No. 780,515. PATENTED JAN. 24, 1905.

J. MATTAS.

HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 6, 1904.

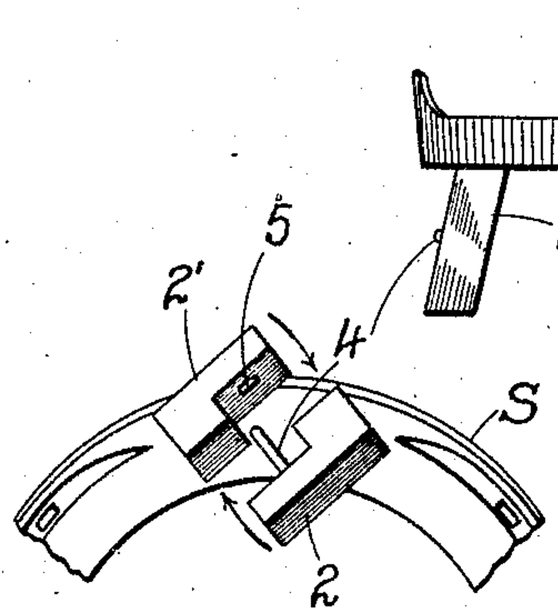

Fig. 4.

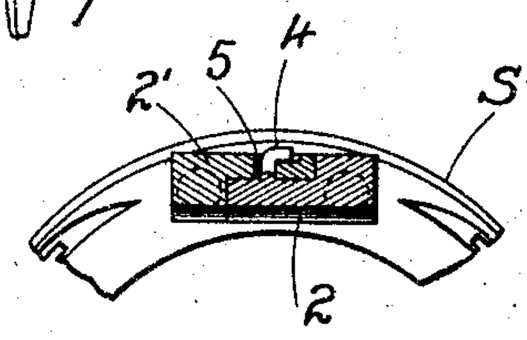

Fig. 5.

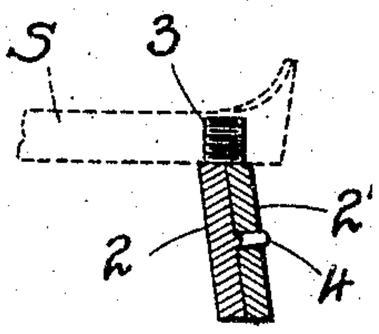

Fig. 6.

Fig. 1.

