

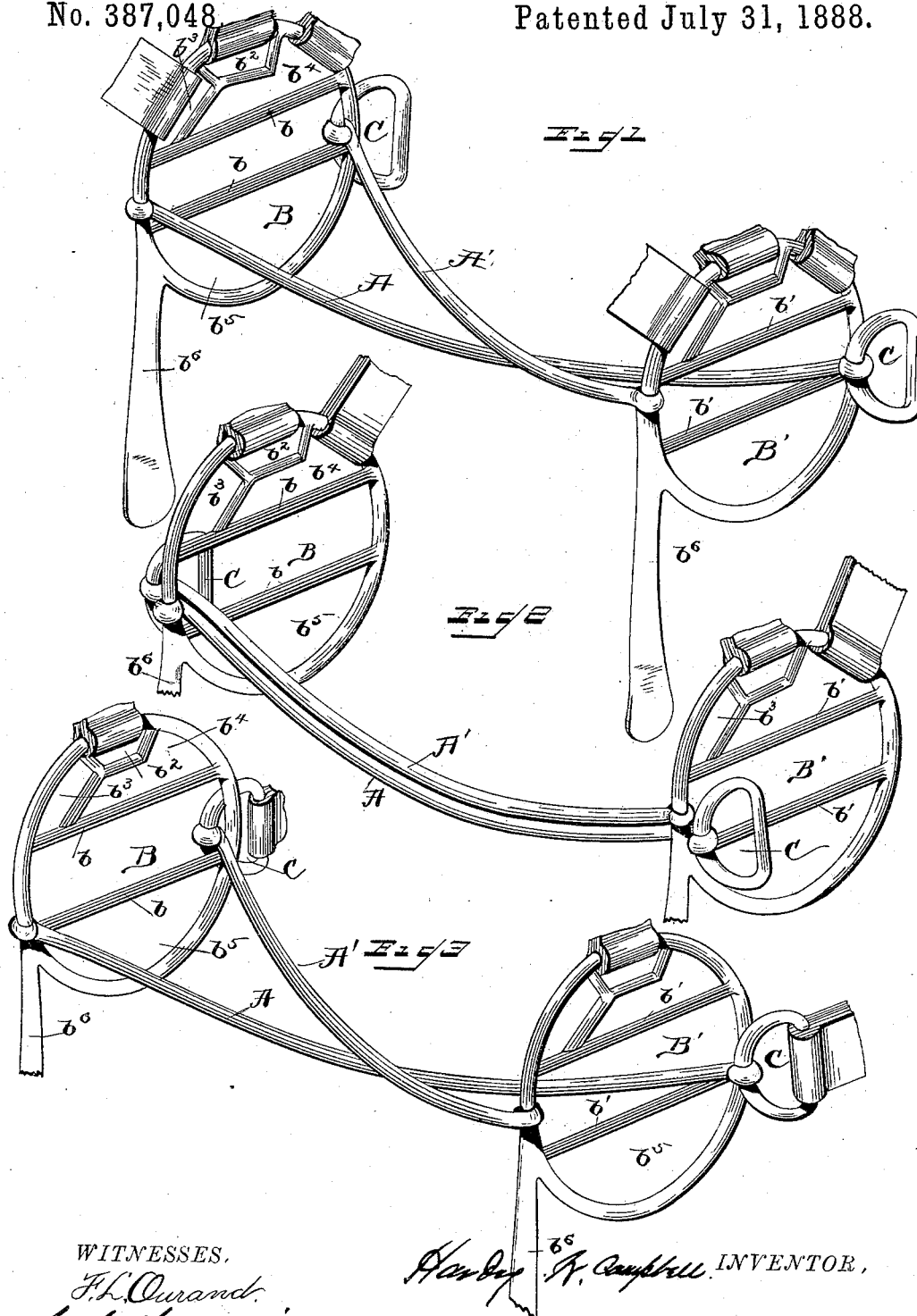
(No Model.)

H. W. CAMPBELL.

BRIDLE BIT.

No. 387,048.

Patented July 31, 1888.



WITNESSES.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARDY W. CAMPBELL, OF COLUMBIA, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

## BRIDLE-BIT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 387,048, dated July 31, 1888.

Application filed April 2, 1888. Serial No. 269,295. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HARDY W. CAMPBELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Columbia, in the county of Brown and Territory of Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bridle-Bits; and I 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 the letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to improvements in 15  
bridle-bits; and the objects of my improvements are, first, to provide a bit that will prevent a horse from lugging, or a bridle-bit to be used upon horses that are in the habit of carrying the bit with difficulty; second, to 20  
provide a bit that will cure or prevent tongue-lolling; third, to provide a bit that can be used upon sore or tender mouthed horses with the very best effect, and, fourth, to provide a bit that will subdue and hold the most vicious 25  
and unmanageable of horses. I attain these objects by a certain combination and arrangement of parts, which will be fully described and illustrated in this specification and the accompanying drawings, in which—

30 Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bit, indicating the manner of attaching the headstall and reins to prevent the horse from lugging the bit or lolling the tongue. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bit, indicating the manner 35  
of attaching the headstall and reins when the bit is to be used upon sore or tender mouthed horses. Fig. 3 is a similar view indicating the manner of attaching headstall and reins when the bridle is to be used upon vicious or un- 40  
manageable horses.

