(No Model.)

A. SCOTT.

SWEAT PAD.

No. 464,258. Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

Fig. 1.

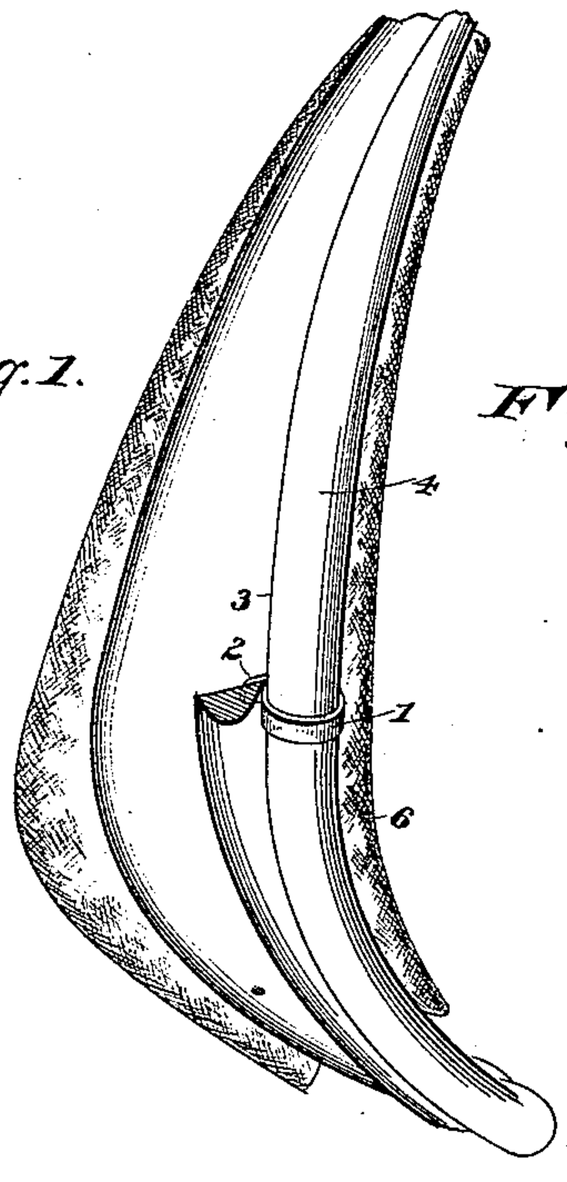


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

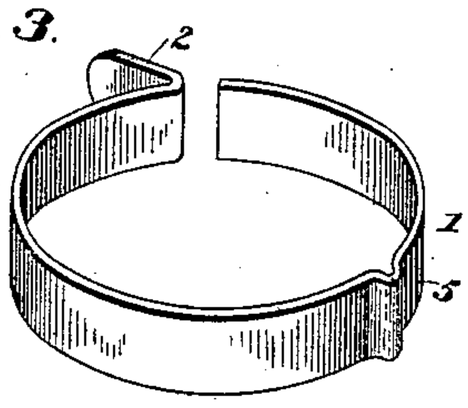


Fig. 4.

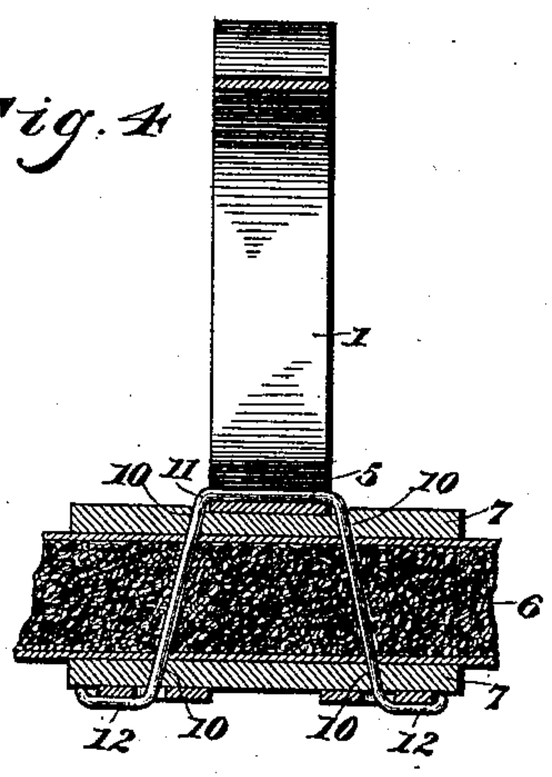
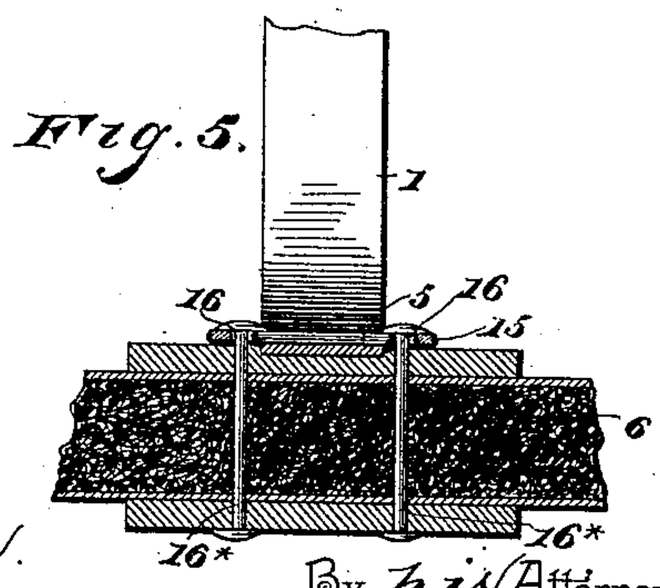


Fig. 5.



