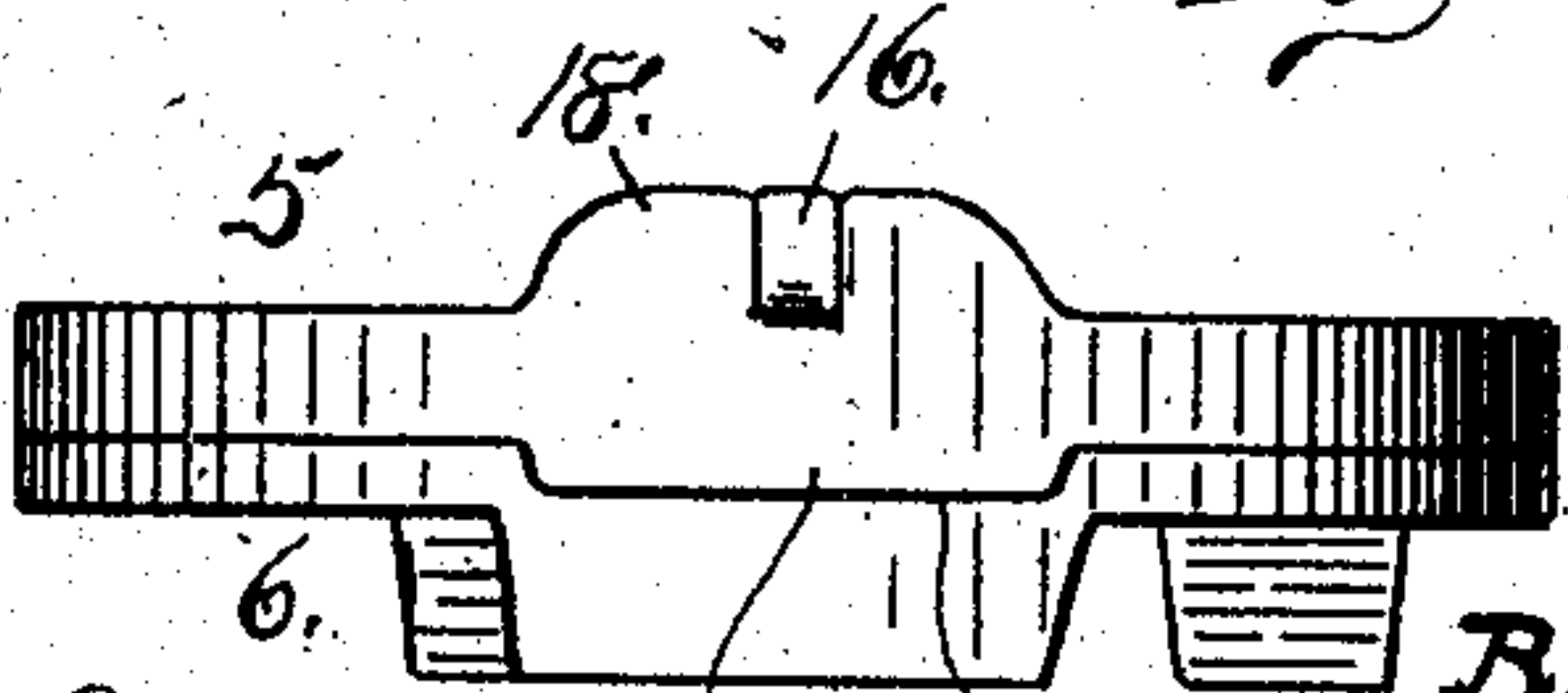
