July 27, 1926. 1,593,672

S. W. REYNOLDS

SWEAT PAD

Filed Nov. 20, 1924

Fig. 1.

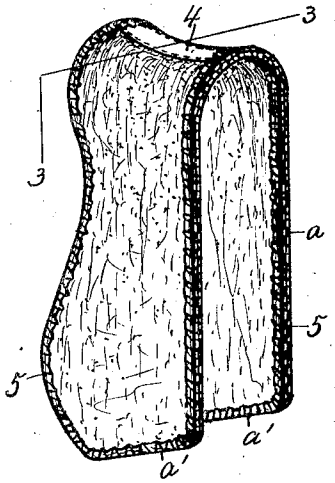


Fig. 2.

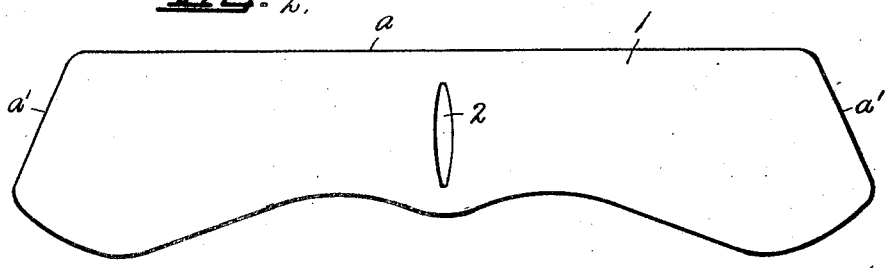


Fig. 3.

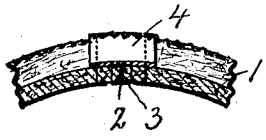
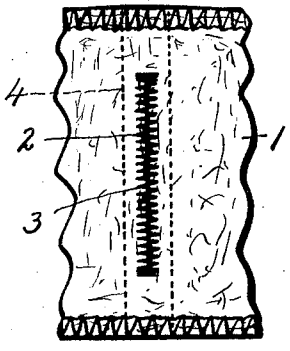


Fig. 4.



S. W. Reynolds INVENTOR

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WITNESS

H. W. Hurst.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL W. REYNOLDS, OF SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

SWEAT PAD.

Application filed November 20, 1924. Serial No. 751,063.

This invention relates to a sweat pad for horse collars and refers more particularly to the means for making the central portion of the top of the pad to conform to the contour of the overlying portion of the collar the inner face of which is more or less rounded or oval in cross section. That is, the inner faces of the collars are usually convexed transversely and concaved circumferentially or longitudinally and the main object of the present invention is to provide simple and efficient means for producing a corresponding inward transverse convexity of the central portion of the pad to conform as closely as possible to the contour of the top of the collar resting thereon. Other objects and uses relating to specific parts of the device will be brought out in the following description.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a sweat pad embodying the various features of my invention.

Figure 2 is a plan of the felt blank for forming the pad showing the transverse elongated elliptical opening in the center thereof before stitching the longitudinal edges of the opening together to produce the desired transverse concavo-convex form of this portion of the pad.

Figure 3 is a detailed longitudinal sectional view of the central portion of the pad taken on line 3—3 Figure 1.

Figure 4 is an enlarged inverted plan of the central portion of the pad.

The main body of the pad —1— is preferably made of a single piece of thick felt of sufficient length and width to cover the inner face of the upper portion and sides of an ordinary horse collar (which is usually narrower at the top than at the shoulders) and to extend a relatively short distance beyond the front and rear edges thereof to avoid a direct frictional contact between the collar and flesh of the horse. As illustrated, one of the longitudinal edges as —*a*— and opposite end edges as —*a'*— of the pad are substantially straight while the opposite longitudinal edge is made up of compound curves symmetrical from the center toward the ends, the latter at the shoulders of the collar being somewhat wider than the center portion to conform to the outline of the collar and to protect the shoulders of the animal from contact with said collar.

The central narrower neck portion of the pad is first cut away to form a transverse elongated elliptical opening —2— having its ends terminating relatively short distances from the opposite longitudinal edges of the pad, the opposite transverse walls of the slot or opening —2— being afterward brought together in the same vertical plane and fastened together by stitching —3— so that the upper face of the central portion of the pad will assume a transverse concave contour while the inner face will be convexed transversely to correspond approximately to the transversely curved portion of the collar.

When the pad is constructed as usual from a plain piece of felt or equivalent padding without deformation to conform to the contour of the collar it is more or less liable to wrinkle particularly at the top where the weight of the collar is supported but by producing a permanent transversely concaval convex contour of this portion of the collar in the manner described avoids this liability of wrinkling and tends to keep that portion of the pad of the same contour as the inner face of the adjacent portion of the collar thereby avoiding excess irritation of the neck of the animal as would result from the use of plain pads due to the liability of wrinkling. As a further means for maintaining this transversely concavo-convex form of the upper portion of the pad a reinforcing member —4— of canvas or equivalent strong material is applied to the upper surface of the central portion of the pad from front to rear to cover the opening —2— and is stitched to the pad at opposite sides of the opening thereby assisting the stitching —3— in firmly holding the opposite edges of the opening in close contact and thereby maintaining the desired contour of this portion of the pad. The marginal edges of the pad are usually bound by over stitching —*s*— to produce the desired finish and to prevent fraying of the fiber of which the pad is formed.

What I claim is:

A sweat pad for horse collars comprising

a single piece of thick felt having its central neck portion narrower than its end portions to conform to different widths of the neck and shoulder portions of the collar, said neck portion of the pad having its central portion cut away and the opposite walls of the cut away portion stitched together to form a seam, and a reinforcing strip of different material covering the outer face of the seam and stitched to the pad at opposite sides of said seam.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 23rd day of October, 1924.

SAMUEL W. REYNOLDS.