

Schrick & Hildenbrand,

Horse-Collar Machine,

N^o 59,727.

Patented Nov. 13, 1866.

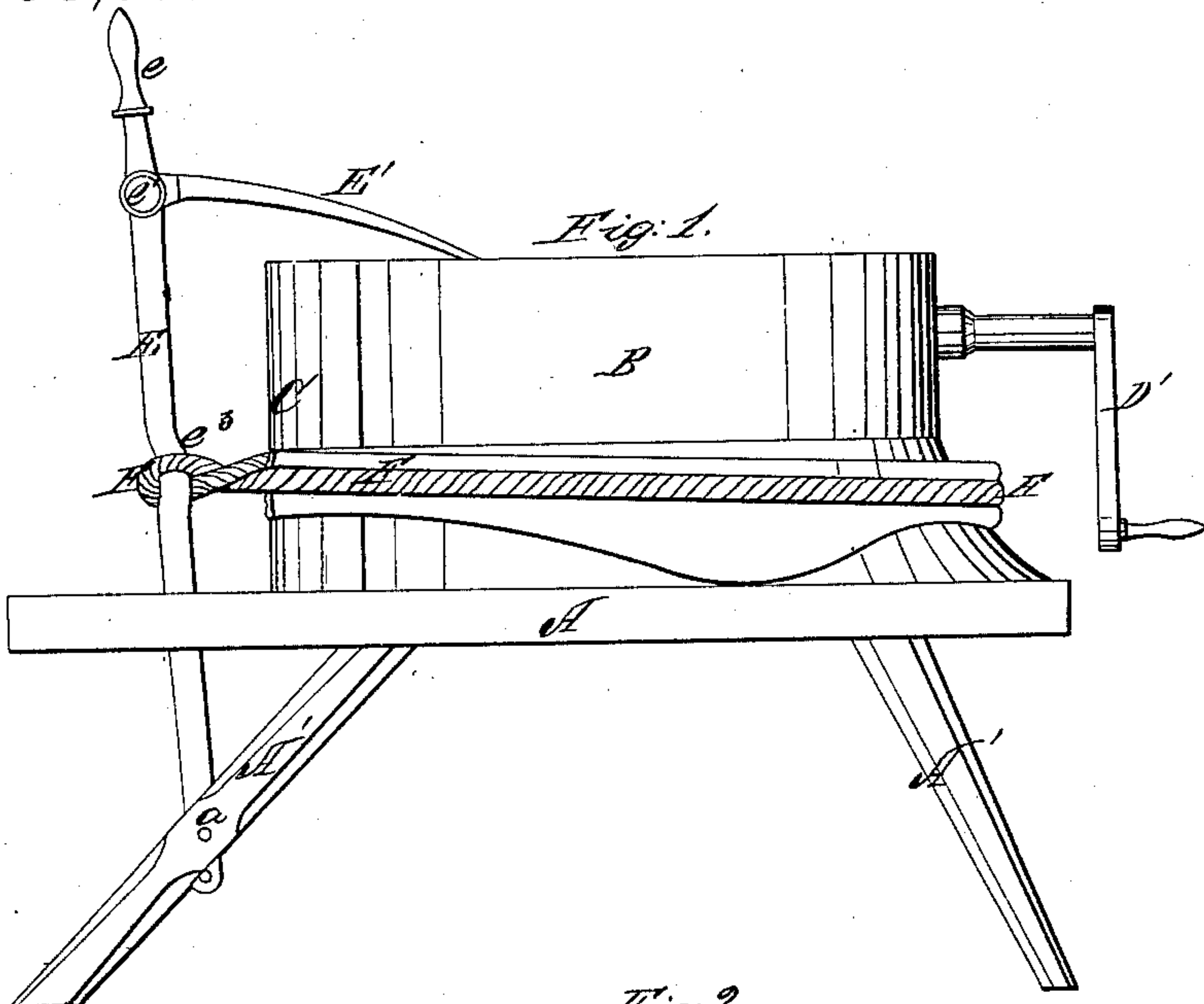
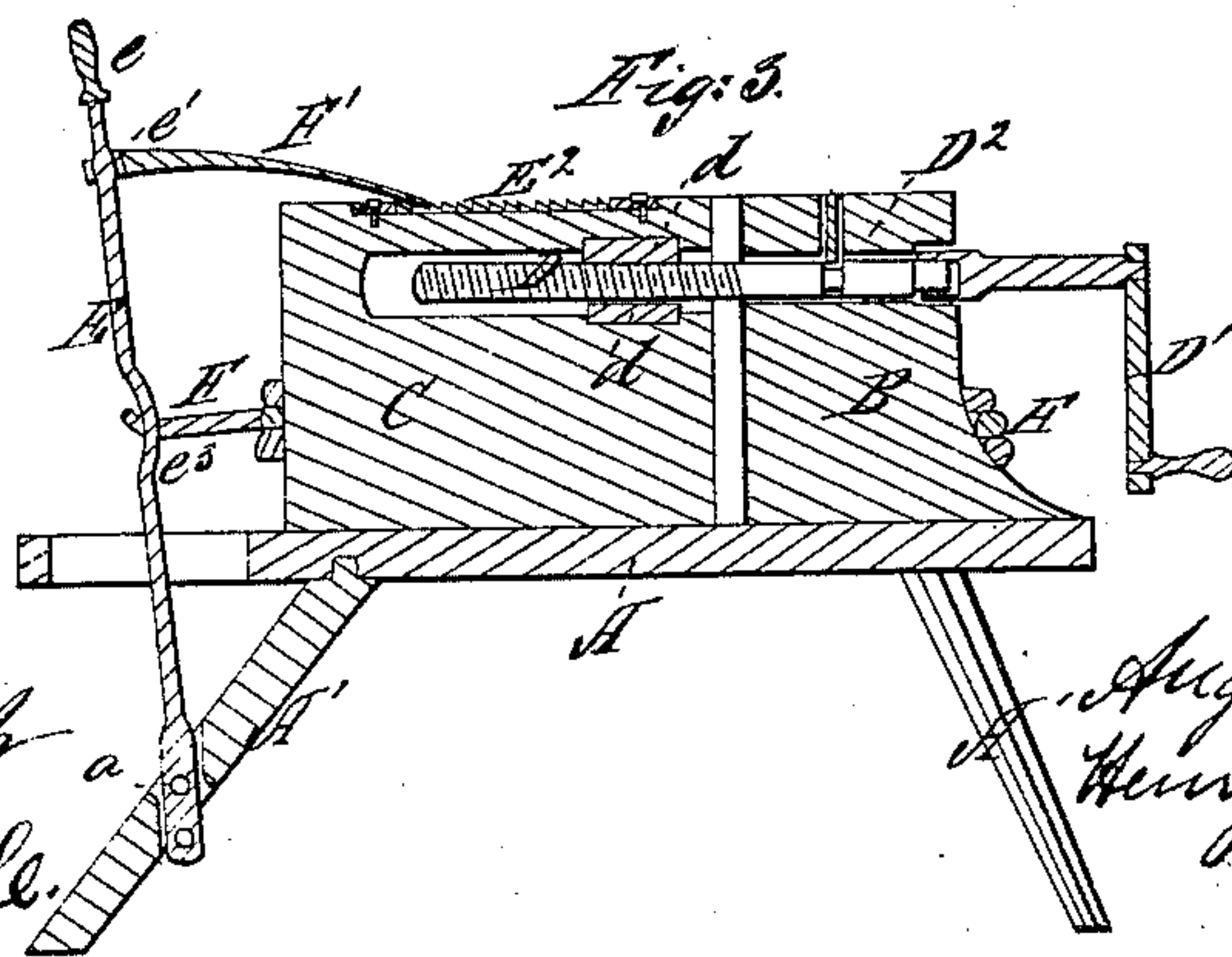
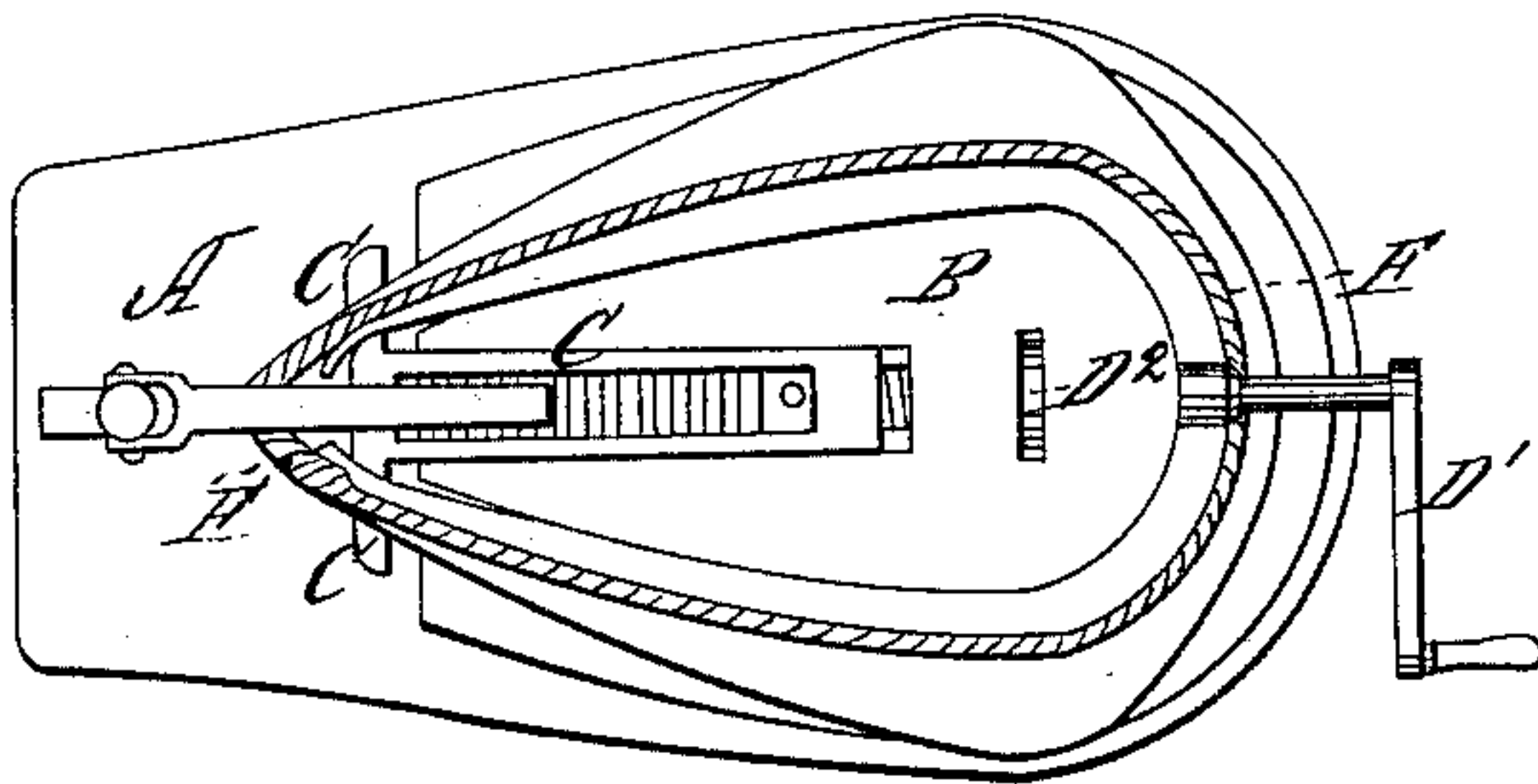


