

No. 834,115.

PATENTED OCT. 23, 1906.

W. B. ESTES.
HORSE COLLAR.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 15, 1906.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

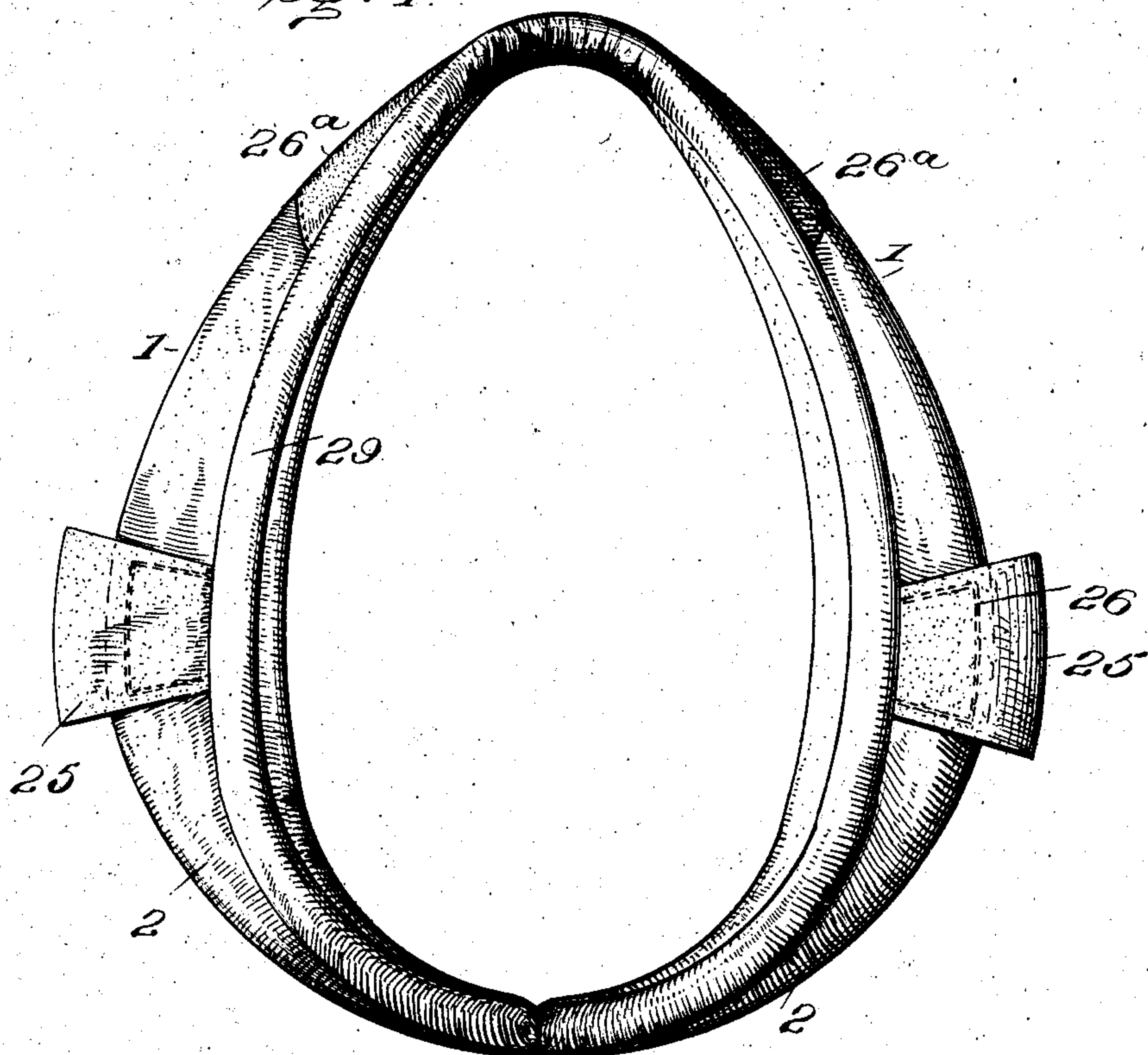
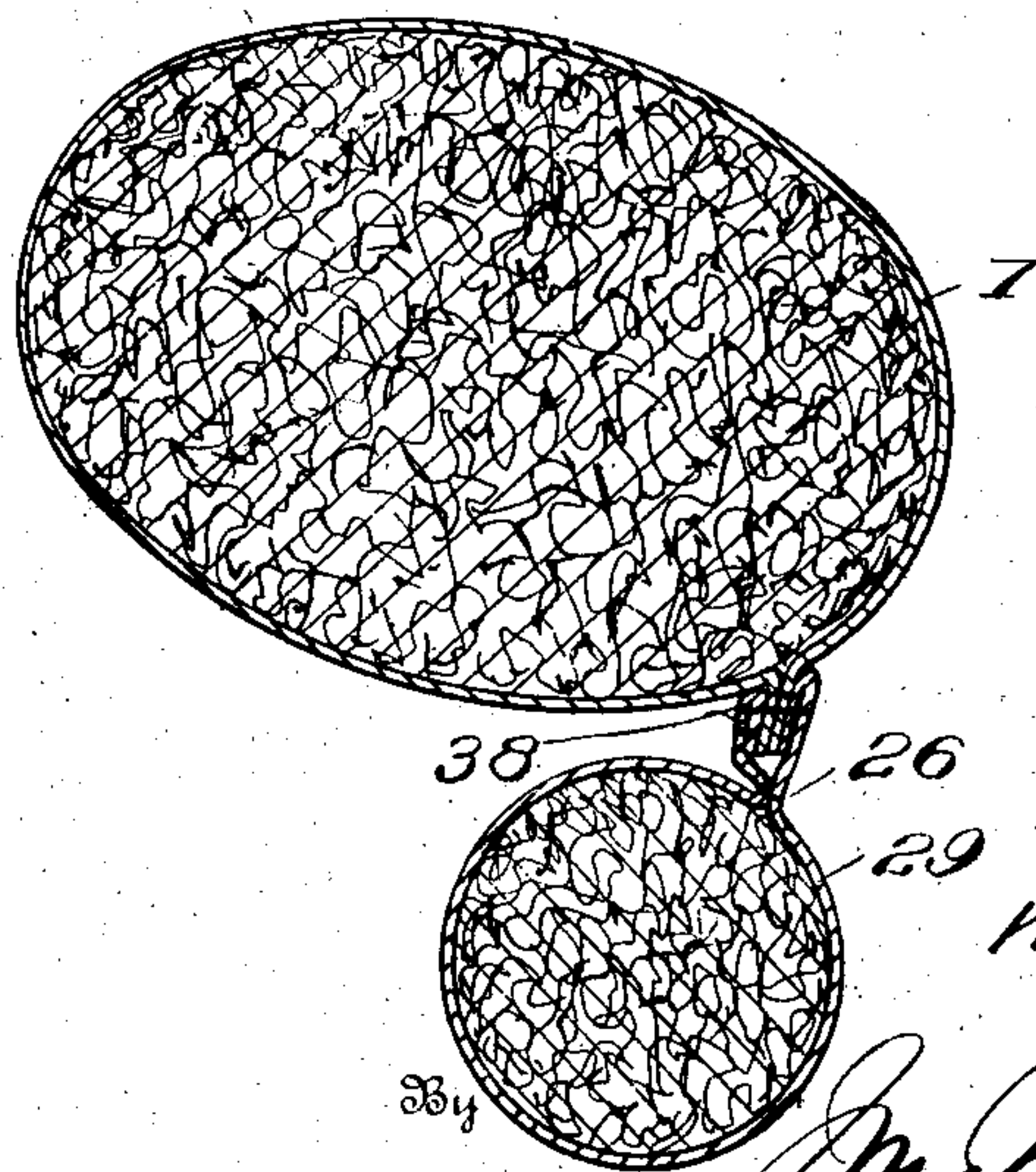