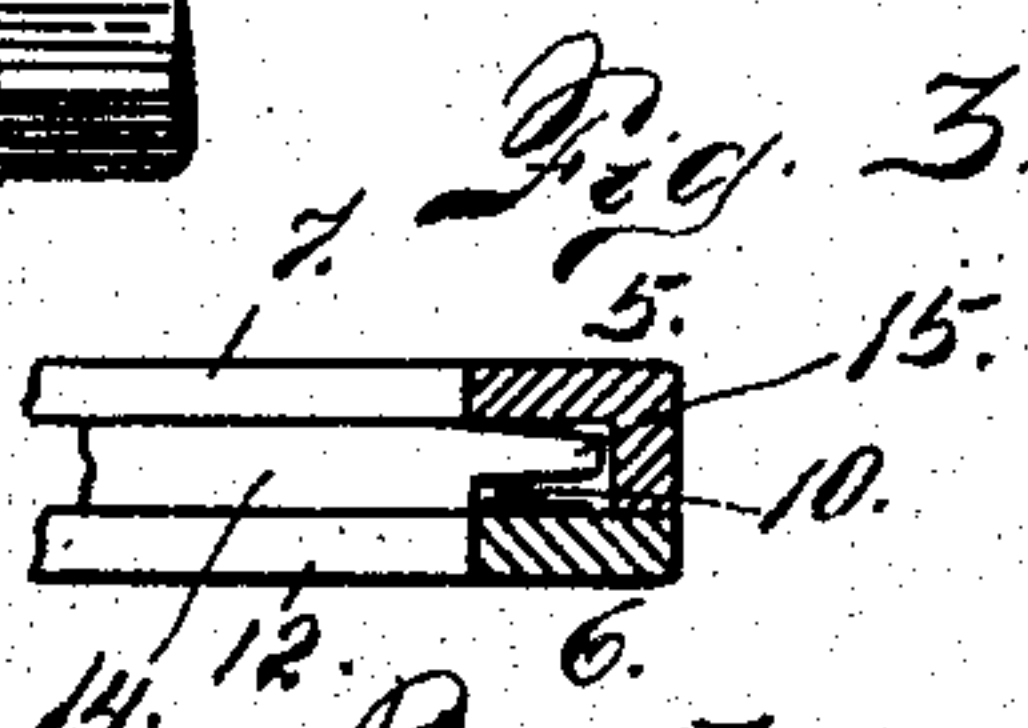
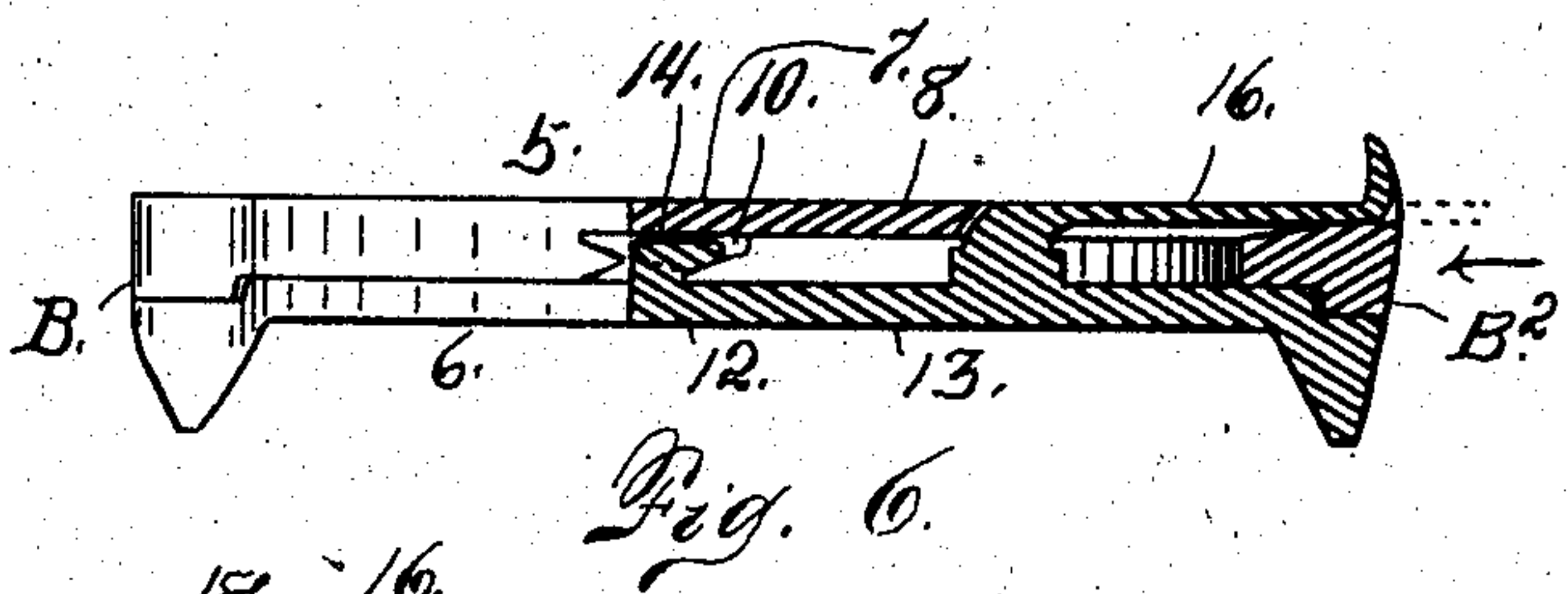
