

G. F. FASSETT.
HORSESHOE.

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928,647.

Patented July 20, 1909.

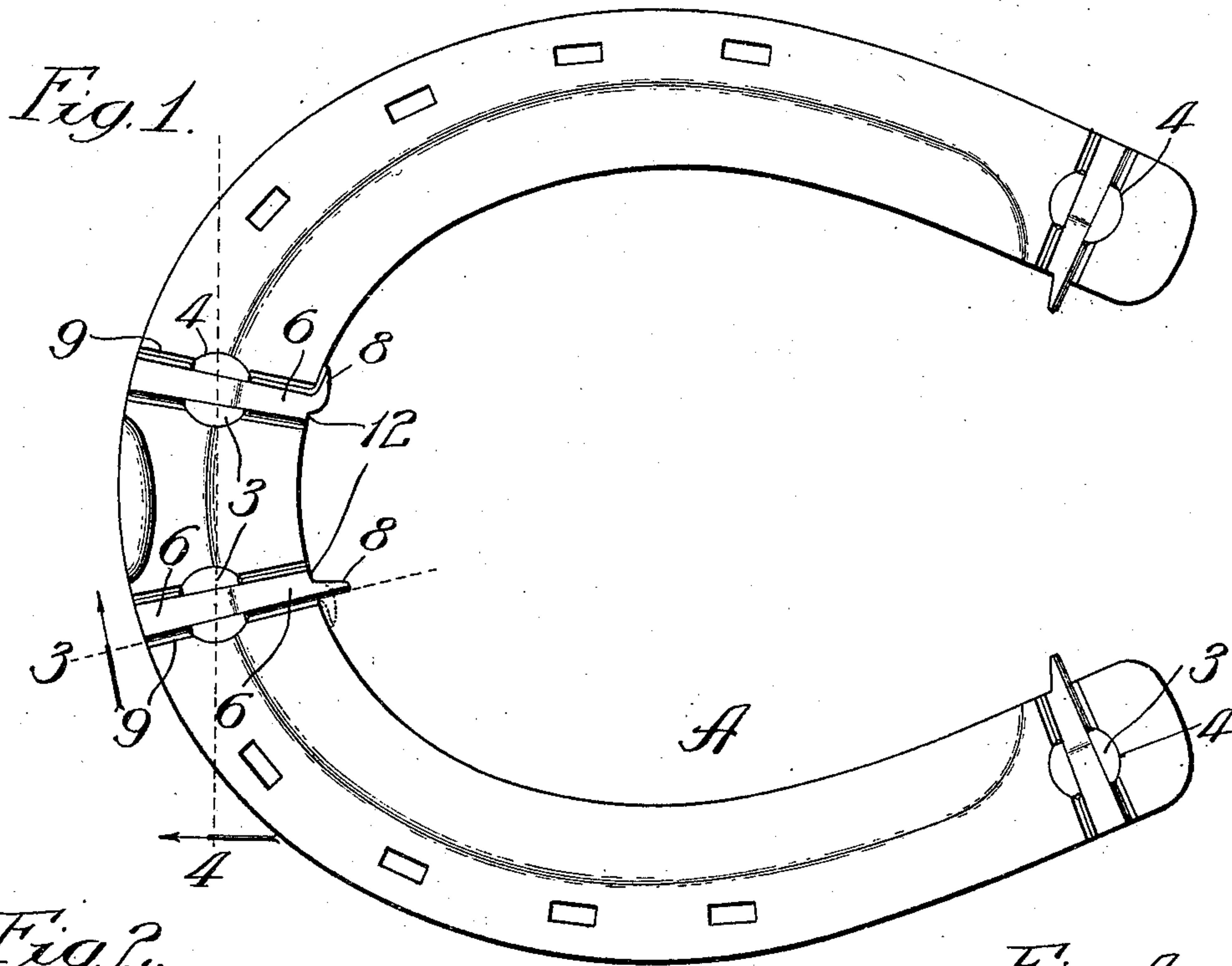


Fig. 2.

