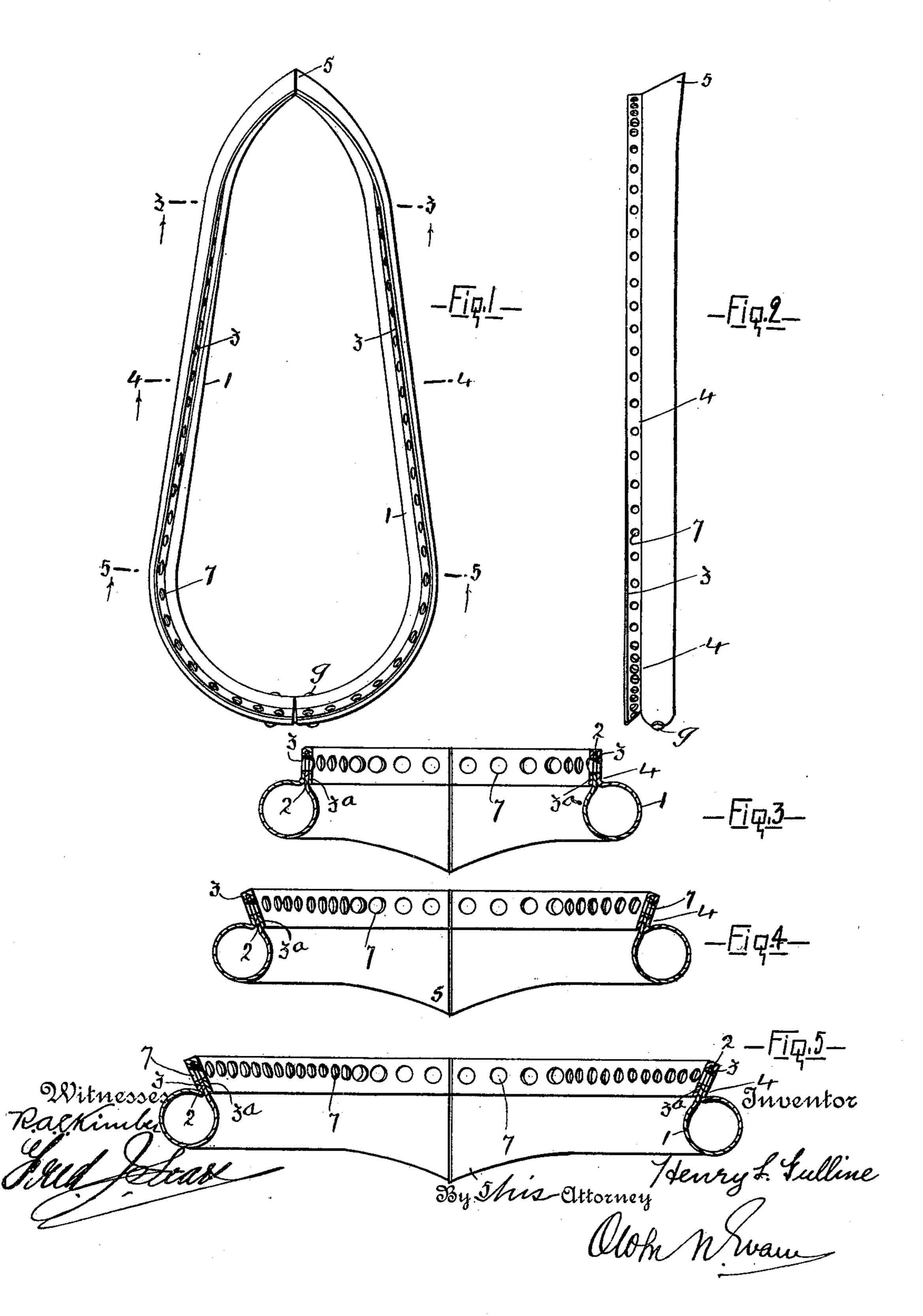
H. L. GULLINE. COLLAR.

(Application filed Mar. 8, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets-Sheet 1.



No. 641,690.