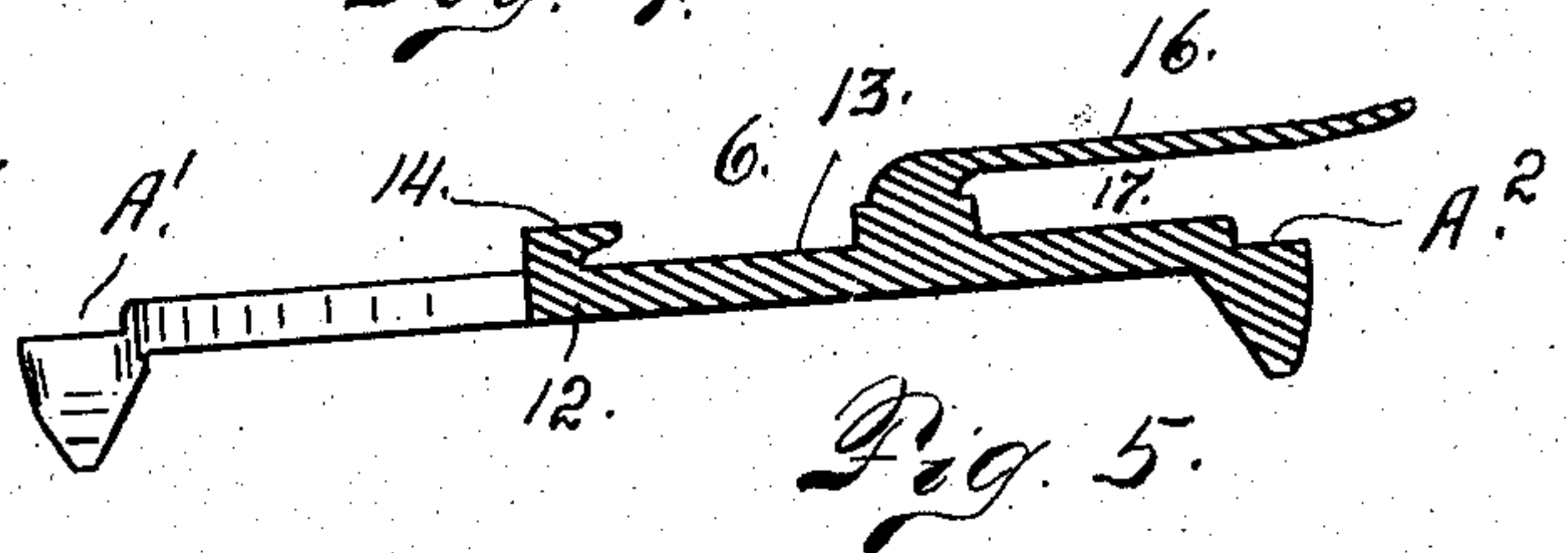