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

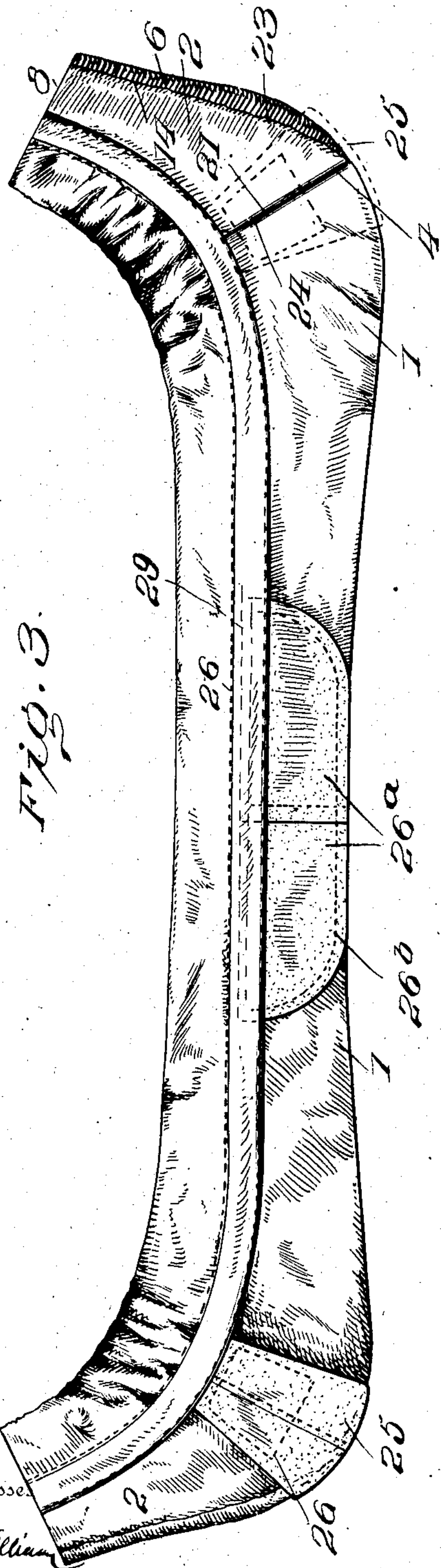


Fig. 3.

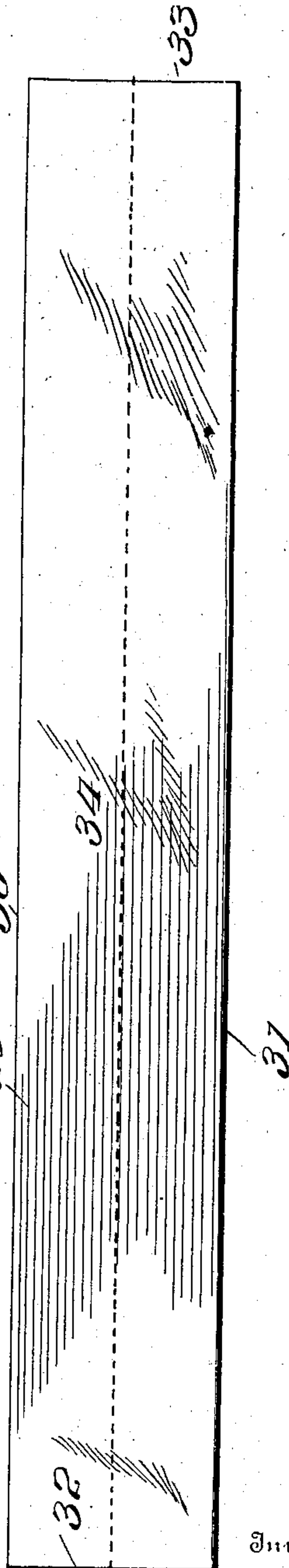


Fig. 8.

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 4.

