

(No Model.)

J. L. CAMPBELL.

HORSE COLLAR.

No. 353,732.

Patented Dec. 7, 1886.

Fig. 2.

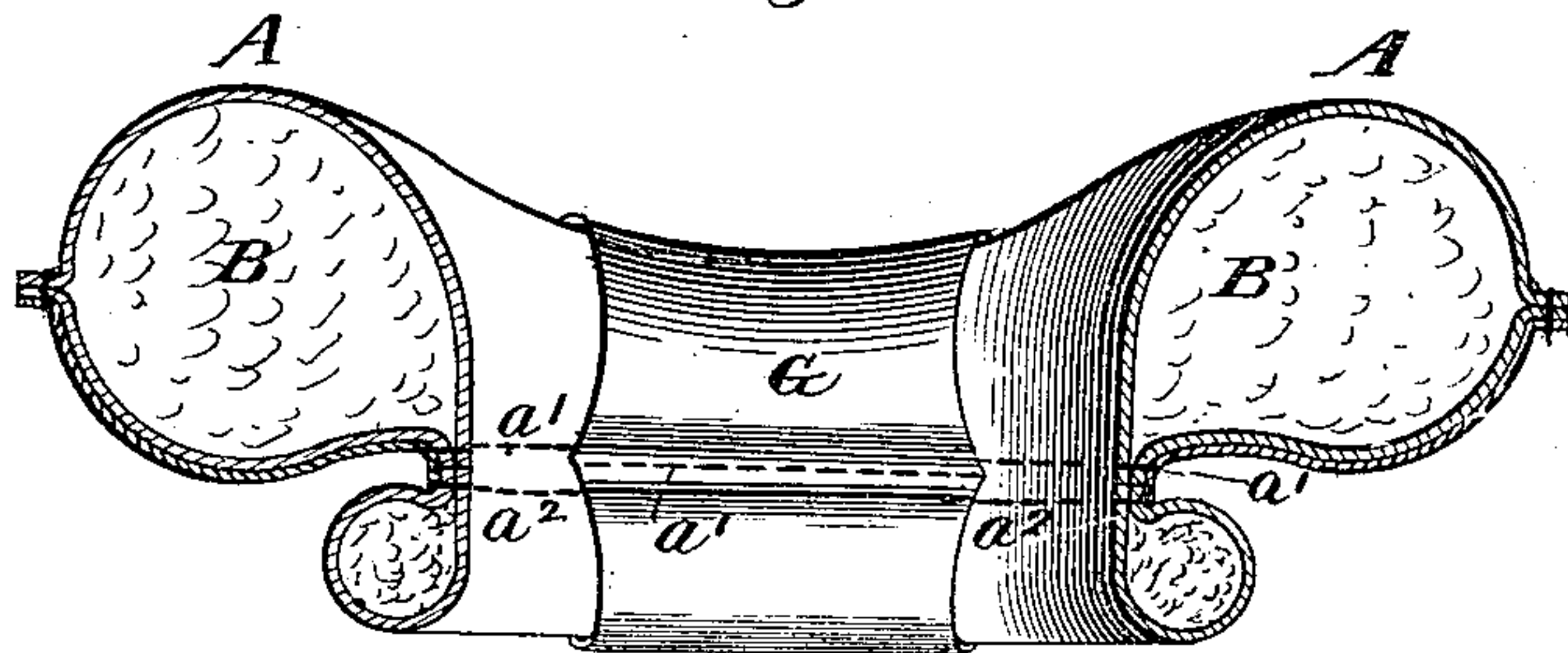


Fig. 1.