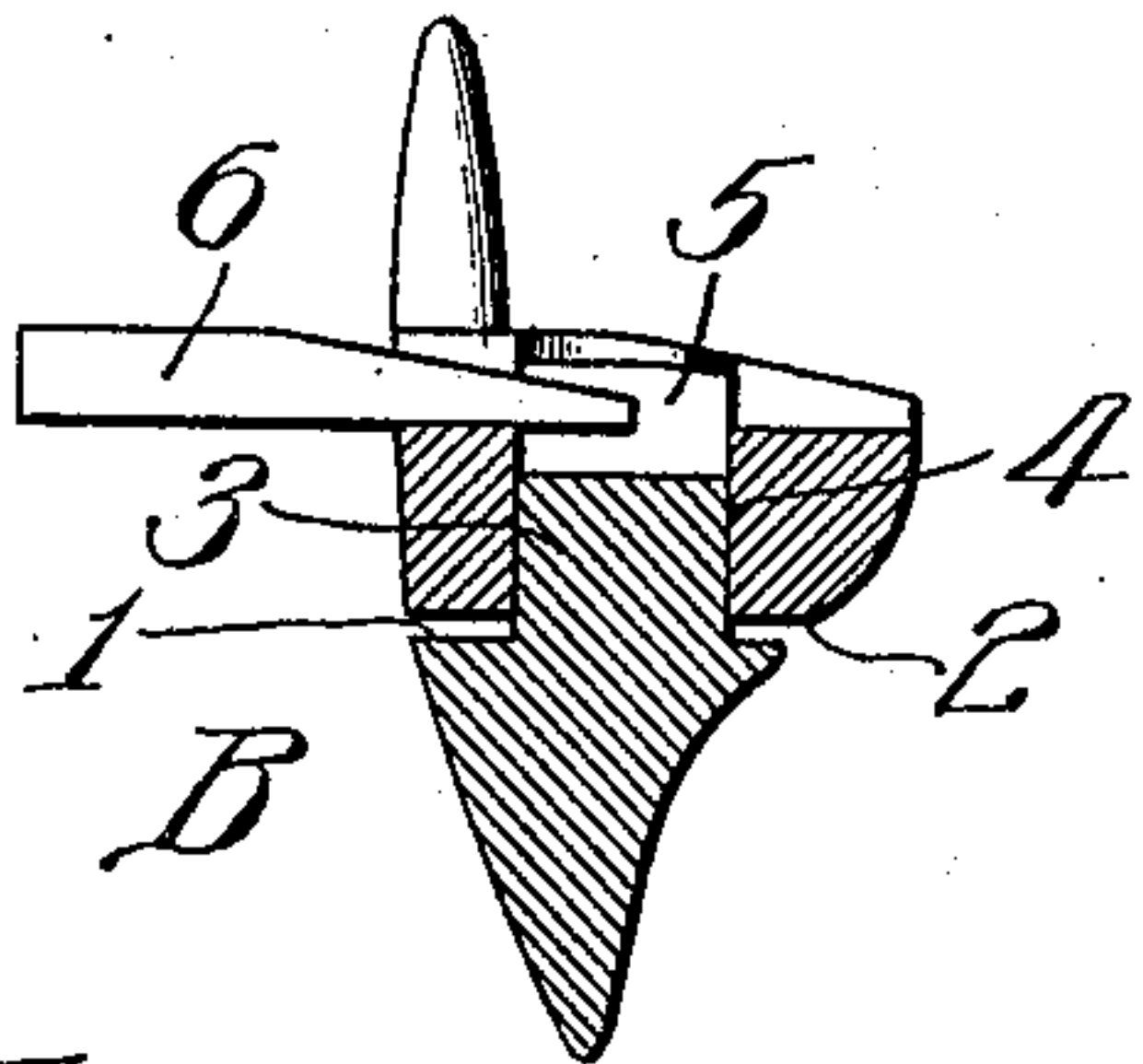


Fig. 4.

