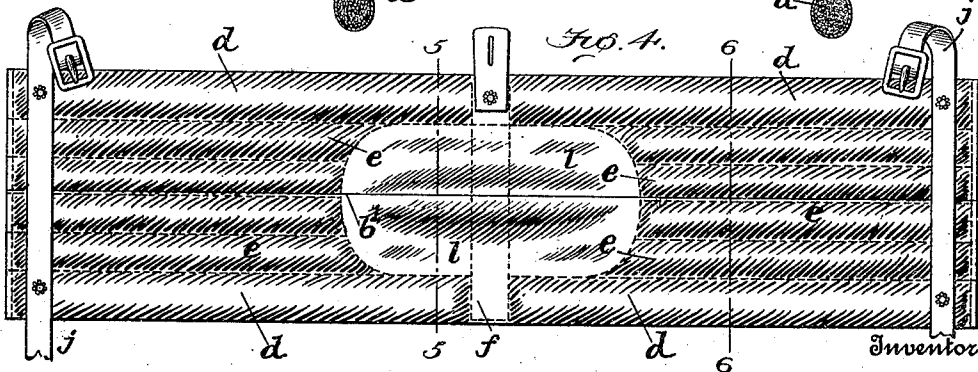
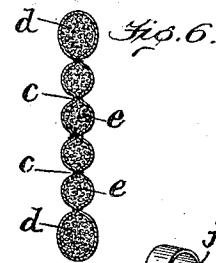
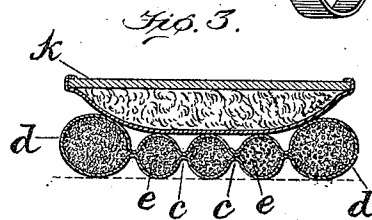
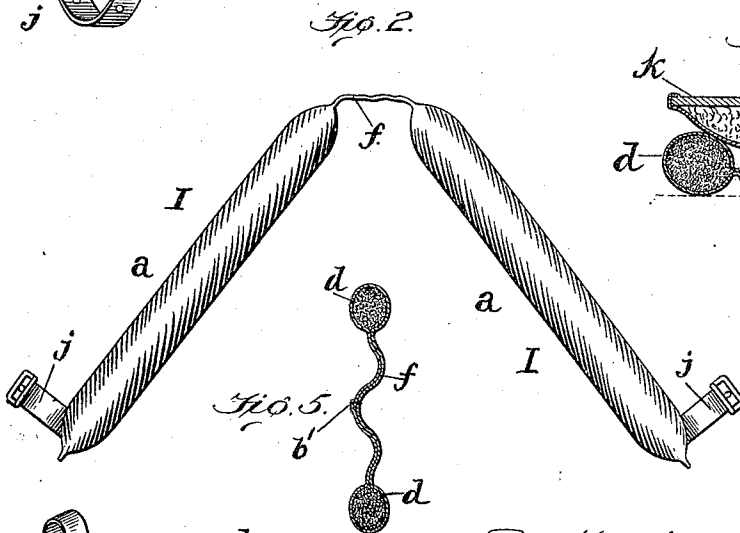
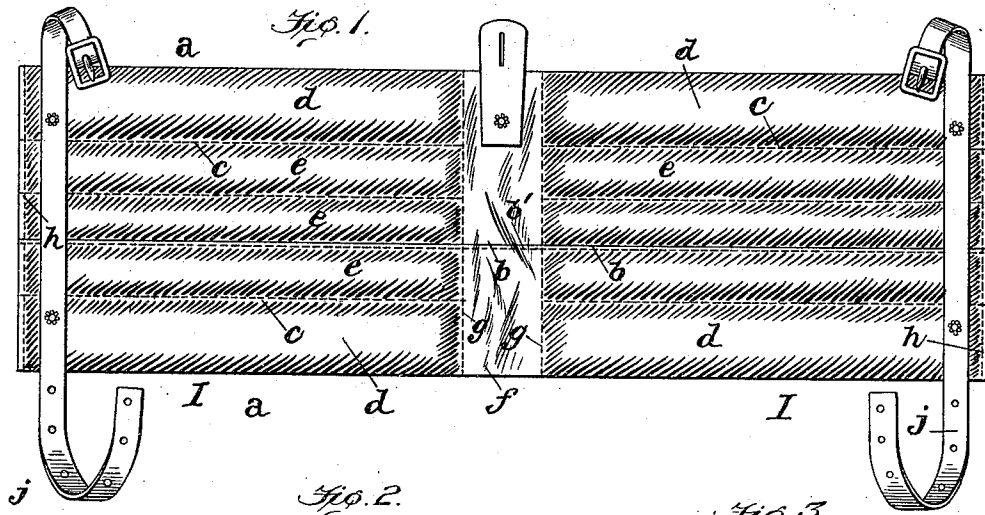


APPLICATION FILED JULY 1, 1910.

Patented Oct. 24, 1911.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HUGO LEIBE, OF HAMILTON, MARYLAND.

HARNESS-PAD.

1,006,960.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 24, 1911.

Application filed July 1, 1910. Serial No. 569,877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HUGO LEIBE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hamilton, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harness-Pads, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved pad for harness.

