

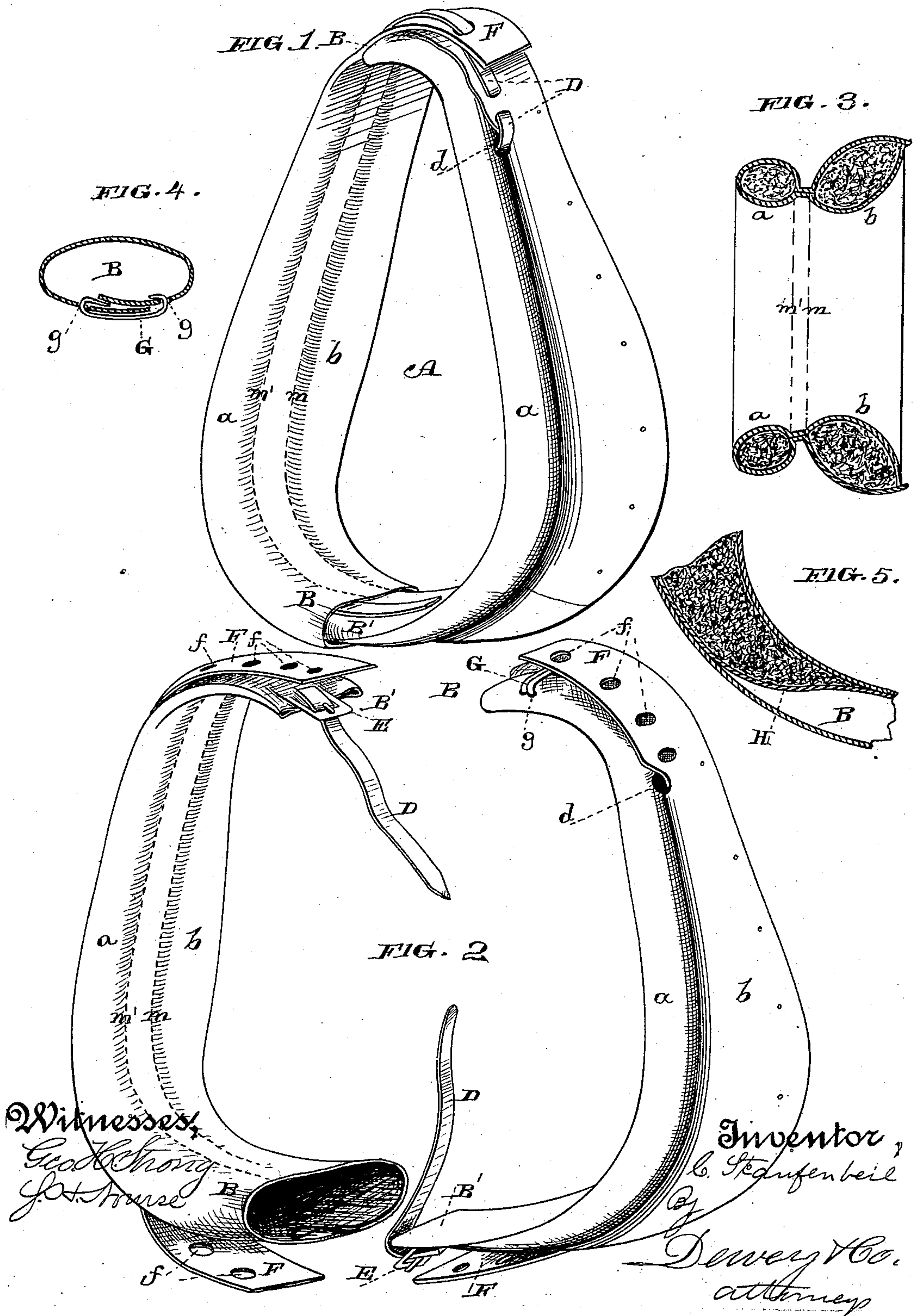
(No Model.)

C. STAUFENBEIL.

HORSE COLLAR.

No. 298,126.

Patented May 6, 1884.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES STAUFENBEIL, OF SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA.

HORSE-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 298,126, dated May 6, 1884.

Application filed February 15, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES STAUFENBEIL, of San Luis Obispo, county of San Luis Obispo, and State of California, have invented an Improvement in Horse-Collars; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to a new and useful horse-collar, and to certain improvements therein.

These improvements consist in making the collar in two equal parts, joining at the neck and throat; in a peculiar flexible joint at these points, and means for adjusting the joints to increase or diminish the size of the collar; in means for securing the joints; in peculiarly-located seams to increase the space between the rim and belly for the better security of the hames, and in a peculiar lining to prevent displacement of the stuffing, all of which I shall hereinafter fully explain.

The object of my invention is to make a practical and durable collar—results which will be made manifest during the course of the following description.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective front view of my horse-collar, showing it closed. Fig. 2 is a view of it, showing its two parts separated. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a portion of the belly and rim, showing the seams *m m'*. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of the socket B, showing the means for expanding or contracting it. Fig. 5 is a section of an end of the collar, showing the lining and the manner in which it confines the stuffing.

