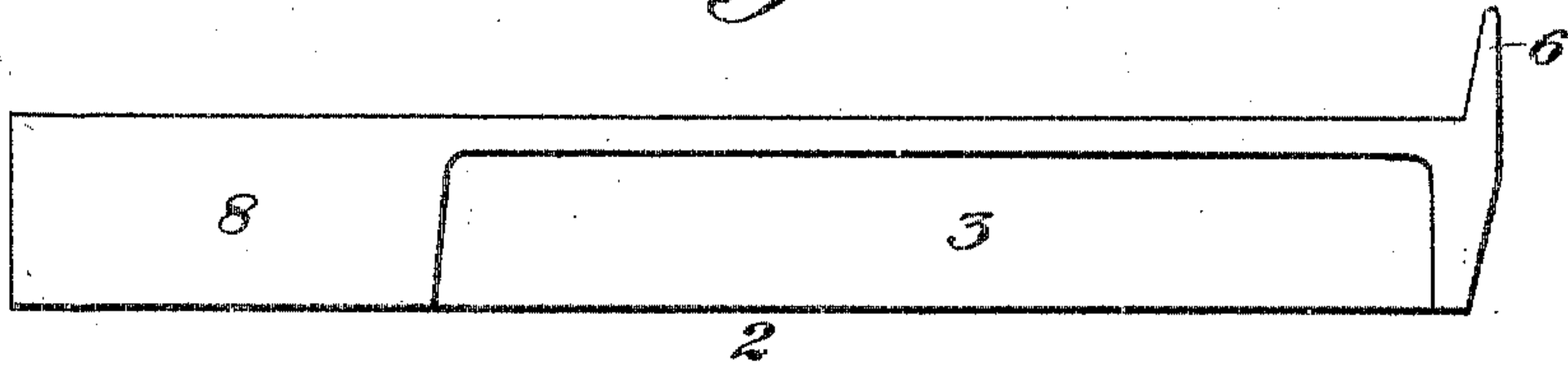


Fig. 2.

