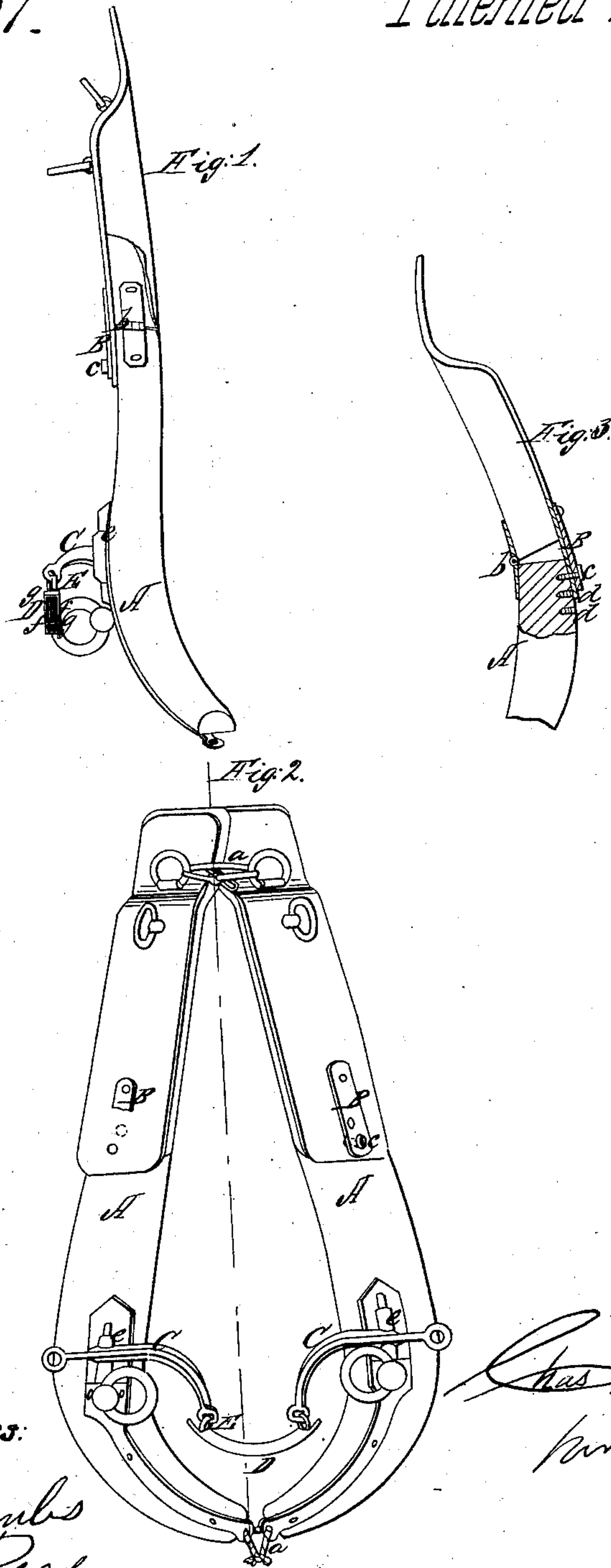


C. Fisher,

Horse Collar,

N^o 41497.

Patented Feb. 9, 1864.



Witnesses:

*Jobson
G. W. Reed*

Inventor:

Chas Fisher
per M. M. Co.
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FISHER, OF WAUKON, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN HORSE-COLLARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,497, dated February 9, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FISHER, of Waukon, in the county of Allemaque and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an inner side view of one half of a horse-collar, constructed according to my invention; Fig. 2, a front or face view of the whole collar; Fig. 3, an edge view of one half of the collar, showing the manner in which it is adjusted to suit the neck of the horse.

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

This invention relates to certain improvements in a horse-collar, for which Letters Patent were granted to me bearing date July 17, 1860.

The present within-described invention consists in constructing two parts of the collar, each with a joint or hinge arranged in such a manner that said parts will be capable of being adjusted so that the collar may be made to suit horses of different sizes.

The invention further consists in having the pivoted hames made shorter than those of the original or patented collar, and having their front ends connected by a curved plate and strap, all being so arranged that the animal to which the collar is applied will have a greater freedom of motion than hitherto, while all the advantages of the original collar are preserved.

To enable those skilled in the art to fully understand and construct my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

A A represent the two side pieces of the collar, connected at their upper and lower ends by straps *a a*, as heretofore. These side pieces may be constructed of wood, and each is divided or cut entirely through in a transverse direction, and the two parts connected by a hinge, *b*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the hinges being at the inner surfaces of the side pieces. To the outer surfaces of the upper portions of the side pieces, A A, there are attached metal plates B, one to each. These plates B extend over the cuts which divide

the two side pieces of the collar, and a screw, *c*, passes through the lower end of each plate B into any one of a number of holes, *d*, made in the lower portions of the side pieces, A. By thus adjusting the screws *c* in different holes *d*, in connection with the adjustment of the straps *a* at the upper and lower ends of the side pieces, the side pieces, A, may be placed in a more or less oblique position with each other, as shown in Fig. 3, and the collar made to suit animals of different sizes.

A perfect-fitting collar is a great acquisition in all cases. It enables a horse to perform the work required of him without being harrassed by the chafing or rubbing of the collar.

C C represent the hames, which are constructed of metal and attached to the side pieces, A A, by hinged joints *e* in precisely the same way as those of the original or patented collar previously referred to. The hames C C, however, are shorter and straighter than those originally used, and their front ends are connected by a curved plate, D, and straps E. This plate D is provided with a lip or flange, *f*, at its upper and lower edge, which form a groove to receive the strap E, the latter being retained in the groove by cross-pieces *h*. The strap E is connected to the front ends of the hames C C, the plate D being thereby retained in proper position between the front ends of the hames, and serving as an extension for the hames and admitting of the latter by taking up or letting out the strap E—being adjusted as circumstances may require in order to give perfect freedom to the movement of the collar and hames.

The hames in the original patented collar were longer than the ones of the present invention, and their front ends were connected directly by a strap. This arrangement, although advantageous to a certain degree, would not admit of the perfect adjustment of the present invention, for the shortening of the hames, with their trifling curvature, and the addition of the curved plate D, give a certain degree of flexibility to the hames, enabling them to move and adjust themselves to the motions of the animal. In my present improvement, also, the hames may be but little curved, so that the joints *e* and the front ends of the hames C, when the collar is in use, will be nearly in line.

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

1. Dividing the side pieces, A A, of the collar transversely into two parts and connecting said parts by a hinge or joint, *b*, in connection with the plates B and screw *c*, or an equivalent fastening, all arranged substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The combination of the pivoted hame C C, plate D, and strap E, arranged and applied substantially in the manner as and for the purpose herein set forth.

CHAS. FISHER.

Witnesses:

W. E. ROSE,

B. A. ROSE.