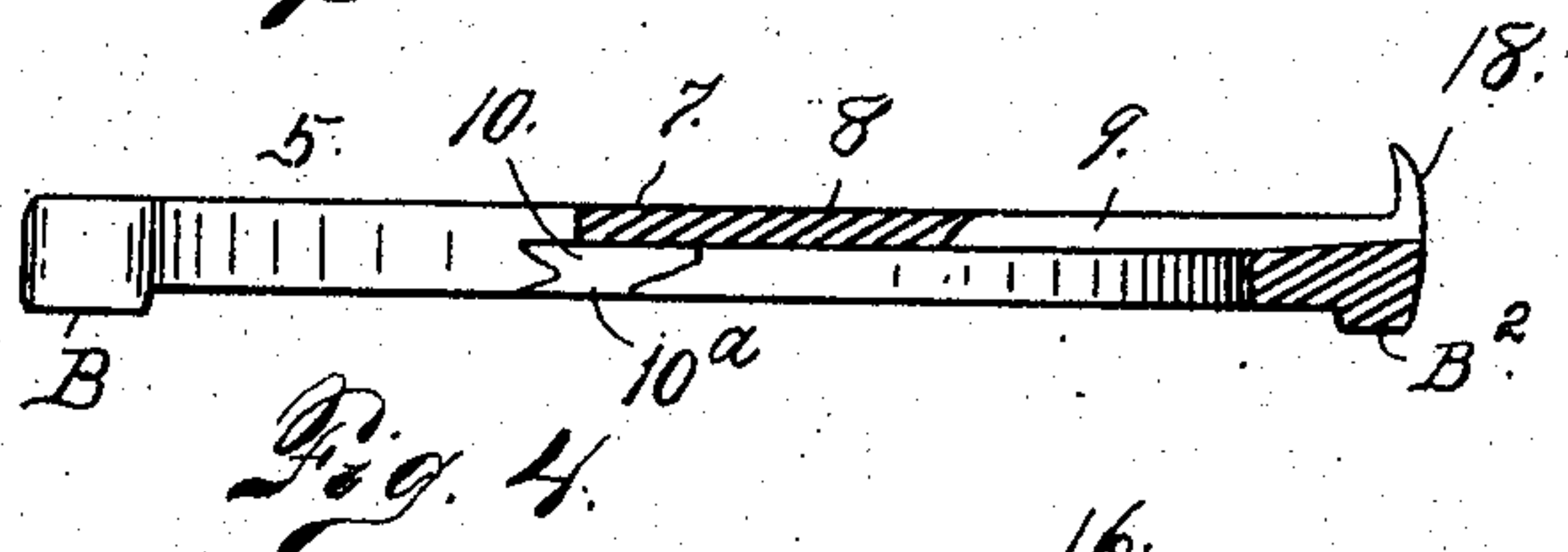
