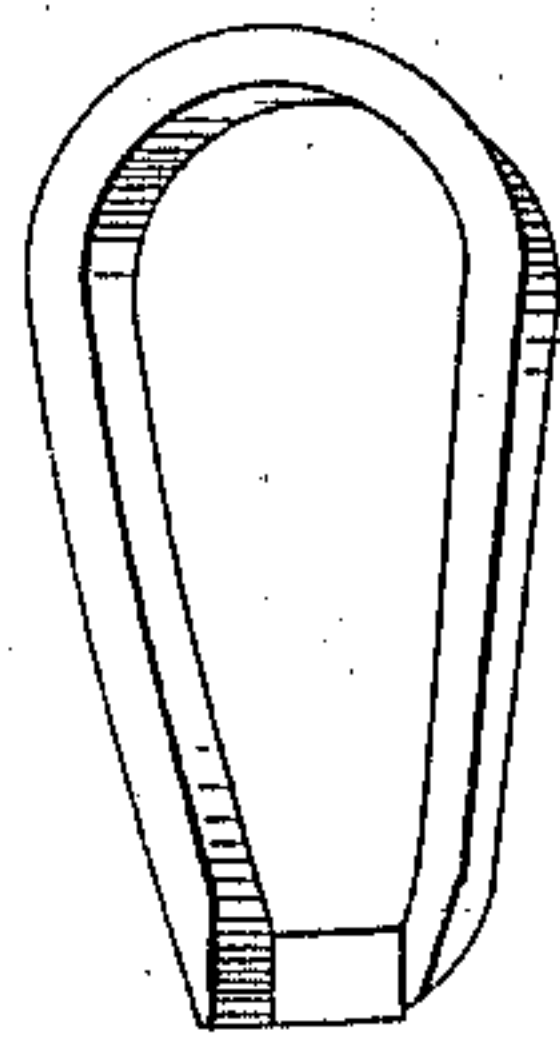