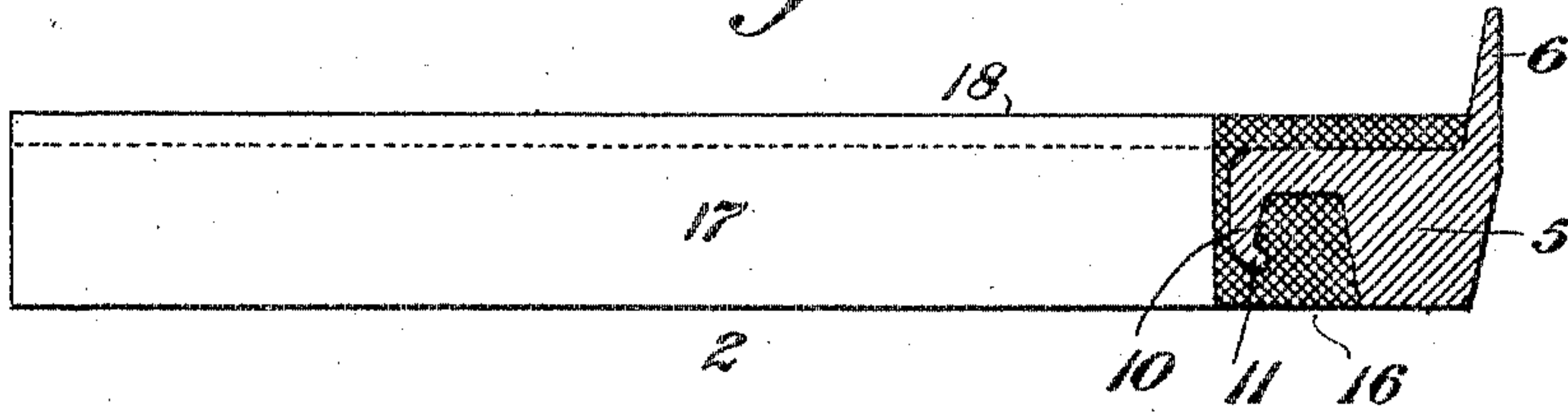
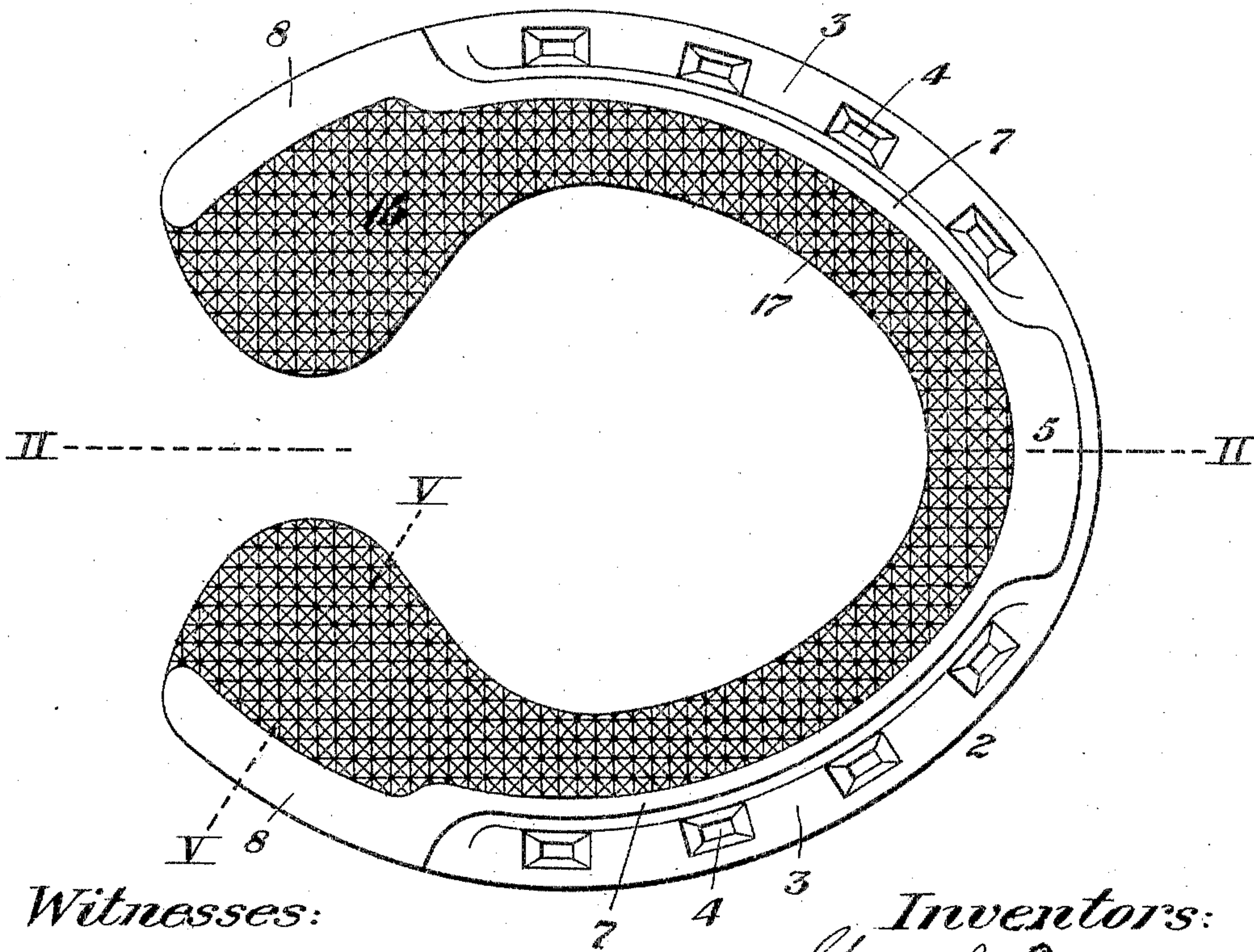