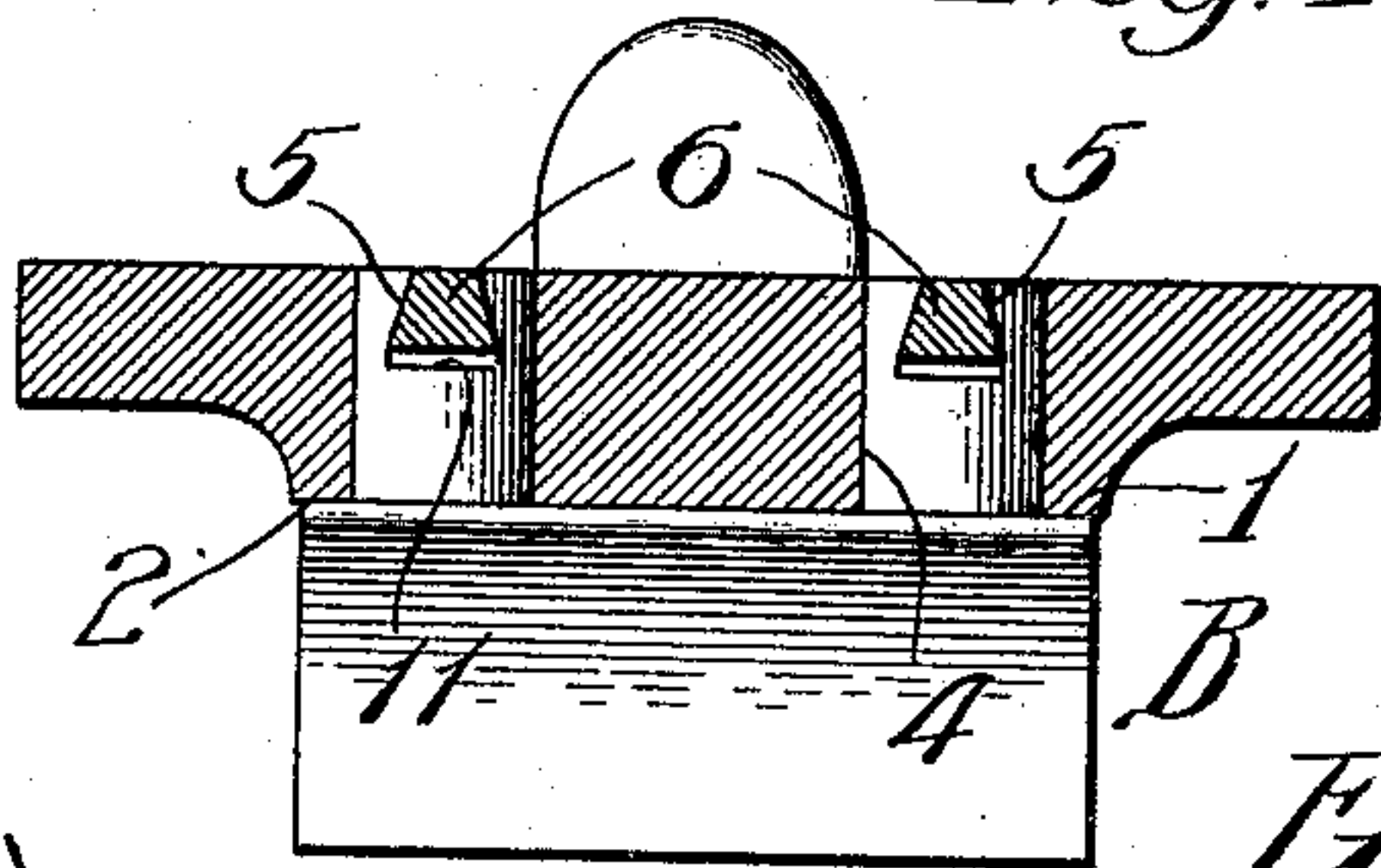


Fig. 3.

