

(No Model.)

J. J. WRIGHT.
HORSE COLLAR.

No. 496,503.

Patented May 2, 1893.

Fig. 1.

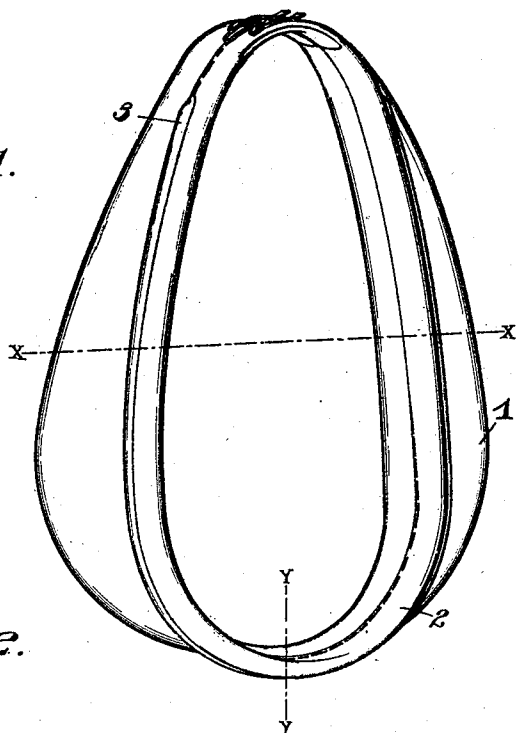


Fig. 2.

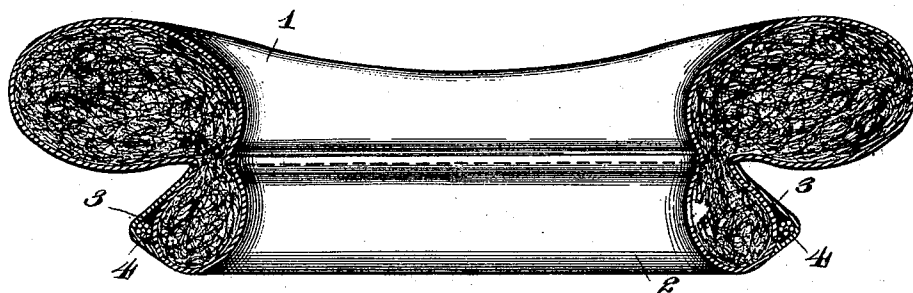
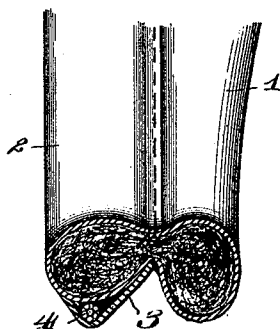


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN J. WRIGHT, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

HORSE-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,503, dated May 2, 1893.

Application filed November 15, 1892. Serial No. 452,072. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN J. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Horse-Collar, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to horse-collars, and it has for its object to provide means in connection therewith to avoid wearing on the collar itself of the hame, hame-straps or fastening, or any of the parts carried by the hame, both at the nearest exposed surface of the small roll and also from said surface to the middle seam between the small and large rolls of the collar.

The invention consists of the construction and arrangement of the parts as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the horse-collar embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a section on the line $x-x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line $y-y$, Fig. 1.

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

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates an ordinary horse-collar, which is provided with the usual fore-wale 2, that forms a part of the collar itself. To the outer side of the said wale 2 is secured a supplemental rim or wearing-guard 3, that preferably extends almost entirely around the said wale 2 and is so located that the hames and the attachments thereof will bear against the same and be prevented from wearing upon the collar directly. In attaching this supplemental roll or guard 3, the outer edge thereof is secured to the wale 2, and the strip or piece of material of which the said supplemental roll or guard is formed is turned backward and inward to the middle seam or hame crease between the main after-wale of the collar and the said wale 2 and secured at the inner end by the said middle seam simultaneously with the formation of the collar at this point. By this means the outer exposed surface or portion of the said roll or guard 3 is fastened by what is known as blind stitching and presents an unbroken and neat appearance and at the same time a secure and protected means of

fastening. By this means of positioning the guard 3, the outer edge of the same is pressed down closely against the part of the roll 2 to which it is attached in a flush line to avoid the formation of a projection that would form a wearing angle. The supplemental roll or guard 3 incloses a filling 4, of any suitable nature and material, such as rope, raw-hide, or rolls of composition of material that may be known to the art, and by this filling it will be observed that the supplemental roll or guard will have sufficient protuberance to prevent the hames from working out of place, and also that the sides or edges of the hames adjacently situated will be caused to bear upon or against the said roll or guard 3 and remove the wearing disadvantage of the said hames away from the wale 2. When the covering of the roll or guard 3 is passed over the filling 4, an oblique angle is formed with the adjacent part of the roll 2, because the said filling is located closely to and against the front secured end or edge of the said covering of the roll or guard 3. Further by extending the material of which the supplemental roll or guard 3 is formed back to and securing it by the middle seam between the roll or rim 2 and the after-wale of the collar, that the inner portion of the said supplemental roll or guard 3 usually left exposed and uncovered is also protected, and contact with the hames at this point avoided. This feature is especially of importance and advantage, for the reason that the greatest amount of strain or tension of bearing of the hames on the collar occurs at this point of the roll or rim 2, and quickly abrades or wears the said roll or rim 2 if not covered as heretofore set forth. Further, at the lower end of the collar the said extension of the material composing the roll or rim 3 to the middle seam provides a bearing surface for the connections of the lower ends of the hames, which may be either in the form of straps and buckles or any known form of metallic fastening, and thereby wear is also obviated at this point.

It will be understood that the strip or piece of material of which the supplemental roll or guard 3 is formed will be primarily applied to the collar at the time of formation of the latter, and formed into shape simultaneously

with the shaping of the collar itself, thereby avoiding extra labor of an after application of the device.

5 It will be understood that changes in the form, proportion and the minor details of the construction of the attachment may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

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

The herein described horse-collar provided with the hame-guard consisting of a filling applied to the outer surface of the fore-wale,

and a covering piece connected by a blind 15 seam to said fore-wale at its front outer side and extending obliquely over the filling and terminating at the hame-crease, where it is connected to the collar by the same line of stitching which connects the fore-wale with 20 the after-wale, substantially as described.

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

J. J. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

E. G. SIGGERS,
JOHN H. SIGGERS.