

A. TEAS.  
Saddle-Trees.

No. 144,164.

Patented Oct. 28, 1873.

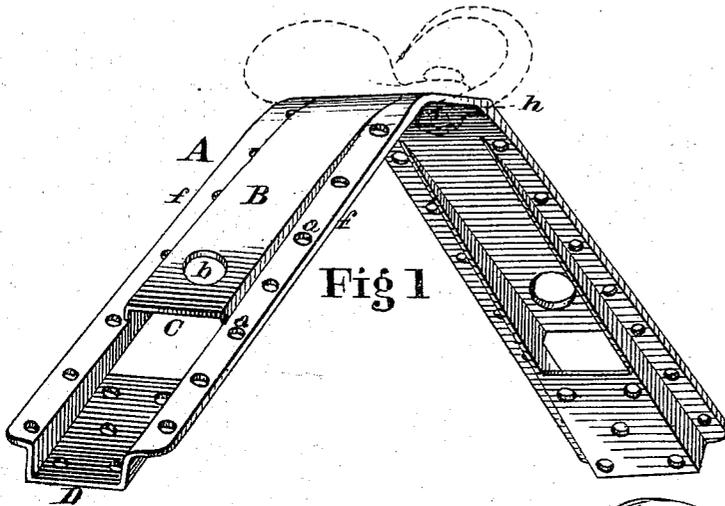


Fig 1

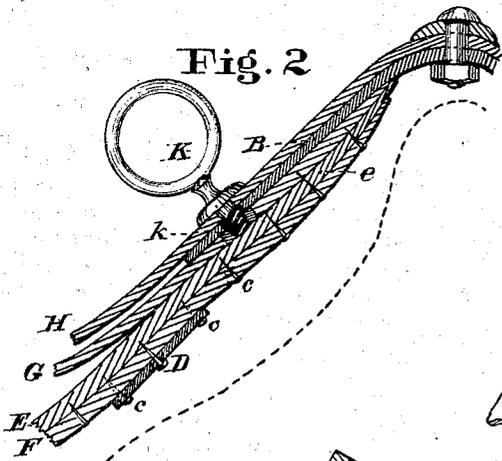


Fig. 2

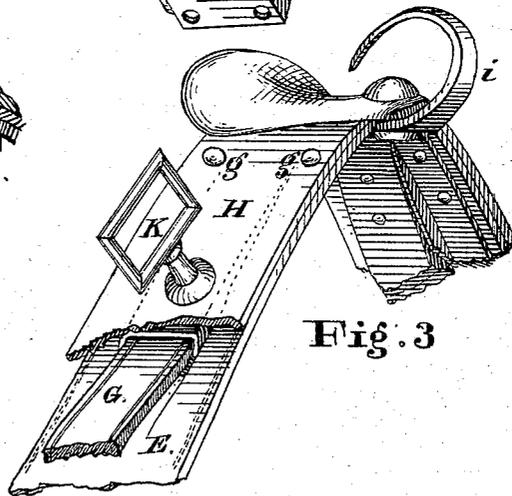


Fig. 3

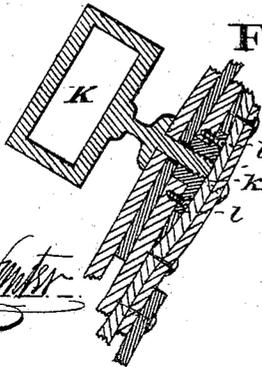


Fig. 4

Attest

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW TEAS, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN SADDLE-TREES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **144,164**, dated October 28, 1873; application filed February 8, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW TEAS, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Saddle-Trees, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists of a saddle-tree formed with alternate recesses on each side to frame in the tang of the back-band, and other leathern portions of the saddle, with flanges for attaching the edges of the cover, so arranged that when padded and finished the whole downward pressure of the saddle when in use is distributed between two cushions, lying one on each side of the spine, while the arch of the saddle is held up above the withers by these cushions, so as to clear them entirely and prevent any pressure, heat, or chafing at that part. My invention possesses the further advantage of combining in a high degree strength with lightness, the form of the tree being such as to afford great stiffness, while dispensing with all superfluous metal.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a saddle-tree constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of one-half of a saddle constructed in accordance with my invention, showing my method of attaching the leathern covers to the metal. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of a covered saddle, the outer cover or jockey being broken away to show the insertion of the tang of the back-band. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a portion of the tree, showing my method of attaching a changeable terret and back-band.

A is a saddle-tree, of cast metal, curved to the arch of the saddle, having holes *a* drilled along its edges for riveting or otherwise securing the leather cover. Around the central portion of the tree is cast a hollow flat rib, B, gradually rising above the upper surface of the tree, extending about three-quarters of the distance from the arch to the lower edge, at which point, C, it is cut squarely off. A similar rib rises gradually on the inner surface of the tree, its under side being cut away throughout the upper three-quarters of its length, leaving only the sides of the rib, ex-

cept in the lower quarter, where the flat bottom D and sides form a sunken recess in the tree, thus leaving alternate recesses formed by the top and bottom of the ribs raised and sunk in the tree, between which is the quadrilateral opening C for the insertion of the back-band and other leathern portions, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4. The flap-cover of the saddle E rests upon the flanges *f* of the tree, to which it is riveted at *a*; but it has two longitudinal cuts extending from its upper edge below the opening C, forming a tongue, *e*, which is inserted through the opening and under the rib B. A supplementary or strengthening strap, F, is inserted below this tongue, and the two are secured together, and to the bottom of the rib D, by rivets or small nails *c*. Above the tongue *e*, between it and the upper rib B, is inserted the tang of the back-band G, which may be also riveted to the tongue *e* and strap *f* if a permanent fastening is desired, or secured simply by the attachment of the terret K, as shown in Fig. 4, so as to render it detachable at pleasure. Outside of the flap-cover E is placed the "jockey" H, attached to the tree by rivets *g g* through its upper portion near the arch of the saddle, and by the terret K, which screws into a nut, *k*, beneath the aperture *b* in the rib B, a suitable recess being cut in the leather below to receive this nut. A flattened seat, *h*, is formed under the arch of the tree to receive the hook *i*.

The raised and sunken ribs B D give the metal tree a form combining great stiffness and strength with extreme lightness, and the sunken rib D, with the interior tongues of leather *e* F, forms the base of a cushion, (shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2,) which raises the arch of the saddle entirely above the withers of the horse, and distributes the pressure upon the ribs on each side, avoiding all galling and chafing at that part. The tongue *e* and strap F also form a shield over the nut and screw of the terret K.

For rendering both terret and back-band changeable at will, the nut *k* of the terret is formed with lips or flanges *l l* upon its inner side, Fig. 4, by which it is secured to the back-

band, which has no other attachment to the tree, so that, when the terret K is unscrewed, the back-band and nut may be withdrawn and another substituted.

I claim—

A saddle-tree having the flanges *f* and alternate raised and sunken recesses B D, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention I heretofore set my hand.

ANDREW TEAS.

Witnesses:

FRANK MILLWARD,  
J. L. WARTMANN.