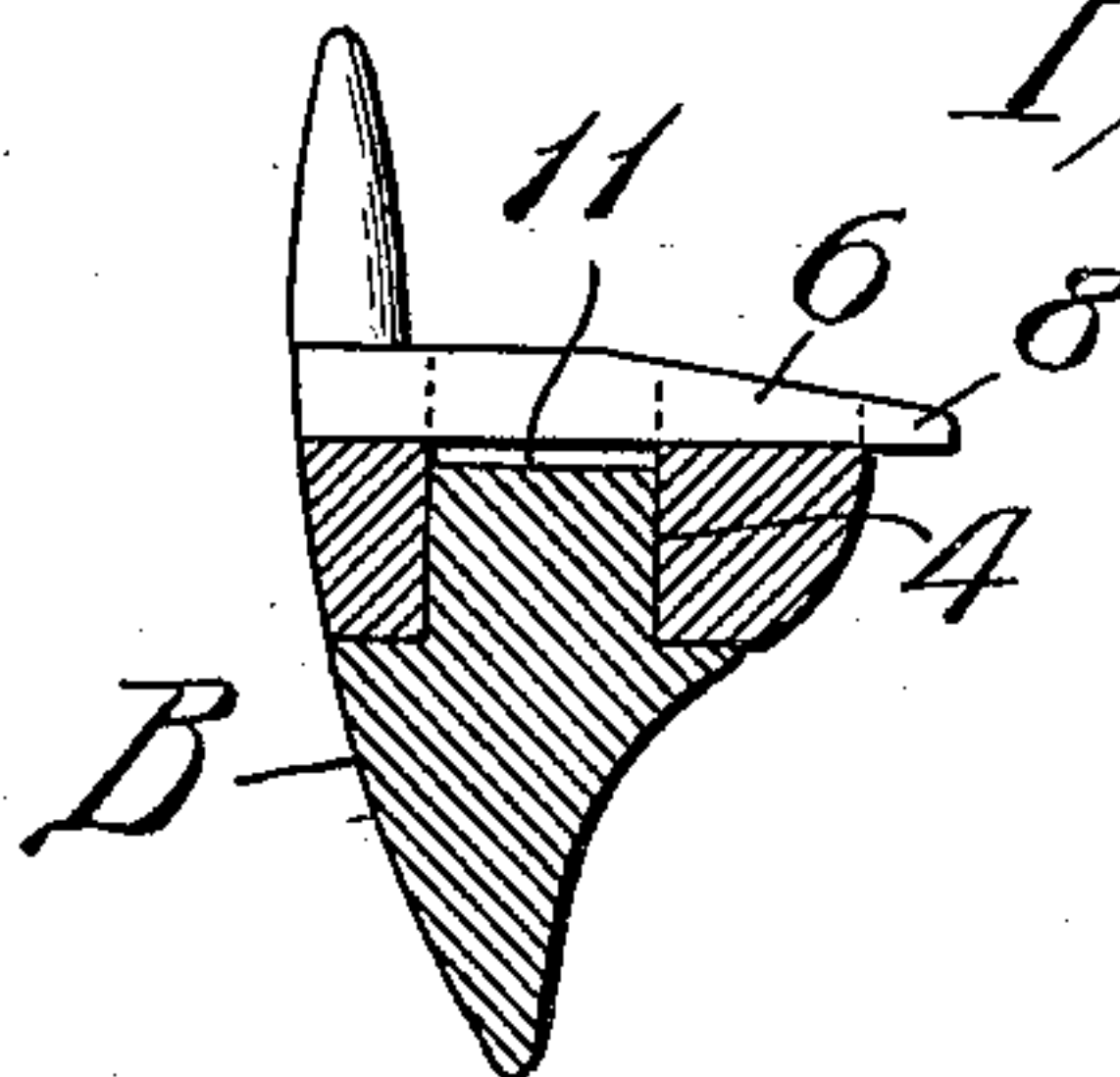


Fig. 5.