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

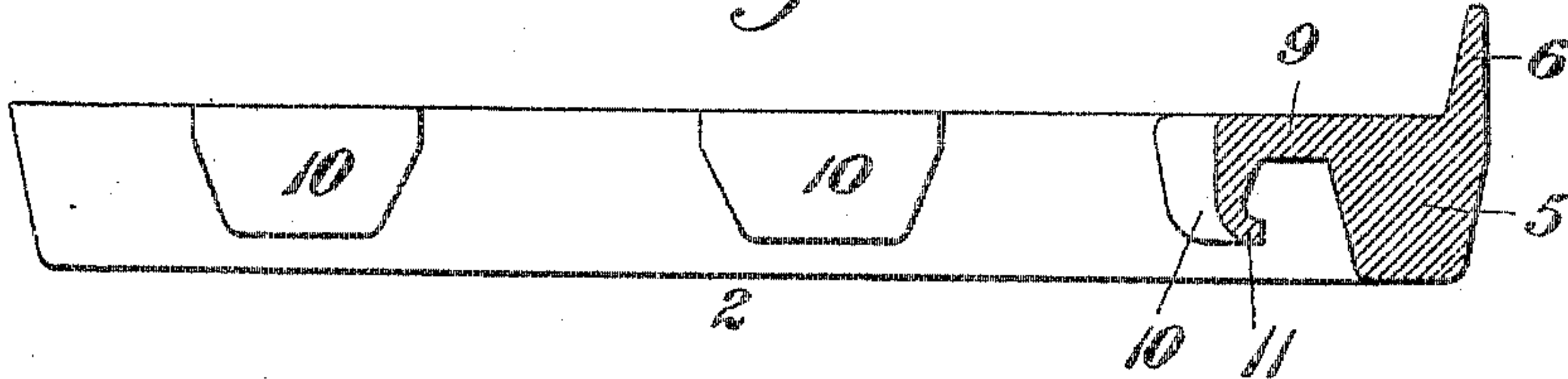


Fig. 5.