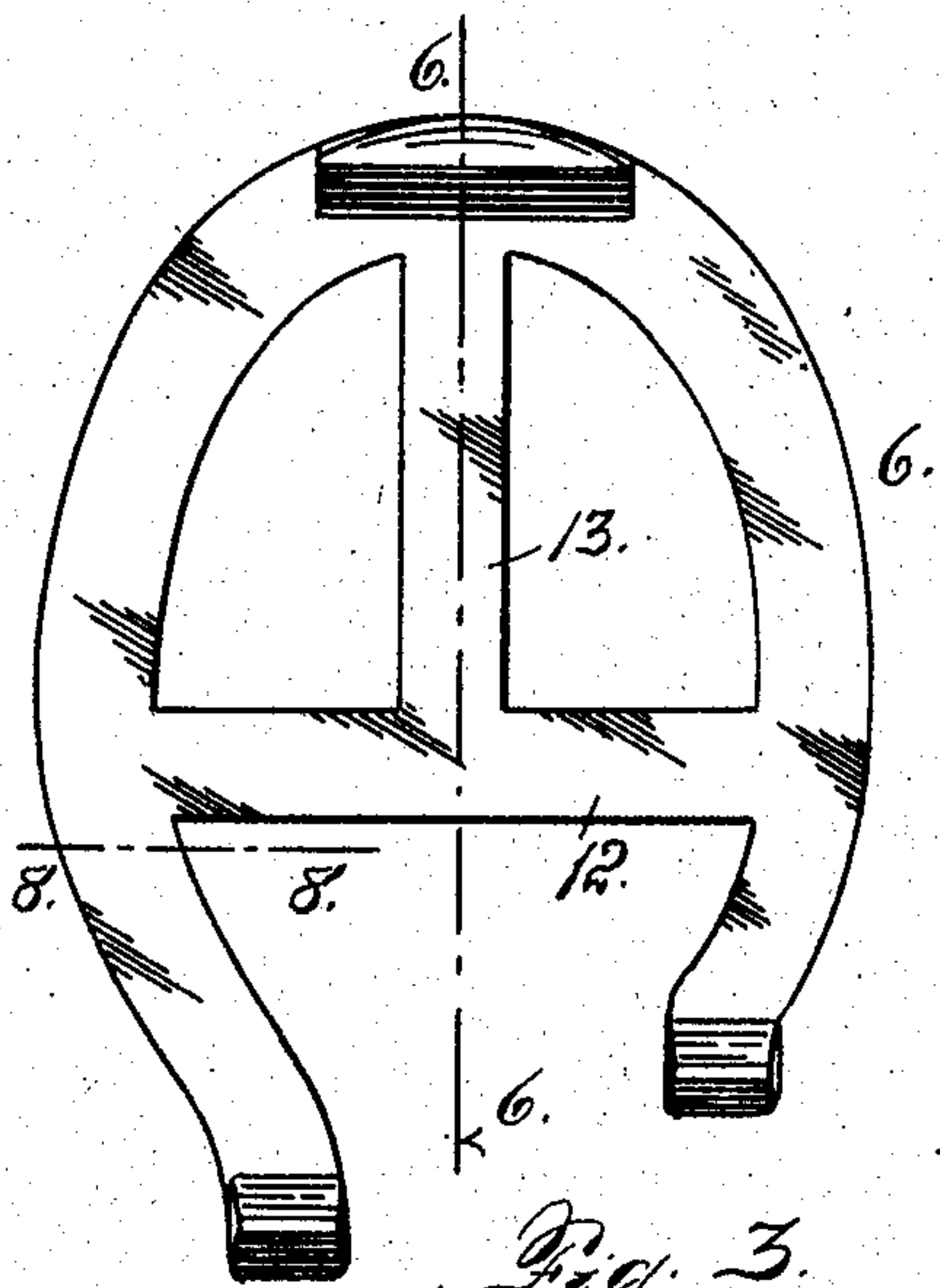
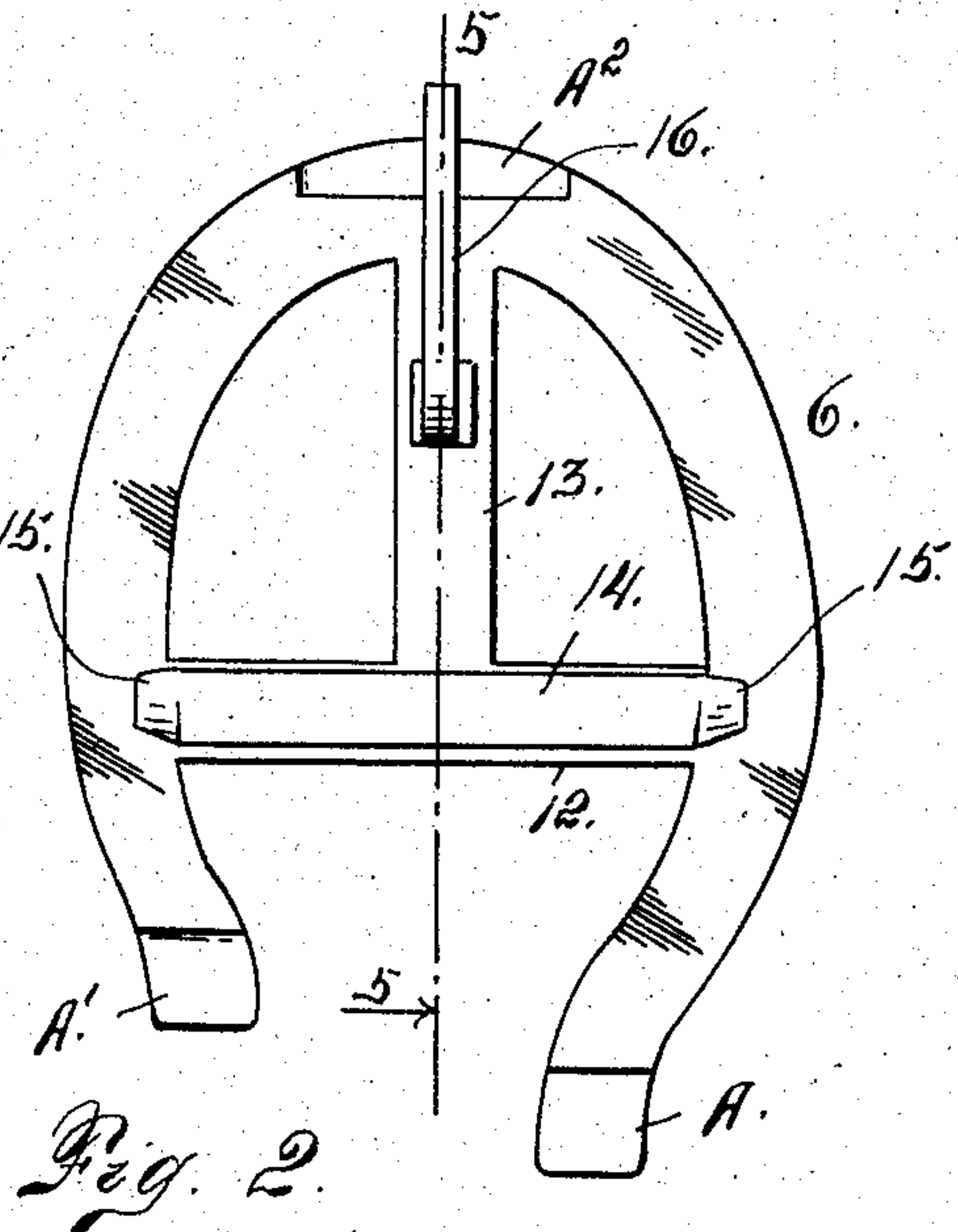
