

(No Model.)

W. HULL.
HORSE COLLAR.

No. 356,128.

Patented Jan. 18, 1887.

Fig. 1.

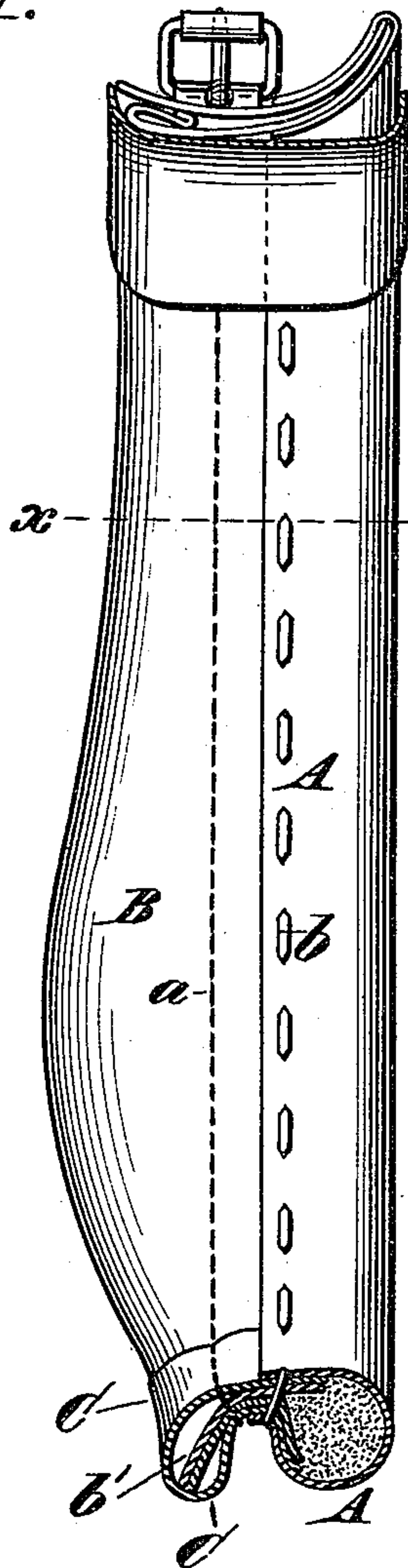


Fig. 2.

