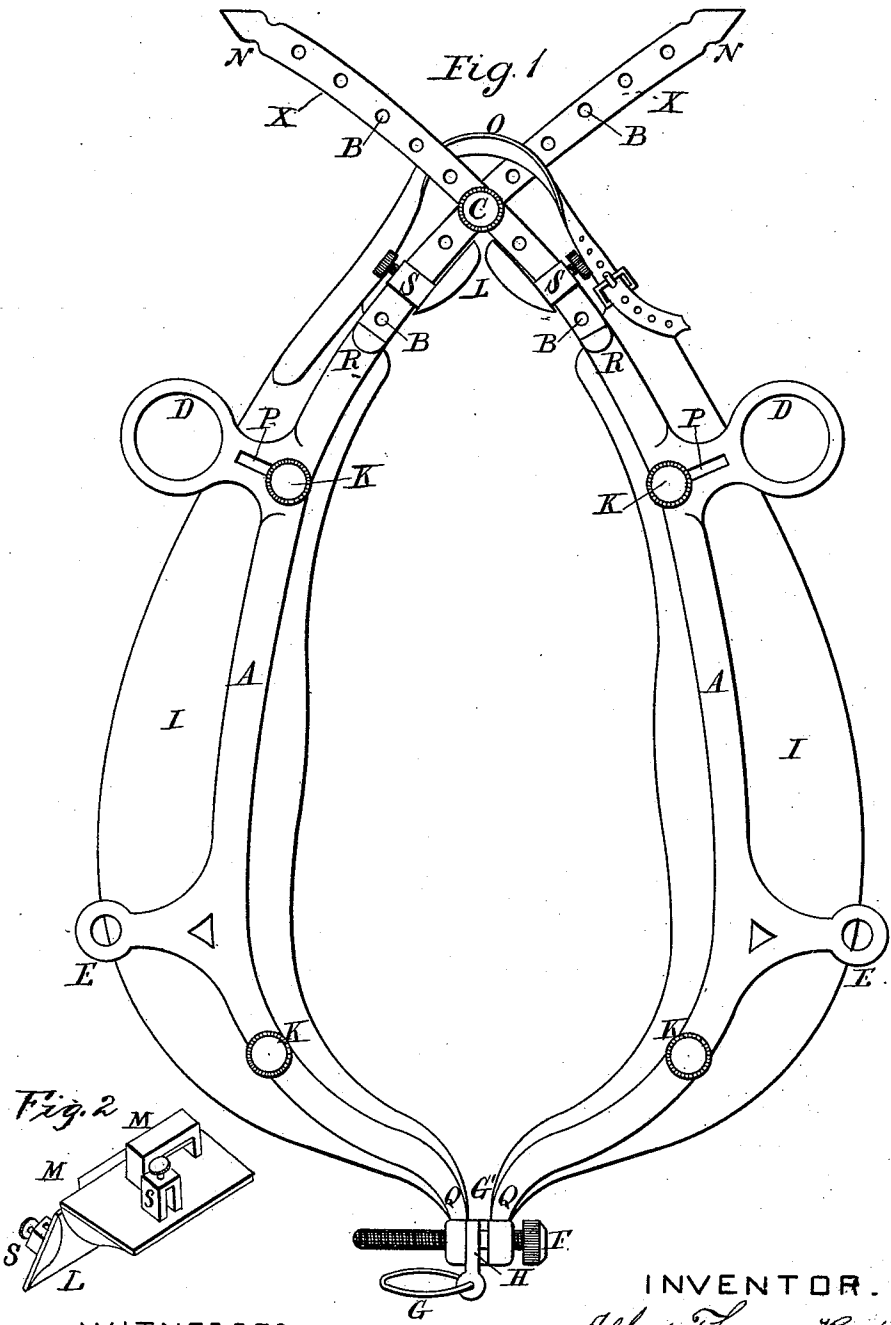


(No Model.)

A. T. RUTTER.
HARNESS COLLAR.

No. 468,898.

Patented Feb. 16, 1892.



WITNESSES:

E. B. Bolton
E. L. Richards

INVENTOR.

Alfred Thomas Rutter
By *Richardson*
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED THOMAS RUTTER, OF CAPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY.

