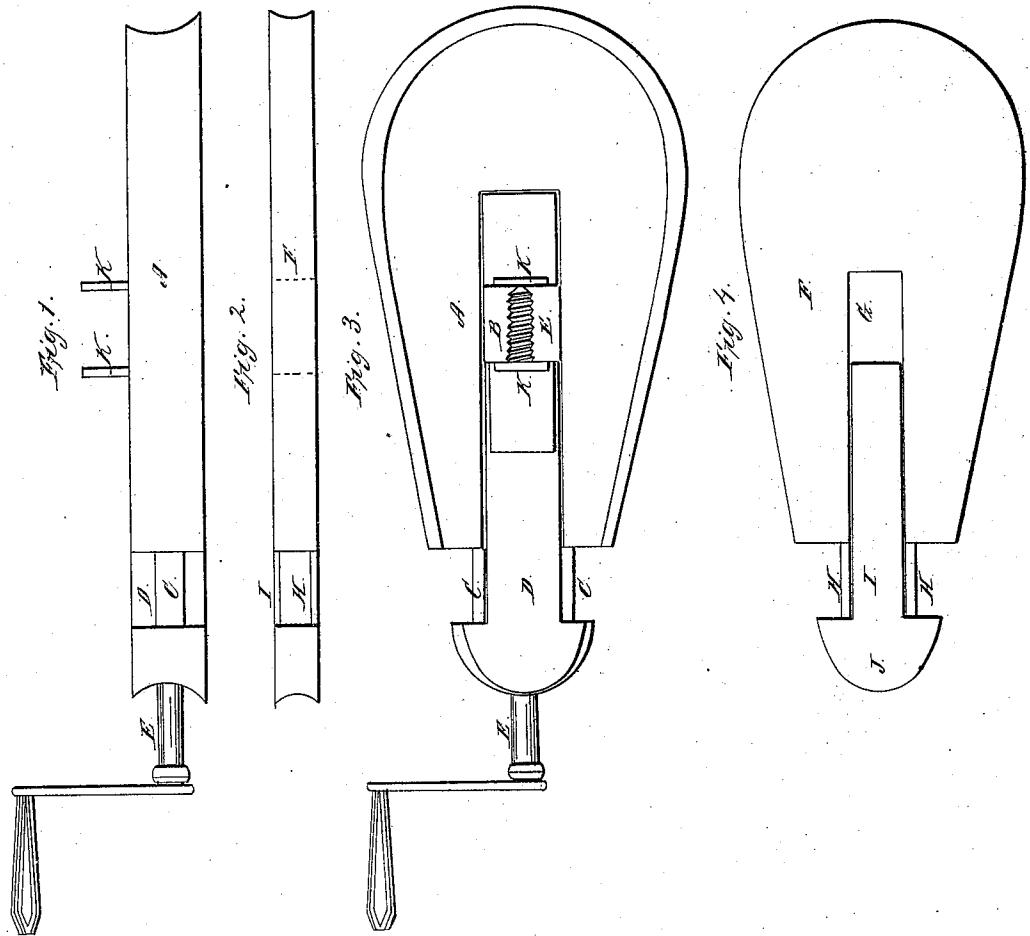


*E. D. Gould,*

*Horse-Collar Block,*

*No 19846.*

*Patented April 6, 1858.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

E. D. GOULD, OF DARIEN, NEW YORK.

## HORSE-COLLAR BLOCK.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 19,846, dated April 6, 1858.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ELANSON D. GOULD, of Darien, in the county of Genesee and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Collar-Blocks for Forming Collars for Harness; and I do hereby declare that the same are described and represented in the following specification and drawings.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my new manufacture I will proceed to describe their construction and use, referring to the drawings in which the same letters indicate like parts in each of the figures.

Figures 1 and 2 are elevations of the thick and thin parts of the collar block. Fig. 3 is a plan of the thick part. Fig. 4 is a plan of the thin part.

The nature of my invention consists in so constructing the collar block as to shape the interior of the front of the collar, and the interior of the rear of the collar, and the interior only and stretch them at the same time, and hold them firmly in the form required, while the rear or belly of the collar is worked into the form required by hand with a mallet and other suitable tools.

In the accompanying drawings the thick part of the block which forms the rear of the collar is shown at A, with a score B cut from its narrowest end into about the center. There is a groove in each side of the score B, for the tongues C, C, of the bar D, to traverse in; which bar D, is fitted to traverse in the score B, and is made in the form shown in the drawing, that is with a semi-circular head to form the interior of the top of the collar. The bar D, is perforated lengthwise and provided with a female screw to which the screw E, is fitted and arranged to act against a metal plate at the end of the score B, and force out the bar D, and elongate the block to stretch the collar being formed upon it.

