

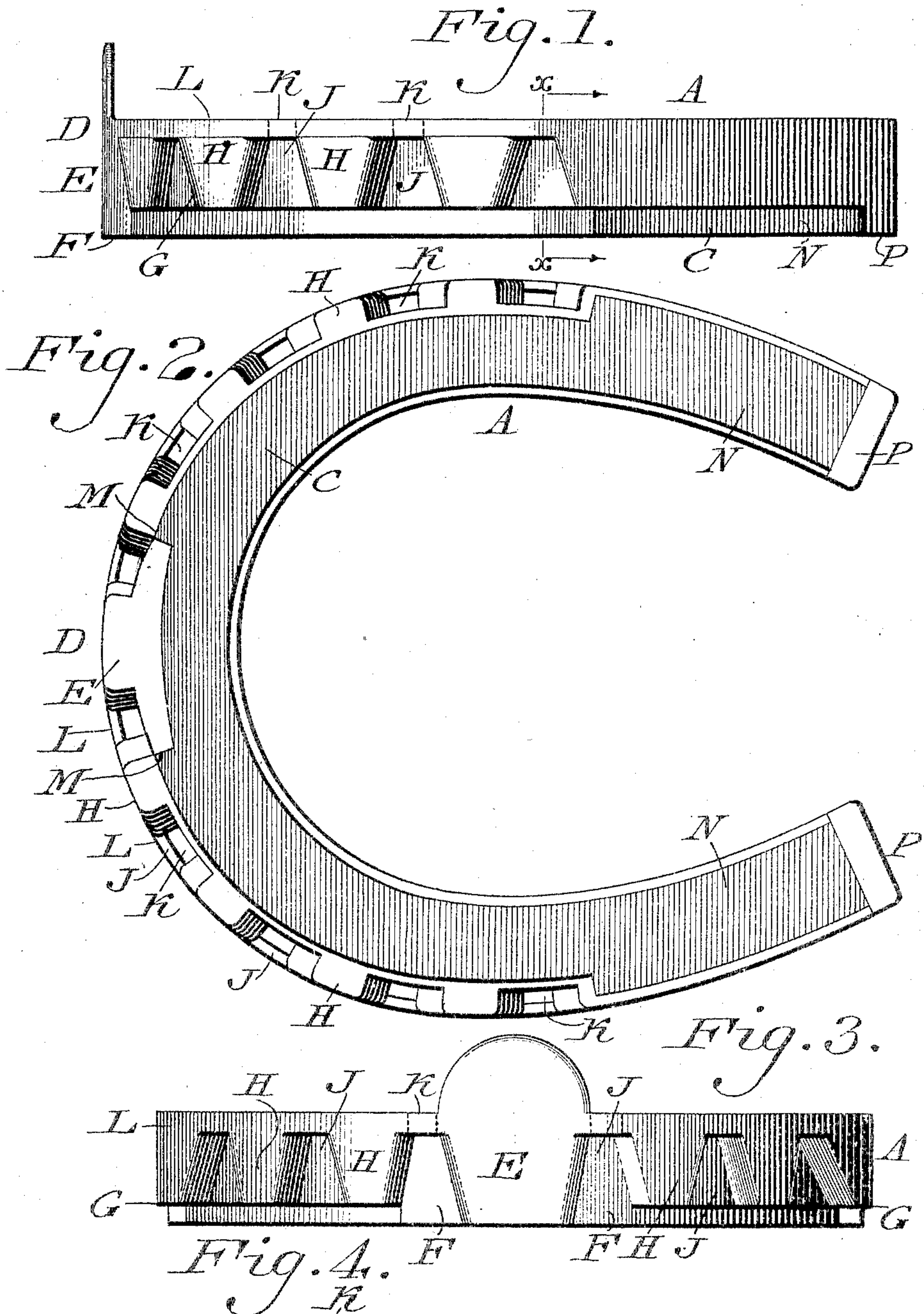
No. 777,684.