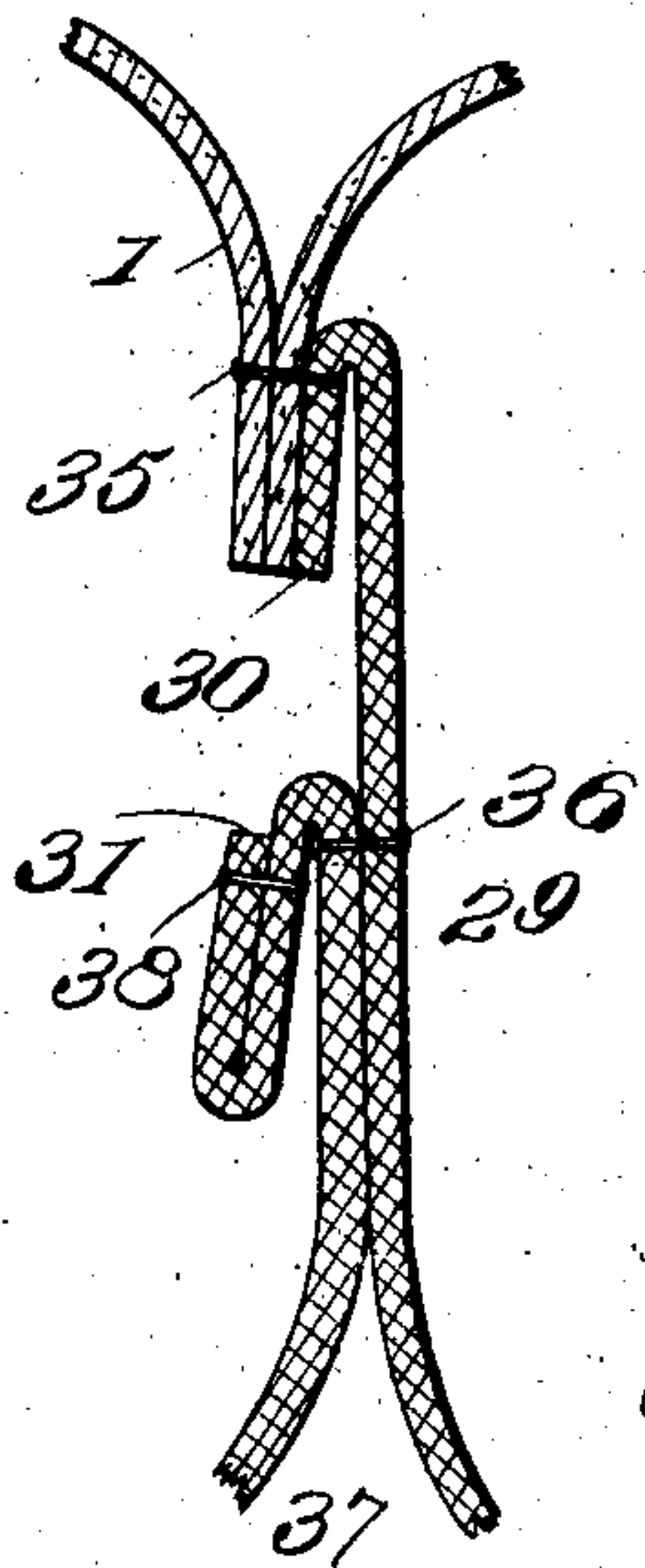


Fig. 5.