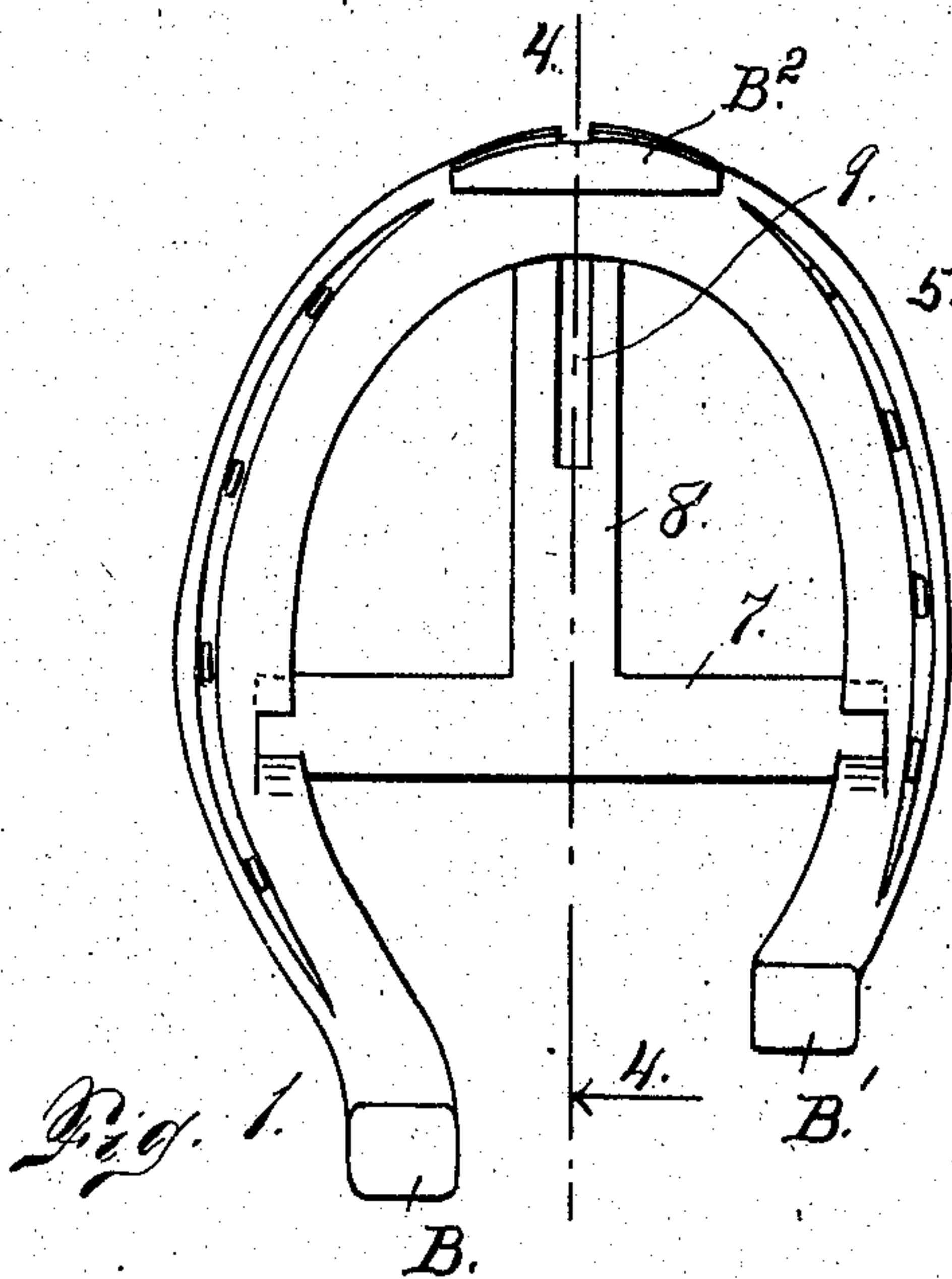


