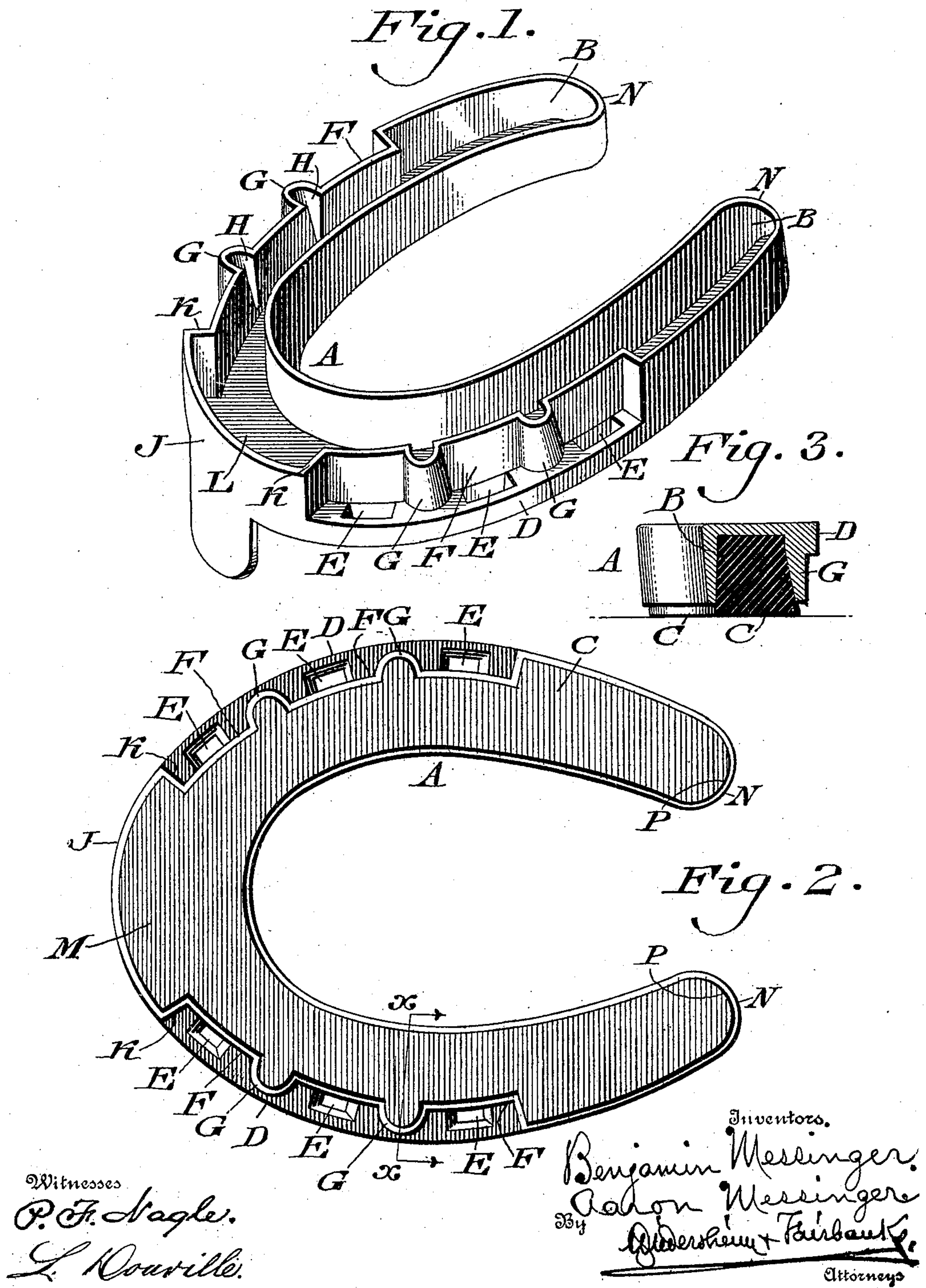


No. 820,232.

PATENTED MAY 8, 1906.

B. & A. MESSINGER.
HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 18, 1906.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN MESSINGER AND AARON MESSINGER, OF PHILADELPHIA,
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HORSESHOE.