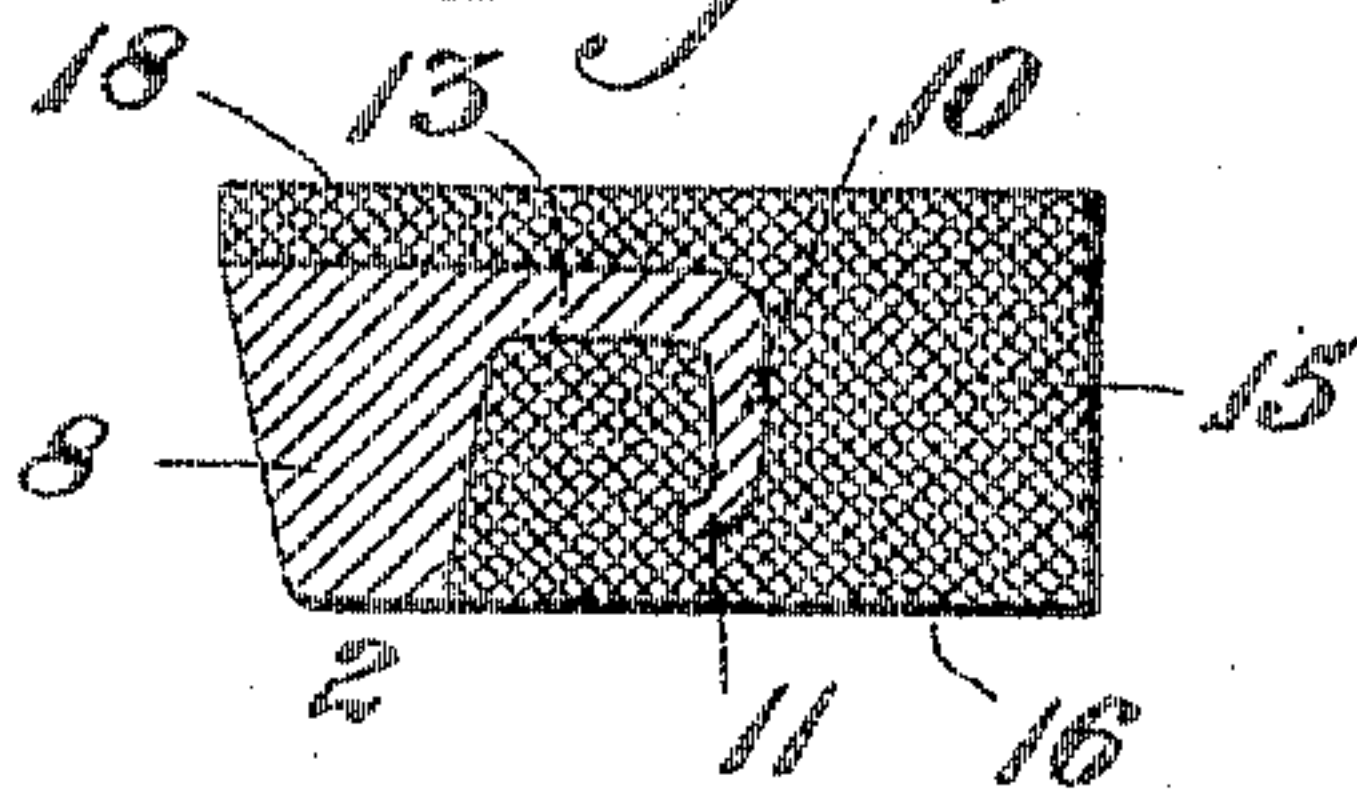
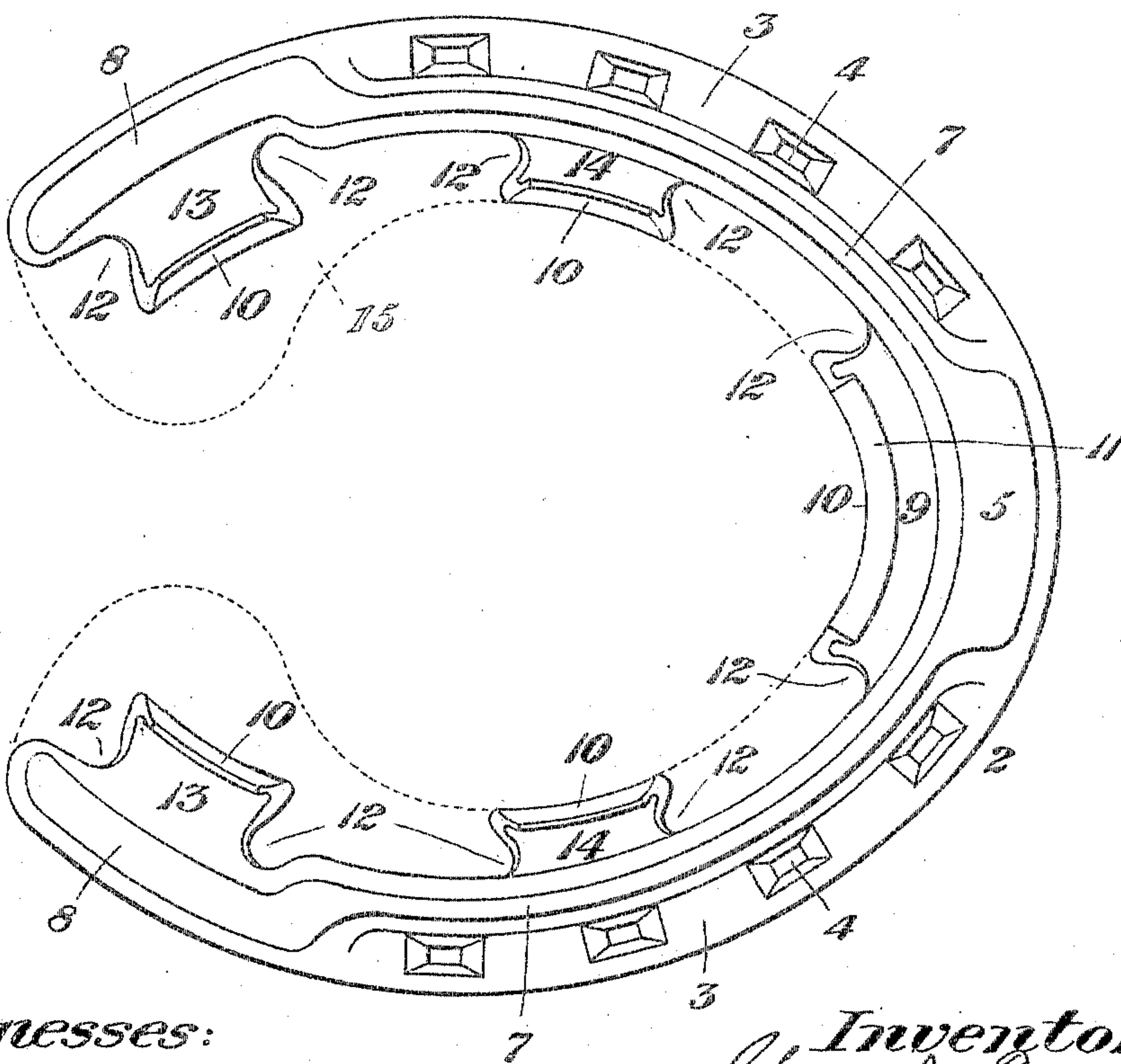