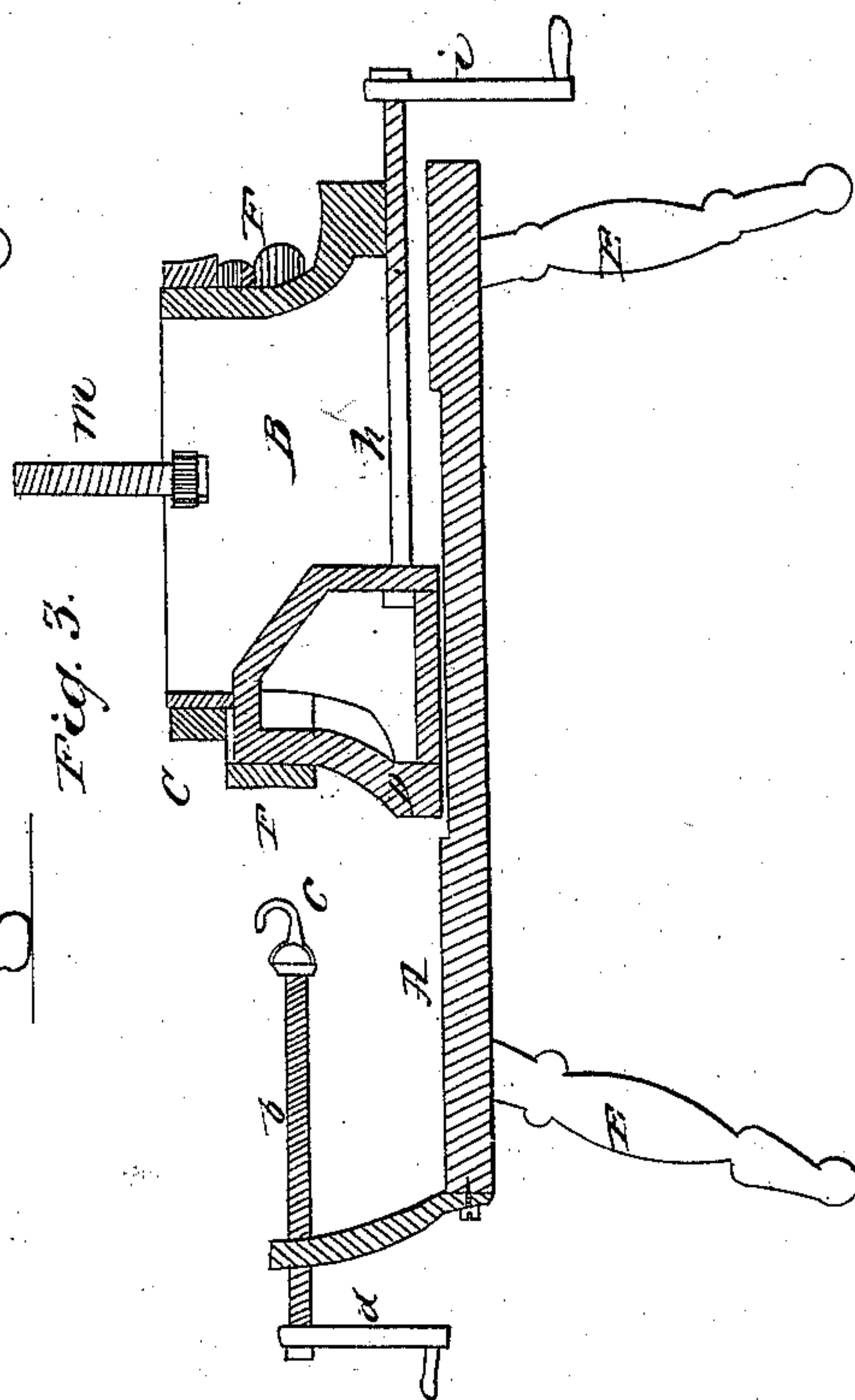
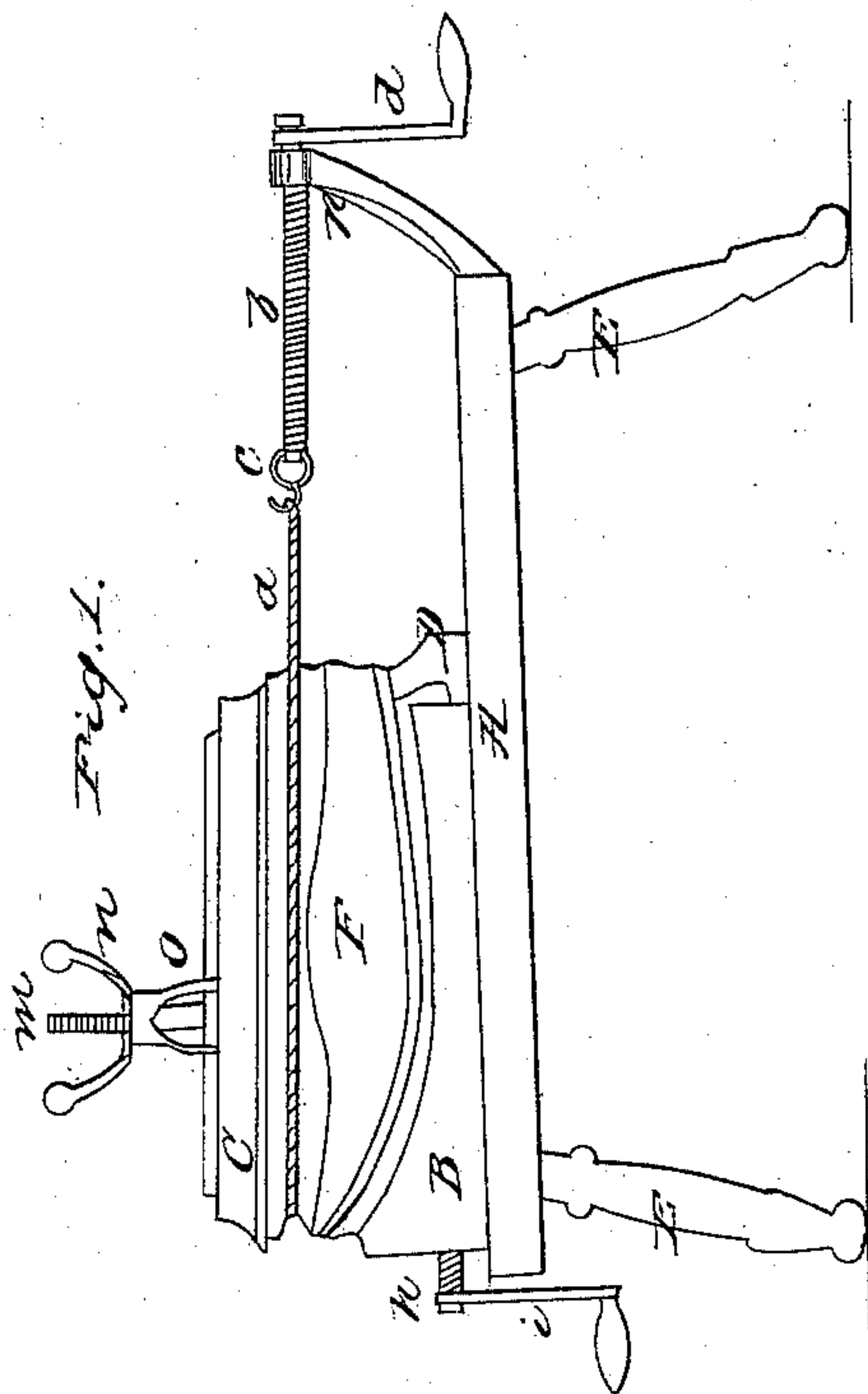
