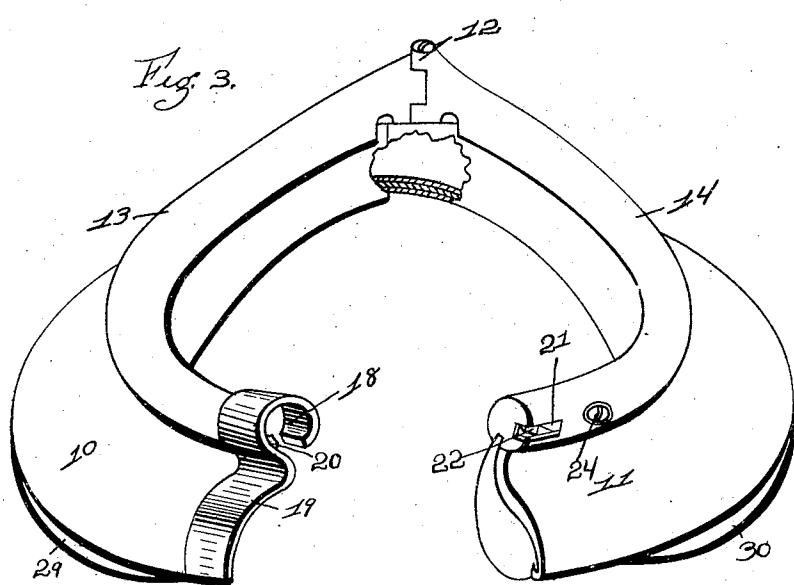
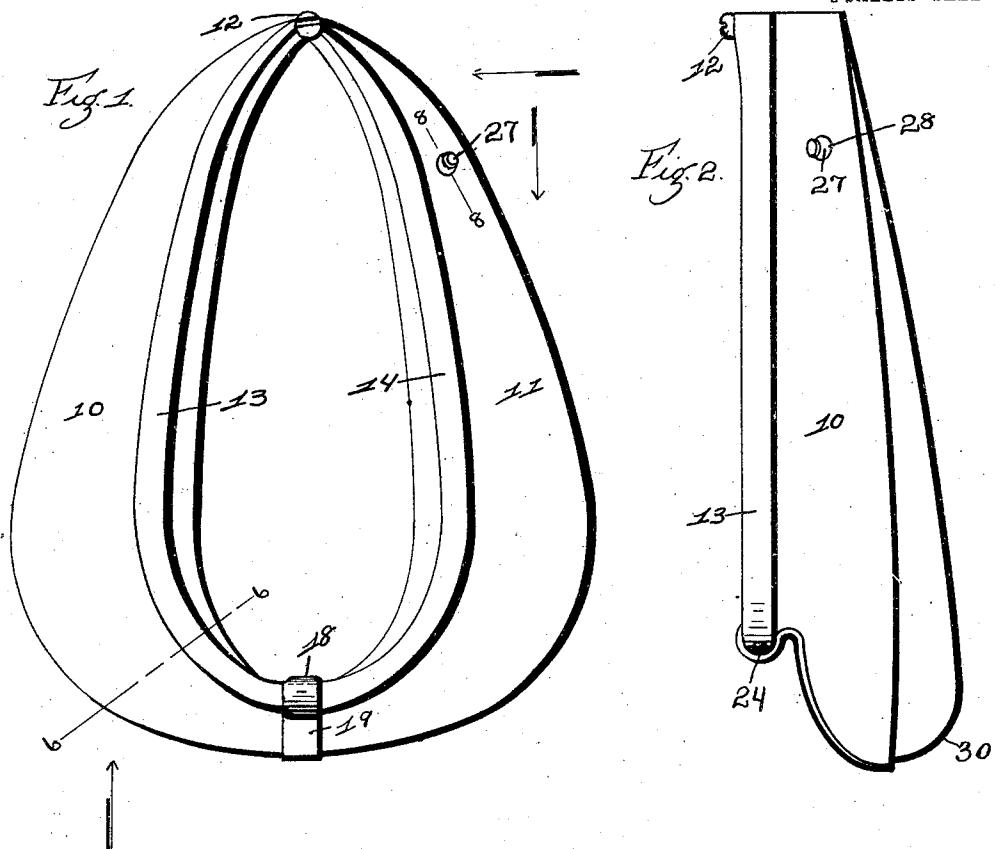


No. 790,984.