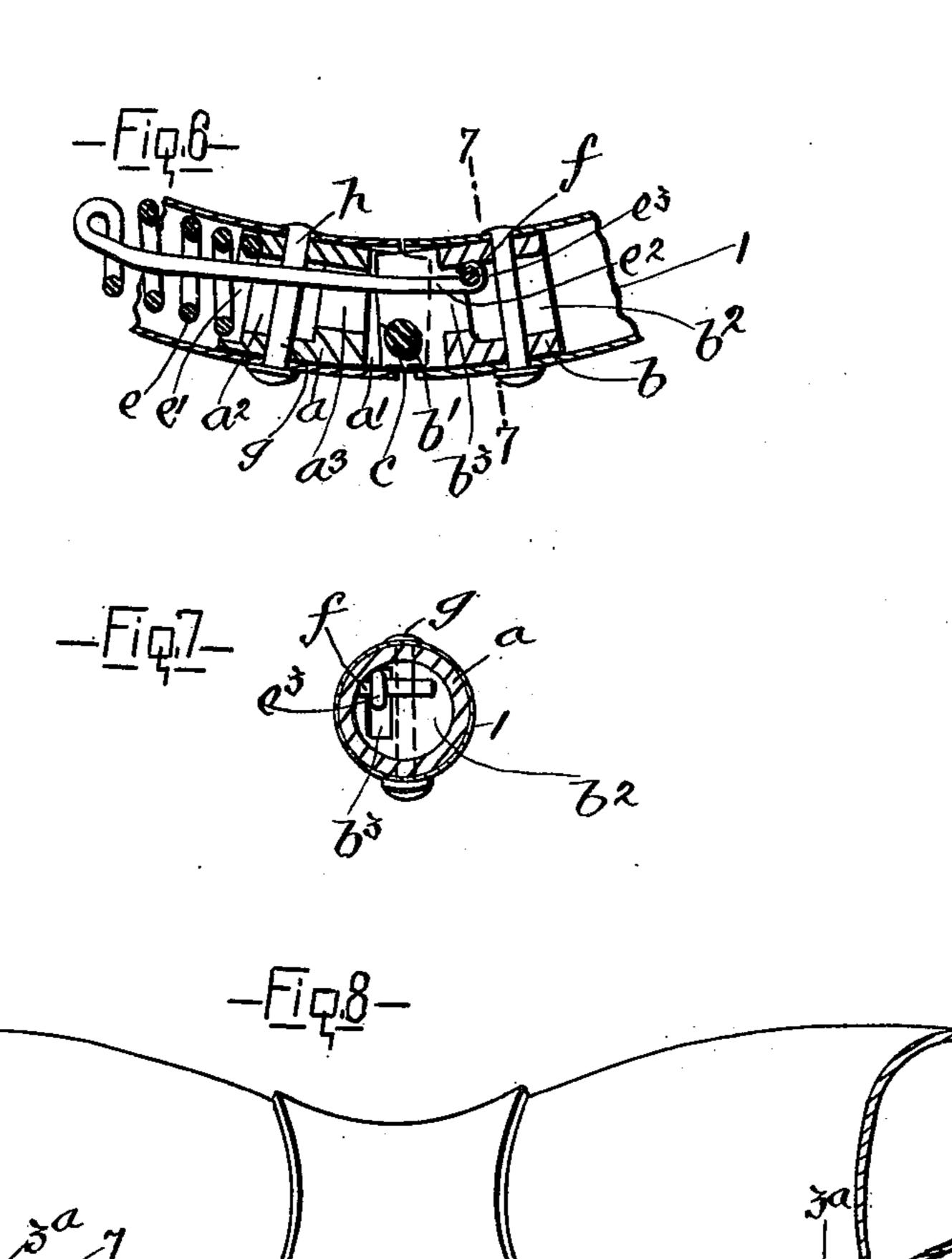
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2.



Witnesses Rackingber Millettet Inventor Henry L. Gulline

By-his-Attorney

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United States Patent Office.

HENRY LAWRENCE GULLINE, OF GRANBY, CANADA.

COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 641,690, dated January 23, 1900.

Application filed March 8, 1898. Serial No. 673,141. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, HENRY LAWRENCE GUL-LINE, of Granby, in the county of Shefford and Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented 5 certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collars; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

The invention relates more particularly to to the rims of horse-collars, and has for its object to produce a metal rim of improved con-

struction.