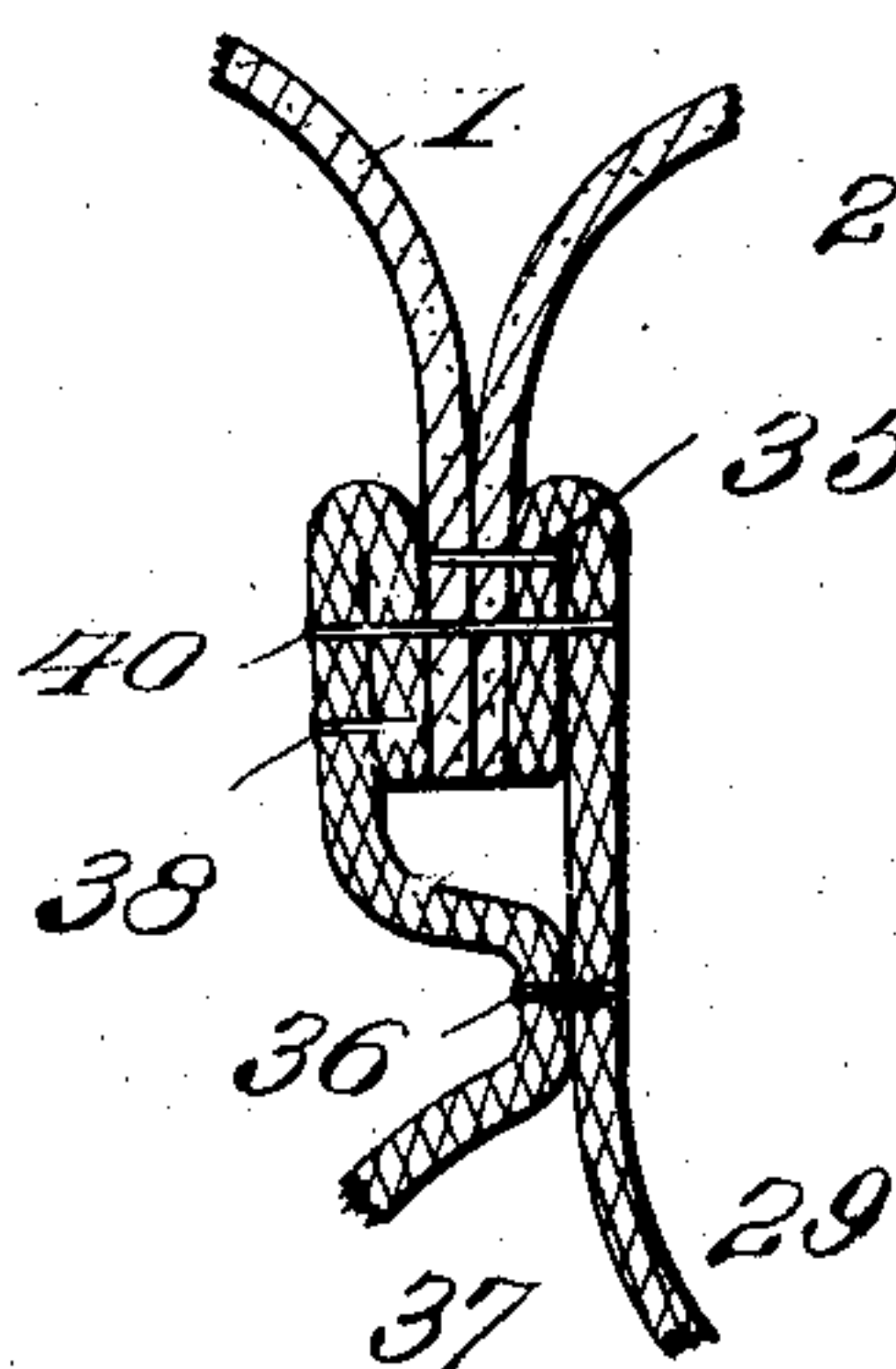


Fig. 9.

