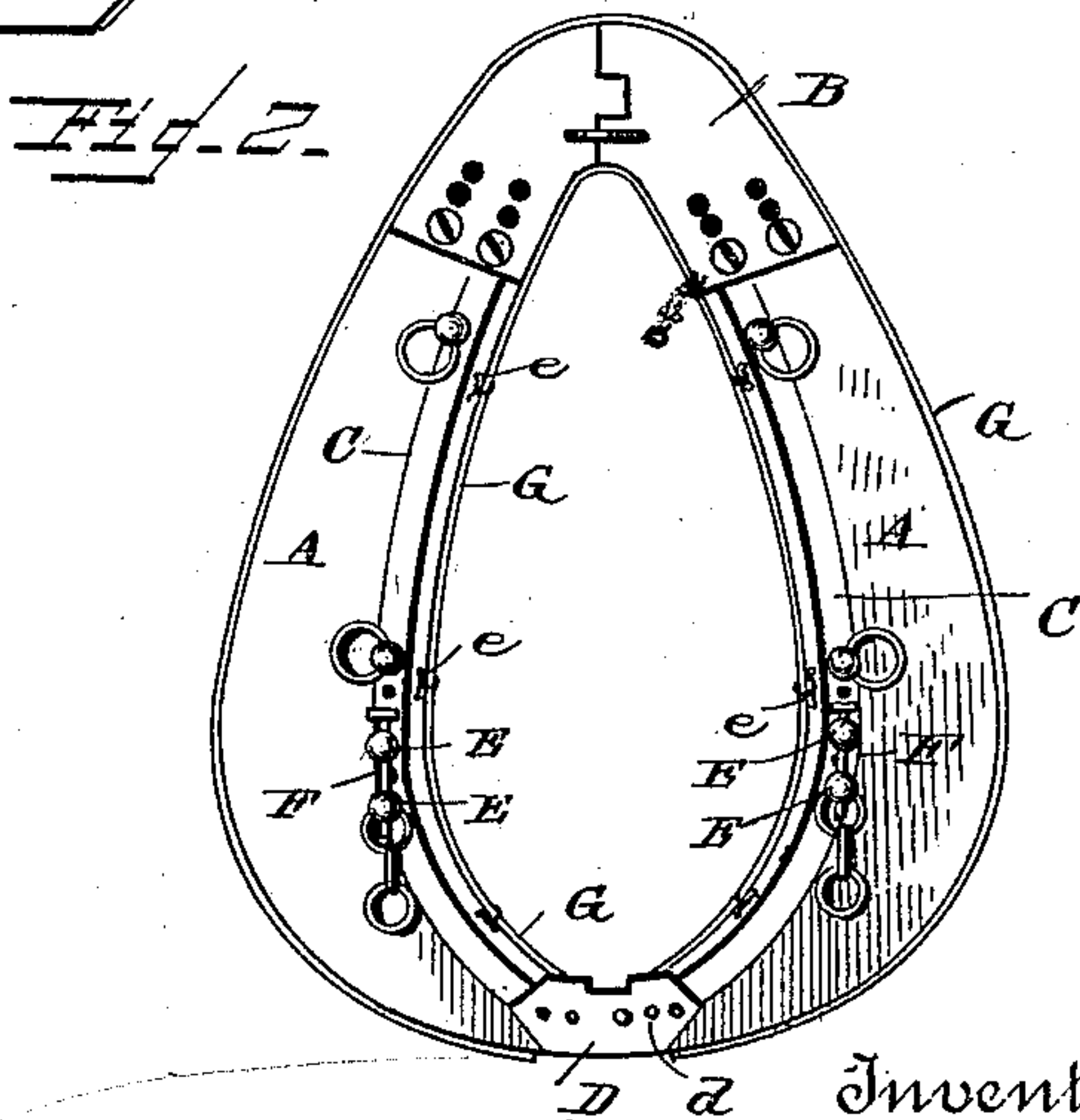
