

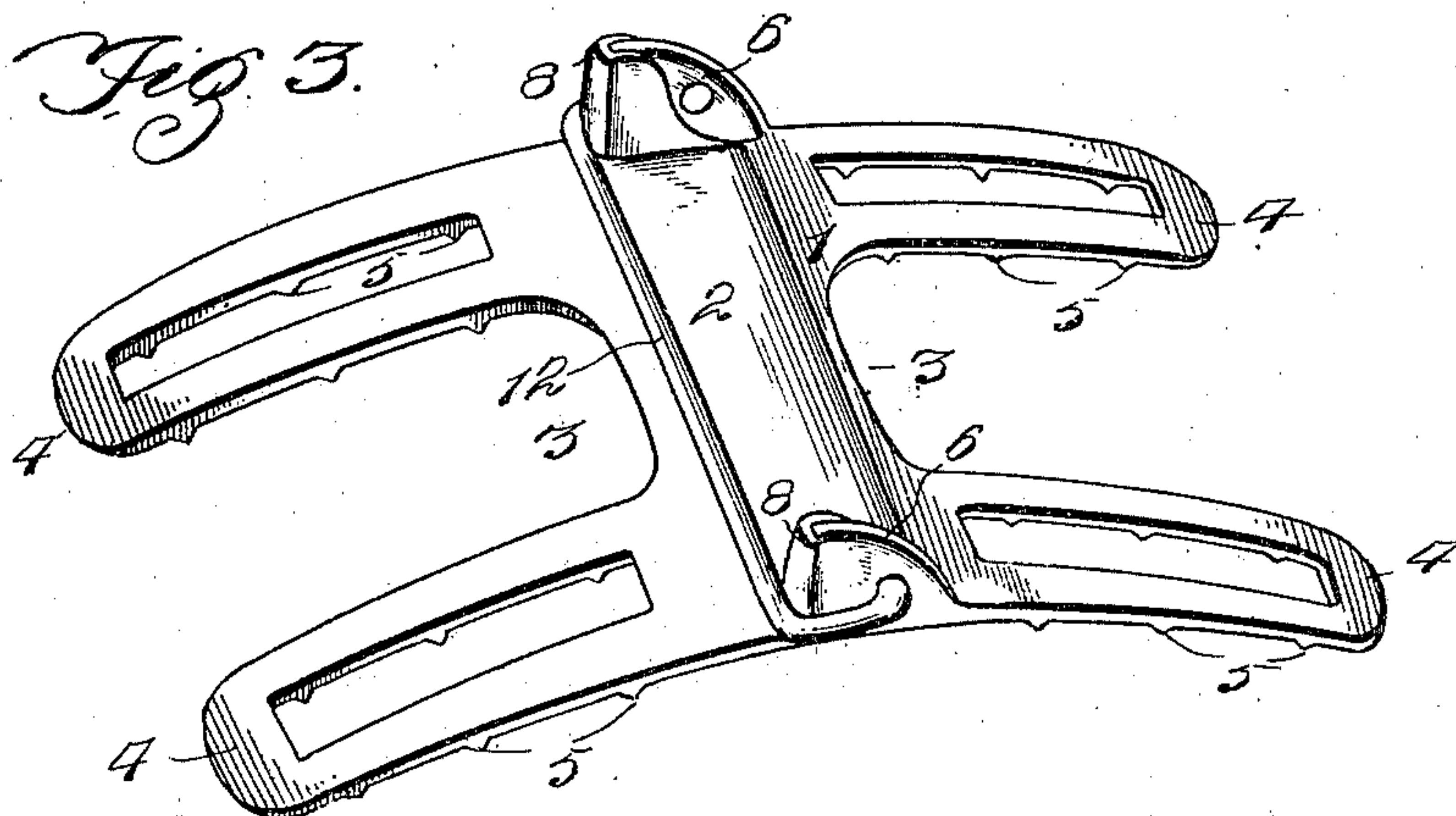
