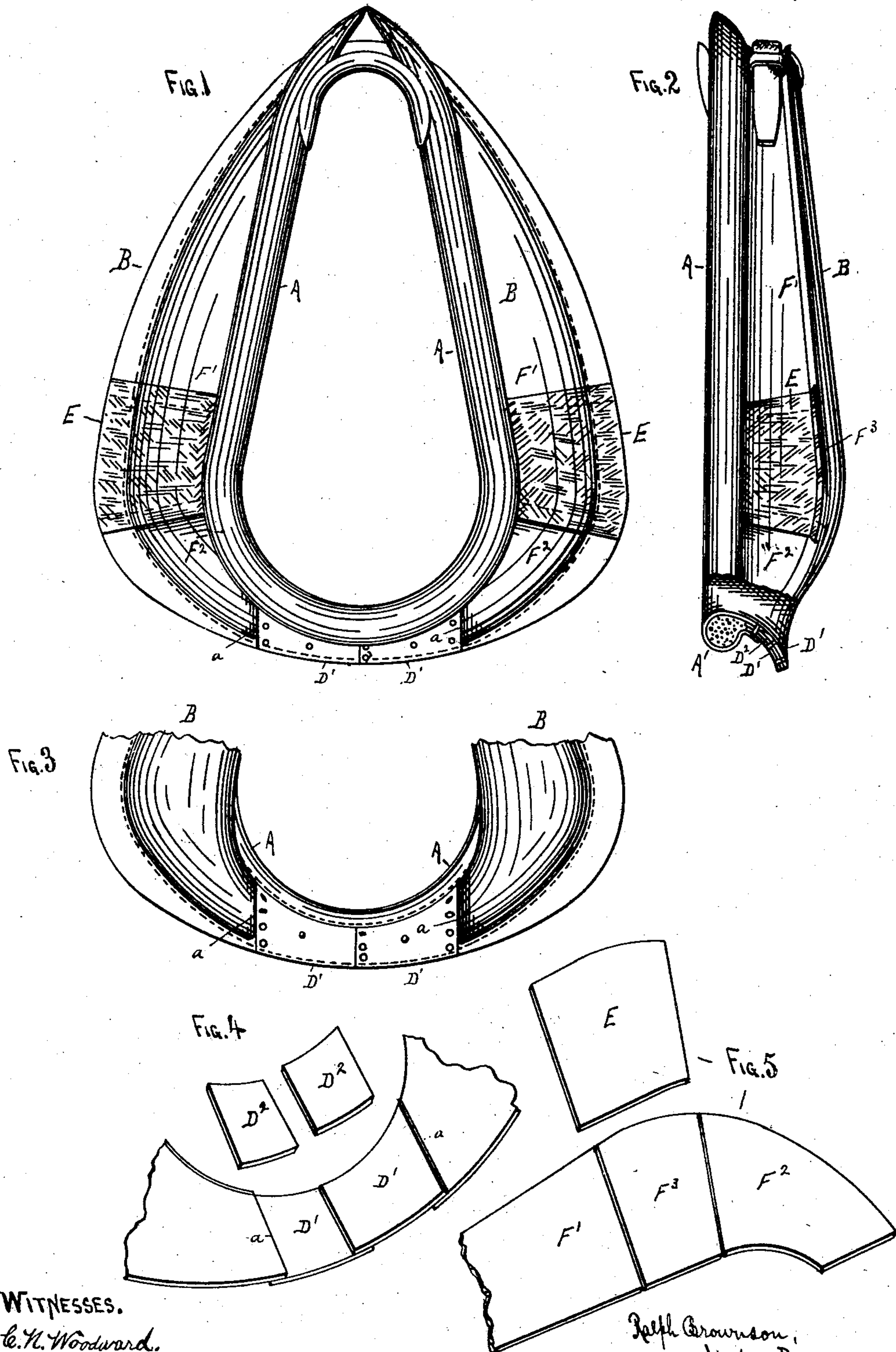


(No Model.)