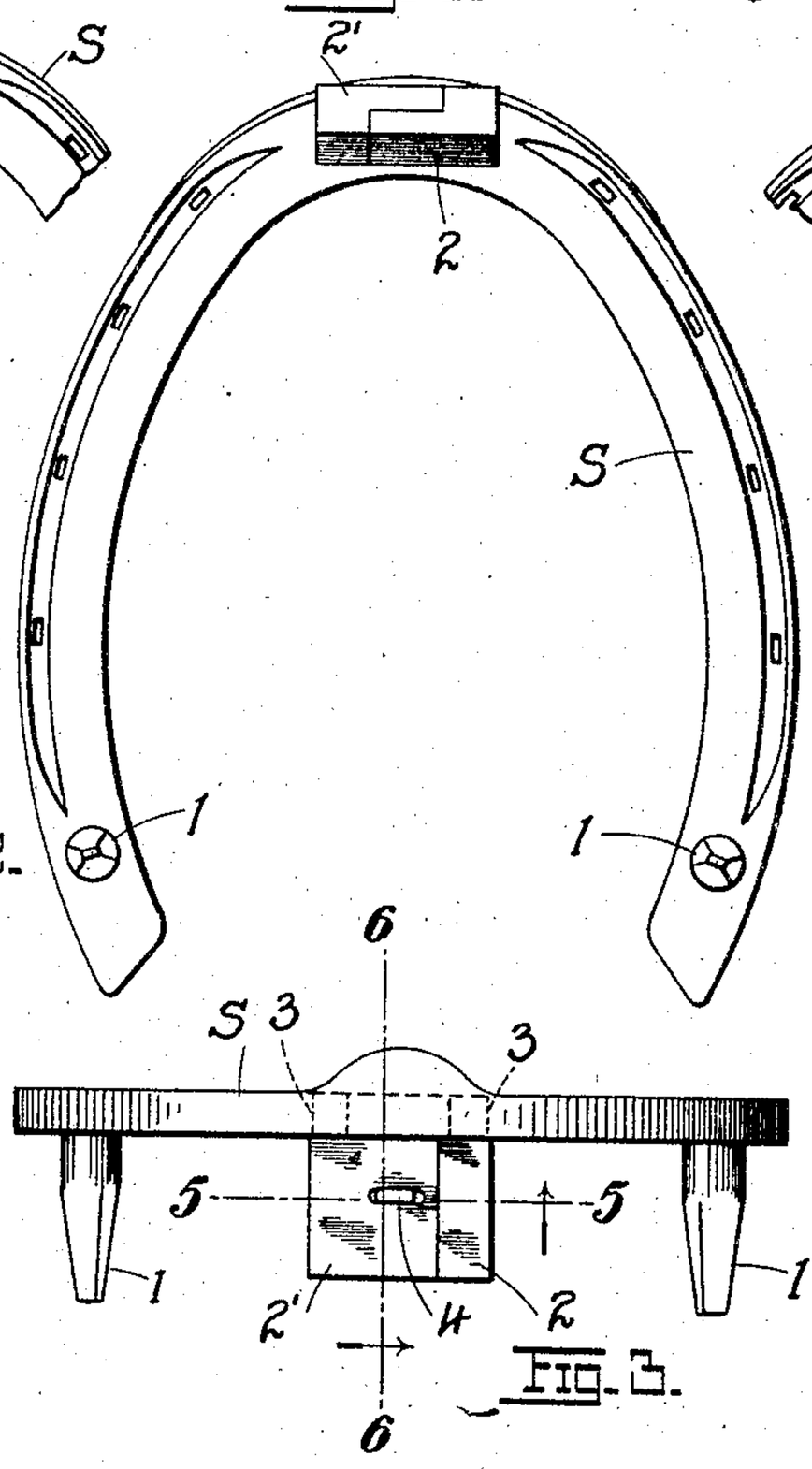

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

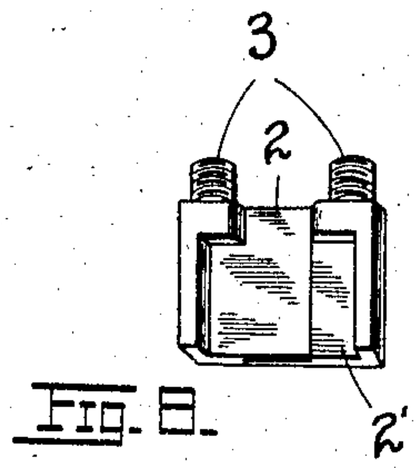

Fig. 8.

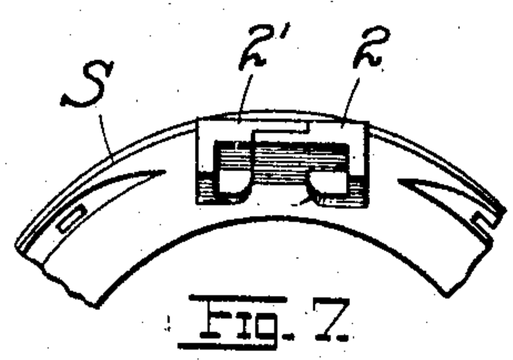

Fig. 7.

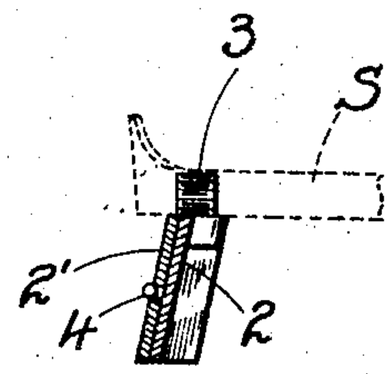

Fig. 9.

Witness
Phil. J. Bauer.
G. L. Bugby.

Inventor
Jan Mattas
by
Ernst Stauer
Attorney

No. 780,515. Patented January 24, 1905.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAN MATTAS, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 780,515, dated January 24, 1905.

Application filed September 6, 1904. Serial No. 223,540.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAN MATTAS, a subject of the Emperor of Austria, residing at St. Louis, State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention has relation to improvements in horseshoes; and it consists in the novel construction of shoe more fully set forth in the specification and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved horseshoe. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan thereof. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the same. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan showing the two sections or wings of the toe just prior to their final engagement. Fig. 5 is a horizontal section on line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a vertical section on line 6 6 of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a bottom plan showing a thinner form of toe. Fig. 8 is a perspective of the assembled sections of the toe viewed from the rear, and Fig. 9 is a middle vertical section of the thin toe shown in Fig. 7.

The object of my invention is to construct a horseshoe with a detachable toe, so that when the latter is worn it can be readily removed and a new toe substituted without the necessity of taking the shoe off the hoof of the animal. Where the toe is practically inseparable from the body of the shoe, the latter must be taken off the hoof to renew the toe and in the majority of cases the entire shoe must be discarded. With my invention, however, the shoe may be allowed to remain on the hoof until such time as trimming of the latter becomes necessary.

In detail the invention may be described as follows:

Referring to the drawings, S represents the body of the shoe, and 1 1 the removable calks. The toe in the present instance is composed of two sections or wings 2 2′, each provided with a screw-threaded stem 3, which is screwed into the shoe, the section 2 being provided on one face thereof with a pin 4, which is situated so as to enter and pass through an opening or slot 5 of the section 2′ just as the respective sections are given their final turn in being driven home, Fig. 4. When the sections are finally turned into parallelism, the projecting end of the locking-pin 4 is turned down against the section 2′, (such turned-down portion being partially countersunk,) thus firmly coupling and locking the sections together. The latter are lapped so as to present a smooth and even surface along each face, the lapping being done by simply halving the overlapping portions of the respective sections. When worn, a toe of this description can readily be removed by simply straightening the locking-pin, when the respective sections can be unscrewed from the shoe and a new toe substituted.

As seen from the drawings, the axis of the screw-threaded stem 3 of each section of the toe is inclined to the general plane of the sections, so that when the stems are driven home the toe inclines outwardly from the plane of the shoe, Figs. 6, 9, this inclination being desirable to insure a proper foothold for the animal.

The cross-sectional dimensions of the toe, as shown in Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, are adapted for temperate weather; but for the winter months when snow and ice cover the ground the toe is made much thinner, (in practice one-eighth of an inch,) so that a positive foothold may be assured for the animal in passing over slippery ground. This reduced dimension of the toe is shown in Figs. 7, 8, 9.

I may of course depart in a measure from the details herein shown without in any wise affecting the nature or spirit of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

In a horseshoe, a toe comprising two sections having each a screw-threaded stem adapted to be driven into the body of the shoe, the axis of the stem forming an angle with the general plane of the sections, a pin projecting from the surface of one of the sections and adapted to enter an opening formed for its reception in the adjacent section, the two sections being halved and forming a lap-joint when turned into engagement, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAN MATTAS.

Witnesses:
EMIL STAREK,
G. L. BELFRY.