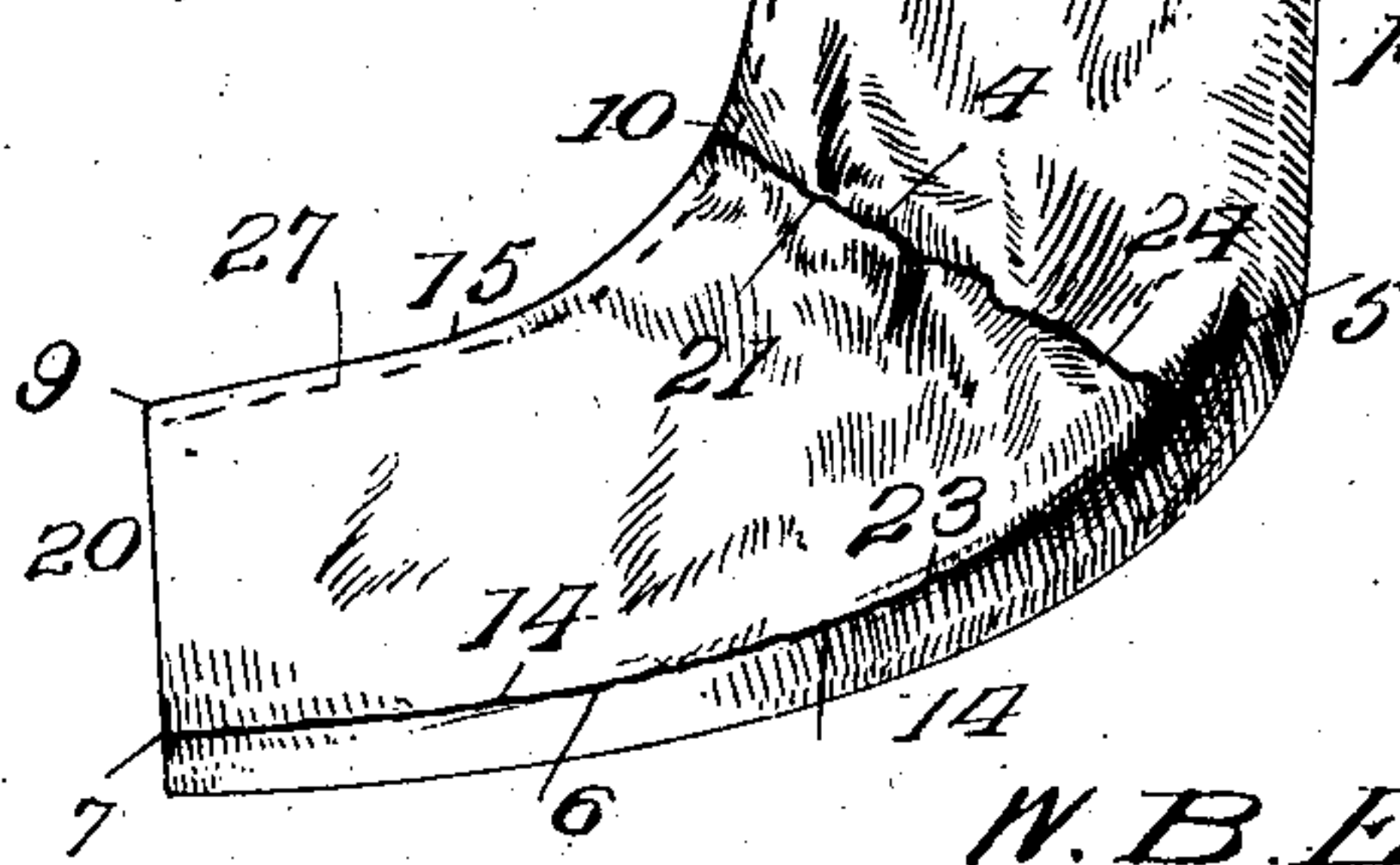


Fig. 6.