PATENTED MAY 30, 1905.

E. L. SILL.
HORSE COLLAR.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 15, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

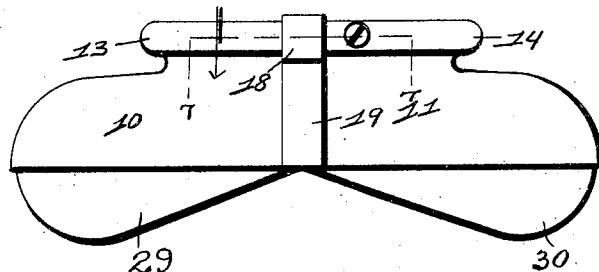


Fig. 5.

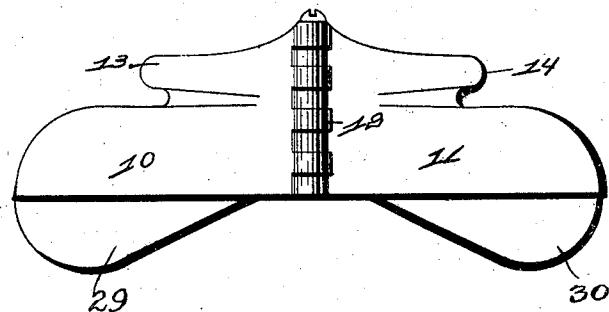


Fig. 6.

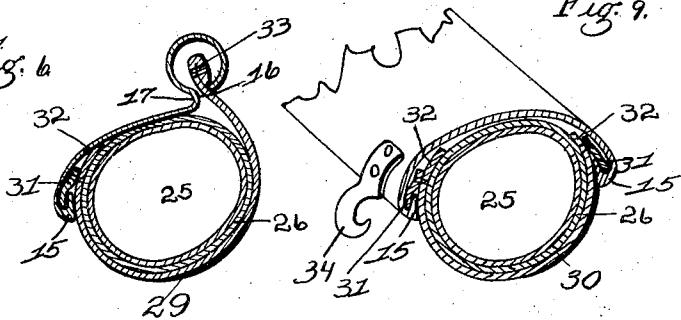


Fig. 9.

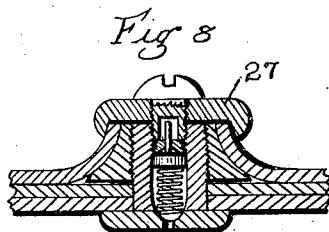
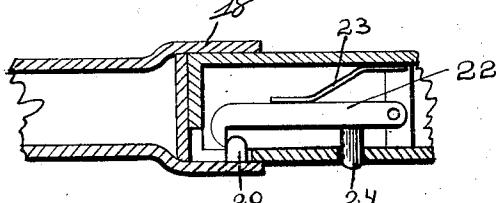


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. SILL, OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS.

HORSE-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 790,984, dated May 30, 1905.

Application filed September 15, 1904. Serial No. 224,487.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. SILL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bloomington, Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collars, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

10 My invention relates to improvements in horse-collars; and it consists of the novel features herein shown, described, and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a horse-collar embodying the principles of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation as seen looking in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the horse-collar open and ready to be placed upon the animal. Fig. 4 is a bottom end view as seen looking in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a top end view as seen looking in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a cross-section on the line 6 6 of Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a sectional detail on the line 7 7 of Fig. 4 and looking in the direction indicated by the arrow. Fig. 8 is a sectional detail of the air-valve and taken on the line 8 8 of Fig. 1. Fig. 9 is a cross-section analogous to Fig. 6 and showing a modified construction.