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

Geo. H. H. Boyle.

Inventor:

*August Schrick
Henry Hildenbrand
By their attorneys
W. Randolph Lee*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

A. SCHRICK AND H. HILDENBRAND, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNORS TO THEMSELVES, F. C. KRAYE, AND C. R. SCHRICK, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVED MACHINE FOR STRETCHING HORSE-COLLARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 59,727, dated November 13, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, AUGUST SCHRICK and HENRY HILDENBRAND, both of the city and county of St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a new Machine for Stretching Horse-Collars; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and clear description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a side elevation of the improved machine. Fig. 2 is a plan of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section.

The object of this invention is to produce a machine by the use of which horse-collars may be stretched properly from the inside at the same time that the groove or crease for the hames on the outside of the collar will be deepened and properly shaped.

To enable those skilled in the art to make and use our improved machine, we will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

A is a bench, resting on the legs A'. B is the shaping-block, resting on the bench A. C is a stretching-slide, which is arranged to move backward and forward in a groove or slot cut in the block B, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3.

D is a screw, provided with a handle, D¹, for turning it and working through a nut, d, which is fastened into the slide C. The screw works against a collar or stop, D², fastened into the block B; and it follows that as the screw is turned forward the slide will be forced forward from the block B, and the collar will be duly stretched from its inside outward.

E is a lever, which is pivoted to one of the legs A' at a, from which point it extends upward through a mortise in the bench, and terminates in a handle at e, a short distance above the top of the block B. The pawl E' is pivoted to the lever at e¹, and arranged so as to drop into the teeth of the rack e², which is secured to the slide C. There is a short curve in the lever E at e³, for the purpose of receiv-

ing and retaining the rope F, which is to pass around the exterior of the collar in the crease or groove designed to receive the hames of the harness.

The screw D should be somewhat higher up than the longitudinal axis of the block B, else the tendency would be to force the slide up or tip it when the power is applied to force it forward.

The operation of a machine thus constructed would be as follows: The collar to be operated upon will be first thrown over the shaping-block, the contour of which, as represented by the drawings, will be that which it is intended to impart to the collar. The rope F will then be placed around the exterior of the collar in that place which it is intended the hames should occupy. The handle e will then be pushed forward as far as it can go, where the pawl, by dropping into the teeth of the rack, will retain it. Power will then be applied to the handle D¹, and the slide C will thereby be screwed forward, thus enlarging the size of the block within the collar and stretching it to its proper size. As the slide, by the above-mentioned process, is forced forward, the pawl will at the same time force the lever and its rope F in the same direction, and consequently the said rope will increase in tightness around the outside of the collar at the same time that the block is enlarged within it, and a regular uniform stretching and shaping of the collar, both internally and externally, will be the result.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

The combination of the block B, the stretching-slide C, the lever E, and the pawl E' and rack e², and the screw D, when constructed and employed substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

WM. RANDOLPH,
CHAS. H. BOYLE.