(No Model.)

G. MARSHALL.

HORSE COLLAR FASTENER.

No. 382,540. Patented May 8, 1888.

Fig. 1.

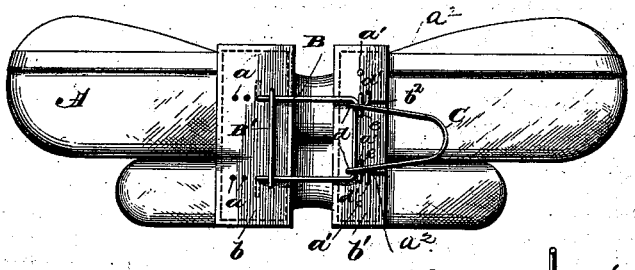


Fig. 5.

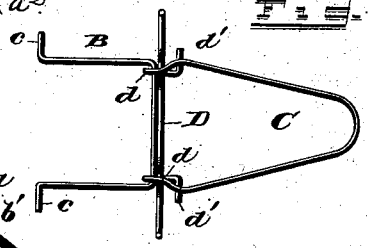


Fig. 2.

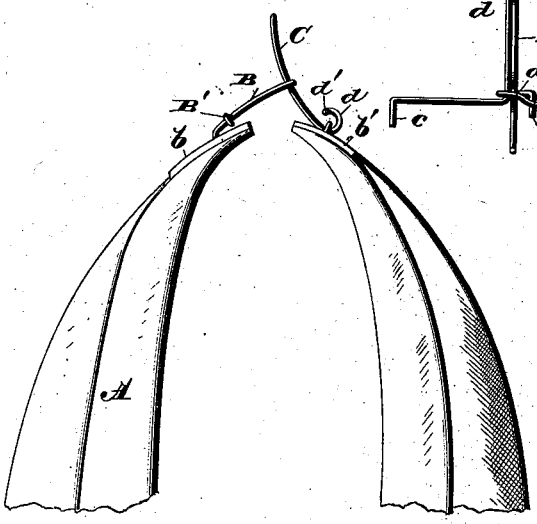
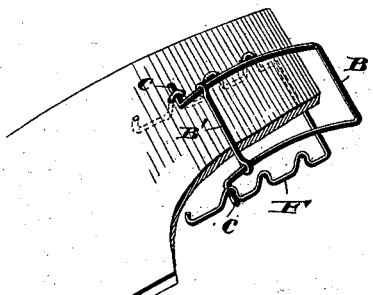


Fig. 3.



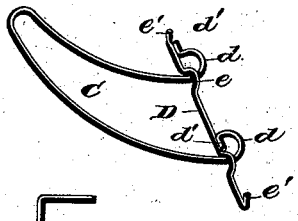
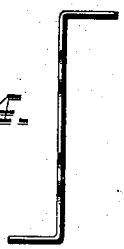


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES.

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HORSE-COLLAR FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 382,540, dated May 8, 1888.

Application filed March 8, 1888. Serial No. 266,503. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GODFREY MARSHALL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Indiana, in the county of Indiana and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Horse-Collar Fasteners; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in fasteners for horse-collars, the object of the same being to provide a cheap, simple, and effective fastener which can be readily applied to collars, the parts thereof being made of wire or light bars of metal which are bent in proper form, all as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a top view of a collar, showing my improved fastener applied thereto, the same being in position to hold the ends of the collar together. Fig. 2 is a front view showing the position of the parts in the act of fastening the collar. Fig. 3 are detail perspective views, showing one of the loops provided with means for securing the same to the collar to be adjusted thereto. Fig. 4 is a detail view. Fig. 5 is a view showing the device illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 slightly modified.

In the accompanying drawings, A refers to a horse-collar of ordinary construction, which is provided at its upper ends with leather pieces *b b'*, which are sewed or otherwise secured to the collar. One of these pieces, preferably *b*, which is of greater width than the pieces adjacent thereto, is provided with a series of perforations, *a a*, and the opposite piece has formed therein perforations *a'* and slots or openings a^2.

B refers to a loop, the ends of which are bent downwardly and outwardly to form projection portions *c c*, which will engage with the perforations *a a*, so as to pivotally secure the loop to the collar. By pressing the ends of the loop they may be readily inserted in the perforations, and to prevent said ends being sprung together I provide a loop, B, with a bar, B', the ends of which are formed into eyes to encircle the opposite bar of the loop. When it is desired to compress the ends of the loop, this cross-bar B' is slid toward the cross-bar of the loop, and when slid toward the outwardly-bent ends thereof it will prevent the ends being sprung together and becoming detached from the perforations. The loop B is slightly curved, so as to conform to the shape of the upper portion of the collar.

C refers to what I term the "lever," which is made of a single piece of wire, the ends thereof being bent to form a hook, the terminal portions being bent slightly outwardly. (The hook in the accompanying drawings is referred to by *d* and the terminal portions by *d'*.)

The leather piece *b'*, before being sewed or otherwise attached to the collar, is slit or cut at b^2 to form the openings a^2, and a bar, D, having loops *e e*, is placed over the side pieces of the lever. The lever is placed upon the top side of the leather strip B' and the bar D under the same, so that the loops *e* will enter the slots and pass into the openings a^2, while the ends *e'*, which are upturned, will enter the openings or perforations *a'*. When the leather strip is stitched to the collar, the slit will be closed and the bar held.

The lever C, which is made of a single piece of wire, is slightly curved, and the ends diverge from the central point of the lever, and near the bent portions thereof the side members may be bent inwardly, as shown in Fig. 5, so that when the lever is passed through the loop B the side members will be pressed together and the cross-bar of the loop will lie within the contracted portion of the lever. When the lever has been passed through the loop and is turned downwardly, the pressure will tend to force the end of the lever against the collar and securely lock the parts.

Instead of using the bar D with its ends turned upwardly, I may employ a bar, as shown in Fig. 4, the ends of which are turned at right angles to its body portion; and instead of letting the ends *c c* of the loop B engage directly with the perforations in the leather strip, I may use a bar with a series of upward bends

or loops opposite each other, as shown in Fig. 3 and referred to by the letter F.

When it is desired to adjust the collar so that there will be greater or less space between the ends, the loop B may be inserted in either of the series of perforations, as shown in Fig. 1, or corresponding loops, as shown in Fig. 3, said loops passing through perforations in the leather pieces usually attached to the upper end of the collar.

The device hereinbefore described is simple, strong, easily operated, and can be attached to collars already manufactured, and by the use of the same, buckles, loops, and fastenings made of cast metal, which are heavy and liable to become broken, dispensed with.

I claim—

1. In combination with a collar having strips *b* and *b'* attached thereto, an adjustable loop, B, provided with a movable cross-bar, B', a pivoted lever with a cam or curved portion secured to the opposite end of the collar and adapted to engage with a loop, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In combination with a horse-collar having a lever attached to one side thereof, a loop attached to the opposite side of the collar, and provided with outwardly-bent ends which are adapted to engage with perforations or loops in the opposite end of the collar, and an adjustable bar movable upon said loop for preventing the ends from becoming detached, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

3. In a horse-collar fastener, a loop, B, made of a single piece of wire with outwardly-bent ends which are adapted to be sprung so as to engage with securing means, a lever constructed of a single piece of wire, the side members of which are adapted to be sprung toward each other, and means for pivotally securing the loop and lever to the ends of the horse-collar, the parts being constructed of wire, substantially as shown, and for the purpose set forth.

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

GODFREY MARSHALL.

Witnesses:

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GEO. TABLER.