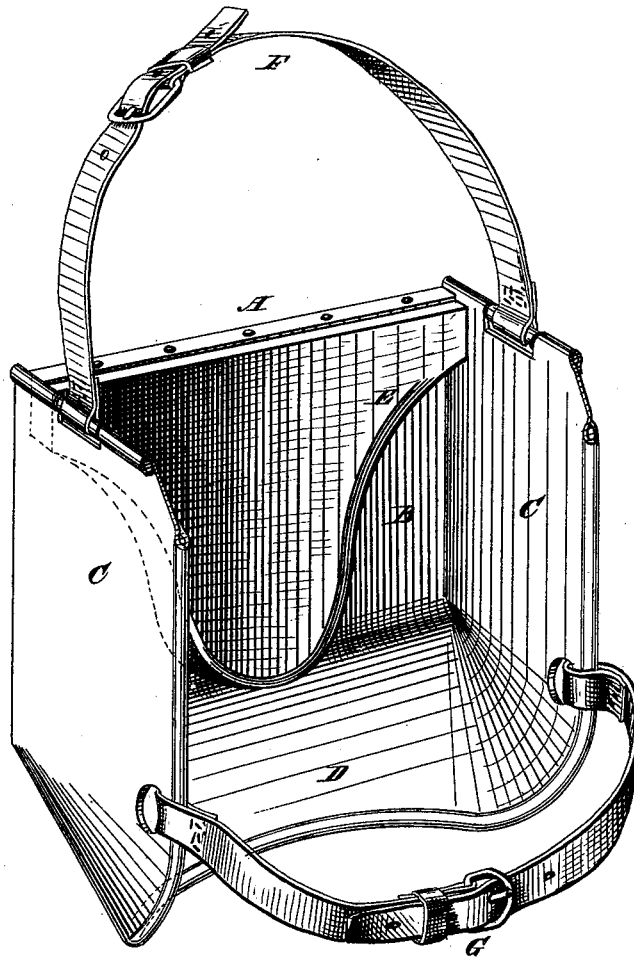


B. W. WEBSTER.  
Blinder.

No. 214,216.

Patented April 8, 1879.



WITNESSES:

*Francis McArdle*  
*C. Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:

*B. W. Webster*  
BY *Mumford*  
ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BYRON W. WEBSTER, OF ACRA, NEW YORK.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BLINDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,216**, dated April 8, 1879; application filed February 7, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BYRON W. WEBSTER, of Acra, in the county of Greene and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Blinder, of which the following is a specification.

The drawing represents a view of the blinder in perspective.

The object of this invention is to furnish a simple and effective apparatus for taming or restraining vicious cattle.

The invention consists of a plate of metal, shaped somewhat in the form of a scoop, with a U-shaped piece of wood or other stout non-conductor of heat fastened to its inner face.

A is the plate of metal, (sheet metal of some kind is preferable,) shaped so as to present a flat face, B, sides C C, bent at right angles to the face, and lower part, D, sloping inwardly, and presenting a curved outline to its junction with the sides. On the inner face of the plate is fastened the U-shaped piece of non-conducting material E.

It is intended to affix this blinder over the face and eyes of unruly and vicious cattle, in order to restrict their power of harming themselves or others; and to this end it may be substituted for the cruel and hurtful methods of hampering and fettering so commonly practiced.

The blinder is secured to the face of the animal by passing the strap F up in front of the ears and behind the horns, and buckling it there, while the strap G is buckled under the jaw.

In the construction of the blinder sheet metal is used, on account of its strength, lightness, durability, and cheapness; but as it is a conductor of heat, and as its direct con-

tact with the animal's face would consequently cause distress and inconvenience, its inner face is lined with wood or other non-conductor, as shown.

In adjusting the blinder to the head of the animal, it is permitted to hang down, so as to leave some space between its upper edge and the horns for the admission of light and air; and the blinder is made somewhat wider than the face of the animal for the same purpose, so that from above and below and from the sides there is a free admission of light and air.

The shape of the blinder is such that though the animal wearing it is unable to see in front or at the sides, it can always see to graze and move about. It is also so shaped that it cannot easily get caught in bushes or fences, and it is strengthened by stout wire along its edges. The stiff lining E also prevents the front of the blinder from receiving severe bruises, while it is so shaped as not to interfere with, but protect, the eyes, by forming depressions around them. In some cases with hammer or die I make bulges in the blinder corresponding with the protuberance of the eyes.

This blinder is made of various sizes, to suit all kinds of stock.

I am aware that it is not new to make a blinder of leather, with springs, and secured to the bridle; but

What I claim is—

A blinder consisting of the metallic plate A B C, united to a U-shaped wooden piece, E, adapted to be secured by buckles and straps, as shown and described.

BYRON WALLACE WEBSTER.

Witnesses:

J. V. HULSE,  
T. D. HULSE.