

(No Model.)

J. B. SCHOTT.
HORSE COLLAR.

No. 417,369

Patented Dec. 17, 1889.

Fig. 1.

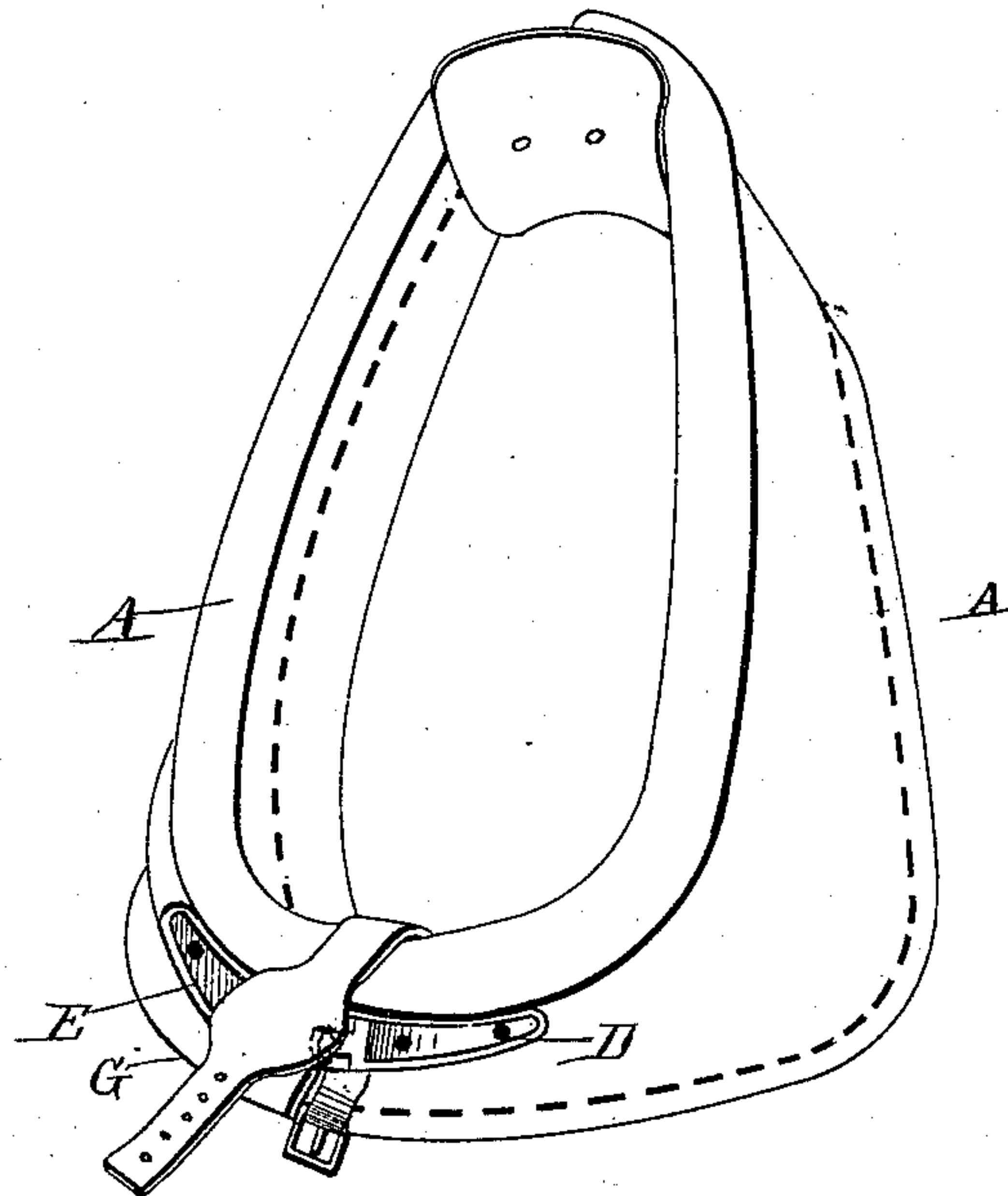


Fig. 2.