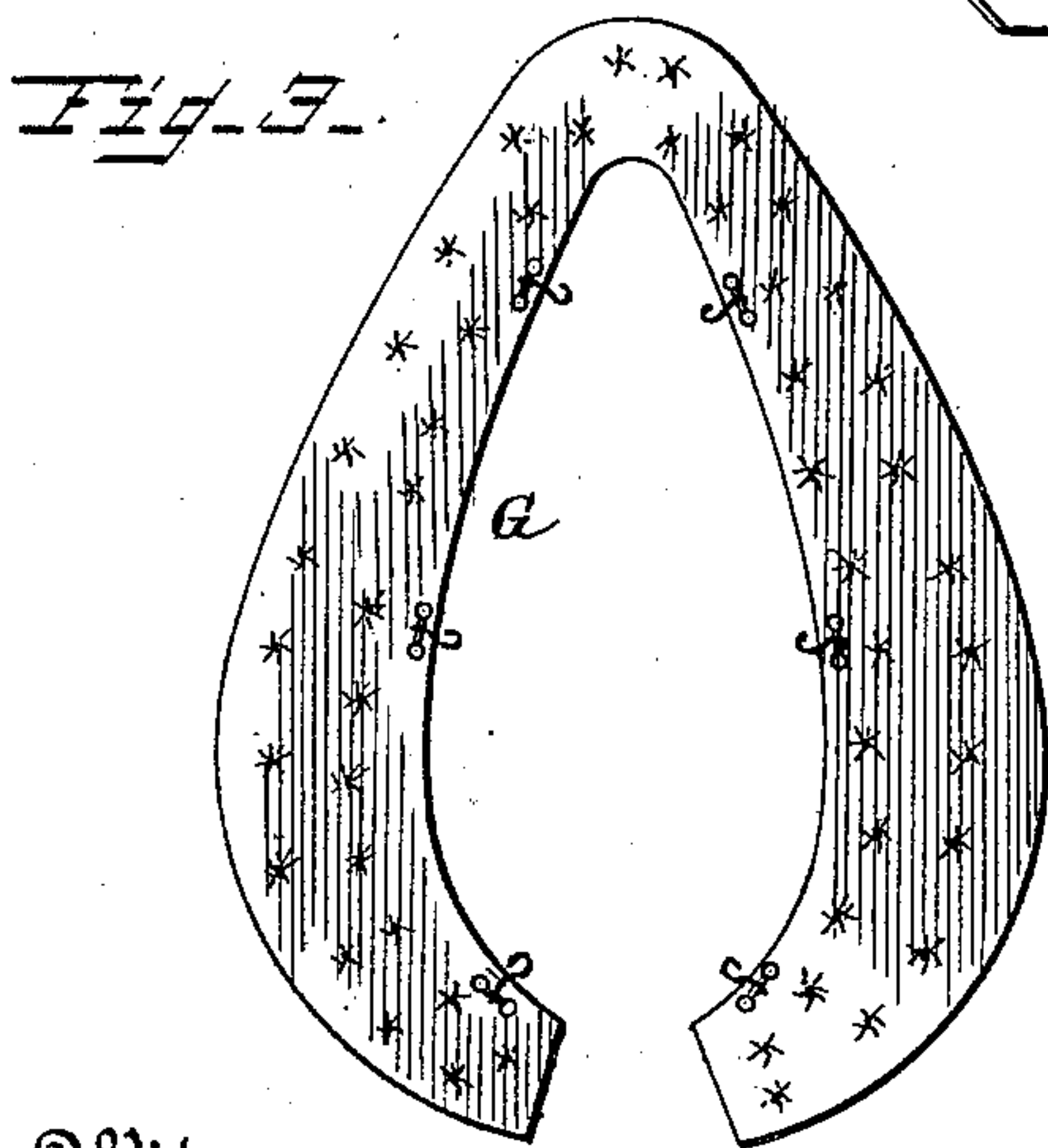