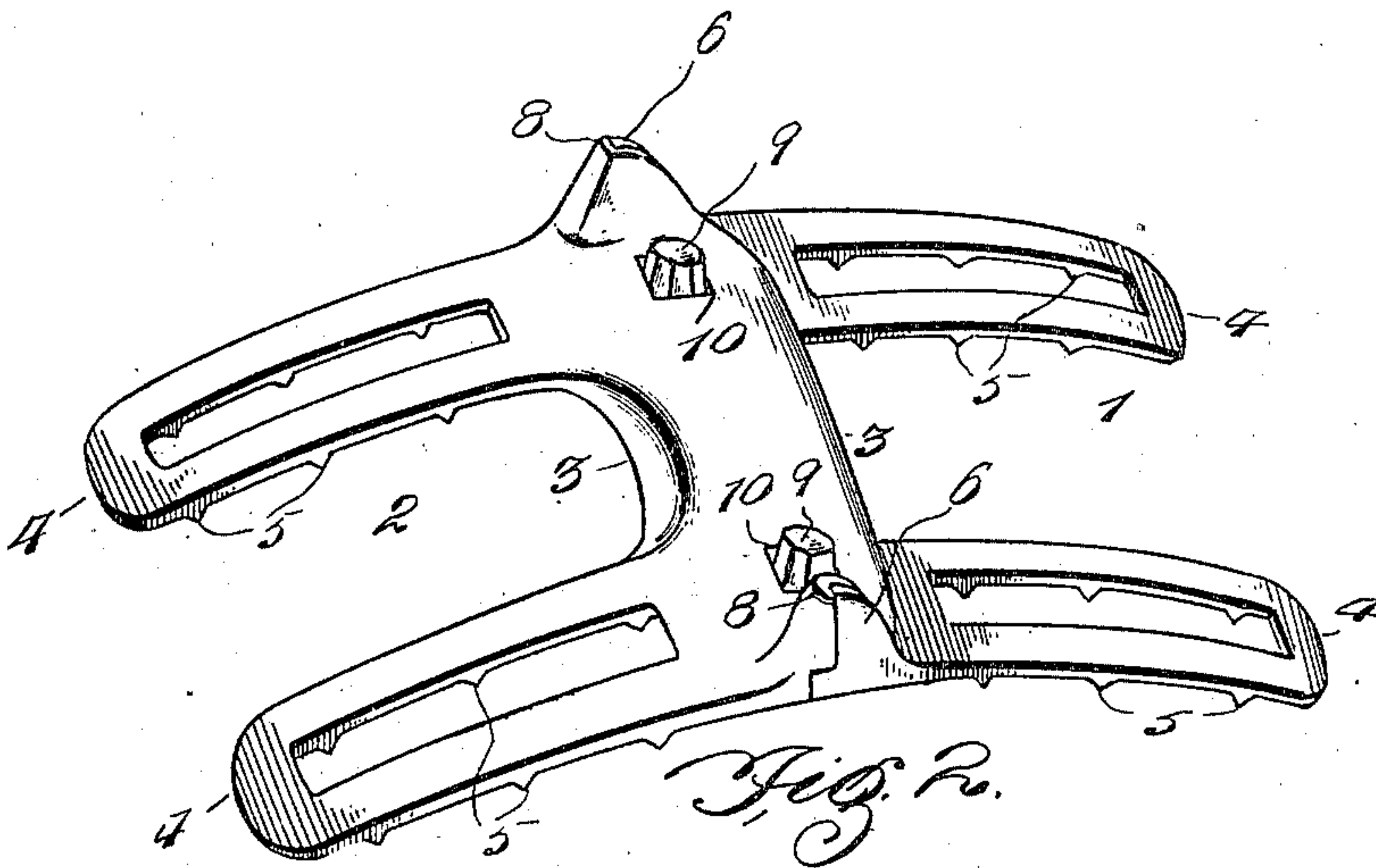
