(No Model.)

R. BROWNSON.

HORSE COLLAR.

No. 507,209. Patented Oct. 24, 1893.

Fig. 1.

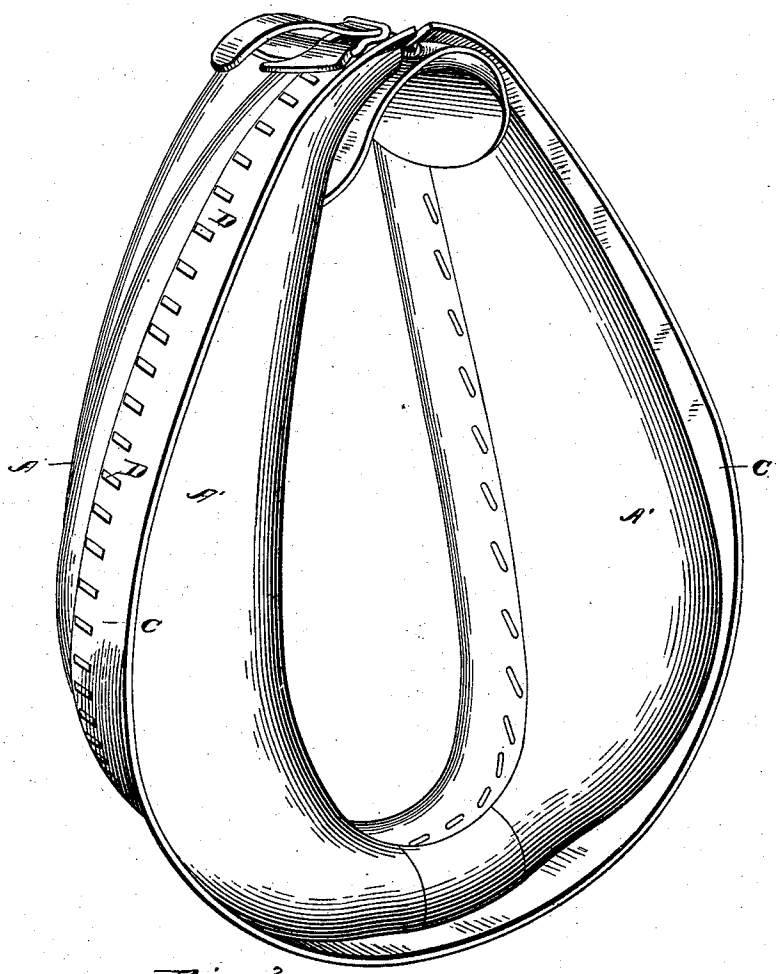
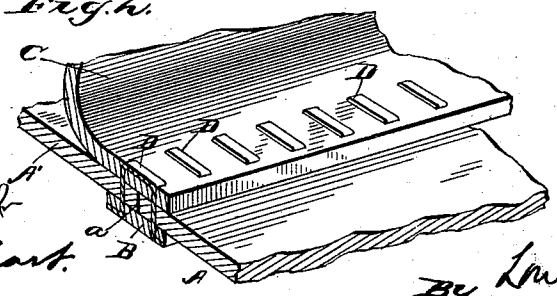


Fig. h.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RALPH BROWNSON, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

HORSE-COLLAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,209, dated October 24, 1893.

Application filed December 22, 1892. Serial No. 456,058. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RALPH BROWNSON, of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Seams for Horse-Collars and other Leather Articles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved means of uniting the edges of leather in the formation of horse collars and other leather articles whereby a strong neat union is formed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation of a horse collar showing the seam on the shoulder pads constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective of the seam showing the arrangement of the parts in cross section.

Like letters of reference refer to the same parts in both figures.

In carrying this invention into practice the edges of the two sections of leather to be united are abutted together as shown for instance at *a*, where the two pieces A A′ are brought together and strips or welts are placed on both sides of the abutting edges.

In the drawings, the relatively narrow welt B is shown applied to the inner side of the two pieces A A′ and the wider welt C to the outside, the latter being made wide to form the flange around the collar or other article as shown clearly in Fig. 1. To firmly unite the parts thus assembled, I now pass metallic staples D through both the welts and pieces A A′, the bodies of the staples crossing the joint between the said pieces, or in other words each staple has one leg or prong driven through the edge of each piece and the ends of the prongs are clinched or bent over at *d* on the inside of the inner welt.

In the preferred construction, the prongs are bent outward and embrace the edge of the inner welt thus holding the same firmly in place and forming a comparatively smooth surface on the inside. The welt on the outside is held down firmly by the bodies of the staples which are set down squarely against the same, and by using non-oxidizable, flat bodied staples, the seam is practically indestructible and presents a neat finished appearance such as cannot be secured by the use of the heavy thread heretofore used.

The staples may be set by machinery or otherwise, and being set transversely of the collar do not interfere with the flexibility of the same in the least. Hence the collar presents all the advantages of a collar having the ordinary thread seam, coupled with the advantages derived from the use of a metallic seam, one of which is that a smooth regular shoulder pad may be formed as the edges abut instead of being bent out parallel.

While I have particularly described a collar as embodying my invention it will be understood that I do not wish to be limited to any particular articles manufactured of leather, for it is obvious that this seam may be employed to advantage in practically all articles made of thick leather.

What I claim is—

The herein described leather article, provided with a seam consisting of the two abutting edges to be united, a welt bridging the joint between the abutting edges on each side, and a line of staples straddling the joint, passing through both welts and clinched; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

RALPH BROWNSON.

Witnesses:
LOUIS FEESER, Jr.,
HENRY ROCHAT.