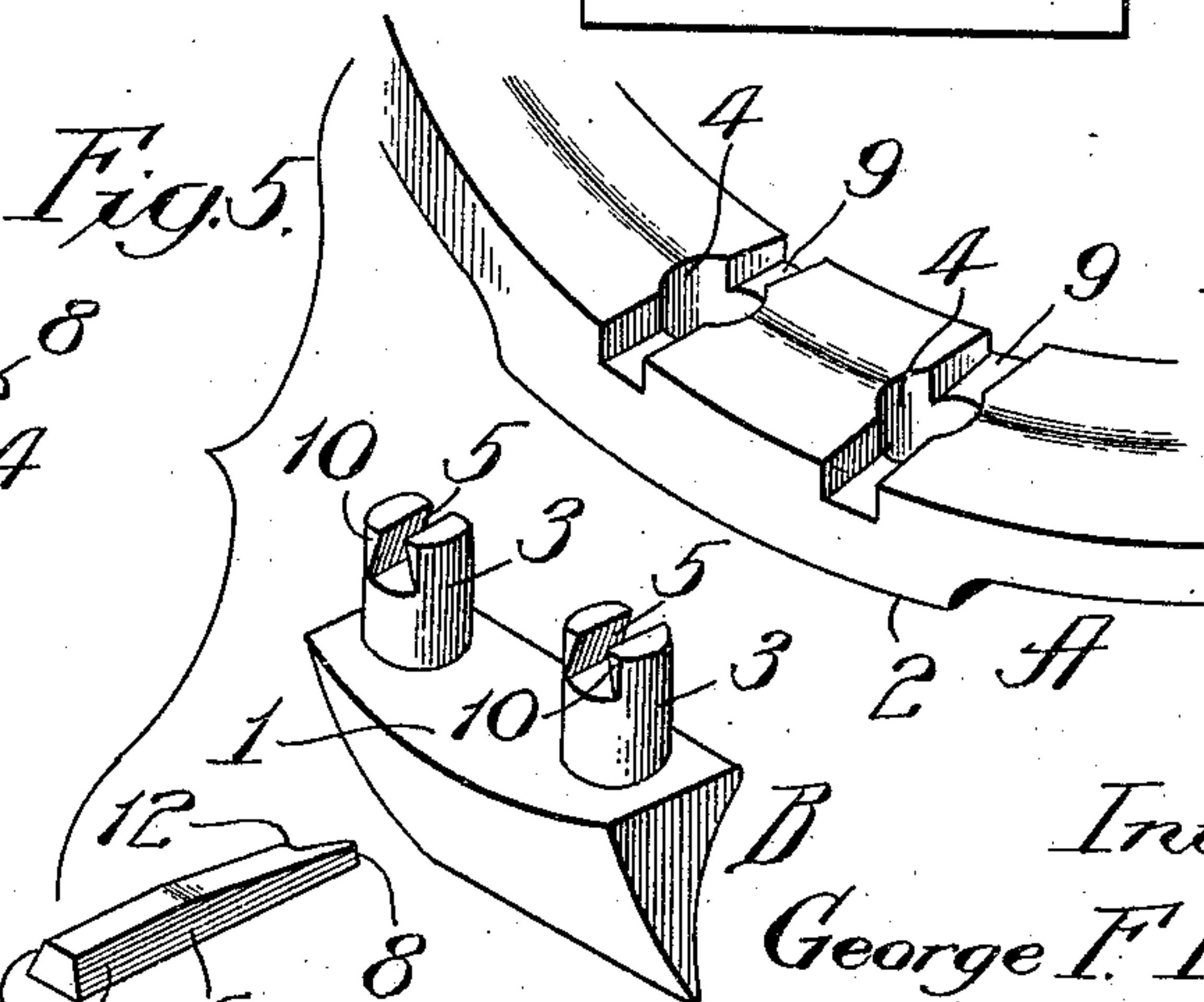
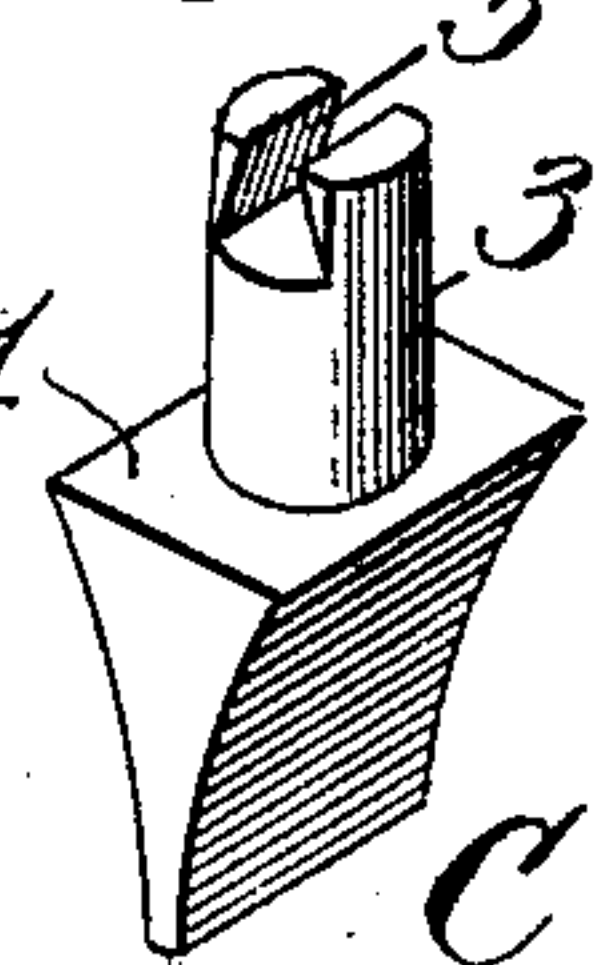


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HORSESHOE.

