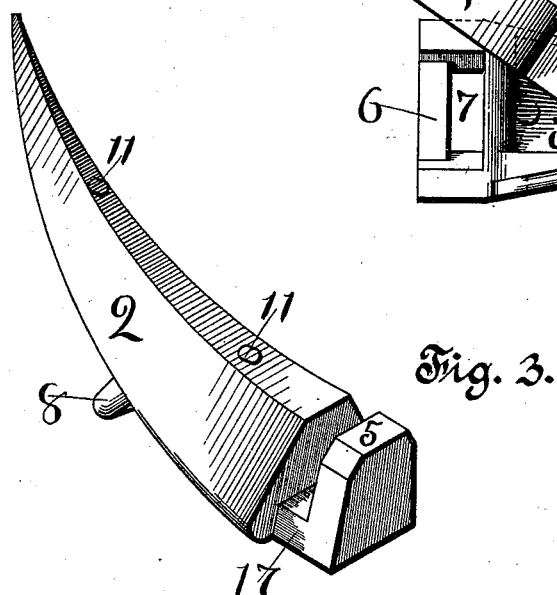
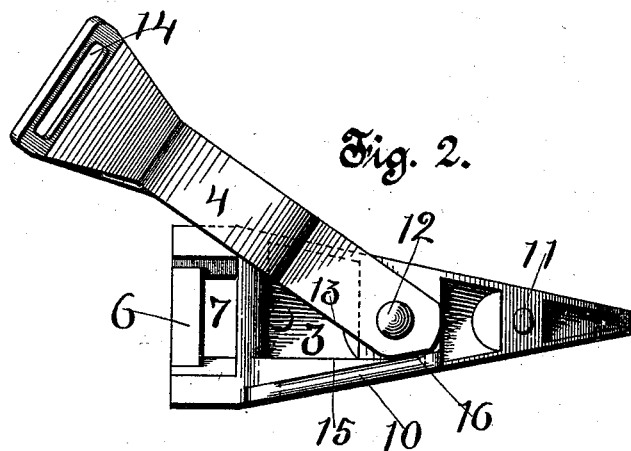
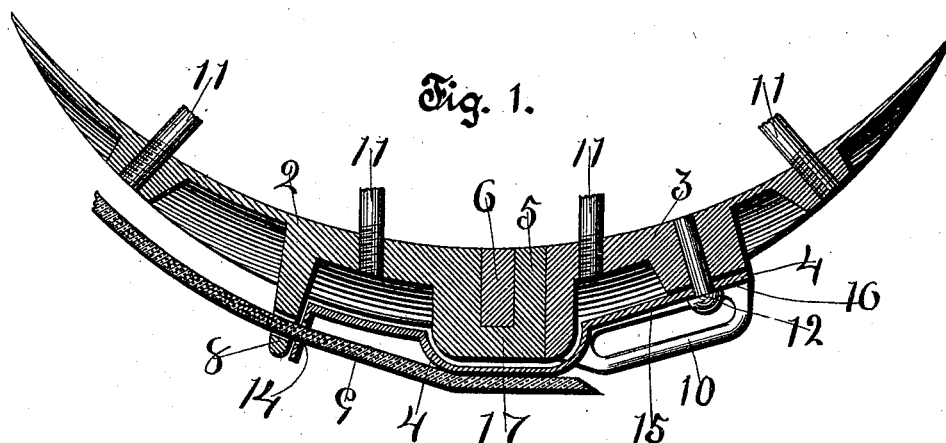


(No Model.)

T. KARGES.
HORSE COLLAR FASTENER.

No. 492,023.

Patented Feb. 21, 1893.



Witnesses: Theodore Karges Inventor,
B. C. Maynard By Lon Vaughan
Jacob Carter His Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE KARGES, OF BLAIR, NEBRASKA.

HORSE-COLLAR FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 492,023, dated February 21, 1893.

Application filed December 5, 1892. Serial No. 454,140. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE KARGES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Collar-Fastener, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to fastening devices to separably lock together the lower end or throat of horse-collars; and the object of my invention is to provide a simple and convenient fastener with a strong lock, avoiding the use of springs or other complicated parts liable to become disordered. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical longitudinal section of the fastener locked together; Fig. 2 is a view of the under side of one of the parts of the fastener and Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the top and coupling end of the opposite part.

The fastener consists of two principal parts 2 and 3 curved longitudinally to fit the lower ends of the halves of an open throat horse-collar, their upper surfaces shaped to fit in the groove between the belly and rim, each part being attached to its half of the collar by the two screw-bolts 11 and 11 which pass through the thin parts of the halves between the belly and the rim. Part 2 is provided at its joint end with an integral hook consisting of the shank 17 projecting beyond the line of separation of the halves of the collar, and underlapping the joint end of part 3 the end 5 of the hook turned upward and made tapering toward the top, the front and back edges of the shank beveled to the same plane with the taper of the upward projecting portion. Part 3 is provided at its joint end with a loop 7 corresponding with and adapted to receive the hook on part 2; the bar 6 which forms a part of the loop and rests in the hook when the parts are fastened together, is cut away on its underside to receive the shank 17 and thus bring the parts 2 and 3 together flush on the underside; the parts are enlarged at their joint ends to give the coupling ample strength.

A locking plate 4 is attached to the nether surface of part 3, and hung on the pin 12

to swing edgewise, forward, to the position shown in Fig. 2, or, backward until its rear edge 13, strikes against the shoulder 15, (at the base of the martingale-loop 10) which stop is parallel with the parts 2 and 3; this locking plate is bent to conform to the nether surface of the parts and of sufficient length to reach from the pin on which it turns, to a point well beyond the coupling of the parts, its free end, widened, turned downward and having the flat loop 14 through the same; a corresponding loop 8 projects downward from part 2 adjacent to the loop 14, so that the upper fold of the hame-strap 9 may be inserted through both loops at once and thus retain the locking plate in position; the end of the locking plate at the pin 12 projects sufficient and is cut diagonal so that it impinges against the base of the martingale-loop at 16 and stops the plate when it has swung forward sufficiently to allow the hook 17, 5 to be inserted through or withdrawn from the loop 7.

It will be observed that when the hook 17, 5 is inserted in the loop 7, and the locking-plate 4 swung back until it impinges against the shoulder 15 bringing the loops 14 and 8 to coincide through which the upper fold of the hame-strap is inserted, that the coupling is perfect and securely locked, and may be easily unlocked and uncoupled by a reverse manipulation.

The taper of the hook and shank permits the coupling to fit closely and not stick when it is desired to withdraw the hook.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a collar-fastener the combination of part 2 having the loop 8 and the hook consisting of the shank 17 and the upward-turned taper-point 5, with part 3 having a loop adapted to receive flush the hook 17, 5 and having the locking-plate 4 pivoted to its nether surface to swing forward off, and backward across the coupling of the parts, the free end having the downward projecting loop 14 agreeing with the loop 8 to receive the upper fold of the hame-strap substantially as shown and described.

2. In a collar-fastener the combination of parts 2 and 3 separably coupled together by

an upturned hook projecting from the joint end of part 2 and fitted flush in a corresponding loop in the joint end of part 3, a locking-plate 4 pivoted to part 3 to swing across the
5 coupling, the free end of the plate having the downward projecting loop 14, part 3 having the shoulder 15 to stop the plate across the joint, and part 2 having the loop 8 adjacent to and agreeing with the loop 14 to receive

simultaneously the upper fold of the hame- 10 strap substantially as shown and described.

Signed at Blair, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, this 29th day of November, 1892.

THEODORE KARGES.

In presence of—

B. F. WARNER,
W. E. DAVID.