A. B. SEYMOUR.

Manufacture of Horseshoes.

No. 167,027. Patented Aug. 24, 1875.

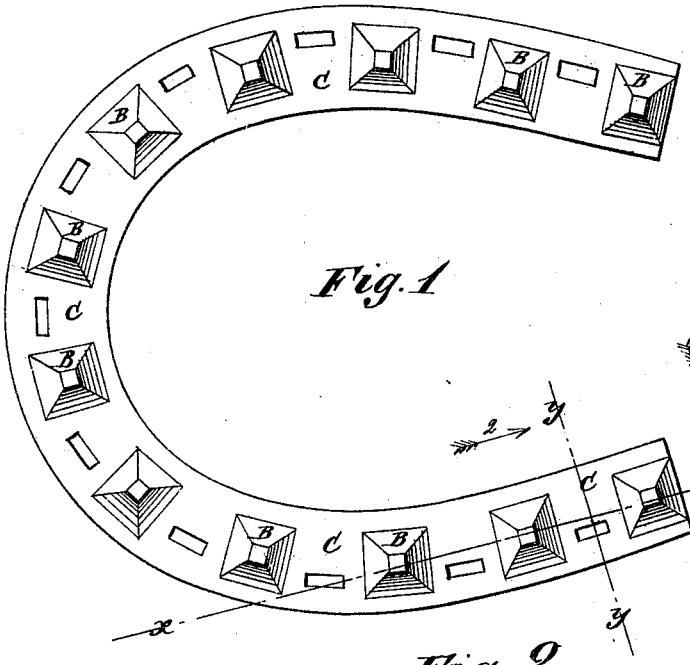

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

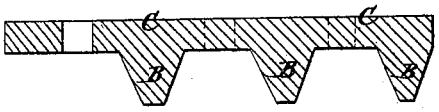

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

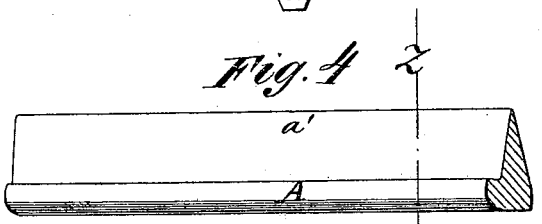

Fig. 5

WITNESSES:

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ALFRED B. SEYMOUR, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF HORSESHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **167,027**, dated August 24, 1875; application filed May 28, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED B. SEYMOUR, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in the Process of Making Horseshoes, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 is a view of the lower side or face of one of my shoes. Fig. 2 is a detail section of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 1, and looking in the direction of arrow 1. Fig. 3 is a detail cross-section of one arm of the same, taken through the line *y y*, Fig. 1, and looking in the direction of arrow 2. Fig. 4 is a side view of a piece of one of the blanks, from which one form of the shoe is made. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the blank, taken through the line *z z*, Fig. 4.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved horseshoe which shall be strong and durable, will not require to be reset so often as shoes made in the ordinary way, and which will prevent the horse from slipping upon paved streets, and will support his feet more fully and firmly than the ordinary shoe, protecting him from the strain and injury which are unavoidable when horses shod in the usual way attempt to draw upon a paved or icy street.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawing, and then pointed out in the claim.

In making my improved shoes, a bar of steel is rolled out into a blank of somewhat the shape shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The body of the blank A should be of the shape and size to form a shoe of the required heaviness, and upon its side is rolled a wedge-shaped ridge or rib, *a'*, of a size proportioned to the size of the body of the blank. The rib *a'* may be at a little distance from both edges of the body, so as to form a shoulder along both sides of the said rib, as was the case with the blank from which the shoe shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3 was made, or it may be formed along one edge of the blank, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The rib *a'* may be brought to an edge, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, or it may be made with a flat top of more or less width, according as the calks are required to be more or less sharp. The rib *a'* is then notched in a press, the sides of the notches being made at about the same inclination as the sides of the rib *a'*.

I prefer to make the bottoms of the notches and the bases of the pyramidal projections left between them of the same size; but they may be made of different sizes, if desired.

The pyramidal projections or calks B will be in the form of perfect or truncated pyramids, according as the rib *a'* is made with a sharp top or with a flat top.

In the body C of the shoe, in each space between the calks B, is formed a nail-hole, so that the shoe can be firmly nailed to the hoof. The blank is then cut into lengths to form the shoes, and these lengths are then bent into the proper shape. The nail-holes may be made either before or after the bending, but if made before, care must be taken to make them of such shape that the bending will leave them in proper shape and size to receive the nails. By this construction the shoe C and calks B will be in one solid piece, and the foot will be firmly supported all around, so that the horse can stand firmly. This construction also prevents the horse from slipping, as it will be scarcely possible for the horse to set his foot down in such a position that none of the calks will have a hold. This construction also enables the shoe to be securely nailed to the horse's foot, which, in connection with the construction of the shoe, causes it to be held in place more surely than shoes constructed in the usual way, so that the shoes will not need to be reset so frequently, thus preventing the horse's hoofs from being torn or injured by the frequent drawing out of the nails.

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

The process of making horseshoes by rolling steel bars with a V-shaped flange, then notching said flange transversely, and, finally, bending the blank into horseshoe shape, as shown and described, whereby the calks are brought closer together at the toe, where are the greatest strain and wear.

ALFRED B. SEYMOUR.

Witnesses:

JAMES T. GRAHAM,

T. B. MOSHER.