

No. 809,886.

PATENTED JAN. 9, 1906.

C. L. ALLEN.
HORSE COLLAR.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 24, 1902.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

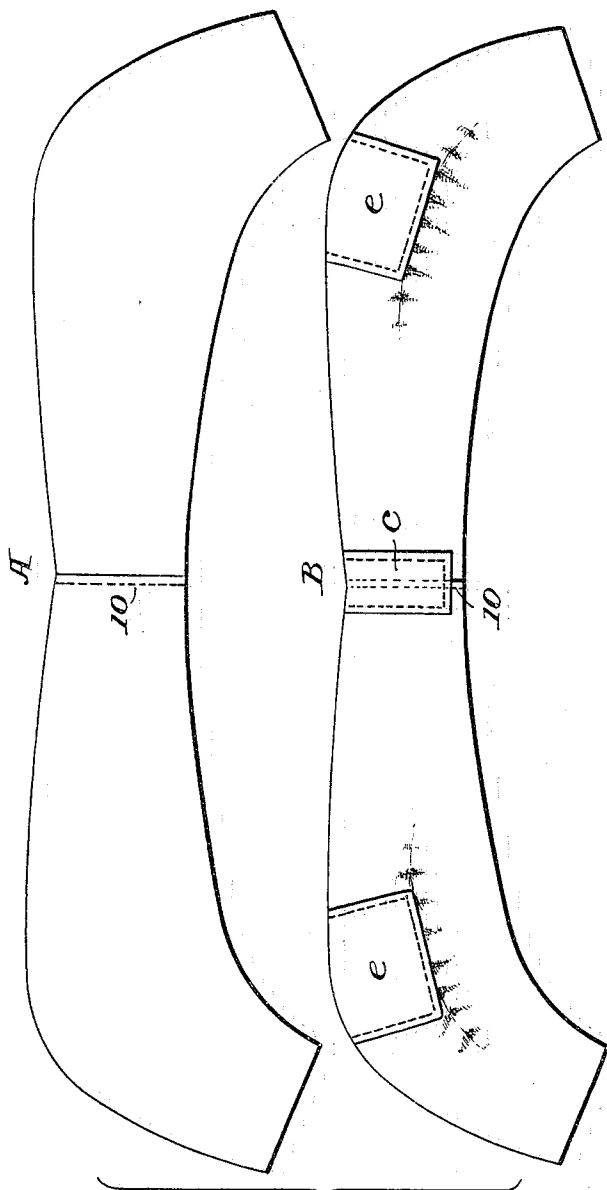


Fig. 1.

Witnesses

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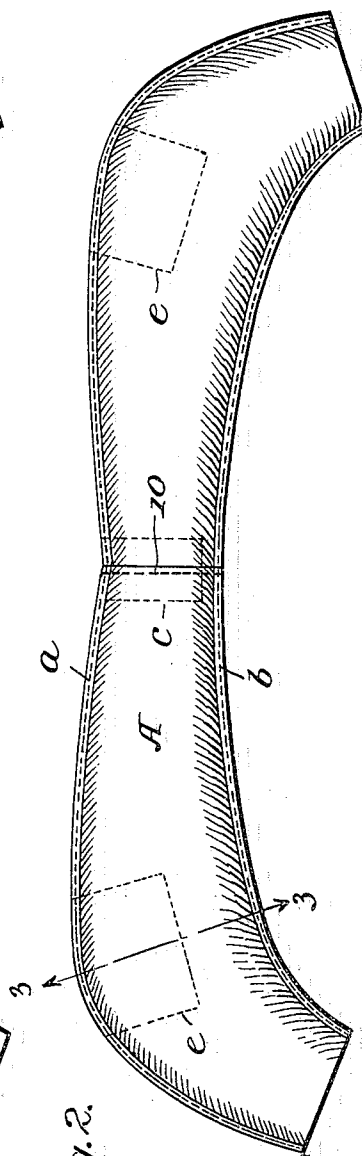


Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

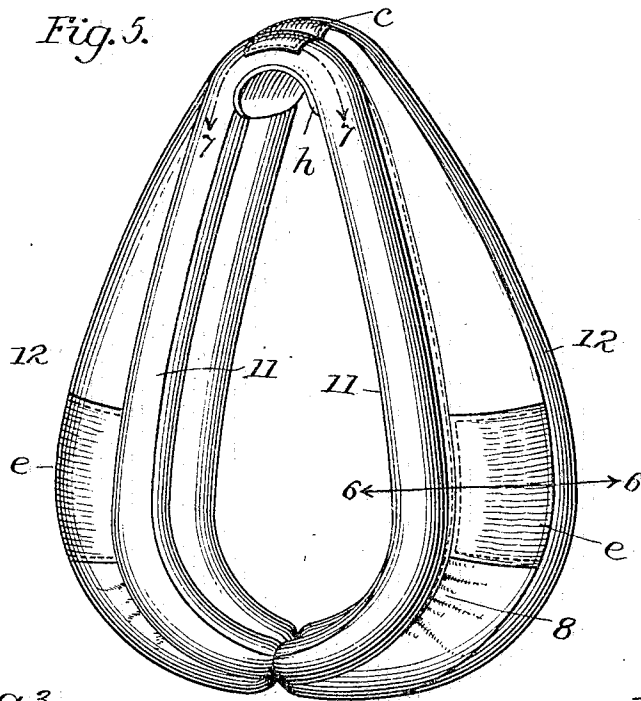


Fig. 3.

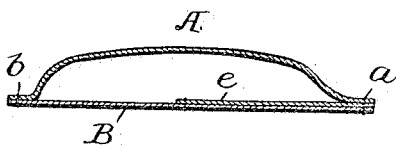


Fig. 4.

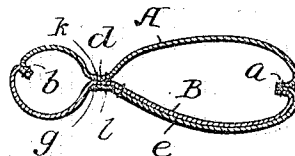


Fig. 6.

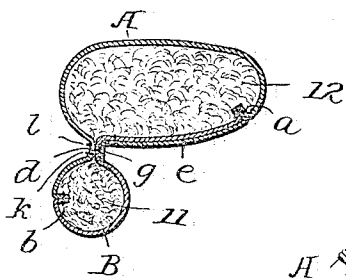


Fig. 7.

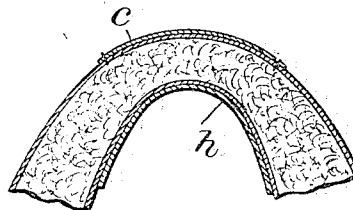
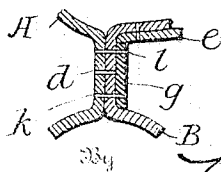


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE L. ALLEN, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, ASSIGNOR TO COTTON COLLAR COMPANY, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, A CORPORATION OF GEORGIA.

HORSE-COLLAR.

No. 809,886.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 9, 1906.

Application filed November 24, 1902. Serial No. 132,880.

To all whom it may concern:

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

My invention relates to improvements in horse-collars, and particularly to horse-collars the casings of which are made of textile material, such as canvas, duck, &c.

The object of my invention is to generally improve the construction of collars of this class, and more particularly in the manner of forming the hame-crevice between the fore-wale and after-wale and also in the manner of forming and stuffing the upper end of the collar.

The invention will be fully described hereinafter, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the two sections of textile material for forming the casing before they are stitched together. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the casing before it has been turned. Fig. 3 is a section of the casing before being turned, such section being on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the casing after being turned and stitched to form the fore and after wales and the hame-crevice. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a completed collar. Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a partial vertical section through the upper ends of the fore-wales on the line 7 7 of Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a sectional detail, on an enlarged scale, showing the manner of forming the hame-crevice.