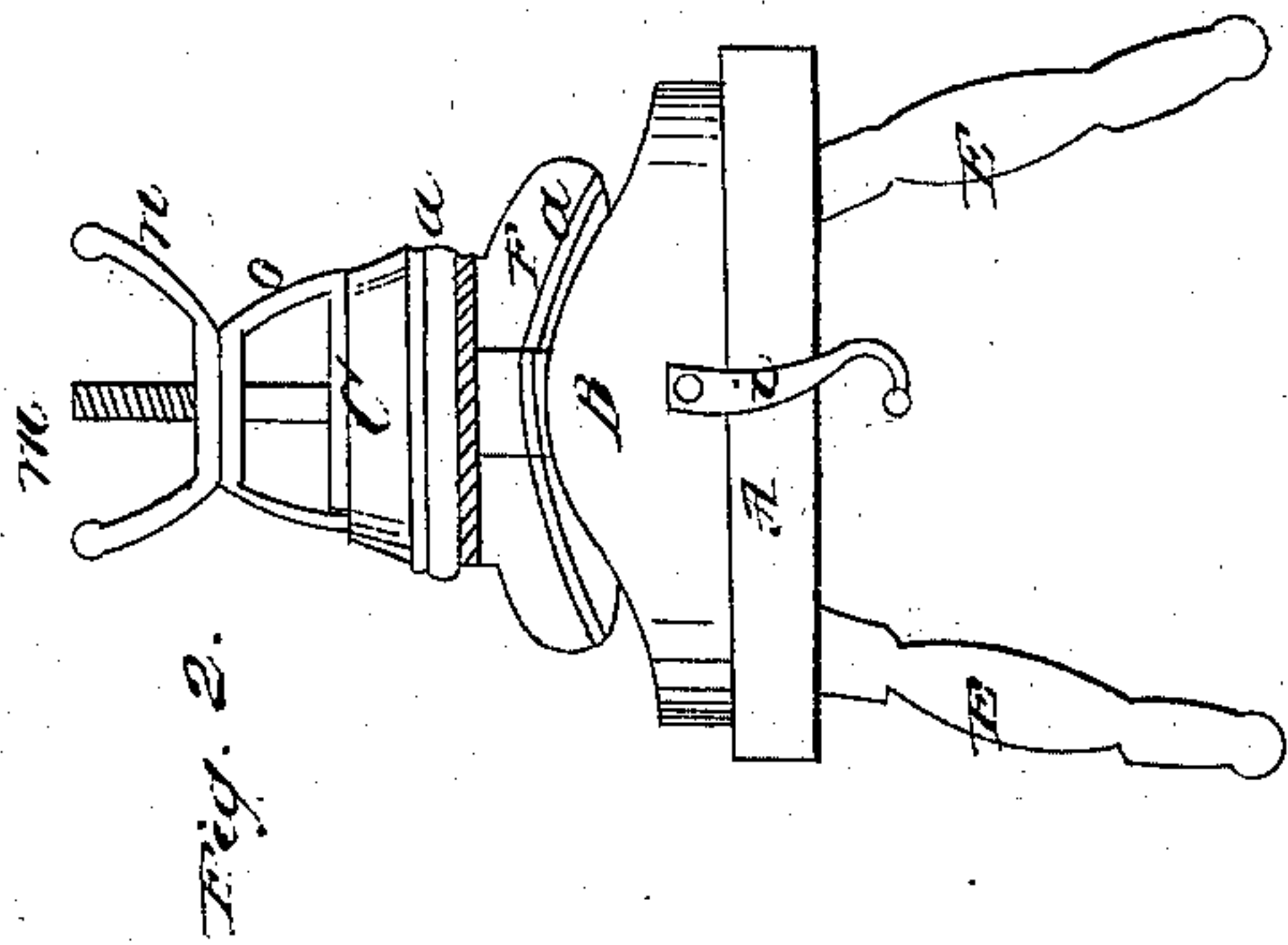