PATENTED DEC. 20, 1904.

J. MESSINGER.  
HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 29, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH MESSINGER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,684, dated December 20, 1904.

Application filed April 29, 1903. Serial No. 154,797.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSEPH MESSINGER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of a horse or other animal shoe having novel features, as will be hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a horseshoe embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a bottom plan view thereof. Fig. 3 represents a front view thereof. Fig. 4 represents a transverse section thereof on line *x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the body of a horseshoe, the same having in the under side thereof the groove B, in which is inserted the cushion C, formed of soft rubber, which is vulcanized within said groove, whereby it retains its connection with the walls thereof, the sides of said walls being somewhat rough in their nature.

D designates the toe portion of the shoe, the same having thereon the tapering block E, the widest part of which is above and the downward extension or toe-calks F of said portion below the bottom line G of the body of the shoe, the under side of said extension and block being flush with the under face of the cushion C, said face being below said line.

On the sides of the body are the tapering blocks or side calks H, of the same depth as the tread or flange of the groove B and forming abutments thereof, the widest portions of which blocks are above, said blocks being separated from each other by the channels J, the narrow portions of which are above, said channels being in communication with the nail-openings K, which are formed in the rim L, which extends around the top of the body A and joins the upper ends of the blocks H.

The front portion of the cushion C is recessed at the toe portion, forming shoulders M, which engage with the sides of the toe portion D. The grooves of the heel portions of

the shoe are widened to receive the corresponding portions N of the cushion C, thus presenting broad surfaces at said heel and increasing the frictional contact of the tread of the shoe with the streets, roadway, &c. The extreme ends of the shoe have vertical limbs or heel-calks P thereon, the same extending downwardly below the body of the shoe and having their under faces flush with the widened heel portions N of the cushion.

It will be seen that the cushion provides a resilient and consequently a soft and yielding tread, so that the shoe may be worn with ease and comfort, and owing to the block E and depending portion F of the toe of the shoe the front portion of the cushion C is guarded against the direct and severe action of blows received on the toe portion. The limbs P also protect the heel portions of said cushion and prevent severe wearing action on the cushions at the heel portions thereof. It will also be seen that the heads of the securing-nails employed occupy the upper portions of the channels between the blocks H, so that said heads are guarded and prevented from striking the street or being struck on their sides by any object or obstacles that may exist on the street or roadway. It will also be seen that the heads of the nails are removed from contact with the street, road, &c., and so cannot be struck and force up the nails and release the clenches. Again, owing to the tapering nature of the channels J, the narrow portions of which are above, the heads of the nails are wedged between the walls of said channels, and so are held firmly therein. Furthermore, the side blocks H present broad and comparatively flat faces, which will prevent any serious injury to the animal should it strike itself with said blocks.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the general spirit of my invention, and I do not, therefore, desire to be limited in each case to the same.

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

1. A horseshoe having a toe portion consisting of a tapering block, laterally-projecting

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calks extending rearwardly from said block, the sides of said calks forming shoulders, a groove in the under side of the shoe, and a cushion in said groove, the under faces of said  
5 block and calks being flush with the under face of said cushion.

2. A horseshoe having a toe portion consisting of a tapering block, laterally-projecting calks extending rearwardly of said block, the  
10 sides of said calks forming shoulders, a groove in the under side of the shoe, and a cushion in said shoe, said block and calks having their faces flush with the under face of said cushion, said cushion having in its toe portion, shoulders  
15 which interlock with the shoulders of said calks.

3. A horseshoe having a toe portion consist-

ing of a tapering block, laterally-projecting calks extending rearwardly of said block, the under faces of said block and calks being  
20 flush with each other and extending below the bottom line of the body of the shoe and flush with the under face of the cushion and side calks, channels intervening between said  
25 side calks and a rim joining the tops of said side calks and overhanging said channels with nail-openings therein, the under faces of said side calks being above the under face of said cushion.

JOSEPH MESSINGER.

Witnesses:

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