

W. EYNON.  
Horseshoe.

No. 219,630.

Patented Sept. 16, 1879.

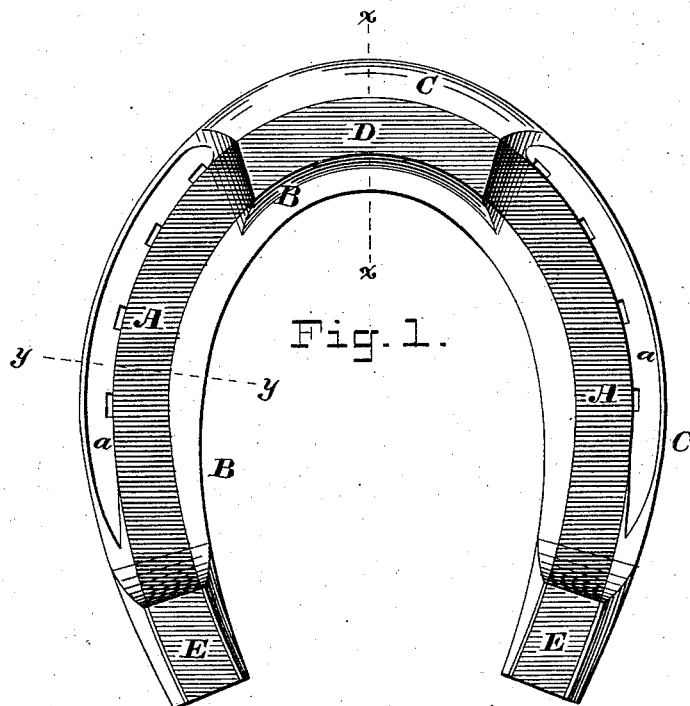


Fig. 2.

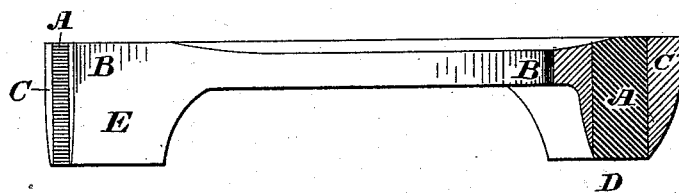


Fig. 3.



ATTEST:

INVENTOR:

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*Burke, Fraser & Coimette*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN HORSESHOES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,630**, dated September 16, 1879; application filed  
April 25, 1879.

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM EYNON, of the city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Horseshoes of Combined Iron and Steel, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists in a narrow horseshoe of steel, having flanks of wrought-iron welded or formed thereon in the process of manufacture, to give the shoe the proper width and provide a softer and less stubborn metal than the steel in which to sink the creases and holes for the nails.

The object of the invention is to provide a shoe having all the advantages of a steel shoe with respect to strength and durability, but which may be furnished at a moderate cost.

In the drawings which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a plan of the under side of a shoe embodying the novel features. Fig. 2 is a section taken in the plane of the line *x x* in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section taken in the plane of the line *y y* in the same figure.

A represents the steel portion or body of the shoe. B is the inner and C the outer flank, both of wrought-iron, and securely welded to the steel in the process of manufacture. D is the toe-calk, and E E the heel-calks, which are formed from the solid metal of the bar in the process of manufacture. The steel extends through the shoe from the upper to the lower face, and serves to form the calks. The creases *a a* for the nails are formed in the outer iron flank-piece, C, at the margin of the steel portion A, which avoids the difficulties incident to creasing and punching through such a stubborn metal as steel.

This construction has special advantages in the case of shoes having solid calks; but it may also be employed in plain shoes having no calks, or having only toe-calks.

The inner flank, B, might in some cases be omitted but for the difficulty in preparing the bar from which the shoes are made. If the steel were left exposed to the flame it would be burned and seriously injured. The inner flank-piece serves to protect it, as well as to lessen the amount of steel in the shoe.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. As an improved article of manufacture, a horseshoe having a slender steel body extending through from the upper and lower face of the shoe, and an outer flanking-piece of wrought-iron welded or joined firmly thereto in the process of manufacture, to receive the nail creases and holes, substantially as set forth.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a horseshoe having a central body, A, of steel, extending through from the upper to the lower face of the shoe, and two flanking-pieces of wrought-iron, B C, the outer piece, C, being provided with the creases *a a* for the nails, substantially as set forth.

3. A horseshoe formed of a bar of steel and two flanking-bars of wrought-iron, all welded and intimately connected in the process of manufacture, the steel extending through from the upper to the lower face, and forming the calk or calks, the nail-creases *a a* being formed in the outer iron flank, C, substantially as shown.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses this 26th day of March, 1879.

WILLIAM EYNON.

Witnesses:

MATHIAS SEDDINGER,  
JAMES EYNON.