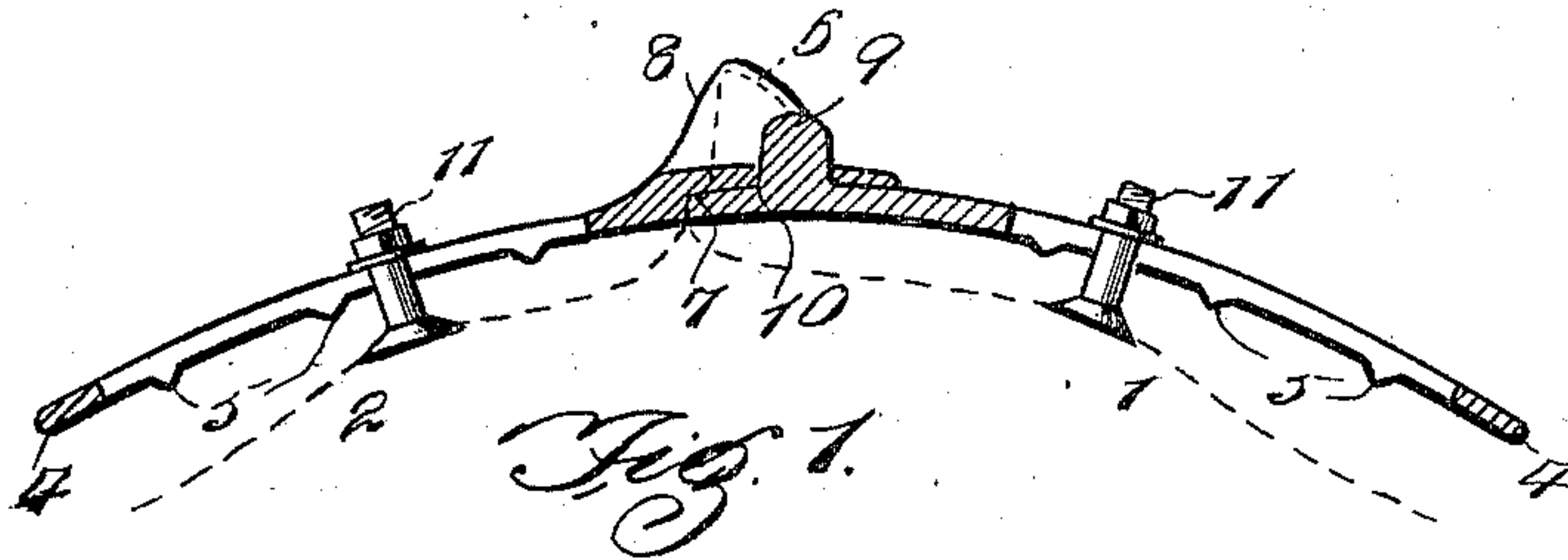
No. 687,783.