Witnesses;

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADAM SCOTT, OF WILMINGTON, OHIO.

SWEAT-PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,258, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed December 31, 1890. Serial No. 376,404. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADAM SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilmington, in the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Sweat-Pad Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to improvements in sweat-pad fasteners adapted for the connection of the pad with the front roll of a horse-collar.

The objects of the invention are to provide a very secure and simple means for rigidly connecting the fastener to the pad, and thus obviating any liability of the latter moving independent of the collar.

With the above objects in view the invention consists in certain features of construction hereinafter specified, and particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a portion of a collar and sweat-pad, the two being connected by a fastener constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section through the collar, pad, and fastener. Fig. 3 is a detail in perspective of the spring band or clasp. Fig. 4 is a transverse section through the same and pad. Fig. 5 is a detail section of a modification hereinafter referred to.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates the spring-clamp, adapted to be sprung over the front roll of the collar and embrace the same at its inner and outer sides, and at its outer end said clasp terminates in an angularly-disposed lip 2, designed to fit snugly within the crease 3 of the collar 4. Intermediate its ends the spring-clasp is provided with a transverse depression 5, and astride the same and resting in the depression is the fastening device for securing said spring-clasp to the sweat-pad 6. The inner end of the spring-clasp beyond the depression 5 fits snugly the front roll of the collar and engages the crease which separates the front and rear rolls. It will thus be seen that both ends of the spring-clasp engage the crease 3 of the collar on opposite sides, (see Fig. 2,) the angular lip 2 fitting in the crease in the outer side of the collar and the inner end of the clasp bearing in the crease on the inner side, whereby both ends of the clasp act to prevent slipping or displacement of the sweat-pad, and the entire front roll of the collar is encircled by the clasp.

This pad-fastener has been tested and found to prevent the displacement of the sweat-pad even without the assistance of the hames. In securing the clasp in position I prefer to employ opposite washers or securing-plates 7, which plates may be either of leather or malleable iron, as desired, and are oppositely perforated near their ends, as at 10, to receive the terminals of (in this instance) a V-shaped staple 11, which terminals, after passing through the openings of the inner plate, are headed or bent upon themselves, as shown at 12. From this construction it will be apparent that any longitudinal slipping of the spring-clasps with relation to the pad is positively avoided, while at the same time said clasp may partake of a desired amount of oscillatory movement, and that a most secure fastener is provided between the pad and collar, whereby they can only move in unison.

Various means for securing the spring-clasp to the pad will readily suggest themselves, and I have herein illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawings one of the many modifications at present in my mind.

In the above-mentioned figure I omit the staple and in lieu thereof employ simply a transverse bar 15, terminating at its ends in perforations or eyes 16 beyond the edges of the spring-clasp, in the depression of which said bar is seated.

16× designates opposite rivets, which are passed through the eyes, the pad, and the plates, after which they are headed. Precisely the same advantages arise from the above construction as from the one previously described, although I prefer the said previous construction by reason of its extreme simplicity and cheapness, and by reason, further, of the fact that there are a less number of connections liable to become loosened during the movements of the collar as occasioned by the movement of the horse.

It will be seen that the shape and size of the fastener is made to fit snugly the front roll of the collar, with both ends engaging the crease of the collar. Heretofore, as far as I am aware, all sweat-pad fasteners have only

partially encircled the front roll of the collar, and the result was that in going down hill the hames not resting on the sweat-pad hook the pad was allowed to push forward and become displaced the moment the pressure was released from the shoulder of the horse. Lip 2 is also a great convenience in unclasping the hook from the crease of the collar.

The term "rivets" employed in the claim is used to designate either the rivet proper as employed in one figure of the drawings, or the terminals formed by the bending of the clamping-bar, I considering the term to be sufficiently generic to include both devices for connecting the clamping-bar snugly to the pad.

Having described my invention, I claim—

The herein-described improved sweat-pad, having the collar-roll embracing a flexible clasp provided intermediate its ends with a crease, a clamping-bar located in the crease, rivets leading from the ends of the bar, passed through and headed upon the opposite side of the pad, and washer-plates perforated to receive the rivets and interposed between the clasp and pad and the heads of the rivets and pad, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ADAM SCOTT.

Witnesses:
ALPHEUS JONES,
F. D. DAKIN.