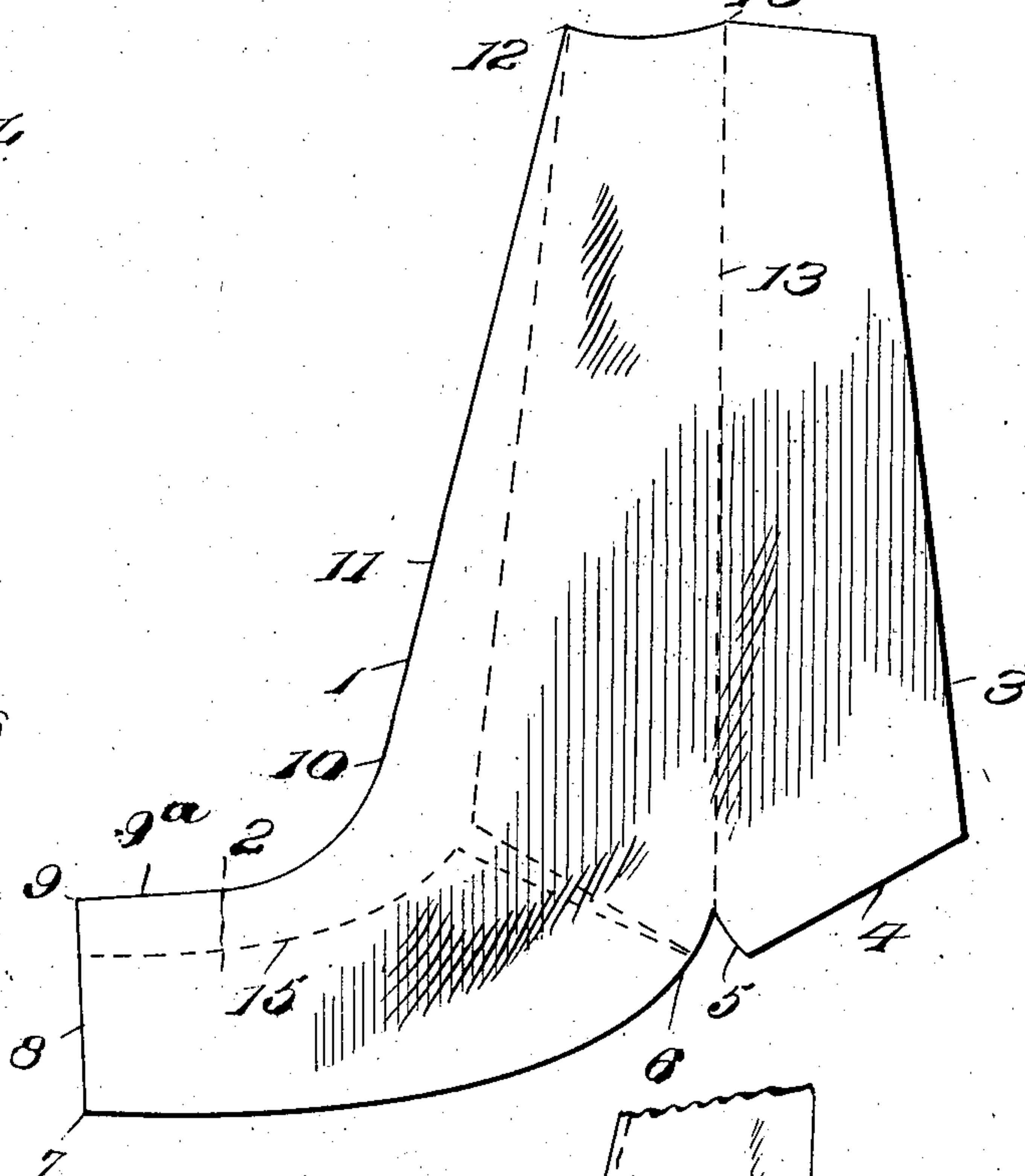


Fig. 7.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HORSE-COLLAR.

No. 834,115.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 23, 1906.

Application filed February 15, 1906. Serial No. 301,264.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM B. ESTES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collars, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in fabric horse-collars.

In the manufacture of horse-collars it has been the aim to make the patterns of such shape as will permit of producing the most economical as well as symmetrical article. In all such instances known to me difficulty has been experienced in producing these results, because the patterns are not cut on the proper curves.

According to my present invention I make the sections of the body of the collar from two main blanks and two auxiliary blanks and then unite these blanks to a single blank to provide a rim. The various blanks are of such shape that when assembled pockets are formed at appropriate places to thicken the collar, and, furthermore, the seams may be lapped and overstitched on the inside to reinforce the web between the body and rim.

Another important result is accomplished by forming the patterns as outlined, in that the raw edges of the material are on the inside without the necessity of turning the material.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of my improved collar. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the several blanks stitched ready to receive the stuffing. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail section to illustrate the seam before the final stitches are formed. Fig. 5 is a similar view illustrating the finished seam. Fig. 6 is a view of one of the main body-blanks. Fig. 7 is a similar view, but showing the blank folded and an auxiliary blank stitched to it. Fig. 8 is a view of the rim-blank. Fig. 9 is a view of the auxiliary blank.

The body is composed of four separate pieces, two main blanks 1 1 and two auxiliary blanks 2 2. Blanks 1 1 are identical, so, also, blanks 2 2, and a description of one of each will suffice for the others.

Blank 1 has a straight side edge 3, from the bottom of which is a bottom edge 4, cut slightly upwardly at 5, from whence bottom edge 6 continues in a curved line to a point 7.

From point 7 a straight edge 8 extends upwardly to a point 9. Commencing at point 9 the inside or opposite side edge extends upwardly in a curved line to approximately a point 10, from whence it extends upwardly in a straight line 11 to the top edge 12. Blank 1 is folded on a line 13, drawn from the meeting corner of edges 5 and 6 to a point 13^a at upper edge 12, as indicated in Fig. 6.

Each auxiliary blank 2 has an outside curved edge 14, and its opposite side edge 15 is curved to approximately conform to the curvature of the curved inner edge between the points 9 and 10 of blank 1.