The thin portion F, of the block is made about the same size and shape of the small side of the thick part A, and provided with a hollow on its exterior edge to form the interior or front of the rim of the collar.

The thin part F, has a score G, in it similar to the thick part, provided with grooves for the tongues H, H, on the bar I, which is fitted to traverse in the score G and is provided with a semicircular head J, to form

the interior of the top of the collar. There are two brackets K, K, fastened to the block A, and bar D, as shown in Fig. 3, one portion of which brackets projects at right angles as shown in Fig. 1, which portion is fitted to the score G, so that when the thin part F, is put upon the thick part A, and both are put in to a collar the bracket fastened to A, will hold the part F in its proper place while the bracket fastened to the bar D, will force or carry out the bar I, so as to stretch and form the front or rim of the collar, at the same time that the rear is formed on A.

The collar block having been made and completed as above described, the collar covering whether made of leather or cloth or part of each may be sewed and stuffed in some one of the well known modes in common use; and an opening left in the top of the rear part for the screw E; when thus prepared the thin block may be put into the front or rim of the collar on the front side and the thick block or part on the rear side and the screw turned to elongate the block to hold the collar firmly upon it, when the belly or rear of the collar may be worked over outward by pressing it with the hands, pounding it with a mallet, and by the use of such other tools as may be useful and convenient for that purpose, the block being made thin; that is the thin part one and one fourth of an inch thick, and the thick part 2 inches so that both together are only three and one fourth inches thick, so as to allow the belly or rear of the collar to rise or project above the block that the workman may have an opportunity to hammer it over with a mallet, or work it over with other tools which cannot be done with any other collar block within my knowledge. During the progress of working the collar into shape the screw E may be operated as desired to effect the purposes intended; and the block with the collar upon it may be turned over as often as desired, so as to work upon each side of the collar alternately, with facility if it is desirable to do so, until it is worked or wrought into a proper shape; thereby enabling the workman to make a far better and more perfect collar than has been made heretofore. When the collar has been wrought into the required shape and dried or partially dried it may be released by turning the screw, so as to shorten the

block, when the thin part may be taken out on the front side and the thick part on the rear side.

Most of the horse collars heretofore made 5 have been stuffed with long-straw, or straw cut short like that used for feeding animals. Those stuffed with long straw have usually 0 been formed by hand without the aid of a block; and they are far more expensive to 5 make, and are considered far superior to those stuffed with short straw and consequently 0 command a higher price. The leather for collars to be stuffed with short straw is sewed, and the straw put in while 5 they are straight. After they are filled they are bent and formed upon a collar block, upon which they are placed for that purpose.

The collar blocks heretofore made to form 0 or mold collars filled with short straw, have been made with a broad base, to form the rear or belly of the collar: this base has been made so broad that the workman has had no opportunity to manipulate, or work 5 upon the rear or belly of the collar while it is upon the block, to level any high places, or stretch the leather where it is short; therefore he has been compelled to leave it just as it is stuffed and molded by the block, 0 with all the hard and soft places in it which are incident to such manufactures, before they are manipulated or worked level and uniform by the proper appliances. When these collars are applied to use the 5 hard places remain firm and soon become prominent so as to gall the horse while the soft places yield to the pressure of the horse and soon form hollows.

The object of my invention is to remedy 0 and overcome the above-mentioned defects, so as to make collars equally as perfect, whether stuffed with short or long straw, as the best collars have heretofore been made,

that were stuffed with long straw: To effect 45 this improvement, I make my collar block, so as to shape and stretch the interior of the front and the interior of the rear, next to the front, and the interior only, so as to 50 leave the rear or belly of the collar to be manipulated by hand, and beat out with a mallet or other suitable tool, and the hard prominent parts worked into the soft low parts, so as to make the rear of the collar uniform in shape and hardness, so that when 55 it is used the pressure on it will not form hollows with high places between them to gall the animal which wears the collar: in this way I am able to make a far better and more perfect collar than can be made upon a block with a base to mold the rear of the 60 collar as heretofore practiced.

I am aware that numerous collar blocks have been made with a base to mold the rear or belly of the collar: so that the workman cannot manipulate or work on the rear of 65 the collar, while it is upon the block, the rear of the collar being formed and molded entirely by the base of the block: therefore I do not claim a collar block with a base to 70 mold the rear, or belly of the collar; but

What I do claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A collar block so constructed as to shape the interior of the front of the collar, and the interior of the rear of the collar next 75 to the front, and the interior only, and stretch them at the same time, and hold them firmly in the form required while the rear, or belly of the collar is manipulated by hand, and worked, and beat into the form 80 required, with a mallet, and other suitable tools, substantially as described.

E. D. GOULD.

Witnesses:

I. DENNIS, Jr.,  
JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD.