No. 859,495. PATENTED JULY 9, 1907.

J. T. HEISLER.

HORSESHOE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1906.

Fig. 1.

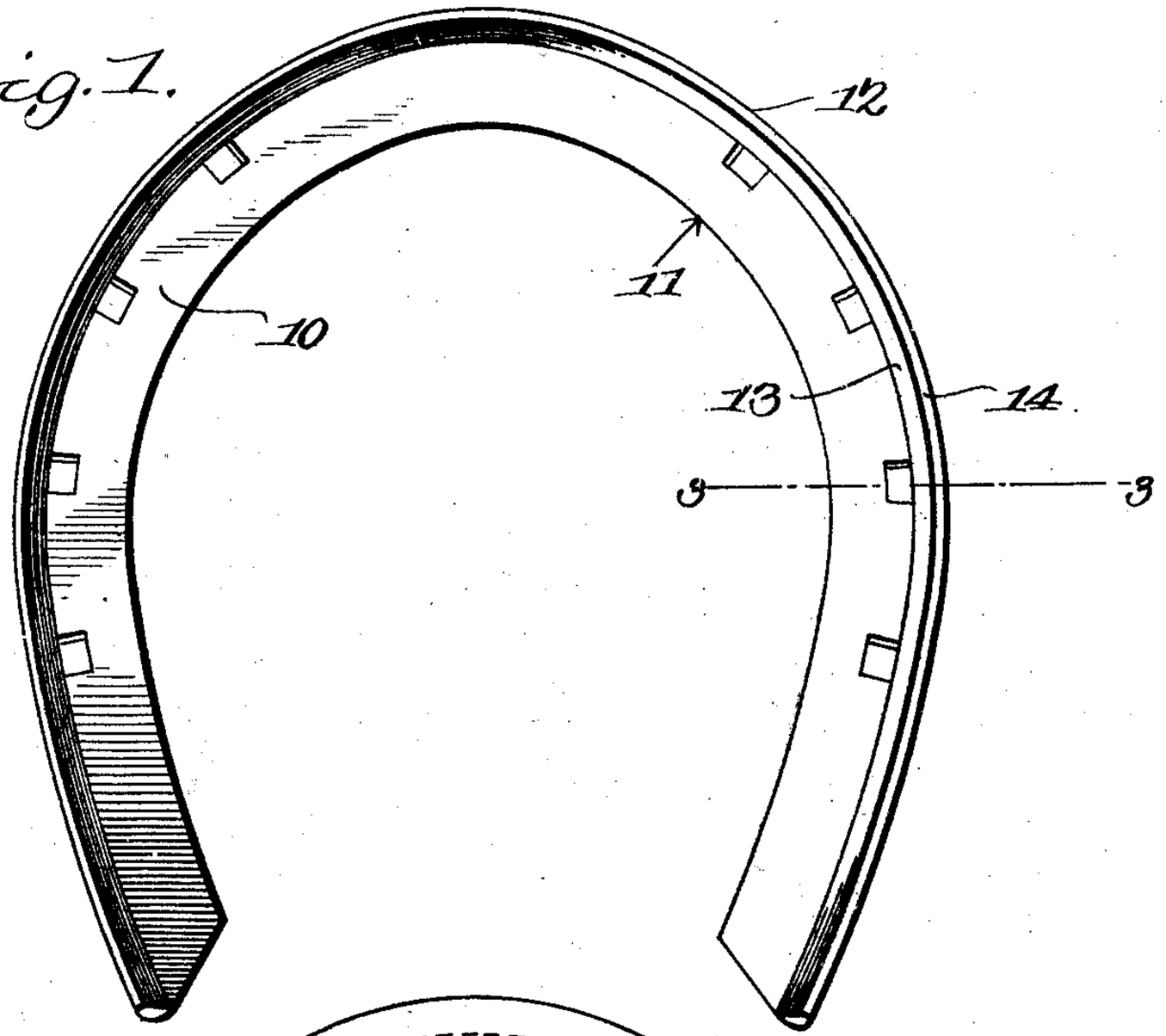


Fig. 2.

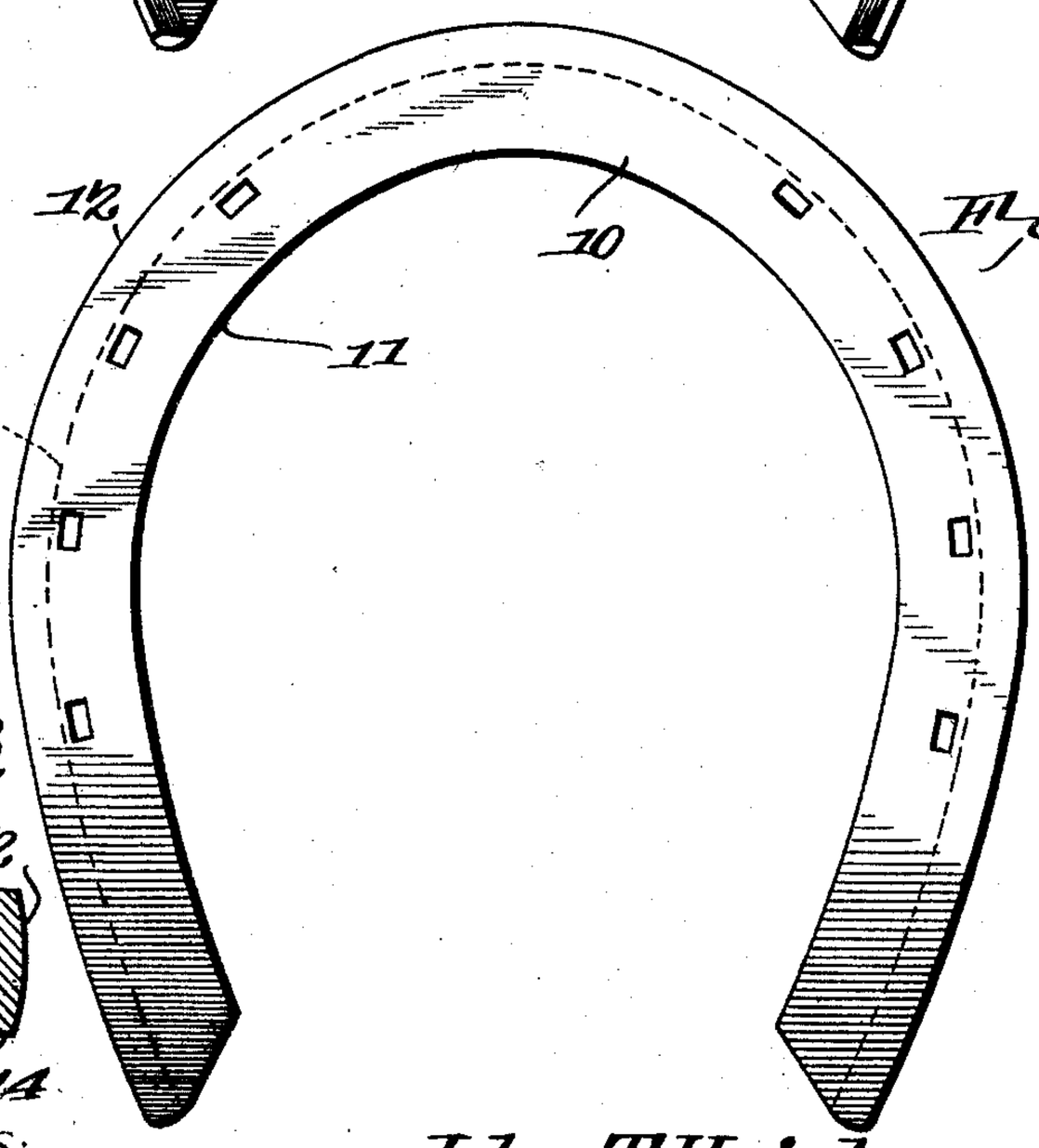
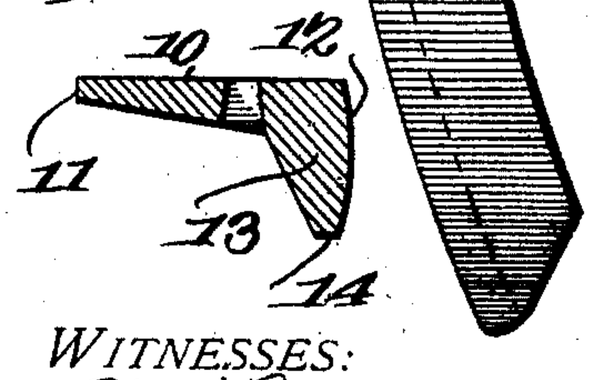


