(No Model.)

J. E. JAMES.

HORSESHOE.

No. 524,681. Patented Aug. 14, 1894.

Fig. 3.

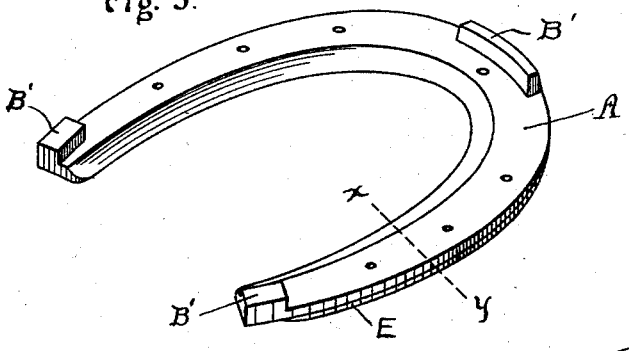

Fig. 1

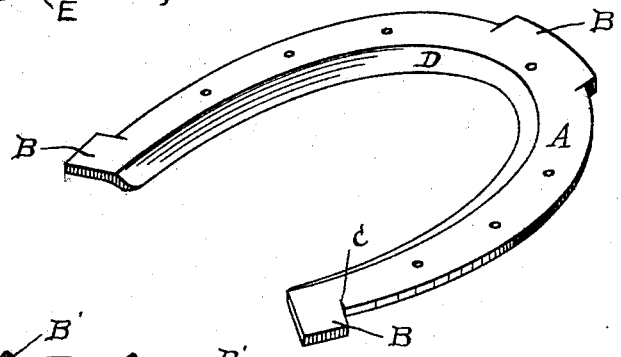

Fig. 4.

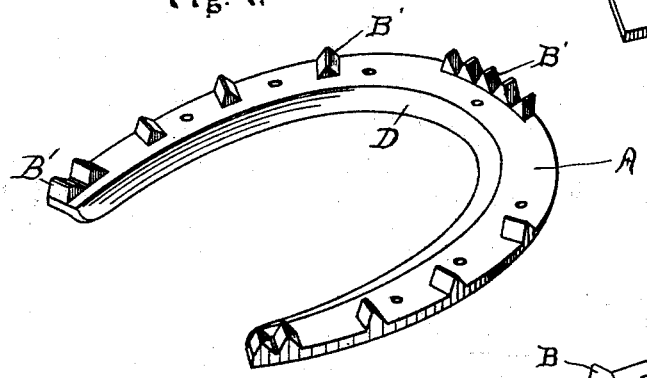

Fig. 2.

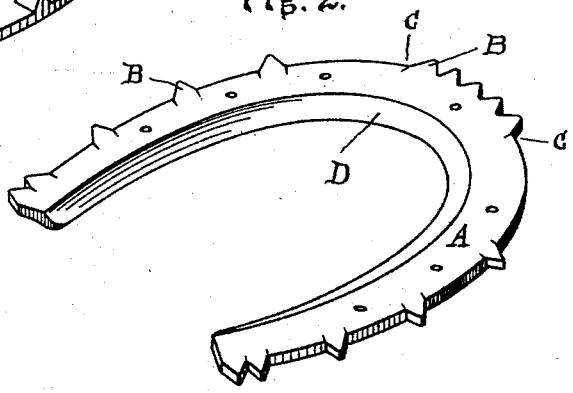

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN EVEN JAMES, OF MOSSY CREEK, VIRGINIA.

HORSESHOE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,681, dated August 14, 1894.

Application filed April 3, 1894. Serial No. 506,232. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN EVEN JAMES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mossy Creek, in the county of Augusta and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Horseshoe, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of my improvement are to provide a shoe having the greatest possible lightness, durability and comfort to the animal; which will prevent snow from balling, or mud from packing, or stones from getting wedged between the shoe and the frog of the horse's feet; and which will have superior calks to those now in use; which will prevent and cure corns on the horse's feet; which will preserve the horse's hoof; and which can be readily and quickly adjusted to any foot. I attain these objects by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of the horse shoe blanks. Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective views of the shoes when completed and ready to be attached to the foot. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the completed shoe, as shown by the dotted line *x*—*y* through Fig. 3.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The letters A represent the base of the shoe.

The letters B represent calk-blanks forming an integral part of the shoe-blanks or base.

The letters B′ represent the calks after they have been turned into shape and the shoes are ready to be attached to the foot.

The letters C represent nicks in the bottom of the base of the shoe, made at the base of the calk-blanks.

D represents a chamfer, formed by turning upward the inner edge of the base of the shoe; and E represents the lining of the shoe.

The base A of the shoe consists of steel, nickel-steel, aluminum, or of such other hard and durable material as shall be found suitable.

The lining E of the shoe consists of leather, cotton, hemp, paper, rubber, or of such other soft and yielding material as shall be found suitable.

These shoe blanks are to be made in many sizes, but can be readily shaped to any foot by heating the blank.

The shoe blanks are made from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch thick; they have projecting from their outer edge calk blanks of a suitable size and shape; these calk-blanks are integral with the base of the shoe and are made sharp and serrated and extending at intervals around the shoe when intended for ice-shoes or winter use; plain calks on only the heel and toes of the shoe are used for summer. These calk-blanks are readily turned into proper position and shape by the smith when shoeing the horse, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Not being welded onto the shoe they are more durable than welded ones are; and they are not liable to be dulled as heads of nails are when used for side calks, as these latter have to be driven in the hoof after they have been sharpened on the heads. The nicks on the side of the calk-blanks take up the extra metal made by bending and shaping the calk-blanks into the proper position for use as calks.

The chamfer on the inside of the shoe keeps snow from balling, gravel or clay will not pack in the shoe, stones will not get fast, and mud will not stick to the foot; it also strengthens the shoe and makes it more rigid; and forms a guard to prevent the lining of the shoe from working inward and irritating the hoof and catching and retaining snow, clay, mud, or other foreign substances.

The lining corresponds in thickness on its outer edge to the height of the chamfer, and on its bottom and inner edge it is curved to the shape of the chamfer; by this construction it is thickest on the outer edge which bears practically the entire weight of the horse; it has none of its surface exposed to the inner side of the hoof where it is liable to become water-soaked; by cutting out a small transverse section of the lining at the place where a corn is located, pressure on the corn is prevented, and a cure effected. The lining by this construction prevents gravel from working into the hoof, and also prevents the hoof from becoming too dry and brittle.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A horse shoe having a metallic base whose inner edge forms an upward curving chamfer, and a lining seated on the base and con-

formed to the chamfer by which it is protected.

2. A horse shoe having in combination a metallic base with a chamfer, and a lining thickest on its outer edge and with its inner edge curved outward to conform to the chamfer, thus leveling the base of the shoe with the top edge of the chamfer, which guards the inner edge of the lining.

3. A metallic horse-shoe blank, having its inner edge curved upward forming a chamfer, which chamfer extends above the base of the inner edge of the shoe and forms a retaining and protecting rim for any lining which may be used in the completed shoe.

JOHN EVEN JAMES.

Witnesses:
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JAMES T. CLARKE, Sr.