HARNESS-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 468,898, dated February 16, 1892.

Application filed March 28, 1890. Serial No. 345,795. (No model.) Patented in England February 14, 1889, No. 2,654.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED THOMAS RUTTER, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at No. 24 Darling street, Cape Town, in the Colony of Cape of Good Hope, have invented a new and useful Improved Adjustable Harness-Collar, (patented in Great Britain February 14, 1889, No. 2,654,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a construction of harness-collar designed for the purpose of meeting a long-felt want and supplying an article frequently inquired for from harness-makers—namely, a collar which may be adjusted by an unskilled person to fit horses of various shapes and sizes.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings is a front view of a collar according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the neck-pad.

A A are what are termed the "hames," which, according to this construction, constitute the framing of the collar. Usually these hames are connected together by a joint at one end and are fastened round the collar by a strap at the other, or sometimes they are strapped together at both ends, the collar being of fixed shape and size to which the hames have to be adapted. Now according to my invention I adjust the hames to the size and shape of the animal's neck and adapt the collar to them. For this purpose the upper ends of the hames are extended, so that they project in curves X some distance, which may be six inches or more, above the collar, crossing each other and terminating in ornamental knobs N. The curved parts X may be in one piece with the hame, or may be jointed to the hames by sliding joints at R, so that they can be more or less extended. They are perforated with holes B B at intervals and are held together by a screw C, having a nut at the back, which screw is passed through such of the holes as will determine the required length and shape of the hames, which have the ordinary rings D for the reins to pass through and the eyes E for attaching the traces. The lower ends of the hames project downward at Q and terminate in eyes to form a clamp when secured together by a screw F. This screw passes through a plain

hole in the one eye, which is larger than the screw, and it is screwed into the other eye, which is threaded to receive it. Between the eyes Q there is a threaded eye H, having a ring G for attaching the pole-straps, and there is also a nut G' to secure the screw F in the desired position.

Each of the cushions or pads I of the collar consists of a thin iron plate or frame, which is bent to the shape of an ordinary collar, covered outside with leather and padded on the inside in the usual manner. Each of the cushion-plates is secured to the hames by two screws K, the upper screw passing through a slotted hole P to allow for adjustment.

The neck-pad L consists of a thin iron or steel plate bent as shown in Fig. 2, covered outside with leather, and padded inside. On each of its inclined sides it has fixed to it a yoke S, with a setting-screw. The limbs R N of the hames are passed through these yokes, and the neck-pad is secured in position by tightening the setting-screws.

A yoke M may be fixed on the neck-plate to receive a shoulder-strap when required.

By passing the screw C through different pairs of the holes B the collar may be lengthened or shortened, the neck-pad L being moved up and down to a corresponding extent and fixed where required on the hames. By tightening or loosening the screw F the collar may be made narrower or wider. By unscrewing the screws K the cushions may be readily removed and others may be substituted. For further securing the cushions they may be connected by a strap O, fixed to the one cushion and buckled to the other.

Having thus described the nature of this invention and the manner of carrying the same into effect, I claim—

1. In a harness-collar, the combination, with the hames adjustably connected with each other and having slots P, of cushion-plates I, screws pivotally securing said plates and hames together at one point, and other screws passing through said slots and adjustably securing the plates and hames at another point, substantially as set forth.

2. An adjustable harness-collar consisting of hames having their lower ends adjustably connected by a screw, while their upper ends are extended so as to cross each other, such

extension being formed with a series of holes through which a screw is passed for securing them together, collar or cushion plates secured to the hames by screw-bolts passing through holes in the latter, said plates being suitably padded to act as a collar, and an adjustable neck-plate secured to the hames by forked pieces S, engaging said ends and screw-bolts, substantially as and for the purposes herein set forth.

3. In an adjustable harness-collar, the combination of hames A, having slots P, secured together at bottom by a screw F and at top by a screw C, passing through holes in extensions

thereof, padded collar or cushion plates I, secured to the hames by screws K, and an adjustable neck-pad L, also secured to the hames, substantially as herein described with reference to the drawings.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1890.

ALFRED THOMAS RUTTER.

Witnesses:

W. STANLEY HOLLIS,

H. R. ARDEENE.