While the curvature of the edges of the auxiliary blank is approximately the curvature of portions of the edges of the blank 1, there is a vast difference between the width of the two blanks—that is to say, the auxiliary blank is considerably narrower than the lower portion of blank 1, for the purpose of forming a pocket or thick part of the collar and at the same time provide means for permitting of the proper shaping of the collar without causing wrinkles or ruffles.

The lower edge 20 of blank 2, is about parallel with the edge between points 7 and 9 of blank 1, while its upper edge 21 corresponds to the line of edge 4 when blank 1 is folded on line 13.

Blank 1 is folded on line 13, and edge 3 is brought into register with the inner edge 11, the edge 5 being of such shape as to conform to that portion of edge 6 with which it registers. The edge 14 of the auxiliary blank 2 is placed in registry with the edge 6 and is stitched, as indicated at 23, and so, also, are the edges 4 and 21 brought together and stitched, as at 24. When the two blanks are thus stitched, they are turned over to place the raw edges of the material on the inside, and then the reinforcing leather or other suitable insets 25 are stitched in place, as indicated at 26. Upper insets 26^a are stitched to the upper ends of each section by line of stitching, as indicated at 26^b. The edges 3 and 11 are now brought together (blank 1 being folded on line 13 in the reverse direction) and edges 15 and 9^a being also brought together, a row of stitches 27 are formed, and one section of the body is completed. When thus finished and before stuffing, the seam-line 23 between the two blanks laps blank 1 and causes the fabric to be drawn into such

loose condition as when stuffed a perfectly smooth and uniform thickness is provided at the bottom or curved part of the collar.

After the parts forming the body-sections are stitched together, as described, I provide a blank equal the full length of said two sections when flattened out to form the rim. This blank 29 is oblong, having two straight side edges 30 and 31 and two end edges 32 and 33. Blank 29 is folded on the line 34, and one side edge 30 is placed in registry with the edges of the folded body-blank and stitched thereto, as at 35, after which the blank 29 is turned over to cover seam 35, as shown in Fig. 4. Blank 29 is now turned on itself and stitched at 36 to provide a pocket 37 for the stuffing for the rim, and the free end 31 is also turned on itself and stitched, as at 38. Stitched end 31 is now folded over the edges of the stitched body-blank, as shown in Fig. 5, and stitches 40 pass through the meeting edges of both blanks.

By stitching and folding the fabric, as described, a reinforced and perfectly smooth surface is provided, all raw edges of the material being turned in without the necessity of first stitching the blanks and then turning them prior to stuffing. Then, again, by arranging the blanks so that the seams may be turned in and stitched, as shown, an exceedingly strong connection is formed between the rim and body.

A collar thus constructed produces a round and even surface at the curve at the bottom without the usual puckering or folding of the fabric to provide a pocket for the stuffing.

What I claim is—

1. A fabric horse-collar comprising a rim formed of one piece of material, a body formed of two sections, stitches connecting the free edges of the sections and the rim, a row of stitches in the rim to form a web be-

tween said rim and body, the one edge of the rim being folded on itself, and fitted on the opposite side of the body-sections, and stitches passing through the folded edges of the rim and the edges of the body-sections. 45

2. A fabric horse-collar having a rim and a body, the free edges of the rim being turned on opposite sides of the free edges of the body, stitches securing the edges of the rim and body together, and a row of stitches passing through opposite sides of the rim in advance of the first-mentioned stitches. 50

3. A fabric horse-collar having a rim and a body, the rim being formed of one piece of material, and the body being formed in two sections, each of which is composed of two pieces of material stitched together, the free edges of the rim being folded and embracing the free edges of body, a row of stitches securing the body and one thickness of the rim, and a row of stitches passing through the folded edges of the rim and the edges of the body. 55

4. A fabric horse-collar comprising a rim formed of one piece of material and folded along a medial line, and having its free edges folded inwardly, a body composed of two sections each of which is formed of two pieces of material stitched together on the outside of the lower curve of each section, the sections being folded to bring the meeting edges together between the folded edges of the rim, stitches securing the edges of the rim and the sections forming the body together, and a row of stitches in the rim adjacent the aforesaid stitches. 60 65 70 75

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses. 80

WILLIAM B. ESTES.

Witnesses:

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R. F. MOULDIN.