A and B indicate, respectively, the two blanks of which the casing is made, and, as shown, the blank A is somewhat wider than section B. Each blank may be cut in a single piece, but preferably for the sake of economy in the use of material it will consist of two duplicate pieces joined end to end by stitching, as indicated at 10. The blank B has secured to it a reinforcing-piece *c*, preferably of leather, across its line of stitching 10, and also two leather chafe or wear pads *e e* to prevent wear on the fabric by the logger-heads when the collar is in use. The two blanks are stitched together by rows of stitches *a* and *b* along their edges, the blank B having first been puckered or gathered, the line of gathers or puckers being produced as usual,

as indicated at 8, to give the proper shape to the collar. The bag is then turned inside out, which results in bringing the raw edges and the stitches *a* and *b* on the inside of the bag and the reinforcing-piece *c* and the chafepads *e* on the outside. After turning the bag the two sides are brought together and sewed from the outside on a line *d* parallel to one edge of the bag, the wider side of which is drawn toward this edge, so as to carry the seam *b* to the opposite side and form a fullness at this part sufficient when the parts are sewed on the line *d* to form a rim part of uniform width. The line of stitching *d* is through or close to the line of stitching which holds the puckers. The latter are therefore on both sides of the line *l* and shape both the rim and body portions of the casing, which is completed by the said line of stitching *d* from the outside, so that it is not necessary to turn the completed casing, as heretofore required in some constructions. It will also be seen that the casing is completely formed by the shape of the blanks and the puckering, so that it is not necessary to use a multiplicity of pieces. Of course the section of the collar-casing at each side of the collar may be made separately and the two then sewed together by a line of stitching 10.

To secure a well-defined hame-crevice, I employ a strip of leather *g*, say, one-half inch wide and lay it over the row of stitching *d* and then secure it to the casing by two rows of stitching *k l* along its edges and through both sections of the casing, as indicated in Figs. 4 and 6 and on enlarged scale in Fig. 8. This will add greatly to the durability of the collar, inasmuch as the leather strip *g* will form a flat groove between the rim and body and will protect the row of stitching *d* from the hames and will also afford a more durable wearing-surface against which the hames will bear. It will also be seen that this well-defined hame-crevice is one in which the hames will fit and the fore-wales will overlap the hames to such an extent as to effectually prevent the accidental disengagement of the hames from the collar.

Another feature of my invention, which in the practical use of the collar is extremely desirable, is the manner of forming the top of the collar. Heretofore in collars of this description the collar has been made in two sections, one for each side, which sections were

stuffed before being connected at their top ends, and the result was that when the hames were secured in place the two sides of the collar formed an acute angle at the top of the collar and pinched the horse's neck. By my invention this defect is also obviated, because I make the casing of the collar continuous from end to end before stuffing and then stuff it from end to end and bend the stuffed casing to bring the two ends together, the middle portion of the casing forming the upper portion of the collar and the two end portions forming the lower part of the collar. The stuffing is thus continuous at the upper portion of the collar, so that at the top no acute angle can be formed by the two sides of the collar—that is, the two sides meet a curved portion—even when the hames are clamped tightly on it, and consequently the collar will not pinch the horse's neck at the top. This feature of the invention is more particularly shown in Figs. 5 and 7, where it will be seen that the stuffing material extends across the top of the collar and effectually prevents the collar from being bent to form an acute angle. If preferred, a leather chafe-piece *h* may be secured to the inside of the collar at the top. After the casing has been stuffed the ends will be closed in any suitable manner, as by stitching the material together.

Without limiting myself to the precise details of construction illustrated and described, I claim—

1. A casing for a horse-collar section consisting of a tube or bag of fabric having its edges connected by inside seams with a line of puckers at one side of the casing, and a line of stitches parallel to one edge of the casing and extending through said puckers and sep-

arating the casing into rim and body portions, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination in a horse-collar section, of a casing of textile fabric consisting of blanks with the edges meeting and sewed together at the inside and divided into hame and body portions by a line of stitching at the outside, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination in a horse-collar section, of a casing of textile fabric consisting of blanks with the edges meeting and sewed together by seams at the inside and divided into hame and body portions by a line of stitching at the outside, and with a line of puckers through which the said line of stitching extends, substantially as set forth.

4. A casing for a horse-collar consisting of two curved strips of fabric joined at the edges with the seams at the inside, one strip wider than the other and with a seam puckering a portion thereof, and the two strips connected by an outside row of stitches extending parallel to the folded edge of the wider strip and through the puckered portion, substantially as set forth.

5. A collar-casing consisting of two pieces of fabric of different widths, one having a series of puckers, the two connected together at the edges and by a line of stitches extending through the puckers, forming a main portion and a rim portion, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLARENCE L. ALLEN.

Witnesses:

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A. B. LOVETT.