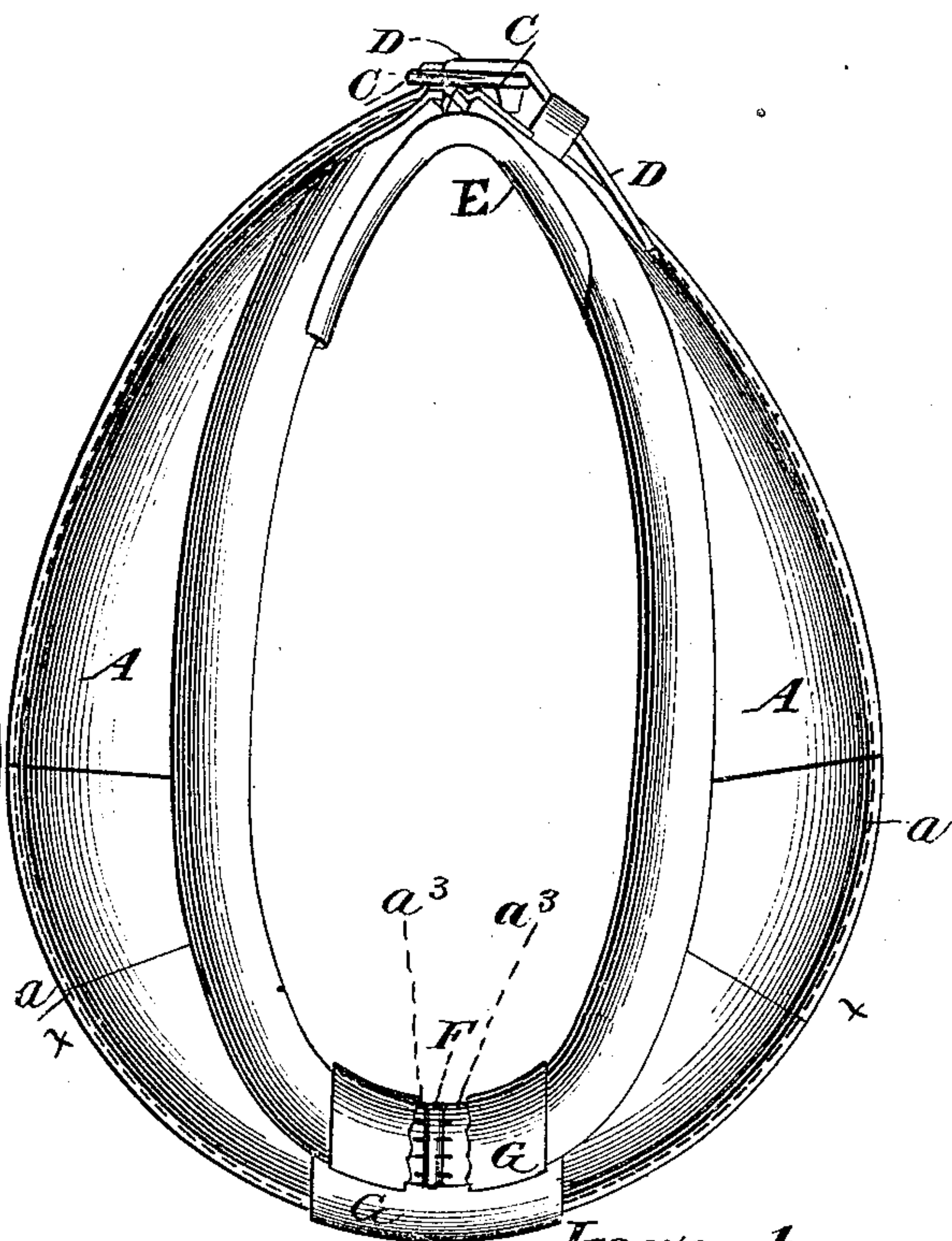
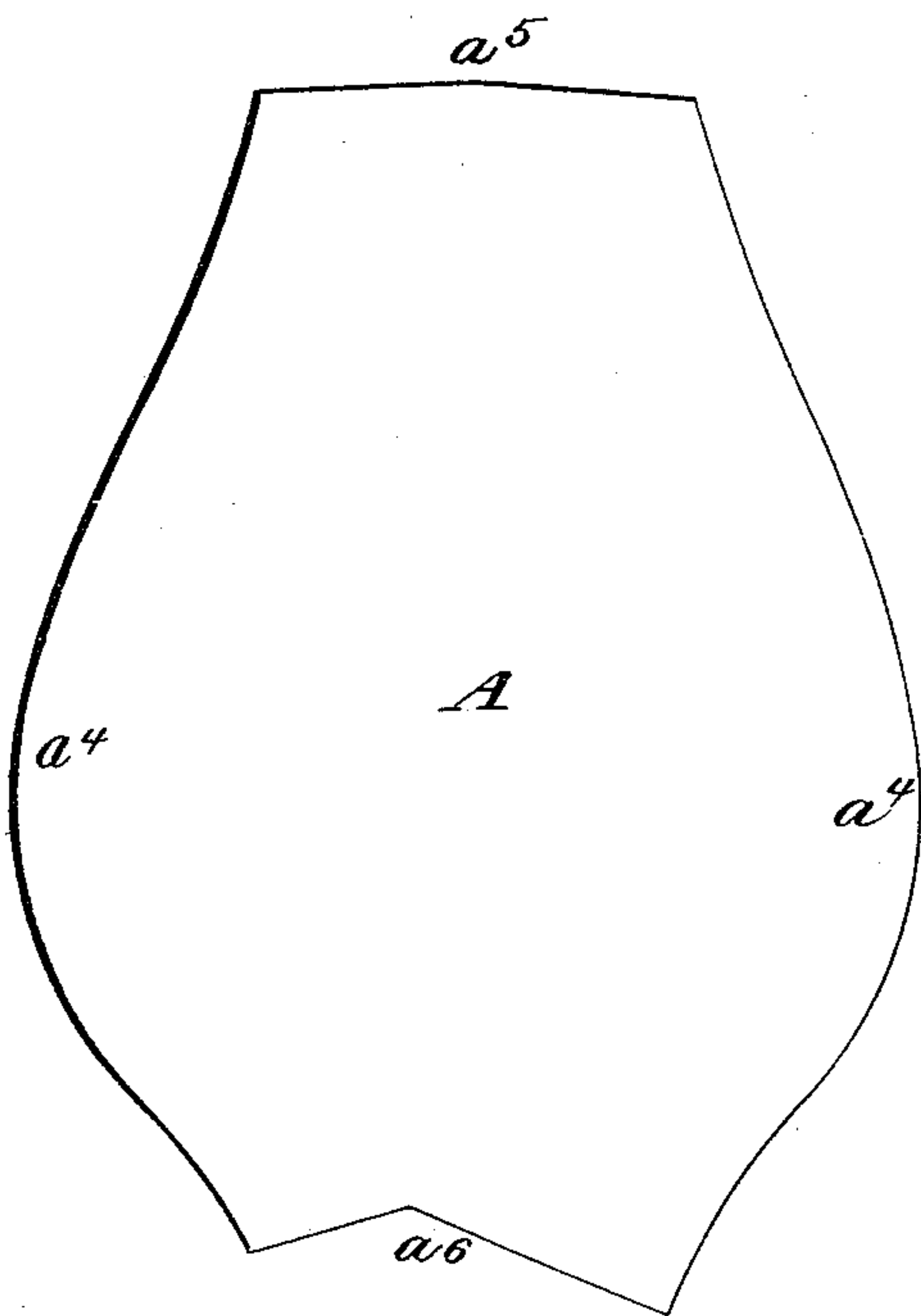