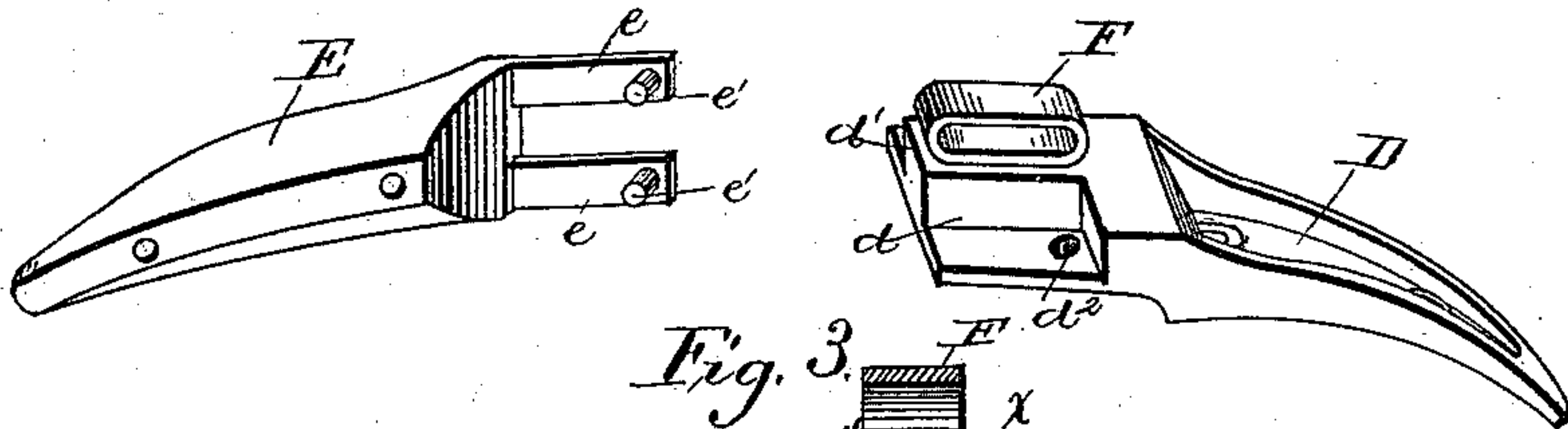


Fig. 3.