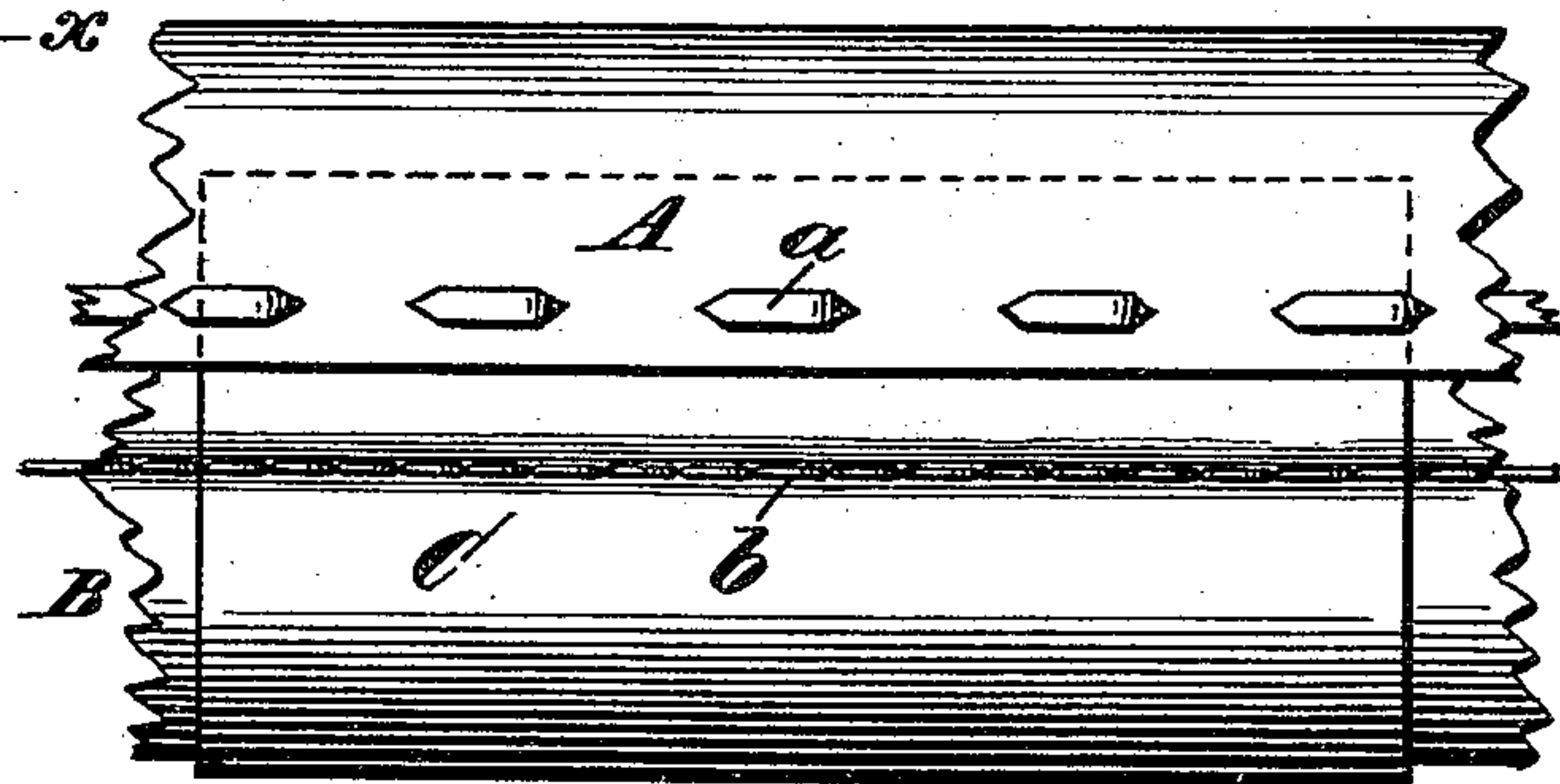
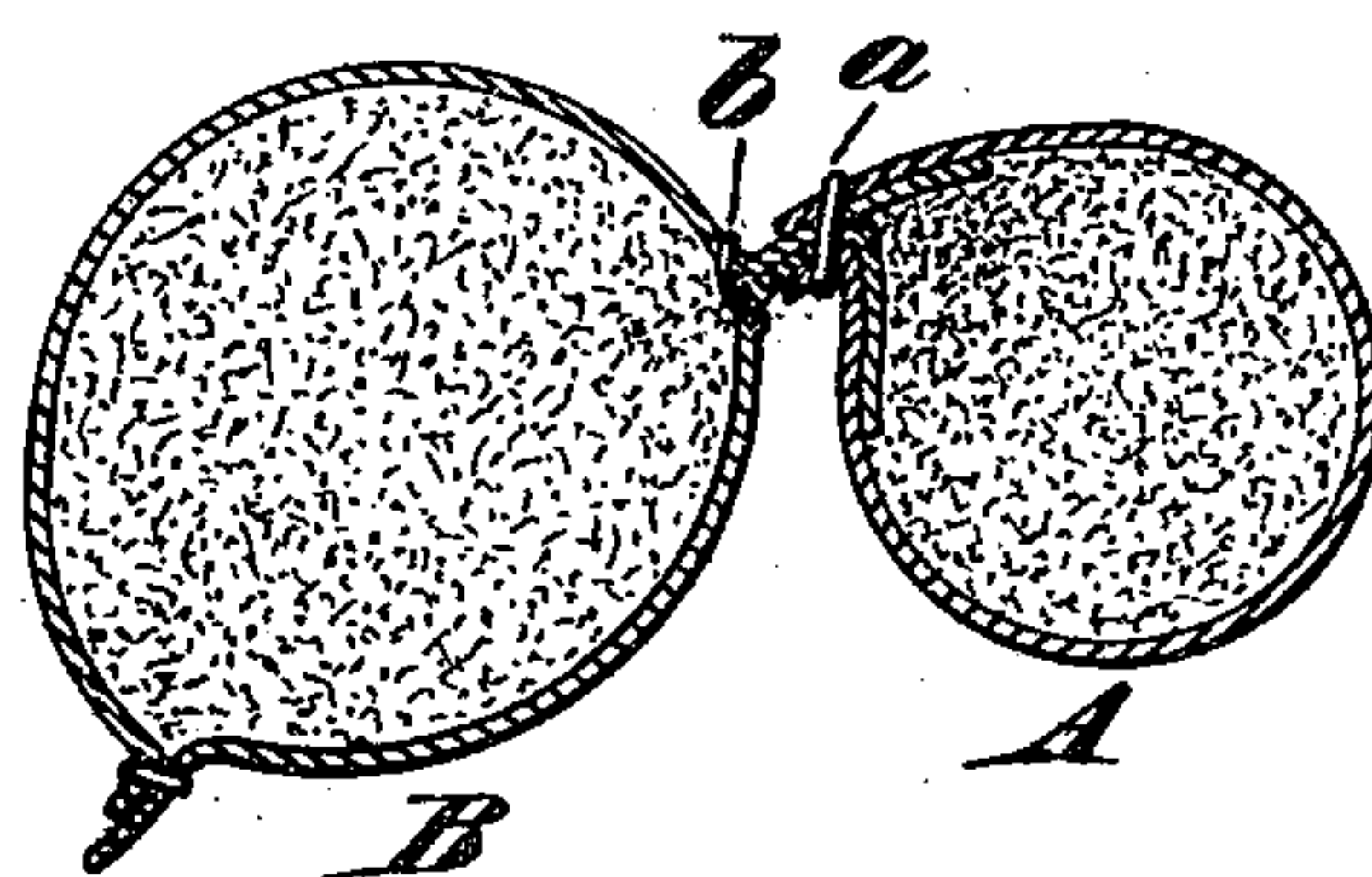