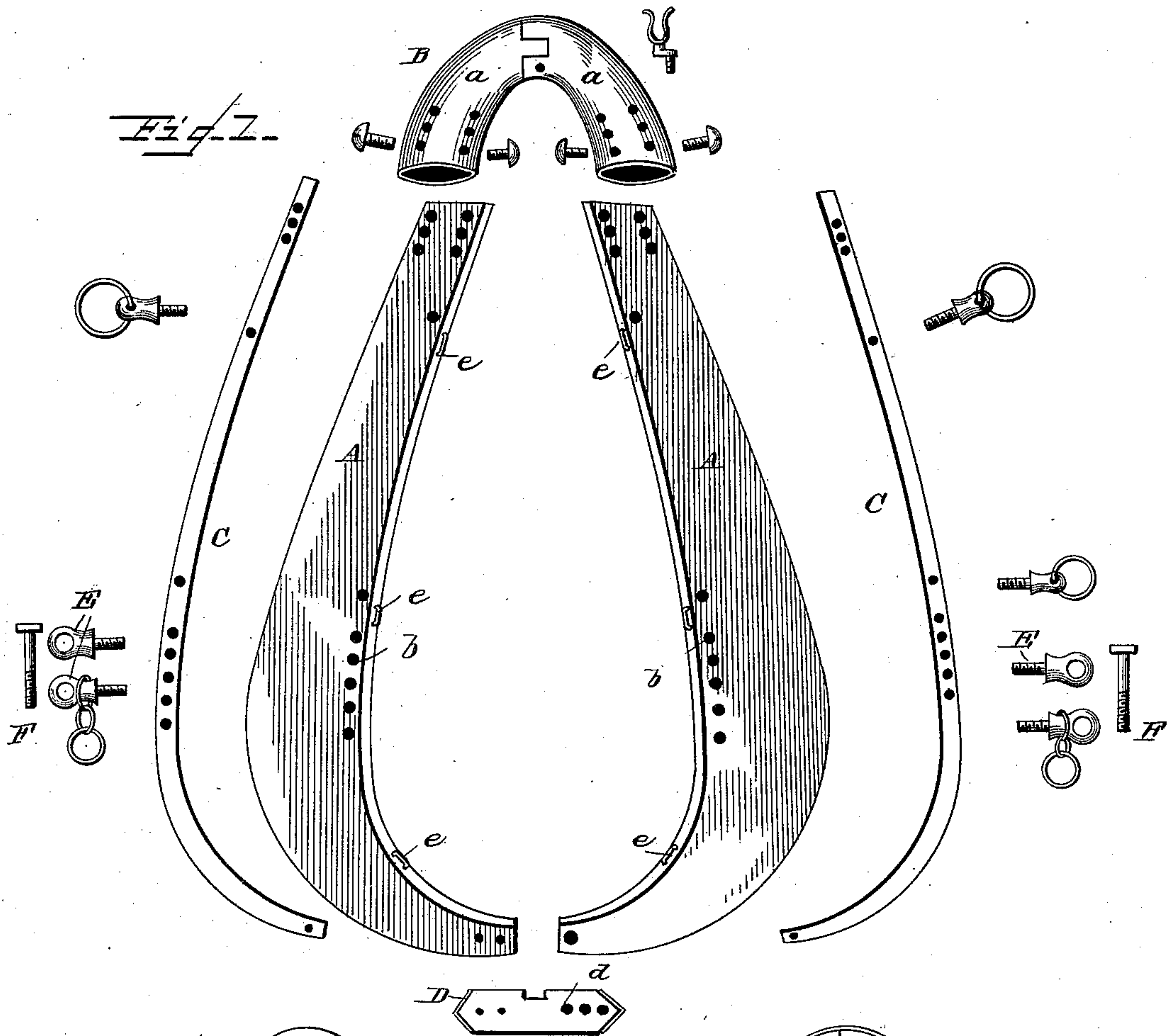