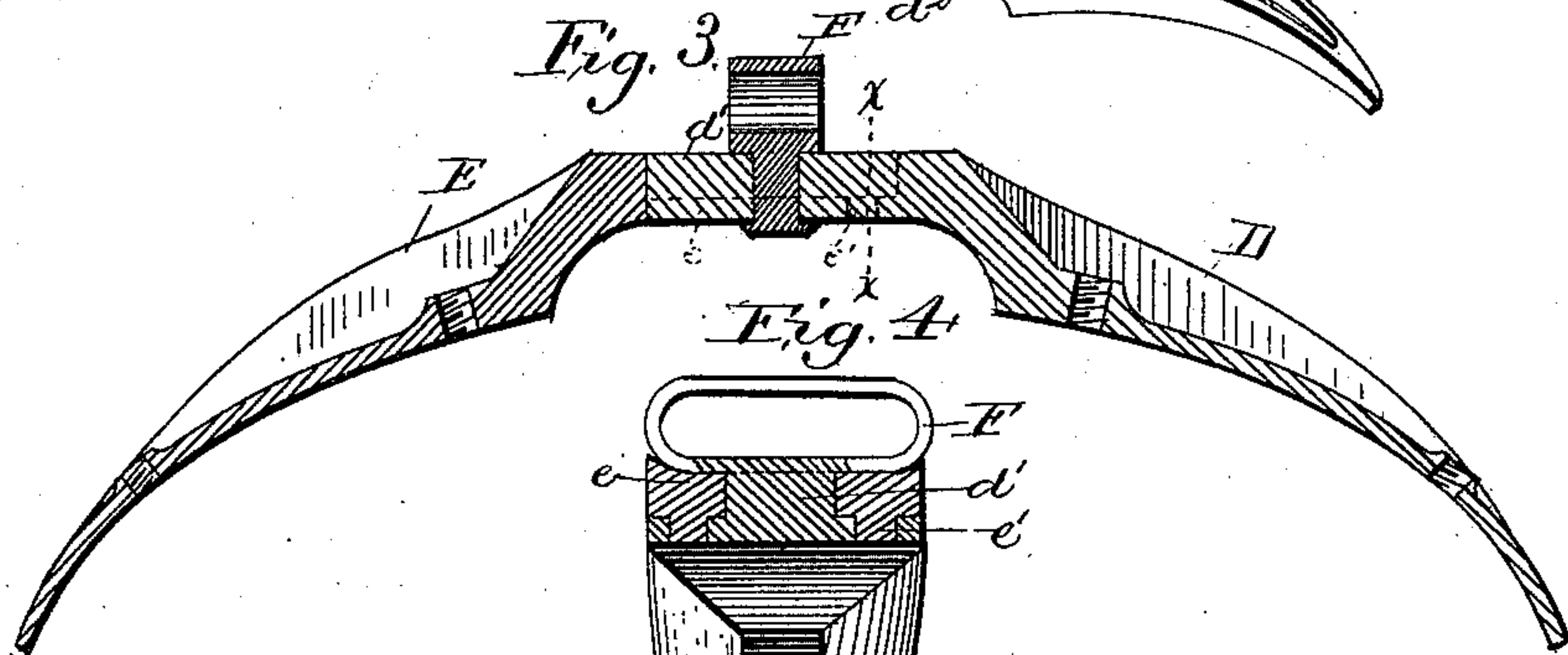
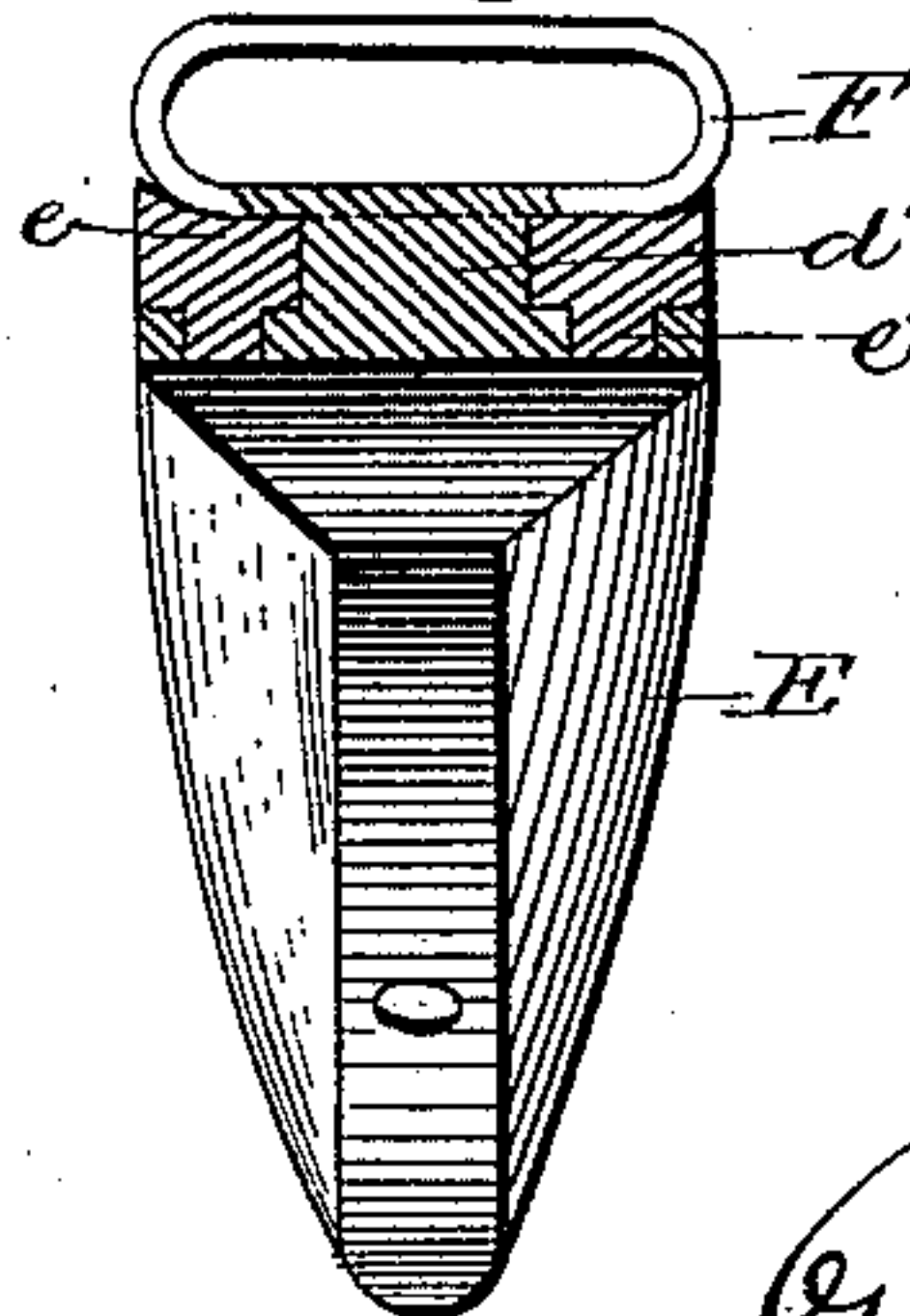


