(No Model.)

E. R. & C. E. CAHOONE.

HARNESS SADDLE.

No. 301,563. Patented July 8, 1884.

Fig. 1.

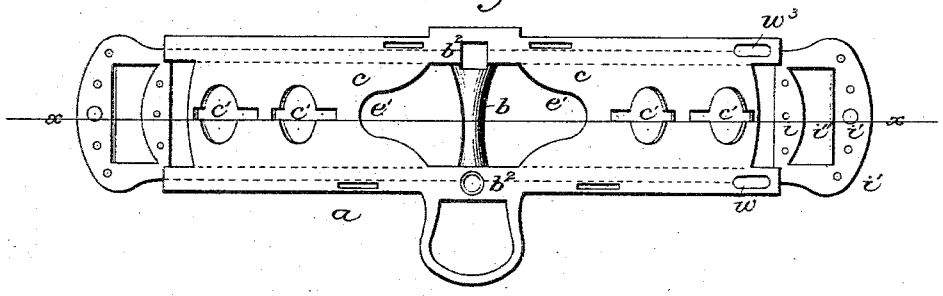


Fig. 2.

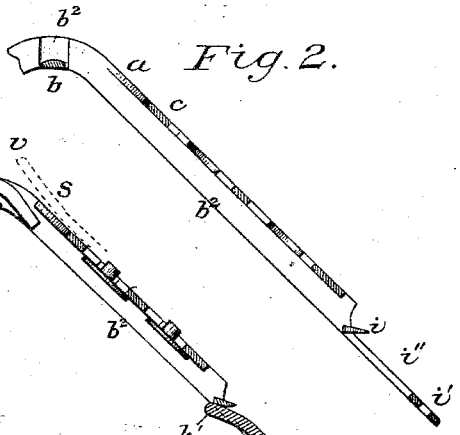


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

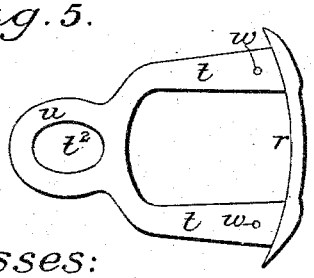
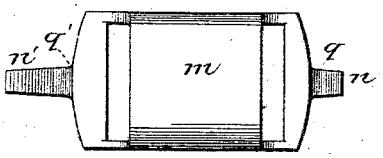


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN R. CAHOONE AND CHARLES E. CAHOONE, OF NEWARK, N. J.

HARNESS-SADDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,563, dated July 8, 1884.

Application filed September 20, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWIN R. CAHOONE and CHARLES E. CAHOONE, citizens of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harness-Saddles; and we 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 of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the process of changing the mountings of harness-saddles, to reduce the cost of manufacturing said saddles, and to improve the construction of the same.

The invention consists in the arrangements and combinations of parts substantially as will be hereinafter set forth, and finally embodied in the several clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a plan of a saddle-tree embodying certain of our improvements. Fig. 2 is a section of a portion of the same, taken through line *x*. Fig. 3 is a section of the said tree, showing certain other parts of the saddle in their relative positions thereon. Fig. 4 is a plan of a removable back-band loop arranged in connection with a side piece. Fig. 5 is a detailed plan of an ornamental end piece, and Fig. 6 is a detailed plan of the before-mentioned back-band loop.

In said drawings, *a* is a saddle-tree having a narrow bridge, *b*, formed at the seat or angle therein and below the lines of the face-plates *c*, upon which the jockeys *s* lie, said jockeys *s* being secured in position on the tree in any usual manner. Heretofore in similar saddle-trees the bridge *b* has been formed approximately square between the raised portions b^2 b^2 of the tree, which latter engage with the lateral edges of the back-band *f*, said bridge in its old construction being much wider than the construction thereof herein shown. The saddle-tree face-plate *c* at the same time was devoid of the recess *e'*, so that by said construction the back-band so completely filled the spaces or openings on each side of the bridge as to prevent the passage of the terret-nuts between the said back-band and plate *c*. Said nuts were therefore riveted or otherwise secured to the saddle-tree prior to the formation of the saddle, and only such mountings could be used as would fit the terret-nuts, as will be evident. In our invention, to allow the terret-nut *g* an entrance between said plate *c* and back-band, we form a narrow bridge, *b*, of greater length from b^2 to b^2 than width, and also form in the plate *c* a recess, *e'*, by which construction sufficient space is provided to allow not only the proper and usual arrangement of the back-band, but also to the nut a passage through said recess *e'*.