The invention consists in a hollow metal rim having a closed flange projecting in part is tangentially therefrom, a further improvement consisting of a spring-hinge uniting the two ends of the sections of the rim at the throat portion.

For full comprehension, however, of the indrawings, forming a part of this specification, in which like symbols indicate corresponding

parts, and wherein—

Figure 1 is a rear view of a metal rim con-25 structed according to the invention; Fig. 2, a side view of same; Figs. 3, 4, and 5, crosssectional views of same, respectively, on lines 3 3, 4 4, and 5 5, Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail longitudinal sectional view of the 30 throat-end portions of the two sections of the rim; and Fig. 7, a cross-sectional view on line 77, Fig. 6, Fig. 8 being a cross-sectional view of a complete collar provided with the improved rim.

The metal rim is, as shown, composed of two like halves of the usual or any desired shapes of horse-collar rims and hinged together at the throat portion. Each half is formed with a hollow body portion 1, circular | 40 in cross-section except at the peak, preferably by rolling a single length of sheet metal into the required tubular form, but leaving sufficient unturned edge along each side to form flanges 2 and 3, the latter being about | 45 twice the width of the flange 2 in order that | the extra portion 3° may be folded and bent | down over the flange 2, reaching to the base | of same, so that a rigid compact three-ply flange may be formed closed at the edge 50 throughout its entire length.

In order to afford freedom to the neck of the horse and at the same time afford a larger |

hame space or recess, as at 4, the three-ply flange projects tangentially, as shown more clearly in Fig. 5, from the tubular body por- 55 tion 1 and at an outward or flaring angle, the base of the flange being also more toward the inside of the contour of the body than the peripheral line thereof to afford, as before mentioned, greater recess for hame-space.

As will be observed in Figs. 3 and 4, the tangential angle of the flange becomes less acute toward the peak of the rim, where it is not required as much as at the throat portion.

The peak is formed by a gradual flattening 65 out of the upper ends of the tubular body portions, as at 5, the flattening being complete at the extreme peak end of each body-half.

The two halves of the rim are hinged together at the throat portion in the following 70 manner: A pair of short block-pieces a b; 20 vention reference must be had to the annexed | having knuckle ends a' a' b', respectively, are pivoted together at c and partially hollowed out, as at $a^2 b^2$, to accommodate a spring e; of spiral form, one end, e', of which bears 75 within the recess a^2 , while the other outer end portion, e^2 , is straightened and turned inward through the spiral and passing through slots $a^3 b^3$ in the block-pieces has its extreme end crooked, as at e^3 , to take over a pin f, ar- 80 ranged transversely of and bearing against the transverse wall of the piece b^2 . The parts as just described are first set together and vertical rivet-holes g bored through the blockpieces, so that when inserted in the throat 85 ends of the two halves of the rim rivets h can be passed through the holes g and corresponding rivet-holes in the rim ends to securely connect the parts together in spring-hinge fashion.

It will be noticed that the slots $a^3 b^3$ are to one side of the block-pieces, so that the spring portion e will not interfere with the rivets h.

The spring-hinge tends to automatically close the collar at the peak end and yet allow 95 it to be readily opened when fitting the collar on the horse.

To secure the rim to the body 6 of the collar, the three-ply flange of the rim is perforated, as at 7, to allow of the usual riveting 100 or lacing the parts together, as shown in Fig. 8.

The peak ends of the rim may be secured together by any desired and customary fastening. (Not shown.)

What I claim is as follows:

1. A horse-collar rim made of metal and having a hollow body portion and a perforated flange projecting therefrom, the base of the flange being located near the inside of the contour of such body portion and the angle of flare of such flange varying throughout its length from the throat portion to the peak as shown and described.

2. A horse-collar rim composed of two like hollow metal halves united at the throat portion by a spring-hinge connection comprising block-pieces set in the ends of the rim-halves

and united by a knuckle-joint and a spiral spring with one end bearing in one block-15 piece and a portion of its length passed through the block-pieces so that its other end may bear upon the other block-piece, the block-pieces being hollowed and slotted to accommodate such spring, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig-

nature in presence of two witnesses.

HENRY LAWRENCE GULLINE.

Witnesses:

FRED. J. SEARS, R. A. KIMBER.