Patented Dec. 3, 1901.

D. RADCLIFF.  
HORSE COLLAR FASTENER.

(Application filed May 9, 1901.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

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by

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID RADCLIFF, OF MALTA, ILLINOIS.

## HORSE-COLLAR FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 687,783, dated December 3, 1901.

Application filed May 9, 1901. Serial No. 59,481. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, DAVID RADCLIFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Malta, in the county of Dekalb and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Horse-Collar Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a collar-fastener; and the object of the same is to provide a positively-operating device of this class having a simple construction and readily applied to a horse-collar in an adjustable manner to control the securement and release of the upper terminals thereof.

The invention consists in the construction and operation of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical section of the improved device, showing in dotted lines the upper terminal portions of a collar in operative relation thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the improved device. Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of a slightly-modified form of the fastener.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, the numerals 1 and 2 designate connecting members composing the fastener, each member being bifurcated, as at 3, to provide opposite arms 4, which are longitudinally slotted and formed with lower transversely-extending V-shaped ribs 5 to bear firmly against the collar and prevent slipping of the members. The inner end of the member 1 is overlapped by the similar end of the member 2, and at a distance from the edge of the said inner end of the member 1 are upstanding stop projections 6. The inner end of the member 2 is thickened and formed with a shoulder 7 to abut against the inner end edge of the member 1, as shown by Fig. 1, to form a flush joint of the members at the center of the under sides of the same. The inner end of the member 2 is of a transverse extent slightly less than the distance between the projections 6, so as to pass between the latter, and at opposite sides the inner end of the said member 2 is provided with half-sockets 8, which are open at their outer portions to flushly receive the projec-

tions 6, as clearly shown. The inner end of the member 1 is also provided with a pair of upstanding studs 9, which are adapted to pass through corresponding openings 10 in the inner end of the member 2, and these studs, interlocking with the said openings 10, coacting with the shoulder 7, prevent the members from rising accidentally and becoming detached through the movement of the collar-terminals to which the fastener is applied; but when the member 2 is manually raised from the member 1 to clear the studs of the latter the said members can be readily drawn apart. The arms 4 are adjustably attached to the collar-terminals by means of nutted bolts 11, which are passed through the collar, as indicated by Fig. 1, and to maintain the position of the members after adjustment the ribs heretofore explained are employed and sink into the upper surface of the collar-terminals.

The form of the fastener shown by Fig. 3 is similar in all particulars to that just described, except that the studs 9 and openings 10 are omitted, and the parts or members are held connected by means of a bail 12, which is terminally pivoted to the projections 6 of the member 1 and is adapted to be thrown over the outer edges of the half-sockets 8 of the member 2, as clearly shown by Fig. 3.

By forming the projections 6 with inner vertically-straight edges, as shown, and the sockets 8 with vertical recesses to receive the said projections downward movement of the two members when connected will be prevented, particularly when the parts become slightly worn, and simple auxiliary fastening means can be used and dispense with the usual interlocking hooks, which require a tedious operation in assembling or disconnecting the same. By having the sockets closed at their inner sides and open at their outer portions lateral shifting movement of the two members is prevented, and this movement would be liable to take place if the socket were not constructed as set forth, particularly in the form of the device shown by Figs. 1 and 2, wherein the studs 9 loosely project through the openings 10, and by obviating such lateral movement the connected portions of the collar are held in positive immovable relation. By forming the sockets in the manner set forth a further advantage arises in overcoming any



tendency for the projections to stick when separating the two members.

The improved device in either of its forms will be effective in securely holding collar-terminals united, is strong and durable, and comparatively inexpensive in the cost of manufacture.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

10 1. In a collar-fastener, a pair of members having longitudinally-extending bifurcations to provide opposite arms each of which is longitudinally slotted, the inner end of one member having upstanding stop projections, one  
15 at each side, the other member having an overlapping inner extremity to lie between the said projections and provided with half-sockets with vertical recesses therein to receive said projections, the inner end of the  
20 member carrying the sockets also being provided with a shoulder to abut against the inner end of the adjacent member, and means for preventing the inner engaged ends of the members from becoming accidentally disconnected.  
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2. In a collar-fastener, the combination of two members having their inner ends constructed to overlap, the inner end of one member having upstanding projections, one at  
30 each side, the inner edge of each projection being vertically straight, the inner end of the

other member having upwardly-extending half-sockets with vertical recesses therein to receive the said projections and also provided with a shoulder extending fully thereacross 35 to abut against the inner edge of the member carrying the projections, and means for fastening the inner ends of the members to prevent accidental disengagement of the same.

3. In a collar-fastener, the combination of 40 two members having their inner ends constructed to overlap, the inner end of one member having upstanding projections, one at each side, the inner edge of each projection being vertically straight, the inner end of the 45 other member having upwardly-extending half-sockets with vertical recesses therein to receive the said projections and also provided with a shoulder extending fully thereacross 50 to abut against the inner edge of the member carrying the projections, and a pair of studs carried by the inner end of the member having the side projections to removably engage corresponding openings in the inner end of the member having the sockets. 55

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

DAVID RADCLIFF.

Witnesses:

E. WILLETT,  
D. CLAXTON.