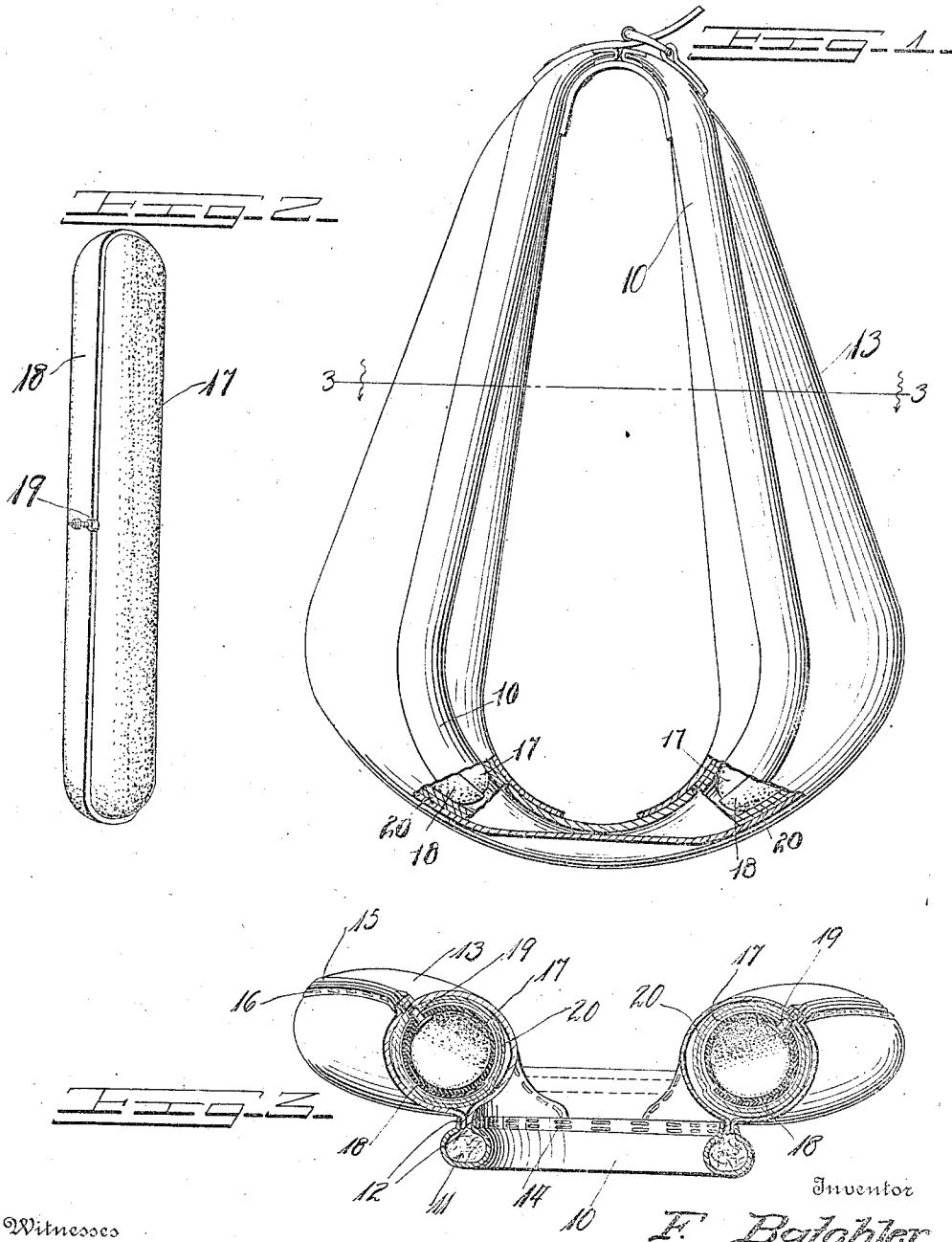


F. BATCHLER.
PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR.
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1,063,407.

Patented June 3, 1913.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED BATCHLER, OF BOMARTON, TEXAS.

PNEUMATIC HORSE-COLLAR.