R. BROWNSON.
HORSE COLLAR.

No. 371,486.

Patented Oct. 11, 1887.



WITNESSES.

C. H. Woodward.

Louis Fessenden.

Ralph Brownson,
INVENTOR. BY
Louis Fessenden & Co. Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RALPH BROWNSON, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE HALF TO
PETER R. L. HARDENBERGH, OF SAME PLACE.

HORSE-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 371,486, dated October 11, 1887.

Application filed December 13, 1886. Serial No. 221,389. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH BROWNSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collars, of which the following specification is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being also had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to horse-collars; and it consists in the manner of constructing the lower part of the collar, whereby it is rendered flexible and self-adjusting to the neck of the horse, and which does not bind the neck under any peculiarity of position or straining.

The invention also consists in the manner of constructing the main body of the collar, whereby additional support is given to the outer covering of the collar beneath the wear-pieces, whereby the exposure of the filling of the collar, when the wear-pieces are worn through, is prevented.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a back view of the collar complete. Fig. 2 is a side view with a portion of the lower part in section. Fig. 3 is a front view of a portion of the lower part of the collar. Fig. 4 is a perspective detail of the pieces of the leather which go to make up the lower section of the collar, and Fig. 5 similar views of the pieces which go to make up the main body at the point where the wear-pieces are placed.

A is the rim and B the main body of the collar. The collar is constructed in the ordinary manner, except at the lower part of the body B and at the point where the wear-pieces are placed.

In horse-collars as ordinarily constructed the body B is continued around the lower part in a slightly-reduced size and with the filling therein; but in my improved construction I leave a space between the ends of the padded sides and insert into that space pieces of leather D', riveted or otherwise attached to the ends of the side padding, as shown at *a*, and also attached to each other at their centers and by their inner edges to the rim A and by their outer edges to each other and to interposed filling-

pieces D², the latter serving as strengthening-pieces. By this simple means the straw filling is not carried around the lower part of the collar, but is stopped short at the ends of the pieces D', thereby leaving the lower part of the collar thin and flexible and preventing it from pressing upon the neck of the horse when side strains occur and leaving the throat of the horse entirely free from the friction of the collar. This is a very important advantage, as the animal is thus left free from all unnecessary friction or pressure upon the throat and chest, while at the same time the strains are all borne by the shoulders in the proper manner, and the strength of the collar is not lessened.

Another advantage gained by this construction is that there is a large saving of material, as the parts can be cut from smaller pieces of leather and from pieces of otherwise worthless or waste leather.

The two pieces D' may be formed in one piece, if preferred.

In collars as ordinarily constructed the main side pieces of the body of the collar are formed in two parts united at a point about opposite the centers of the wear-pieces E, the wear-pieces covering the joint. When the wear-pieces are worn through by the friction of the hames, which occurs generally before the collar is worn out, the joint between the two parts of the body, being directly beneath the center of the wear-pieces, will be chafed by the hames and expose the straw filling of the collar. To avoid this objection I form the sides of the body of the collar in three pieces, an upper piece, F', a lower piece, F², and an intermediate piece, F³, the latter coming beneath the wear-pieces E, so that the joints occur near the edges of the wear-pieces, where the friction of the hames will not touch them. Consequently when the wear-pieces are worn through the hames will come in contact with a solid section of leather and will not expose the straw filling of the collar.

Another advantage of this construction is that the body of the collar can be cut from smaller pieces, thus saving a large amount of

material or "stock," which is a very important item in manufacturing large quantities of collars.

Having described my invention and set forth
5 its merits, what I claim is—

In a horse-collar, the lower or throat portion thereof constructed without the usual straw or fibrous filling, and provided with lining-pieces D' of leather and filling-pieces D²
10 of leather, substantially as described, whereby

this part of the collar is rendered thin and flexible, for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RALPH BROWNSON.

Witnesses:

LOUIS FEESER, Jr.,
JOSEPH T. AVERY.