In arranging the nuts in their usual location beneath the saddle-tree to receive the terret through the terret-holes *c'*, we first thrust said nuts between the ends *v v* of the jockey, (which ends are subsequently covered by the ordinary seat,) then down over the upper face of the back-band, through the recesses *e'* in the saddle-tree, to their respective seats beneath the plate *c*. We may, if we so desire, form beneath the plate *c* of the saddle-tree ridges adapted to guide said nut to the terret-perforations *c'* when the back-band channel is too wide to act as a guide for the nuts or terret-burrs. The portions b^2 b^2 are continued laterally beneath the plates *c c*, forming ribs at each side of the back-band, and serve to hold the back-band in position not only where the latter passes over the bridge *b*, but also under said plates. The extremities of the saddle-tree are provided with supports *i i'*, the former of which holds the back-band in place as it passes out from beneath the plates *c*, and guides the tongue *k'* of the skirt *k* through the opening *i''* between the supports *i i'*, where said tongue is in one sense locked and holds the said skirt or flap *k* firmly in position without the aid of tacks to hold the tongue down. The supports *i'* project farther from the body of the tree, and extend from the ribs b^2 laterally from the longitudinal center line of the tree, as shown, to support the sides of the flap lying outside of the said ribs, as will be understood. The upper surfaces of the supports *i'* lie on a line with the under surface of the flap, so that the

latter is prevented from bending and cracking at the end of the tree—a defect common to the ordinary saddles now in use.

To the supports *i'* may be secured extension-plates *j*, adapted to lie beneath the flaps and carry removable back-band loops *m*, which we prefer to adjust as follows: The said loops being provided with downwardly and outwardly hooked projections *n n'*, the latter of which is a little longer than the former, and the extension-plates and flaps being provided with perforations *o o'*, to allow the passage of said tongues therethrough, and, further, a leather tongue, *p*, being formed in the side flaps, the longest tongue *n'* of the loop is first passed through the perforation *o'*, and pushed back under the tongue *p* until the tongue *n* is allowed to pass into the perforation *o*, when the loop is brought back until the abutment *q* strikes the extension-plate, and the shorter tongue is hooked beneath the said plate, not so far, however, as to free the hooked tongue *n'*. The tongue *p* of the flap is then pressed down against the opposite abutment, *q'*, of the loop, the latter being thus held firmly in position.

To enable the ornamental end piece, *r*, which usually borders the lower extremity of the leather jockey *s*, to be changed with greater facility and security, and to enable the same to be adjusted to the varying length of said jockey, we form at the ends of the arms *t*, between which the back-band passes, a loop, *u*, which connects said arms and extends upward beneath the jockey and engages with the terret w^5, the shank of the latter passing through said loop, as shown in Fig. 3. Said ornamental piece may have screw-holes *w* formed therein, and the saddle-tree may be provided with elongated holes w^3. These holes receive the screws w^4, which latter hold the ornamental piece more firmly in position than when said piece is held by the terret alone. The elongated holes w^3 and t^2 in the saddle and in the looped extremity of the ornamental piece allow the latter to be adjusted in correspondence with the length of the jockey.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new is—

1. In a harness-saddle, a saddle-tree, *a*, provided with a narrow bridge, *b*, elevated portions b^2 b^2, which are continued under the plates *c c*, and recesses *e e'*, formed in said plates and adapted to allow the terret-nuts a passage between the back-band *f* and said plates *c c*, all said parts being arranged and adapted to operate substantially as and for the purposes set forth and shown.

2. The combination, in a harness-saddle, of a tree having a bridge, *b*, a back-band, *f*, arranged thereover, and a nut, *g*, adapted to be thrust between the back-band and the plate *c* of said saddle, said nut being held in its seat, prior to its engagement with the terret, by the spring-power of said back-band, substantially as herein set forth and shown.

3. In a harness-saddle, a saddle-tree provided at the ends thereof with the supports *i i'*, having the tongue-opening i^2 therein, as set forth, for the purposes stated.

4. In a harness-saddle, the adjustable back-band loop provided with the downwardly and outwardly hooked projections *n n'*, adapted to be arranged and to operate substantially as set forth.

5. In a harness-saddle, the combination, with a perforated plate and back-band *f*, of a back-band loop, *m*, provided with the hooked projections *n n'*, said parts being arranged and operating substantially as set forth.

6. In a harness-saddle, the perforated plate *j* and skirt or flap *k*, having the tongue *p*, in combination with the loop *m*, provided with the outwardly-hooked projections *n n'*, as set forth.

7. The tree having the elevated face-plate *c*, with ribs b^2, formed beneath, said face-plate being adapted to receive the back-band thereunder, and having the wide supports *i'*, projecting both outwardly and laterally from the extremities of said ribs, said supports being adapted to pass beneath the back-band and flap to support the same, all substantially as herein set forth and shown.

8. In a saddle, the ornamental end piece, *r*, having the arms *t t*, connected by the loop *u*, substantially as set forth and shown.

9. In a saddle, the ornamental end piece, *r*, having arms *t t*, in combination with the tree having oblong slots w^3, and the terret, said parts being held together by fastenings w^4, all substantially as herein shown and described.

10. In combination, in a saddle, the tree having the oblong slots w^3 w^3 and the end piece, *r*, for the jockey, having the arms *t t*, with perforations *w w* therein, adapted to receive the screws w^4 w^4, said arms being connected by the loop *u*, having the oblong opening t^2 therein, adapted to allow a longitudinal movement of said piece on the terret w^5, said terret w^5, and the screws w^4, all said parts being arranged and operating substantially as set forth and shown.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands this 12th day of July, 1883.

EDWIN R. CAHOONE.
CHARLES E. CAHOONE.

Witnesses:
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