1,063,407.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED BATCHLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bomarton, in the county of Baylor, State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pneumatic Horse-Collars; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to pneumatic horse collars of that general class in which the fore-wale is stuffed and the after wale is provided with separate pockets in which are disposed air sacks.

The object of the present invention is to provide the air sacks with inner walls of greater flexibility than the outer walls, these inner walls permitting of the collar conforming more comfortably to the animal's neck than usual collars of this kind.

A further object of the invention is to provide each air sack with a waterproof covering, this covering being loosely wrapped about the air sack and performing the dual function of minimizing heat conduction from the pocket walls to the sack and preventing access of sweat from the pocket walls to the sack, thus obviating rotting of the sack.

A still further object is to form the seams of the pockets so that they will perform the function of guards for the air inlet openings of the sack and thereby prevent contact of the valves with adjacent articles.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification:—Figure 1 is a front elevation of a horse collar constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of one of the sacks. Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 3—3, Fig. 1.

Referring now to the drawings, the collar is shown to comprise a fore-wale 10 formed of a single length of leather or similar material bent longitudinally upon itself so that a cylindrical tube is formed, this tube being stuffed preferably with straw 11 in order to make the collar conform more readily to necks of various animals than were the fore-wale stuffed with hair or the like. The edges 12 of the fore-wale are extended in parallelism as shown and secure between their opposing faces the after-wale 13. The after-wale is formed preferably of two lengths of material placed one upon the

other and their inner meeting edges interposed between the edges of the fore-wale and a line of stitching 14 passed through the overlapping edges of both fore-wale and after-wale to rigidly secure the parts together. The outer edges of the blanks are extended in parallelism as shown at 15 and are secured together by a line of stitching 13, the edges thus secured together forming a seam of considerable depth which will perform the function of a guide for the herein-after described air sack valve.

It will be observed by referring to Fig. 1 that the after wale forms two separate pockets and these pockets are oppositely arranged upon the fore-wale and are designed for contact with an animal's neck. Arranged within each pocket is an air sack 17, this air sack being formed of rubber or like yielding material and conforming in contour to the inner contour of the pocket. In order to make the sack conform more comfortably to the animal's neck than usual, the outer wall of each sack is provided with a reinforcing strip of material 18, thus causing the outer wall to be less flexible than the inner wall. The outer wall of the after wale will thus not yield to an abnormal extent when the strain of the hames comes upon it while the inner wall will yield quite readily to every strain and therefore be comfortable to the animal's neck. Each air sack is equipped with an air inlet valve 19 of any preferred construction, this valve being passed out between the opposing edges 15 of the pocket and being of such height as not to extend beyond the extreme ends of these edges. It will be observed that the seam formed by the edges 15 extends on either side of the valve and prevents contact of adjacent articles with the valve while the valve by extending between adjacent strands of the lacing 16 is positively held against movement.

In order to prevent rotting of the air sacks, from sweat or heat gaining access from the pocket walls to the sack, a waterproof fabric 20 is loosely wrapped about each sack, this fabric being preferably of that class known as slicker cloth. By loosely wrapping this cloth about the air sack, radiation of heat from the walls of the pocket to the sack will be reduced to a much greater extent than were a solid tube of flexible waterproof material interposed between the sack and pocket walls.

It will be seen from the above description that a pneumatic horse collar has been provided in which the outer walls of the collar will not yield abnormally to external strain
5 while the inner walls will yield quite readily and be comfortable to the animal's neck and that the air sack of each pocket will be much more durable than the air sacks of ordinary collars by virtue of the waterproof fabric
10 loosely wrapped about each sack preventing access of moisture or radiation of heat from the pocket walls to the sack, and further still that the air inlet valve of the sack is positively held against movement and is pro-
15 tected from injury by virtue of the seam

formed at the meeting edges of the pocket walls.

What is claimed is:—

A horse collar comprising oppositely disposed pockets, an inflated air sack in each 20 pocket and a slicker cloth loosely wrapped about each sack in a plurality of convolutions.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

FRED BATCHLER.

Witnesses:

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