No. 928,647.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. FASSETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to horseshoes having removable calks; and my primary object is to provide a horseshoe of the character indicated possessing the maximum of strength consistent with the minimum of weight and having provision for securing the calks to the body of the shoe as to insure the utmost rigidity and freedom from danger of becoming loosened.

A further object is to provide a construction having the characteristics mentioned which also permits removability of the calks and substitution of new ones without removal of the shoe from the horse's foot.

The invention is illustrated in its preferred embodiment in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 represents an upper face view of a horseshoe constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a sectional view taken approximately as indicated at line 3 of Fig. 1 and illustrating the manner in which the wedges employed are adapted to draw the calks firmly to their seats; Fig. 3, a similar view taken as indicated at line 3 of Fig. 1 and showing the wedge-member fully inserted and the calk secured, the wedge member being unclenched, however; Fig. 4, a section taken as indicated at line 4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a broken perspective view showing the toe portion of the body of the shoe, the toe-calk and one of the securing wedges of the toe-calk; and Fig. 6, a perspective view of one of the heel-calks.

In the construction illustrated, A represents the body of the shoe; B, a removable toe-calk; and C, removable heel-calks.

By preference, each calk is provided with a flat bearing or shoulder 1 adapted to bear against a corresponding flat surface or bearing 2 at the lower side of the shoe; and each calk is provided with an upwardly extending post or posts 3 received in perforations 4 with which the body of the shoe is provided. The toe-calk is shown provided with two posts, or attaching-shanks, while the heel-calks are provided each with one post,

or attaching-shank. Each post is provided at its upper end with a transverse slot 5 which has upwardly converging walls, thereby affording a dovetailed groove. The calks are secured by means of wedges 6 which have upwardly tapering sides 7 adapted to co-act with the converging sides of the slots 5. The wedge members 6 taper somewhat lengthwise, as shown, and each wedge has its inner, or smaller end provided with a lug or projection 8 of reduced cross-section and adapted to be clenched to secure the wedge against withdrawal. The upper surface of the shoe is provided with slots 9 which are of sufficient width to freely receive the wedges 6. Each slot extends transversely across the upper surface of the shoe at the point where it is located, one slot being provided at each of the heel portions of the shoe, and two slots being provided at the toe portion of the shoe. The posts or shank-members 3 are preferably of circular cross-section, but have their upper ends chamfered, or beveled, as indicated at 10.

In order to secure the calks to the body of the shoe, it is only necessary to insert the posts or attaching-shanks through the corresponding perforations, drive the wedge members 6 into position, and then bend the clenching portions 8 to prevent withdrawal. After the calks are in position, the bearing surfaces or shoulders 1 with which the calks are provided contact firmly with the bearing surfaces 2 with which the shoe is provided. In order to insure a close fit, the bottoms of the dovetailed grooves 5 are located at such a depth as to be free from contact with the lower surfaces of the wedge members when the calks are properly seated, and the wedge members fully entered, as will be clearly understood from Figs. 3 and 4. After the calks have become worn, they may be removed and new ones substituted without removal of the shoe from the horse's foot. It is noteworthy that my construction enables the posts of the calks and the securing wedge-members to extend practically flush with the upper surface of the shoe, and that the slots 9 may therefore be shallow, so that the body of the shoe will not be unduly weakened. It may be added that the inner ends of the wedge-members have, adjacent to the clenching-lugs, abrupt shoulders, as indicated at 12. These shoulders serve as bear-

ings for a punch when it is desired to remove the wedges.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. In a horse-shoe, the combination of a body provided on its upper surface with slots and provided, also, with perforations intersecting said slots, removable calks hav-
10 ing posts entered in said perforations and having intersecting their upper end-surfaces transverse slots provided with sloping sur-
faces, and wedge-members extending through said slots and having sloping surfaces con-
15 tacting with the sloping surfaces of the slots in said posts.

2. In a horse-shoe, the combination of a body provided in its upper face with cross-wise slots and having post-receiving per-
forations intersecting said slots, removable calks having posts entered in said perfora- 20
tions and provided in their upper ends with cross-wise dove-tail slots, and wedge-mem-
bers entered in said slots and conforming to said dove-tail slots, said wedge-members hav-
ing clenching-lugs of reduced cross-section at 25
their inner ends.

GEORGE F. FASSETT.

In presence of—

RALPH A. SCHAEFER,
W. T. JONES.