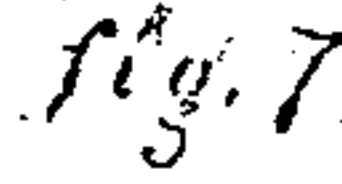


HORSE COLLAR & NEW CLIP

DEC 31 1867



Leopold Heymann  
B. F. Diessel

# United States Patent Office.

LEOPOLD WEGMANN AND C. F. DIESSEL, OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN-  
SYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 72,947, dated December 31, 1867.

## IMPROVED HORSE-COLLAR.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, LEOPOLD WEGMANN and C. F. DIESSEL, of the city of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Horse-Collar, to be used without hames, and new clip; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of our improved collar and clip.

Figure 2, the short metal blade.

Figure 3, the long metal blade.

Figure 4, the detachable portion of the clip.

Figure 5, the clip and a portion of the blade.

Figure 6, edge or top view of the clip, and

Figure 7 a front view of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

In fig. 1, A A are the padded portion of the collar; B B, two curved pieces of wood, (covered by the leather which forms the front of the collar,) under and secured to which, by rivets or otherwise, are metal blades, C C, shown in figs. 2 and 3, and which cannot be seen in fig. 1; E, strap with buckle; F, clasp; G G, &c., clips; H, trace-buckle; I I, staples for lines to pass through; L, martingale-strap.

The clips, illustrated in figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, consist of the link *a*, the curved plate *b*, with the slot *c*, and flat hook *d*, the T-shaped detachable portion *e*.

Figs. 2 and 3 show the shape of the blades, which are of iron. *fff*, figs. 2 and 3, are notches cut in their inner edge, into which the link *a* of the clip fits. By changing this link from one notch to the other, the height of the draught may be changed and thrown on any part of the horse's shoulder. *iii*, fig. 3, are similar notches cut in the outer edge near the top. Fig. 2 shows the short blade, fig. 3 the long one, which is intended to be used where housings are to be put over the top of the collar, the notches *iii* in which are for securing the same, and also for accommodating the strap for closing the top of the collar.

The padded portion of our collar is similar to the common collar, and is kept in shape and up to the horse's neck by the curved pieces of wood B B. These are covered with leather in collars for carriage-harnesses, but in common use, for draught and heavy work, the curved pieces of wood (which, in combination with the iron blades, take the place of the hames used with the common collar) are left uncovered, and, by being secured to and forming part of the collar, take the place of and allow us to dispense with the rim used in the common collar. This rim is that part of the ordinary collar which comes next to the horse's neck, and which holds the collar in shape and the hames in place. By using the curved woods instead of the rim, and the iron blades instead of the hames, a stronger, better-shaped collar is obtained, dispensing with the hames now used, and saving the leather required to form the rim, which leather is five and one-half inches wide by from four to five feet long, together with the work of sewing, stuffing, and fitting this rim. To these curved pieces of wood are fastened the rings through which the lines pass, and also the breast-strap rings. At their upper ends they project slightly from the collar, and end in a flat link, through which the strap E passes, by which the upper end of the collar is enlarged or diminished. The blades C C are fastened on the under side of the curved woods B B by rivets or screws, but do not come in direct contact with the wood, the leather which forms the front of the pad of the collar being between them. This pad covers the blade entirely, with the exception of that portion in which the notches *fff* are, which is exposed, being only covered by the leather in which the wooden pieces are encased. The lower ends of the blades project through the leather, and are finished by being bent, as shown in figs. 2 and 3, forming a clasp, which is held together by a key, the head of which is seen at *g'*, fig. 1, and to which the martingale-strap is attached. This clasp regulates the size of the lower end of the collar.

The link *a* of the clip is of such a size as to allow it to be shifted from one to the other of the notches *fff* of the blade, (see fig. 5.) To this link is hinged the curved plate *b*, which is bent so as to fit the pad of the collar, the end forming a flat hook, in which the T-shaped portion *e* fits, forming a hinge, which rocks easily



with every motion of the horse. This portion of the clip is fastened to a short strap by the rivets, shown in fig. 6; and to the buckle H of this strap the trace is attached. The slot *c* in the curved plate allows the T part of the clip to be removed, which is accomplished by lifting it out of the hook and giving it a half turn, when it can be withdrawn.

*Operation.*

The object of our invention is to dispense with the hames now used, which are troublesome, unsightly, and hard on horses, as they press the collar against the shoulder-blade of the horse, throwing the draught on the upper and lower portion of the shoulder, thereby causing much trouble and great damage to horses.

When used, our collar is first fitted to the neck by the strap at the top and the clasp at the bottom, which is opened or closed to suit the neck. The height at which the draught is to be applied is then determined, and the clip shifted into the desired notch. The two joints in the clip allow it to have a rocking motion, which corresponds with the movements of the horse, as he advances one foot at a time, which advances the shoulders one after the other, thus relieving him of much of the jerking and chafing which he at present suffers from, and enabling us to place the draught on that part of the shoulder best calculated to sustain it, which is where it should be.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The collar, to be used without hames, and dispensing with the rim, having the curved pieces of wood B B and the blades C C, forming a part of it, constructed substantially as and in the manner set forth.
2. The metal blade C, having the notches *fff* and the clasp *m*, for the purpose set forth.
3. The clip, consisting of the detachable link *a*, plate *b*, T-shaped portion *e*, constructed and operating substantially as set forth; and
4. The combination of the clip G with the metal blade C, as shown in the drawing, fig. 5.

LEOPOLD WEGMANN, [L. S.]  
C. F. DIESSEL. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

FRANCIS L. CLARK,  
J. DONALDSON.