W. DIPPERT.

HORSE-COLLAR PAD.

No. 192,325. Patented June 26, 1877.

Fig. 1

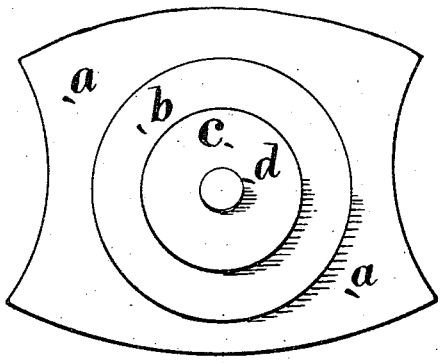


Fig. 2

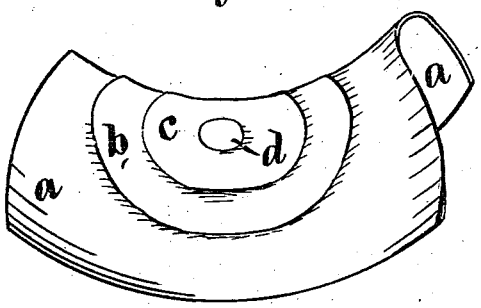
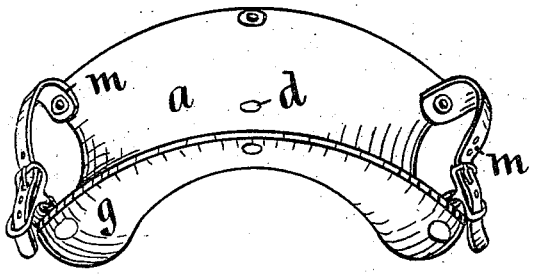


Fig. 3



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM DIPPERT, OF DES MOINES, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN HORSE-COLLAR PADS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **192,325**, dated June 26, 1877; application filed March 19, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM DIPPERT, of Des Moines, in the county of Polk and State of Iowa, have invented an Improved Horse-Collar Pad, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to save time and labor in making leather pads, and to improve their appearance, utility, and durability. It consists in the manner of forming and connecting pieces of leather, and then shaping them to form the base of a pad; in applying cement to dispense with sewing together the base and cover, and to fill and preserve the leather and the shape of the pad; in medicating the complete pad to make it a healing appliance, all as hereinafter fully set forth.

Figure 1 of my drawing is a plan view, illustrating my manner of constructing the foundation part of a pad.

a a represent a piece of leather, preferably "russet-skirting," of common pad-form pattern, designed to be re-enforced and molded in a press and suitable dies to form the base of a pad and the top concave surface of a complete pad. *b* and *c* represent a series of circular re-enforcing pieces of leather, secured to the piece *a* by means of a central rivet, *d*.

When the pieces are thus connected the edges of the re-enforcing parts *b c* are shaved off, so that they will be thin and pliable and lie flat, and form an even surface, when they are cemented and molded to form the convex side of the pad base. When the parts *a b c* are thus connected and shaved, I turn up the free and tapering edges of the pieces *b* and *c* and place adhesive cement under them, so that it will cover and coat their entire under surfaces from their thin outer edges to their central fastening *d*.

Linseed-oil and carbonate of lead (white lead) are some of the component parts of the cement used. These ingredients have medical and healing properties, as well as adhesiveness, and aid in medicating the complete pad by impregnating the pores of the leather. Any suitable material having adhesive and medical properties may be thus advantageously introduced in constructing a leather pad.

When the parts *a b c* are thus cemented, I place them in a suitable die, and press and mold them into a pad base, as represented by Fig. 2, which shows the base in an inverted position, and the convex side thereof on top, ready to be covered with the medicated adhesive cement.

A piece of leather corresponding in size and shape with the part *a a*, and also pressed and molded to conform with and fit to the convex side of the base, is then placed over the pad base to cover the parts *a b c d*. The cover and base are then together placed in the dies and press, and thus jointly connected and shaped to form a complete pad without stitching and sewing. When dry enough they are removed from the press, and the edges shaved and dressed to present a neat and finished appearance. They are then immersed and boiled in linseed-oil, and thoroughly soaked and saturated until all the pores of the leather are filled and made impervious to animal sweat or any other objectionable fluid or matter.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of my complete pad, showing the concave surface of the base piece *a a* on the upper side, as required in practical use.

g g represent the convex surface of the cover that is cemented to the under side of the complete pad base *a b c d*. *m m* represent loops or straps and buckles, riveted to the corners and top side of the complete pad. The rivets thus used to attach the loops also aid in keeping the base of the pad and its cover firmly united.

I am aware that leather has been cut and pressed into similar shapes, and that metal leaves have been riveted together and connected with leather to form a pad; but I claim that my manner of forming and connecting re-enforcing pieces of leather by means of a central rivet and a coating of adhesive cement to form an elastic pad base, and then securing a cover to the base by means of cement, and without stitching, to form a cemented and medicated pad that is impervious to wet, and pliable enough to adjust itself to an animal's neck, and prevent chafing, and to heal sores by means of the medical qualities of the linseed-oil and sulphate of lead contained in its pores, is a new and valuable improvement in the art of pad-making.

I am also aware zinc plates and sponges filled with medicine have been used in forming medicated horse-collar pads; but my particular manner of constructing a pad enables me to use adhesive cement for the double purpose of uniting the parts and to medicate the complete pad, and to thereby save labor, and also produce an improved article of manufacture.

I claim as my invention—

1. The cemented, molded, and flexible pad base *a b c d*, constructed in the peculiar manner described, and combined with a flexible cover, *g g*, of corresponding form, by means of adhesive cement, substantially as and for the purposes shown and described.

2. As an improved article of manufacture, a horse-collar pad composed of the riveted, cemented, molded, and flexible base *a b c d*, the flexible cover *g g*, of corresponding form, united with said base by means of adhesive and medicated cement, and the loops *m m*, secured to the corners of the pad by metallic rivets, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

WILLIAM DIPPERT.

Witnesses:
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