No. 820,232.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 8, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, BENJAMIN MESSINGER and AARON MESSINGER, citizens of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Horseshoe, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention consists of an improvement in a horse or other animal shoe embodying means for receiving a cushion in the under side of the body of the shoe and interlocking the same therewith to prevent creeping and displacement of said cushion and also for providing larger spaces for nailing, while also setting back the means which interlock the cushion so that they will not interfere with the animal, the exterior walls of said means being also rounded, so that they present no sharp or angular edges to the opposite sides of the legs of the animal, and so will not injure the same should said means possibly strike them; but even to prevent this said means are set back from the exterior edges of the rims D, and thus under ordinary circumstances they are removed from such liability of striking the legs.

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a horseshoe embodying our invention, the cushion having been removed therefrom. Fig. 2 represents a bottom plan view of the shoe, the cushion being in position. Fig. 3 represents a transverse section on line *x x*, Fig. 2.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings, A designates the body of a horseshoe, in the under side of which is the groove or recess B, which extends around the same and has tightly fitted therein the cushion C, of yielding material, forming a soft and resilient tread.

D designates rims at opposite sides of the top of the shoe, the same having therein the nail-holes E. On the outer walls F of the sides of the recess B are piers G, which bulge or extend outwardly from said walls and are interiorly channeled, as at H, the channels tapering or widening from the top of said walls to the lower edges thereof, it being seen in Fig. 2 that some of the material of the cushion C wedgingly enters said channels H, thus interlocking the relative portions at the sides of said cushion with the walls H, by which

provision longitudinal creeping of the cushion in the recess B is prevented.

J designates a wall at the toe portion of the shoe, the same joining the front terminals of the walls F by the short walls K, which extend rearwardly from the side terminals of said wall J and extending to the front terminals of the said walls F, said walls J, K, and F being continuities, it being seen that by this provision the toe portion of the recess B is enlarged forwardly, as at L, and the toe portion of the cushion C is also enlarged by a forwardly-projecting portion M, which latter occupies the portion L of the recess B and has its sides inclosed and engaged by the short walls K, it being also noticed that as the toe portion M of the cushion is held in front by the wall J and at its sides by the short walls K said portion M is firmly held in position and prevented from longitudinal and lateral creeping and disconnection. Again, by this provision the toe portion of the cushion is vastly enlarged and has its tread occupying the same plane as the sides and heel portions of the same, and thus the cushion is always presented to the ground or street, and thus the animal strikes the latter with all advantages of an entire cushion, while also avoiding the direct contact of any metallic portion of the shoe with the ground or street. It will also be seen that the walls F are set considerably back from the outer edges of the rims D, and they are firmly united to said rims by the piers G, which thus act as reinforces, the exterior walls of the piers being in a measure circular, whereby the spaces between said piers are below the nail-holes E and in communication therewith and are left large, so that a hammer may readily enter said spaces and strike the head of the nails without being obstructed by said piers and without the liability of striking said piers to any material and injurious extent.

The rear ends of the walls of the recess B are curved, as at N, and the terminals P of the cushion C are similarly shaped, so as to accord with said ends and be tightly embraced by the same, and thus retained in position, this construction avoiding the presentation of angles at the heel end of the shoe, which angles are liable to be broken off or fractured, it being also noticed that the tread of the cushion C, being in the same plane

from toe to heel, as has been stated, is below the walls of the under side of the shoe, and thus the metallic portions of the shoe at the heel thereof are prevented from striking the ground or street, the resilient nature of the shoe thus being preserved throughout its length. It will also be seen that the nail-holes E are set in to a considerable extent from the outer edge of the rim D, and thus the nail-heads are removed from contact with the road or street, while the adjacent piers serve as guards for said heads both in front and rear thereof.

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

1. An animal-shoe having a recess in its sides and front, a toe portion extending forwardly from the front portion of said recess, a side rim, piers in the outer walls of said recess, said piers having on their inner sides tapering channels, and a cushion adapted to occupy said recess and channels and wedge in the latter.

2. An animal-shoe having recesses in its sides and front, a cushion adapted to occupy said recesses, outturned shoulders on the front and rear ends of the outer walls of the side recesses, outturned piers on said outer walls intermediate of said shoulders, said piers having on their inner faces tapering channels, and circular walls joining the heel-terminals of the side walls.

3. An animal-shoe having recesses in its sides and front, a cushion adapted to occupy said recesses, outturned shoulders on the front and rear ends of the outer walls of the side recesses, outturned piers on said outer walls, intermediate of said shoulders, and a rim at the top joining said shoulders, said piers and adjacent portions of said outer walls being set back from the outer face of said rim.

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Witnesses:

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