10 The invention consists in the construction of pads for harness as hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawing which illustrates the invention, Figure 1 shows a top plan view of a pad according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the pad as it would rest on the back of a horse. Fig. 3 shows a cross-section view of the pad seen in Fig. 1 and also a cross-section of an ordinary harness saddle in position on the pad. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of a pad made according to this invention, but showing a modified feature. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the pad on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a cross-section on the line 6—6.

25 The improved pad is made of water-proof fabric folded to form the two side edges, *a*, and the front and back surfaces; this folding places the two edges, *b*, of the fabric on the upper side or front surface of the pad, where one or more longitudinal rows of stitches, *b*¹, form a seam or joint; there is no seam however at the side edges, *a*. The front and back thicknesses of the water-proof fabric constitute one piece of fabric and are stitched together by longitudinal parallel rows of stitches, *c*, which form a plural number of tube-like chambers. These tube-like chambers are not of the same size diametrically; the tube-chambers, *d*, at each of the parallel sides of the pad are larger or have a greater diameter than the tube-chambers, *e*, between them. The invention is not limited to any particular number of tube chambers.

45 In Fig. 1 there are three intermediate or smaller tube chambers, *e*, between the two larger chambers, *d*.

50 The pad has a flat space, *f*, at the center which space is formed by parallel cross-rows of stitches, *g*, which latter close one end—that is the center ends—of all the tube chambers. This center flat space, *f*, as seen in Fig. 2, consists of two thicknesses of the fabric which are in contact with each other and there is no stuffing, but in the finished pad

the tube-chambers contain suitable stuffing. I have found that cork in a granulated form, or in the form of small particles similar to coarse saw-dust, makes a very superior packing or stuffing for these tube-chambers. In order to put the coarsely ground cork in the tube-chambers, the outer ends of said chambers in the first steps of manufacture are left open, and the particles of cork are entered at said open ends and said particles are rammed in the tubes by a suitable tool, which causes the tube chambers to swell and bulge. This ramming may be done manually, that is by a hand operation, but I prefer to do it by means of a machine. After all the tube-chambers have been filled with stuffing, their open outer ends are closed by a row of stitches, *h*, extending crosswise of the pad.

75 The pad has two stuffed parts, *I*, *I*, or two series of tube chambers which are connected at the center by the thin flat fabric space, *f*, which is unstuffed and flexible; when the pad is in use on the back of an animal this flexible center space, *f*, has position over the back-bone and the two parts, *I*, *I*, of the pad incline downward on the animal's back somewhat as shown in Fig. 2. As the stuffing is rammed and the tube-chambers assume a puffed or bulged form between the rows of stitches, *c*, the latter produce parallel channels, shown plainly in Figs. 3 and 6; these channels serve as air-spaces when the pad is on the animal's back.

90 From this description it will be understood that the two edges of the fabric that lap each other to form the seam or joint, *b*¹, are on the uppermost side of the pad, and thus positioned the stitched joint, *b*¹, is free of the friction and wear that may arise on the lower side where the pad contacts with the back of the animal.

A strap, *j*, is secured crosswise of each end of the pad and has a buckle; this strap is to take around the ordinary harness-saddle to keep the pad in position thereunder.

105 The feature herein described, and shown in the drawing, of a pad having two series of parallel tube-chambers suitably stuffed, and the two series connected by thin flat unstuffed fabric, *f*, and having the tube-chambers, *d*, at each side of the pad larger in diameter than the several tube-chambers, *e*, which are between said two side-chambers, produces on top of the pad at each side edge

a high ridge and between the said two high ridges a center portion that is low or depressed below said side ridges. This feature in the pad of a low center top enables
5 an ordinary harness saddle, K, (see Fig. 3) to have its lower stuffed part seated in the low center, while the high side sections, chambers, or ridges prevent the pad from slipping sidewise from under the said harness-saddle.
10

The pad shown in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 has the same features described in the pad shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3; these features differ in the fact that in the first three figures there are five sections or tube-chambers,
15 while in the last three figures there are six.

Fig. 4 of the drawing shows an additional feature; the larger side tube-chambers, *d*, extend from the center flat space, *f*, in opposite directions to the ends, but the intermediate tube-chambers, *e*, are shorter than the side tube chambers whereby at the center shallow recesses, *l*, are formed between the two side-chambers, *d*, and the shortened
20 ends of the intermediate chambers, *e*. These shallow recesses, *l*, are located so as to have position over the spots on an animal's back which are usually the places that become galled or made sore. The high side ridges,
25 *d*, keep these recesses, *l*, from touching any sore spots at this location. This form of

pad is good for use while the sore back of an animal is being healed.

Both surfaces of this pad,—the front and back—are alike; all parts of the pad have
35 the same density of stuffing and the same flexibility, and both surfaces of the pad are equally well adapted for contacting with an animal's back.

Having thus described my invention what
40 I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

A harness pad comprising a thin flat flexible central part, and two series of parallel tube-like chambers, the ends of the tubes of
45 each series attached to opposite sides of said central part, the tube-like chambers extending away from said central part, and the tube-like chamber at each edge of the pad being longer than the tube-like cham-
50 bers between them, whereby at the center there is formed a shallow recess between the two longer edge chambers of each series and the shorter intermediate tube-like cham-
55 bers.

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

HUGO LEIBE.

Witnesses:

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