The bridle-bit is composed of two bars, A A', and the rings B, B', and C. The bars A A' are curved for the purpose of producing a perfect operation. If they were made straight, 45  
they would require a very great effort to operate them with a view of being severe, and when so operated they would require a complete relaxation of the reins, and some trouble besides, to get them to assume their normal position in 50  
the horse's mouth. By being curved, as shown, they require little or no effort to operate them

upon vicious or unmanageable horses, and when so operated they assume their normal position so gradually and gently as the reins are relaxed, and without the slightest difficulty. The bars A A' are arranged horizontally, as shown, and have their alternate ends 55  
respectively protruding through the cross-bars *b b'* of the rings B and B'—that is, one of the ends of the bar A protrudes through the 60  
cross bars *b* of the ring B, and one of the ends of the bar A' protrudes through the cross bars *b'* of the ring B'. The rings B B', respectively, are pivoted to the alternate ends of the bars A A'. To each of the protruding ends of the 65  
bars A and A' there is pivoted a smaller ring, C.

The rings B and B' are constructed exactly alike, and they are formed with the cross bars *b b'*, which serve as a means of holding the bars A A' in position, and prevent them from lying 70  
heavily upon the horse's tongue. Said cross-bars also provide a slot, in which the bars A A' slide to and fro. The rings B B' are also formed with the loop-holes *b<sup>2</sup> b<sup>3</sup> b<sup>4</sup> b<sup>5</sup>* and the guard or projection *b<sup>6</sup>*. The projection or 75  
guard *b<sup>6</sup>* serves as a means of preventing the bit from slipping through the horse's mouth in the event of it being opened very wide.

When the rings B and B' are made large enough, it is unnecessary to use the projection 80  
or guard *b<sup>6</sup>*. I frequently find it advantageous to attach a curb in the loop-holes *b<sup>5</sup>*. The purpose of the loop-holes *b<sup>2</sup>, b<sup>3</sup>, and b<sup>4</sup>* will be fully explained hereinafter in the mode of operation. 85

The best mode of using or operating my improved bit is as follows: To prevent the horse from lugging the bit or tongue-lolling, attach the headstall of the bridle and the overcheck of same in the loop-holes *b<sup>2</sup> and b<sup>3</sup>*, respectively, 90  
and the reins of the bridle in the loop-holes *b<sup>4</sup>*, all as shown in Fig. 1. When the bit is secured in this way, the curved bars adapt themselves perfectly to the roof of the horse's mouth and form a cross which leaves the tongue 95  
entirely free under the bit, while the crossed bars prevent the horse from getting his tongue over it. The weight of the bit when in this position rests upon the horse's jaw, and he is thereby relieved of carrying it upon his tongue, 100  
which so frequently is calculated to fret and chafe a horse of nervous temperament. To

use the bit upon sore or tender mouthed horses, attach the headstall of bridle in the loop-holes  $b^2$  and the bridle reins in the loop-holes  $b^4$ , as shown in Fig. 2. This provides a bit that is  
 5 very mild and easy, so much so that it will almost invariably cure a sore-mouthed horse. To provide a bit for vicious and unmanageable horses, attach the headstall of bridle in the loop-holes  $b^2$  and the reins in the rings C.  
 10 This produces a bridle bit that is mild and easy when in its normal position; but it can in an instant be changed simply by drawing the reins into a bit of the greatest severity, and one that will hold and subdue any horse,  
 15 especially if a curb is attached in the loop-holes  $b^5$ .

It can be readily seen that my invention is very practical and simple, as well as most effectual in operation.

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

1. In a bridle-bit, the combination of the curved bars A and A', the bar A having the  
 25 rings B and C, and the bar A' having the rings B' and C, the rings B and B' being formed with the cross-bars  $b$  and  $b'$  and the loop-holes  $b^2$   $b^3$   $b^4$   $b^5$  and the guard or projection  $b^6$ , the bars

A and A' having their alternate ends protruding through the rings B and B', and the rings  
 30 B, B', and C pivoted to the ends of said bars, all substantially as described and set forth.

2. In a bridle-bit, the combination of the curved bars A and A', the bar A having the  
 35 rings B and C, and the bar A' having the rings B' and C, the rings B and B' having the cross-bars  $b$  and  $b'$  and the guard or projection  $b^6$ , the bars A and A' having their alternate ends protruding through the rings B and B', and  
 40 the rings B, B', and C pivoted to the ends of said bars, substantially as described and set forth.

3. The combination of the curved bars A and A', the bar A having the rings B C, and  
 45 the bar A' having the rings B' C, the bars A and A' having their alternate ends protruding through the rings B and B', the rings B, B', and C pivoted to the ends of curved bars, substantially as described, and for the purpose set  
 50 forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARDY W. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

E. F. McCoy,

J. E. ADAMS.