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN THEODORE HEISLER, OF YULE, NORTH DAKOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO NELS PETERSON, OF YULE, NORTH DAKOTA, AND ONE-THIRD TO JOHN H. CHRISTIANSEN, OF SENTINEL BUTTE, NORTH DAKOTA.

HORSESHOE.

No. 859,495. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 9, 1907.

Application filed May 24, 1906. Serial No. 318,579.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN THEODORE HEISLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Yule, in the county of Billings and State of North Dakota, have invented a new and useful Horseshoe, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in horseshoes, and has for its object to improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

With these and other objects in view which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of the embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a bottom plan view, and Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the improved article. Fig. 3 is a transverse section, enlarged, on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The improved horse shoe comprises a sole or seat portion 10 of uniform width thoughout and increasing in thickness from the inner edge 11 toward the outer edge 12, and with a continuous calk or rib 13 depending from the sole portion at its outer edge and considerably thicker than the sole portion at its juncture therewith, and decreasing in thickness toward the bearing or gripping edge 14. The outer face of the rib is substantially vertical or at right angles to the body of the shoe, and preferably slightly convex, to improve the appearance, and with all the incline upon the inner face of the rib. By this means the tendency of the shoe to enter the soil or soft parts of the road is lessened, and the tendency of the shoe to adhere to portions of the material of the road is likewise lessened, while at the same time the inclined inner face of the rib, prevents material from adhering to the hoof or within the shoe. By this means the outer portion of the sole or seat where the greatest strains occur is strengthened and stiffened, while the inner portions of the sole or seat where the least strains occur tapers to a comparatively thin plate-like form. Thus the thinner portion of the sole or seat will more readily adapt itself to the shape of the hoof, and avoid cramping or straining the same, while the thicker outer edges offer the requisite resistance to prevent breakage or bending of the shoe under the severe strains to which such devices are subjected.

The shoes are manufactured from bars rolled into the shape shown in Fig. 3 and then bent into the required form without changing the transverse shape. The shoes are thus of the same form throughout their entire lengths, which equalizes the strains and distributes the pressure uniformly upon the hoofs.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

A horse shoe consisting of a blank of uniform transverse dimension and configuration throughout, said blank having a plane upper side which constitutes a hoof-bearing surface and a plane lower side which is parallel to the plane of the upper side and which constitutes a ground engaging surface, the blank having an arcuate outer edge, the arc of which is struck from a center midway of the said upper and lower plane surfaces, with a radius equal to the greater transverse dimension of the blank, the chord of said arc lying at a right angle to the parallel upper and lower sides of the blank, the inner edge of the blank being at right angles to the upper and lower sides, the blank having an inclined plane surface located under the upper side and having its higher edge adjacent the inner edge of the blank, the blank having an inclined surface conforming to the curvature of the shoe and extending from the lower edge of the first said inclined surface to the inner edge of the lower side of the shoe, said inclined surfaces being at an obtuse angle to each other, the blank being provided with nail perforations located in the first said inclined surfaces and having their outer edges alined with the apex of the angle between the two inclined surfaces, the sides of said perforations lying in planes which converge from the first said inclined surface to the upper side of the blank.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN THEODORE HEISLER.

Witnesses:
A. L. FIELD,
F. L. THOMPSON.