*McClure & Marsh,*

*Horse-Collar Block.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 2,301.*

*Patented Aug. 24, 1858.*





# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE MARSH AND B. W. McCLURE, OF PIKE HOLLOW, NEW YORK, ASSIGNORS TO  
B. W. McCLURE AND I. H. WINDSOR, OF SAME PLACE.

## HORSE-COLLAR BLOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 21,301, dated August 24, 1858.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, GEORGE MARSH and B. W. McCLURE, of Pike Hollow, Wyoming county, New York, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collar Blocks; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and to the  
10 letters of reference marked thereon.

The nature of our invention consists in the peculiar arrangement of the mold block, the rim setter, the hame, cord, and the stretcher in the manner hereinafter set forth.

15 In order that those skilled in the arts may manufacture and use our invention we will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

20 In the annexed drawings Figure 1 represents a side elevation. Fig. 2 is an end view. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section through the center. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the rim setter.

25 In the several figures A represents the frame of the machine; (E E) the legs on which it stands.

B, is a mold block, secured on top of the frame A, which is made to correspond in shape (as nearly as possible) to the shoulders  
30 of a horse, around where the collar is worn.

C, is a rim setter for forming the upper side of the collar, said rim being in the form (on the underside) shown in Fig. 5, having a groove  $x$ ,  $x$  in it, which forms the upper  
35 side or rim of the collar.

( $a$ ) represents a hame cord a cord which passes around the collar, and forms the groove in it, which the hame iron occupies when the collar is in use. This cord ( $a$ )  
40 is connected by a hook ( $c$ ) to the screw ( $b$ )—said screw having a handle  $d$ , and passing through the stationary support  $p$ .

45 D, seen in Fig. 3, is a longitudinal stretcher, which is allowed to slide into the block B, and which is operated in and out of this block by means of screw ( $h$ ). ( $i$ ) is the handle which operates said screw.

( $m$ ) is a screw secured on the inside of block B, and projecting up above it as seen.

50 ( $o$ ) is a piece of metal which has a hole through it and passes over the screw  $m$ , and

is provided also with legs as seen which press upon the top of the rim setter on both sides as seen in Fig. 2.

In operating this machine the collar to be  
55 made is placed upon the block B. The cord ( $a$ ) then passes around it at the point where the hame groove is to be made. The rim setter is then placed upon the top of the collar and secured by means of piece ( $o$ ), nut  
60 ( $n$ ) and screw ( $m$ ). By turning the screw ( $b$ ) the cord ( $a$ ) is twisted very tight around the collar and very readily forms the hame groove, and by screwing up the  
65 nut ( $n$ ) the rim setter will press the collar firmly down upon the mold block B forming the underside of the collar, while the groove of the rim setter forms the rim or upper side of the collar. Should the collar need  
70 a longitudinal stretch, it may be given by turning screw ( $h$ ) and throwing or forcing out the stretcher D.

It will readily be seen that by this arrangement a collar may be more quickly  
75 and more nicely formed than by any other now known.

It will be seen by referring to Fig. 5 that the rim setter C, is also provided with a square groove  $x'$ , in that end of it which forms the upper side of the collar. The  
80 object of this groove is to allow of longitudinal stretch of the collar in the formation of collars of different sizes. The collar is generally elongated after being placed upon the  
85 block, and as the setter O rests upon the rim of the collar giving it form and holding it in place, it is evident that the upper or small end of the collar may pass through the groove  $x'$ , when the stretcher is applied and that thus different sized collars may be  
90 made upon the block. In any case where a collar is pressed in a mold it must of course fit that mold and its size cannot be changed materially, or at all without changing the size of the mold. This is the difficulty with  
95 the patent granted to M. C. Chamberlin. He molds his collar and can consequently make only one size of collar. The difference between our invention and that of Chamberlin is that ours will make collars of any de-  
100 sired size on one block, while he can make only one size.

We are aware that the individual members of this machine are not new, and hence we do not claim them as such. But—

5 Having thus fully described our invention what we do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

The peculiar arrangement of the mold block B and rim setter C, with the cord (a), and stretcher D, when the same are con-

structed, operated and combined in the manner herein set forth and for the purpose described. 10

GEORGE MARSH.  
B. W. McCLURE.

Witnesses:

W. A. STERN,  
W. HOUGHTON.