No. 786,763.

PATENTED APR. 4, 1905.

W. HILL.
HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 30, 1904.



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Fig. 7

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HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 786,763, dated April 4, 1905.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HILL, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Denver and State of Colorado, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horseshoes; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in horseshoes of the class consisting of two members, one being a main shoe member adapted to be nailed or secured to the hoof of the animal in the ordinary way and the other a detachable and attachable part adapted to occupy a position below the main part of the shoe, the two parts being of such construction that the lower part may be readily secured to the upper or main part without removing the latter from the hoof.

The object of my improvement is to make it practicable to provide a horse with shoes having sharpened calks without the aid of a blacksmith or other skilled person. The lower member of the device is only applied after the calks of the main part become smooth or so worn that they no longer accomplish the purpose intended. The lower member of the shoe may then be quickly and easily applied and readily secured in place.

Having briefly outlined my improved construction, as well as the function it is intended to perform, I will proceed to describe the same in detail, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which is illustrated an embodiment thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an underneath view of the main shoe member or the member adapted to be secured directly to the hoof. Fig. 2 is a top view of the detachable member or a view showing the surface placed next to the surface shown in Fig. 1 of the main member. Fig. 3 is an underneath view of the complete device. Figs. 4 and 5 are sections taken on the lines 4 4 and 5 5 of Figs. 1 and 2, respectively. Fig. 6 is a section taken on the line 6 6, Fig. 3, with the shoe shown in

its natural position when in use. Fig. 7 is a front end view of the shoe looking in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 6. Fig. 8 is a section taken on the line 8 8, Fig. 3, the parts, however, being shown in the natural position when the shoe is in place on the foot, or in the position the reverse of that shown in Fig. 3.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the views.

Let the numeral 5 designate the main member of the shoe, and 6 the detachable member thereof. This main shoe member is provided with a bridge-piece 7, whose upper surface is flush with the upper surface of the member, the said bridge-piece being located intermediate the extremities of the member and extending entirely across the space between the two curved arms or parts of the device. Centrally connected with this bridge-piece 7 is a forwardly-extending part 8, which is connected with the forward or toe extremity of the member. As shown in the drawings, the part 8 is provided with a longitudinal slot 9. The curved arms of the member 5 are provided immediately below the part 7 with recesses 10 open on the inside and below. The bottom opening, designated 12, (see Fig. 4,) is contracted.

The member 6 is provided with a bridge-piece 12, connecting its curved arms between the extremities of the member, and also with a part 13, extending forwardly from the bridge-piece 12 to the toe extremity of the member. The bridge-piece 12 is provided with a disposed rib 14, whose extremities 15 are undercut to enter the recesses 10 of the member 5. These extremities 15 are of such width as to enter the contracted openings 12 of the recess 10, and when in said opening the member 6 may be moved back and forth beyond the opening 12. Each recess 10, as will be observed by reference to the drawings, extends both forward and backward of the opening 12, so that in case the member should move rearwardly from its normal position on the member 5 it would naturally enter the rearward portion of the recess instead of slipping out of the contracted opening 12 thereof.

The part 13 of the member 6 is provided on its upper surface with a forwardly-extending tongue 16, adapted to enter the slot 9 at the

same time that the extremities 15 enter the recesses 10 or the contracted mouths 12 thereof.

The tongue 16 extends above the body of the member 6 far enough to leave a space 17 of a depth equal to the thickness of the toe part of the member 5 in the rear of the calk. This tongue 16 also extends beyond the toe extremity of its member, so that it may be turned up against the hoof of the animal when the shoe is applied, thus locking the member from rearward movement on the main member 5.

From the foregoing description the use and operation of my improved horseshoe will be readily understood. Assuming that the member 5 is secured to the hoof of the animal and that the calks have become so worn as to be no longer of practical benefit, the horse's foot is raised and the tongue 16 of the member 6 inserted in the slot 9 of the member 5 from below. The member 6 is then driven forwardly with the tongue between the member 5 and the toe extremity of the animal's hoof. As soon as the member 6 has been moved forwardly a sufficient distance the extremities 15 of the bead 14 are forced into the recesses 10 by way of the openings 12. The member 6 is then driven to its forward limit of movement, whereby the extremities 15 enter the forward extremities of the recesses 10. The forward extremity of the tongue 16 is then bent upwardly against the hoof of the animal, thus preventing the part 6 from accidentally moving rearwardly on the part 5. If for any reason the turned-up extremity of the tongue 6 should become broken off and the member 6 should move rearwardly, the extremities 15 of the bead 14 would naturally pass the openings 12 and enter the rear extremities of the recesses 10, thus preventing the part 6 from becoming completely detached from the part 5.