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE J. PEACOCK, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, AND HARVEY BARTLEY,
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COMPOSITION HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 776,795, dated December 6, 1904.

Application filed March 26, 1903. Serial No. 149,719. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE J. PEACOCK, residing at Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, and HARVEY BARTLEY, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Composition Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of our improved composite horseshoe. Fig. 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view on the line II II of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is an under plan view of the shoe. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section of the metallic base detached. Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional detail view on the line V V of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is an inverted plan view of the metal base.

Our invention relates to improvements in combination horseshoes in which a cushioning portion is incorporated with a holding-base, and it refers more particularly to the construction of the base and to supporting and holding means for the cushioning portion whereby these parts are securely incorporated with each other.

Referring now to the drawings, 2 represents the base made in one integral piece of metal, preferably of forged or cast steel, the sides of which are recessed, as at 3, and provided with the usual nail-holes 4. The toe 5 is reinforced, as indicated, and an upwardly-extending tip 6 of the usual form engages the toe of the hoof. The inner edge 7 of the base is continued around for the full length of the shoe of the same depth as the toe 5, being somewhat thickened at the rear portion, as indicated at 8, and adapted as thus formed to provide a surrounding rigid holding-frame for the cushion and also a wearing edge adapted to bear upon the pavement, which edge wears away with the wear of the cushion.

Extending backwardly from the toe 5 is a web portion 9, terminating in a downwardly-turned lip 10, which is preferably turned over inwardly toward the body of the base, as in-

dicated at 11, so as to provide a clenching or holding terminal in engagement with the cushion. Each end of such backwardly-extending anchor is recessed or narrowed, as at 12, the terminal corners projecting so as to form approximately a dovetail shape, which will maintain a firm binding hold upon the cushion. The term "dovetail" is used to indicate and include any inwardly-projecting anchoring device having a terminal around which the cushioning substance will become embedded and having lateral recessed portions, so as to insure a firm hold in the cushion. At the inner portions of the heels of the shoe are provided similar inwardly-projecting holding extensions 13, the ends of which are recessed in a similar manner (indicated at 12) and having similar lips 10, while between such forward and back holding-anchors are located intermediate anchors 14, having similar recesses 12 and projecting terminals and downwardly-extending inwardly-turned holding-lips 10. As thus constructed it will be seen that all of these holding-anchors extend inwardly toward the center, whereby the recessed cavities provide a holding means for the cushion. The anchors have an efficient holding action, while the number of such anchors and their location at the front, back, and intermediate portions of the base provide substantial bearing-surfaces upon which the under contacting faces of the cushion will press and by which it will be well supported. This is of particular advantage at the back portion of the shoe, where the cushion is widened, as shown in Fig. 3 and as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 6.