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. SCHOTT, OF QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

HORSE-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 417,369, dated December 17, 1889.

Application filed August 5, 1889. Serial No. 319,745. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. SCHOTT, of Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collars; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the class of collars which are formed in halves, and more particularly to the devices and means employed to join the completed halves together in a rigid and secure manner, but at the same time in such manner as to be easily and quickly separated, should occasion require.

The invention consists in certain novel details of construction and combinations and arrangement of parts, all of which will be hereinafter described, and pointed out particularly in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a collar constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the connecting-piece, with the two parts separated. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section; and Fig. 4, a transverse section on the line *xx*, Fig. 3.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

The collar itself is, as before stated, formed in complete halves A A, and to the bottom of each half is rigidly connected, by screws D or otherwise, one-half of the connecting-piece, designed to rigidly unite both halves to form a complete collar, which may be opened and closed at the top for application to the horse's neck in the ordinary manner. The halves D E of the connecting-piece are so arranged as to overlap or interlock, as follows: The half D is provided at the end with two side recesses *d d*, and a central rib *d'*, in which is pivoted a turn-buckle F, and each of the recesses is provided near the upper end with an aperture *d²*, extending way through the piece. The half E is provided at the end with two projecting arms or extensions *e*, which fit the recesses *d* in the half D, each arm having at

the end a projection or stud *e'*, which enters the corresponding aperture *d²* in the recess *d*. As thus constructed, when the parts are brought together in the relations indicated and the turn-buckle given a half-turn, they will be rigidly united, the joint being made more secure, if desired, by beveling the surfaces of the projections *e*, with which the turn-buckle engages, as indicated in Fig. 4.

The style of turn-buckle may be varied to suit the style of collar, but in the preferred form consists of a loop through which a thong of the hame-string or a special strap may be passed to prevent the turning of the buckle and disengagement of the parts.

In the preferred construction illustrated in Fig. 1 the connecting device is covered by a flap G, of leather, which may be permanently connected to one-half of the collar and form a shield for the joint on the inside; or it may be separate and adapted to be simply buckled around the collar and connecting device.

The halves of the device, it will be noted, are preferably located directly in the depression formed for the reception of the hame, and in order that the hames may have a proper seat the halves are recessed for the reception of the lower end of the hame. This construction, it will be seen, enables the collar to be properly narrowed down at the lower end, in order to leave the horse's throat perfectly free without forming unnecessarily bulky shoulder-pads, and at the same time the collar is made stronger at the point where it is most liable to be broken by rough handling.

By employing a central rib and the arms on opposite halves a connecting device is formed which cannot be bent laterally, as would be the case were the halves simply overlapped and the turn-buckle passed through an aperture in the overlapping half.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. In a fastening for horse-collars, the combination, with the halves D E, of an extension or extensions *e* on one half, an open seat or seats *d* on the opposite half for said extension or extensions, and the turn-buckle F, pivoted in one of said halves and engaging the opposite half to hold the two together, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a horse-collar
formed in complete halves, of a connecting
device formed in halves, with one half united
to each half of the collar at the lower extremi-
ties thereof, the recesses, apertures, and cen-
tral rib at the end of one half, the arms or
projections on the opposite half fitting in said
recess, with the studs or projections entering
the apertures and the turn-buckle on the cen-
tral rib engaging said arms or projections to
hold the halves in engagement.

3. The combination, with a horse-collar
formed in halves, of a connecting device

formed in halves, with one half united to
each half of the collar at the lower extremi-
ties thereof, the open recesses d , with the
openings d^2 therein, and central rib with the
loop turn-buckle F pivoted therein on one
half of the arms or projections e , with the
projections e' thereon on the opposite half,
substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN B. SCHOTT.

Witnesses:

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L. E. EMMONS, Jr.