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES L. CAMPBELL, OF MONTICELLO, GEORGIA.

HORSE-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 353,732, dated December 7, 1886.

Application filed September 4, 1886. Serial No. 212,700. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES L. CAMPBELL, a manufacturer of leather and shoes, &c., a citizen of the United States, residing at Monticello, in the county of Jasper and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collars; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawings, and then clearly pointed out in the claims.

Figure 1 of the drawings is an elevation in perspective; Fig. 2, a cross-section on line $x x$ of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan view of the leather or other flexible material cut to the form required.

In the drawings, A represents the section of material from which the two parts of the collar are made separately. Each is then provided with any suitable filling, B, over which it is folded and secured by the curved seam a on the outside. It is then sewed to form the line of seaming a' , which in the drawings, Fig. 2, follows the straight lines a^2 . After the two parts of the collar are filled the upper ends are connected by the buckles C C and straps D D, fastening in the usual way, and one side is provided with the flap E to break the joint. The bottom ends $a^3 a^3$ are brought together against an intermediate welt, F, to which they are sewed. This gives strength, durability, and flexibility.

G is a leather loop or band, which surrounds

the welt-joint in the well-known manner, and is secured by the seam a' .

In order to make the parts fit nicely together and carry out my plan of construction, the material A, which is preferably a pliable leather, has the sides rounded on the curves $a^4 a^4$, the upper end cut straight across in a horizontal line, a^5 , and the bottom a^6 cut out in the form of an obtuse angle.

It will thus be perceived that the shoulder-cushion and neck-roll of each part are integral, avoiding seams which are so liable to rip, and rendering it easy to repair or refill.

The welt-joint gives pliability to the collar, so that it readily adapts itself to the conformation of the horse's neck and shoulders, thus working easily and comfortably without rubbing, chafing, or galling.

What I claim as new, and desire to protect by Letters Patent, is—

1. The horse-collar pattern A, formed with the sides rounded at $a^4 a^4$, the top cut straight, or nearly so, at a^5 , and the bottom cut at an obtuse angle at a^6 , to adapt it to be used as described, whereby two of said patterns may be fitted together with as little seaming as possible, and with a neck-roll integral with the shoulder part.

2. A horse-collar consisting of two filled flexible sections, A A, having the outer seam, a , the straight seam a' , and the bottom ends, $a^3 a^3$, sewed to an intermediate welt, F, as shown, whereby it may have flexibility, strength, and durability, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES L. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. KEY,
RICHARD NEWTON.