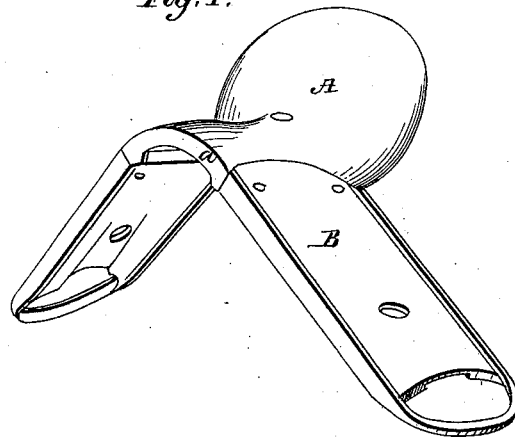


J. B. GATHRIGHT.  
Tree for Gig-Saddles.

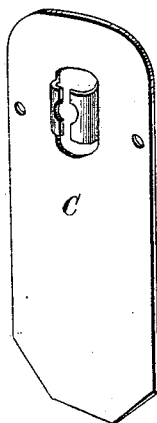
No. 215,734.

Patented May 27, 1879.

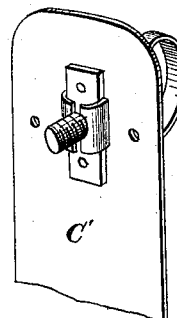
*Fig. 1.*



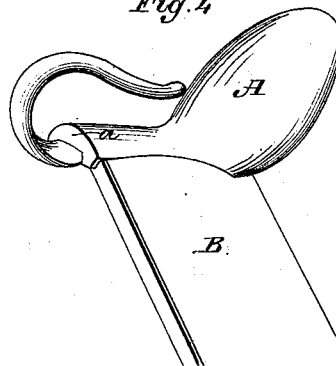
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Attest*

*John H. Harbison*  
*R. M. Dennis*

*Inventor,*

*Josiah B. Gathright*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOSIAH B. GATHRIGHT, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

## IMPROVEMENT IN TREES FOR GIG-SADDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **215,734**, dated May 27, 1879; application filed August 6, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOSIAH B. GATHRIGHT, of the city of Louisville, county of Jefferson, State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trees for Gig-Saddles; and hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention consists in constructing the main iron frame B, Fig. 1, of a gig-tree in such a way as to adapt it to rest upon the top of the flaps, while at the same time its upper surface is adapted to contain a leather jockey, and all made to suitably combine with a gig-tree seat, as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates the main iron frame as flanged and recessed to receive the leather jockeys. Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate the construction and operation of the under nut-holding plates. Fig. 4 is a part view of Fig. 1 with the water-hook attached.

Heretofore, with few exceptions, gig-trees designed for leather-jockey saddles had frames adapted to be placed underneath the flaps in making the saddle, and the leather jockeys were stitched down to the flaps. This involved considerable labor, and these under plates were not well adapted to saddles constructed according to my invention as set forth in Letters Patent No. 185,023, issued to me. To obviate these difficulties I have devised the iron frame shown in Fig. 1, which, as will be seen, is constructed with rims upwardly flanged, forming a flat recessed upper surface to receive the leather jockeys. Centrally upon the arch of this frame is cast one or more broad lugs or elevated surfaces, and the seat A rests upon and is riveted to these lugs. The elevated surface is narrower than the seat, thus leaving crevices between the side

edges of the seat and the recesses for the jockeys, into which the upper ends of the jockeys are disposed in making the saddle, without the necessity of removing or loosening the fastenings of the seat. The terrets serve to hold the middle parts of the jockeys down in the recesses, and the flanges are extended around the lower edges of the frame in skeleton form, and serve as loops to hold down the lower ends of the jockeys.

It will now be seen that to make a leather jockey-saddle with my invention we have only to construct the saddle as we would for an iron jockey-tree, cut and fit the leather jockeys into the recesses on the frame, and put all together, just as with an iron jockey-tree.

The flanges *a*, Figs. 1 and 4, extending from the front of the seat A downward over the frame B, affords a better finish in making the saddle than the forms heretofore in use, and may serve to steady the hook.

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

1. In a tree for harness-saddles, the combination of a gig-tree seat, A, and a frame, B, rimmed entirely around with upwardly-projecting flanges, said flanges taking the form of loops around the lower ends of the frame, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

2. In a tree for harness-saddles, a flange, *a*, projecting from seat A downward over frame B, substantially as herein shown and described.

Witness my hand this 1st day of August, 1877.

JOSIAH B. GATHRIGHT.

Witnesses:

OWEN GATHRIGHT, Jr.,  
R. M. DENNIS.