The cushioning substance, which is either of rubber or a combination of rubber or canvas or of any other suitable combinations or other material, is indicated by the numeral 15 and is pressed into the holding-cavities and around the anchoring portions of the shoe-base, so as to completely fill such cavities and to surround the holding devices, as clearly shown. The lower surface 16 of the cushion corresponds approximately to the lower edge of the toe 5 and sides 7 and 8, the inner edge 17 being preferably vertical, while the cushioning substance is forced around and over

the entire upper portion of the base, as clearly shown in Fig. 2, providing a bearing-surface 18 for the hoof.

In attaching the shoe the nails are driven 5 through the openings 4 and the upper cushioning layer and into the hoof in the usual manner.

As thus constructed we have provided a very serviceable and efficient horseshoe capable of long-continued use and of holding the 10 cushioning substance tightly to the base without displacement under excessive wear or jar incident to devices of this kind. It overcomes the objections present in previous constructions and is such an improvement over 15 the class of composite horseshoes as to commend it to all users of this class of articles.

In Letters Patent No. 717,614, granted January 6, 1903, to G. J. Peacock, one of the 20 present applicants, a dovetail holding-key 7 is shown; but such key is merely flat, of the same thickness as the toe-piece 8, and without any under recesses or holding-lips such as we have provided.

25 Changes and variations may be made in the design, proportions, or other details of the invention—as, for instance, the number, location, and shape of the holding-anchors; but all such are to be considered as within the 30 scope of the following claims.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A horseshoe-base having a series of inwardly-extending dovetail anchors provided 35 with holding-recesses at their ends and under portions adapted to engage a cushioning substance, substantially as set forth.

2. A horseshoe-base having a series of integral inwardly-extending holding-anchors of 40 dovetail form with downwardly and inwardly projecting holding extremities, substantially as set forth.

3. A horseshoe-base having a series of integral inwardly-extending holding-anchors of 45 dovetail form with downwardly and inwardly projecting holding extremities, with correspondingly-formed spaces between the anchors, substantially as set forth.

4. A horseshoe-base provided with a plu-

50 rality of inwardly-extending anchors having downwardly-turned lips, with spaces between the anchors adapted to receive a cushioning substance, substantially as set forth.

5. A horseshoe-base provided with a plurality of inwardly-extending anchors having 55 downwardly and inwardly turned lips, with spaces between the anchors adapted to receive a cushioning substance, substantially as set forth.

6. A composite horseshoe consisting of a 60 base having inwardly-extending holding-anchors of dovetail form provided with downwardly-turned lips, and a cushioning substance incorporated therewith, substantially as set forth. 65

7. A composite horseshoe consisting of a base having inwardly-extending holding-anchors of dovetail form provided with downwardly and inwardly turned lips, and a cushioning substance incorporated therewith, sub- 70 stantially as set forth.

8. A composite horseshoe consisting of a metallic base having inwardly-extending holding-anchors flush with the upper surface of the base, said anchors being recessed at their 75 ends and having downwardly and inwardly turned extremities, with a cushioning substance incorporated with said base and holding-anchors, substantially as set forth.

9. A composite horseshoe consisting of a 80 metallic base having inwardly-extending holding-anchors flush with the upper surface of the base, said anchors being recessed at their ends and having downwardly and inwardly 85 turned extremities, with a cushioning substance incorporated with said base and holding-anchors, extending downwardly to the lower edge of the base and upwardly over the upper surface thereof, substantially as set 90 forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE J. PEACOCK.
HARVEY BARTLEY.

Witnesses:

JAMES McC. MILLER,
C. M. CLARKE.