In the construction shown in the drawings the member 5 is shown provided with an upwardly-extending toe-clip 18. In this event the said clip is provided with a slot, through which the forward extremity of the tongue 16 passes. It will thus be observed that the member 6 may be used with the member 5 either with or without a toe-clip 18.

Attention is called to the fact that the member 6 of the shoe is provided at its extremities with depressions A, A', and A² of sufficient depth to receive the short calks B, B', and B² of the member 5. It is assumed that the calks of the member 5 will not be entirely worn off or worn to the level of the body of the shoe when it becomes desirable to apply the member 6. For this reason and in order that the adjacent surfaces of the two members may engage each other the recesses in the member 6 are formed. The recesses A and A' at the heel extremity of the member 6 are opposite the heel-calks B and

B', respectively, of the member 5, while the recess A² at the toe of the member 6 is for the reception of the short calk B² of the member 5.

In Fig. 5 the member 6 is shown tilted, so that its forward extremity is somewhat higher than its rear extremity. This is the position of the member 6 when the tongue 16 is inserted in a slot 9 of the member 5.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A horseshoe composed of two members, namely a main member adapted to be secured directly to the hoof and a lower member adapted to be connected with the main member, the main member having a bridge-piece and a forwardly-extending slotted part, the curved arms of the main member having recesses open at the bottom, the detachable member being provided with a tongue adapted to enter the slot of the slotted member and move forwardly therein, the detachable member being also provided with a transverse part whose extremities are adapted to enter the recesses of the main member.

2. A horseshoe comprising a main member adapted to be attached directly to the hoof, and an auxiliary member adapted to be connected with the main member, the main member having a bridge-piece and a forwardly-extending slotted part, the curved arms of the main member having recesses open at the bottom and extending both forwardly and rearwardly from said openings; the auxiliary member having a tongue adapted to enter the slot of the main member and move forwardly therein, the auxiliary member being also provided with a transverse part whose extremities are adapted to enter the recesses of the main member.

3. A horseshoe comprising a main member adapted to be attached directly to the hoof, and an auxiliary member adapted to be connected with the main member, the main member having a bridge-piece and a forwardly-extending slotted part, the curved arms of the main member having recesses open at the bottom; the auxiliary member having a tongue adapted to enter the slot of the main member, the auxiliary member being also provided with parts adapted to enter the recesses of the main member.

4. A horseshoe comprising a main member adapted to be attached directly to the hoof, and an auxiliary member adapted to be detachably connected with the main member, the main member having a bridge-piece and a forwardly-extending slotted part, the main member having also oppositely-located recesses in its curved arms; and the auxiliary member having a tongue adapted to enter the slotted part of the main member, and parts adapted to enter the recesses of the main member, substantially as described.

5. A horseshoe comprising a main member

adapted to be directly attached to the hoof, and an auxiliary member adapted to be detachably connected with the main member, the main member having a bridge-piece, a forwardly-extending slotted part and oppositely-located recesses in its curved arms at the extremities of the bridge-piece and below the same; the auxiliary member having a forwardly-projecting tongue adapted to enter the slotted part of the main member, the auxiliary member also having parts adapted to enter the recesses of the main member.

6. A horseshoe comprising a main member adapted to be directly attached to the hoof, and a detachable auxiliary member, the main member having a bridge-piece located intermediate its extremities, and a part extending forwardly from the center of the bridge-

piece to the toe of the shoe, the said part being longitudinally slotted, the curved arms 20 of the main member being provided with recesses at the extremities of and below the bridge-piece; the auxiliary member having a transverse bridge-piece and lugs projecting upwardly from its extremities and adapted 25 to enter the recesses of the main member, the auxiliary member also having a part extending forwardly from the center of the bridge-piece to the toe and having a tongue adapted to enter the slotted part of the main member. 30

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

WILLIAM HILL.

Witnesses:

DENA NELSON,
A. J. O'BRIEN.