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HULL, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HORSE-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 356,128, dated January 18, 1887.

Application filed September 20, 1884. Serial No. 143,612. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HULL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collars, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists, primarily, in placing a row of stitching in the face or body of the collar substantially parallel to the ordinary row of stitching which connects the roll with said face or body, and at a suitable distance therefrom to form a channel for the hames.

It consists, also, in applying to the unstuffed spring-throat of a collar a re-enforcing and guard strip embracing and covering the edges of said throat and extending over into the channel, where it is secured by one or both of said seams.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of the inside of the collar, showing the spring-throat in section. Fig. 2 is an end view showing the method of attachment of a strip which re-enforces the spring-throat. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line *xx*.

A is the roll, and B the body or face, of the collar.

a is the ordinary line of stitching, preferably thong-stitching, connecting the leather composing the roll with that composing the body or face of the collar, and *b* is a line of stitching passing through the body part parallel to the seam *a* and at a suitable distance therefrom to form a channel for the hame. As the location of this seam is in the body part, and as it has only the subsequently inserted stuffing in the pads to resist, which is of a comparatively yielding nature, it will not have the strain upon it that will oppose the primary seam connecting the body with the rigidly-stuffed roll, and may therefore, and preferably will, be formed of thread stitching to economical advantage.

The body of the collar at the throat, as shown at *b'*, is not stuffed, but is made sufficiently wide to serve as a spring-throat, holding the hame-strap in position while yielding readily to pressure from the horse's throat, and the edges of this spring-throat are embraced by a strip, C, of leather passing there-

around and extending into the channel, where it is secured by the seams *a* and *b*, so that it shall serve to guard, re-enforce, and give a finish to said throat.

I am aware that hame-channels have been made by inserting a re-enforcing strip of leather held in position by parallel rows of stitching; but with this construction, should either seam break, the collar comes apart. I am also aware that a secondary row of stitching has been placed upon the roll of the collar for the purpose of forming such hame-channel. It will readily be seen that the latter method is objectionable from the fact that the roll, being necessarily stuffed very hard, exerts great pressure on this secondary seam, and the seam itself, coming in contact with the hame and being worn by the friction thereof, is extremely liable to break, thus partially releasing the stuffing of the roll and rendering the roll so soft and flabby as to impair and often entirely ruin the collar. When the secondary seam is placed in the body or face of the collar, it is subject, for reasons already explained, to much less pressure, and even should it break after the collar has been in use to any extent the roll of the collar will still be preserved, and the hame-channel being permanently formed the collar will not be materially damaged thereby.

In both the above disclaimed styles of collar the leather forming the neck-roll must be materially wider than in the ordinary form of collar, and as the roll consists of a single piece of leather, necessarily of good quality, the stock is more cut into and the cost of the collar largely increased. My invention overcomes these objections.

Having described my invention, I claim—

In a horse-collar, the combination of a seam of thong-stitching connecting the body with the rigidly-stuffed roll, and a seam of thread-stitching passing through the body part alone in the rear of and parallel with the thong-seam to form a channel for the hame, substantially as described.

WILLIAM HULL.

Witnesses:

LEONARD VASSALL,
FRANK W. BURNHAM.