(No Model.)

C. BLOK.
HORSE COLLAR.

No. 362,353.

Patented May 3, 1887.



Witnesses
Edwin T. Jewell.
James Sheehy.

Inventor
Charles Blok
By his Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BLOK, OF MERRILL, WISCONSIN.

HORSE-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 362,353, dated May 3, 1887.

Application filed February 3, 1887. Serial No. 226,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES BLOK, a citizen of the German Empire, residing at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, 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.

This invention has relation to horse-collars; and the improvements consist in the construction, novel arrangement, and adaptation of devices, as will be hereinafter more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claim appended.

The main object of this invention is to provide a collar of cheap and simple construction, which may be made adjustable without the employment of straps or other common fastening devices, such as at present in use.

The invention will be fully understood from the following description, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my improved collar, showing the parts disconnected. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the parts properly united, and Fig. 3 is a view of the sweat-pad which I contemplate using in connection with my collar.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicate the sections of my collar, which are properly shaped from wood. These sections are provided at their upper ends with a suitable number of transverse perforations to receive bolts or the like in connecting the same with the hinged cap, as will be presently explained.

B indicates the cap, which is composed of two branches, *a a*, hinged together at their upper ends, and are provided with transverse perforations at their lower ends, equal in number to those of the perforations in the collar-sections, and are designed to register in uniting the parts. The lower ends of these sections *a* may terminate in deep sockets to receive adjustably the upper ends of the collar-sections, or they may be made flat and placed on one side of the said sections in applying the bolts or screws. The sockets are, however, preferable, as they add greater strength to the joints

and remove undue strain from the fasteningscrews.

The hinged cap or section B is provided with a check-hook, as shown.

In the wooden sections A, and adjacent to their inner longitudinal edges, are transversely-disposed apertures *b*.

C is an iron strip, which is narrow and of a contour similar to that of the wooden sections A. These strips are placed upon the outer side of each collar-section, and their perforations are designed to coincide, so as to receive fasteningscrews and the staples carrying the draft-bar and tug-hook. By this construction it will be seen that the strip is interposed between the heads of the screws and the wooden base in which they are inserted; consequently a better joint may be formed and the posts upon which the draft is brought will not work loose so readily.

It will be observed that the perforations at the upper ends of the collar are arranged in pairs with relation to the transverse plane of the sections, and that the hinged cap is similarly provided. Therefore it will be seen that should the said cap be secured by bolts or the like in the lower set of apertures, by removing them and changing the joints to the next upper set, the collar would become still longer, and thereby adapted for a larger animal. A similar adjustment might be effected by changing the fasteningscrews in the perforations of the hinged cap with respect to those in the collar.

D indicates a metallic plate, which may be firmly united at one end to one of the lower ends of the collar. The opposite end of this plate is provided with a longitudinal series of apertures, *d*, each of which is designed to register successively with an aperture in the opposite lower end of the collar-sections. This opposite section is provided with a fastening device, which may be a bolt adapted to enter the coinciding perforations of the plate and collar in uniting the same. The plate is also provided with a martingale-loop, as shown.

E indicates posts, which are secured in the collar above the metal strips, and are provided with eyes at their outer ends to receive the draft rod or bar F. I also employ the line-hooks and tug-loops, which may be of any ordinary or approved construction.

G indicates the sweat-pad, which may be of the ordinary construction, having a suitable number of hooks secured near its inner edges, and these hooks are designed to engage the rings *e* on the collar sections when the said pad is to be used.

It should be noticed that the collar, as well as being adjustable lengthwise, may also be adjusted laterally by simply withdrawing the fastening-bolts at the lower portion of the sections and bringing any of the apertures of the plate to register with that of the collar and applying the bolt as before.

Having described this invention, what I claim is—

The combination, with the two collar-sections perforated transversely, as shown, of the metallic strips of a similar curvature and similarly perforated, the cap-hinge having socket-sections, and screws for connecting the same, substantially as specified.

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

CHARLES BLOK.

Witnesses:

JOHN VAN HECKE,
EDWARD KLUETZ.