Referring to the drawings in detail, the frame of the collar comprises the compression-plates 10 and 11, the hinge 12, connecting the compression-plates together at their upper ends, the hame-retaining beads 13 and 14 at the inner edges of the compression-plates, and means for connecting the plates together at their lower ends. The compression-plates 10 and 11 and beads 13 and 14 are formed of sheet metal and are integral when completed. The outer edge of each of the compression-plates is curved inwardly to form the hooks 15. The beads 13 and 14 are curved to substantially a circle in cross-section, as shown in Fig. 6, there being a slot 16 between the edge of the metal and the curved portion 17, against which the hame engages. A socket 18 is formed integral with or attached to the lower end of the bead 13 to receive the lower end of the bead 14, and a flange 19 extends

downwardly from the socket, said flange being integral with the lower end of the plate 10 and adapted to cover the lower end of the plate 11. A tooth 20 is rigidly mounted in the socket 18 at its lower side. A notch 21 is cut in the lower end of the bead 14. A latch 22 is pivotally mounted in the bead with its free end extending through the notch 21 and in position to engage the tooth 20, so as to connect the lower ends of the collar members together. A spring 23 engages the latch 22 to hold it in its latched position, and a handle 24 extends from the latch 22 outwardly through the metal to be manually engaged to unlatch the collar. A pneumatic rubber bag 25 is placed in a canvas bag 26, and the canvas bag is placed against the inner faces of the compression-plates 10 and 11, said bag continuing across the top of the collar under the hinge 12, as shown in Fig. 3, and an air-valve 27 is attached to the canvas and rubber bags in position to be accessible to the opening 28 in the compression-plate 11. The leather facings 29 and 30 are attached to the compression-plates 10 and 11 in position to complete the covering of the pneumatic bag, the details of attachment being shown in Fig. 6. The attaching-strip 31 is secured to the outer edge of each of the facings to engage in the hook 15, and the leather of the facing projects beyond the attaching-strip, as indicated by 32, to assist in holding the parts in position. The inner edge of each attaching-strip is turned upon itself and sewed to form the attaching-bead 33 to engage the inner edges of the metal forming the beads 13 and 14. The facings may be inserted in position to be attached to the compression-plates before the bag is inflated, and when inflated the attaching-strip 31 and the bead 33 will hold the facings securely in position.

In the modification shown in Fig. 9 the trace-hooks 34 are attached directly to the compression-plates, the beads 13 and 14 are omitted and no hames required. In this form of collar a hook 15 is formed upon each side of the compression-plates 10 and 11, and attaching-strip 31 is secured to each of the edges of each of the leather facings 29 and 30, said attaching-strips being locked with the hooks 100

15. The tugs are connected directly to the hooks 34.

I claim—

1. In a horse-collar: the compression-plates 10 and 11; the hinge 12 connecting the compression-plates together at their upper ends; the hame-retaining beads 13 and 14 at the inner edges of the compression-plates; there being slots 16 leading into said beads; means for connecting the plates together at their lower ends; the hooks 15 at the outer edge of each compression-plate; the leather facings 29 and 30; the attaching-strips 31 at the outer edges of the leather facings to engage in the hooks 15 and the attaching-beads 33 at the inner edges of the leather facings to engage in the beads 13 and 14.

2. In a horse-collar: the compression-plate 10; the hame-retaining bead 13 at the inner edge of the compression-plate; there being a slot 16 leading into said bead; the hook 15 at the outer edge of the compression-plate; the leather facing 29 having its edges adapted to engage and interlock with the bead 13 and the hook 15; and a pneumatic bag between the leather facing and the compression-plate.

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

EDWARD L. SILL.

Witnesses:

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