A is the collar, made in two equal parts joining at the neck and throat. These parts are made of suitable strips of leather, that forming the covering for the rim *a* and that forming the covering for the back of the belly *b* in each part being left open at an opposite end of each part to form a socket, B, while at their other ends they are flattened down and form a point, B', which is adapted to enter the adjacent socket. The sockets and points are possible by reason of the absence of stuffing, as I shall hereinafter explain. When the parts are united, the connection formed is what may be termed a "slip-joint," and because of the absence of stuffing the joints are flexible

enough to obviate the liability of "bursting," as that breakage is termed, which, in ordinary stuffed collars without joints, is the result of frequent bending either in the throat or neck, according to whether the collar opens above or below; and even the slightest wear from this cause may be avoided in the collar here shown, because, being of two parts, it is readily separable to be fitted and readjusted, if such a course is preferable. In order to secure these slip-joints, there are straps D above and below.

On the outer side of each of the points B' is a buckle, E, to which one end of the strap D is secured. It thence passes across into the socket B to its base and emerges on the front of the collar through a loop-hole, *d*, in the hollow of the rim, whereby it can be grasped to pull the point into the socket, Fig. 2. In order to secure it when thus tightened, I have the following: The ends of the piece of leather forming the cover for the front of the belly are left loose to form flaps F, which are long enough to lap over each other. These flaps are provided with loop-holes *f*, through which the strap D may be passed in any suitable manner to secure it, as in Fig. 1. In addition to securing, it serves to tighten or splice down the flaps, which act as a support for the joints of the collar, rendering it stronger and more durable.

Now, in order to make my slip-joints suitable for several adjustments, I provide a means for contracting the sockets B. It is obvious that when once fixed or made of a certain size the entering points must be drawn in to the base of the sockets to make a firm joint; but this would not enable me to vary the size of the collar, for the point would have to be inserted to the same place every time; but by contracting the socket the point can enter only as far as may be desired and drawn as tight as before. To accomplish this I have the wire hook G, passing through holes *g*, made in the adjacent edges of the pieces forming the socket, Fig. 4. By taking this out and fitting it in more distant holes, the edges are drawn together to contract the socket.

It is usual in collars to have but one seam on the division of the rim and belly, and to stuff both up to the seam; but I have found

that the rim and belly are brought so close together that the hames have an insufficient bearing. To get a better bearing for them I enlarge the space in which they fit by means of two seams, between which no stuffing is placed.

The seam designated by *m* is that which joins the leather covering the rim to the leather covering the belly. The other seam, *m'*, is made through the rim-leather alone, and forms the rear boundary or limit of the stuffing in the rim. The seam *m* forms the front boundary of the stuffing in the belly, thus leaving a space between the two seams to form a good bearing for the hames. This collar being made in two parts, an end of each being open to form the socket, it is obvious that some means must be used to keep the stuffing in. I therefore have a lining, *H*, which is made of some suitable fabric or substance—such as oil or rubber cloth—fashioned similarly to the leather strips, and sewed together by the seams of the collar, or by its own seams, into a bag, which, by the introduction of the stuffing, expands to the shape of the collar. The ends of this bag or lining are sewed down to the inner walls of the collar to confine the stuffing, though it is not filled in either the sockets or points *B B'*, thus allowing them to be flexible. (See Fig. 5.)

In adjusting this collar to the horse's neck it is necessary to open but one end, the other forming a sufficient hinge, capable of bending without wear or break.

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

1. The two-part horse-collar *A*, joining at the throat and neck, the ends being unstuffed and flexible, an end of each fitting within a socket formed in the opposing end of the other, in combination with the straps *D*, secured to the entering end of each, passing through the opposing sockets and emerging therefrom at their bases, and a means for securing the free ends of said straps, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

2. The two-part horse-collar *A*, joining at the throat and neck, the ends being unstuffed and flexible, an end of each fitting within a socket formed in the opposing end of the other, in combination with the straps *D*, secured to

the entering end of each, passing through the opposing sockets and emerging therefrom at their bases, and the loose flaps *F* on the end of each part, provided with loop-holes *f*, through which the free ends of the straps fit and are secured, substantially as herein described.

3. The two-part horse-collar *A*, joining at the throat and neck, each part having a point, *B'*, at one end, and a socket, *B*, at the other, in relation to each other as described, said socket being formed of the ends of the leather covering the rim and that covering the back of the belly, in combination with the straps *D* and the overlapping flaps *F*, provided with loop-holes *f*, said flaps being made of the loose ends of the leather covering the front of the belly, substantially as herein described.

4. The two-part horse-collar *A*, joining at the throat and neck, each part having a point, *B'*, at one end, and a socket, *B*, at the other, in combination with means for adjusting the diameter of the socket to regulate the entrance of the point, and a means for holding said point closely in the socket, substantially as herein described.

5. The two-part horse-collar *A*, joining at the throat and neck, each part having a point, *B'*, at one end, and a socket, *B*, at the other, made of the ends of the leather covering the rim and that covering the back of the belly, in combination with the wire hook *G*, for contracting or expanding the socket, and the straps *D*, for drawing the points tightly into said sockets, substantially as herein described.

6. The two-part horse-collar *A*, joining at the throat and neck, each part having a point, *B'*, at one end, and socket *B* at the other, a point of each being adapted to fit within a socket of the other, as described, in combination with a lining, *H*, containing the stuffing, and having its ends sewed down near the ends of the parts forming the collar, whereby the stuffing is confined, substantially as herein described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

CHARLES STAUFENBEIL.

Witnesses:

C. D. COLE,
J. H. BLOOD.