U. STEWART.

Device for Forming Horseshoes.

No. 51,979. Patented Jan'y 9, 1866.

Fig. 1.

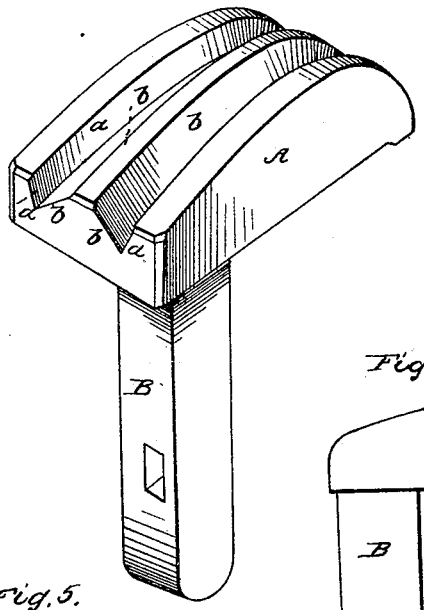


Fig. 2

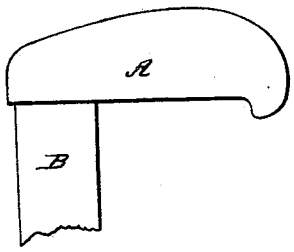


Fig. 3.

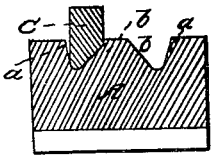


Fig. 5.

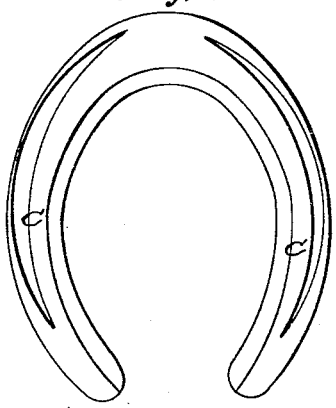
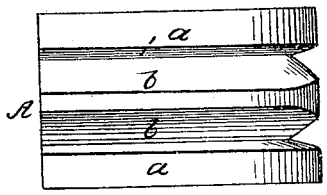


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

U. STEWART, OF BERLIN, WISCONSIN.

DEVICE FOR FORMING HORSESHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **51,979**, dated January 9, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, U. STEWART, of Berlin, in the county of Green Lake and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and Improved Anvil to be used in Forming Horseshoes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my anvil. Fig. 2 is a side view. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section through the anvil. Fig. 4 is a top view of it. Fig. 5 is a bottom view of a horseshoe having its inner edge beveled.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

The operation of shaping a horseshoe upon the common blacksmith's anvil is attended with considerable labor, and requires a skillful workman to turn and shape a shoe perfectly. This difficulty it is intended to remedy by means of an anvil that is so constructed that the beveled edges on the inside of the shoes are produced in the operation of hammering and shaping the bars, as will be hereinafter described.

To enable others skilled in the art to understand my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

The device which I employ in the formation of horseshoes consists of an enlarged head, A, having a tang, B, projecting perpendicularly from its bottom for the purpose of entering the hole which is usually made in the common blacksmith's anvil, and admitting of the device being readily applied to or removed from the said anvil at pleasure. The portion A has its upper surface curved, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the curve rising gradually from one end and terminating abruptly at the opposite. This curved surface has two longitudinal grooves formed in it for receiving that edge of the shoe-iron which is to form the inside edge of the shoe. One of said grooves is intended to form the beveled surfaces on one side of the shoe, and the other groove to form the corresponding surfaces on the opposite side of the shoe, the shoe being turned over when it is moved from one groove to the other. These two grooves are made, as shown in the drawings, with the sides *a a* slightly inclined toward the sides *b b*, which latter are considerably more inclined, so that the two sides together produce the double-beveled edge on the shoe C. (Shown in the sectional view, Fig. 3.)

The beveled surfaces on the inner edges of the shoes are produced on the anvil A during the operation of turning or shaping the shoe-iron. This enables a person to make a perfect concave shoe by hand, which cannot be done by turning it over the horn of an anvil in the ordinary way.

It is obvious that the grooved and convex surfaces may be employed on a different form of body from that shown, and still the same result be secured.

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

The convex and grooved surface anvil A, to be used in the manufacture of horseshoes by hand, substantially as described.

U. STEWART.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. WARING,

REUBEN BROWN.