

(No Model.)

T. DANCER & E. CHAPPELL.
SADDLE BAR.

No. 248,920.

Patented Nov. 1, 1881.

Fig. 2.

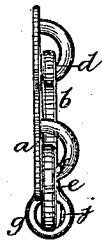


Fig. 1.

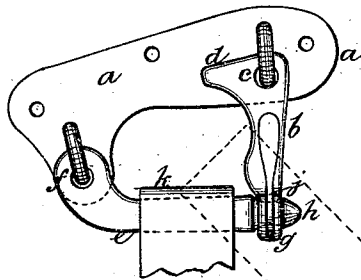


Fig. 3.

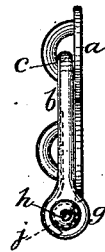


Fig. 4.

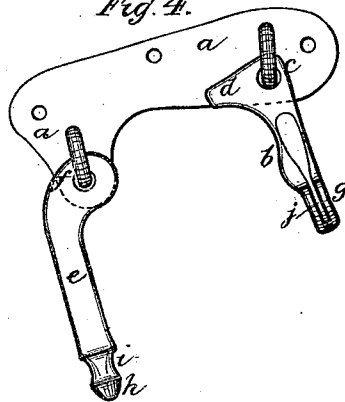
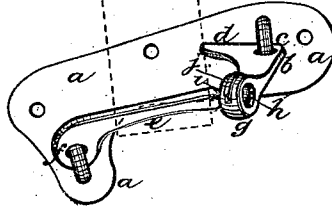


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS DANCER AND EDWIN CHAPPELL, OF MALMESBURY, COUNTY OF WILTS, ENGLAND; SAID CHAPPELL ASSIGNOR TO SAID DANCER.

SADDLE-BAR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 248,920, dated November 1, 1881.

Application filed August 20, 1881. (No model.) Patented in England December 29, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Sir THOMAS DANCER, baronet, and EDWIN CHAPPELL, subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at Malmesbury, in the county of Wilts, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Saddle-Bars, (for which we have obtained a patent in Great Britain, No. 5,477, dated 29th December, 1880, and sealed 10th May, 1881,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in saddle-bars, the object of the invention being to provide a saddle-bar which, besides being strong, is simple in construction and certain in its action, and which, in the event of a rider being thrown from his or her horse and his or her foot or feet being entangled in the stirrup or stirrups, shall automatically unlock and release the stirrup leather or leathers and thereby free the rider in a surer manner than has been possible by means of saddle-bars constructed in the manner hitherto employed.

In carrying out our invention we provide a plate which is riveted to the saddle. To this plate we hinge two bars, one of which is vertical and has a projection or cam at the hinge end, and the other bar, which is horizontal, is cranked or slightly curved at the hinge end. The lower end of the vertical bar is formed with an eye, and the free end of the horizontal bar is pointed, so as to pass into the hereinbefore-described eye in the vertical bar, which is provided with a spring, in such a manner as to take into a groove near the end of the horizontal bar, so as to securely lock the two bars together and form a complete saddle-bar, the stirrup-leather passing over the horizontal bar.

In order to make our invention better understood, we will now proceed to describe the same by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a front view of a saddle-bar (for the left-hand or near side) constructed according to our improvements; Figs. 2 and 3, end views of the same; Fig. 4, an elevation showing the saddle-bar opened by the backward action of the stirrup-leather; and Fig. 5 is an elevation showing the parts of the bar in the position they would occupy just before

opening in the event of the rider being thrown so on the off side of the horse.

Similar letters in all the figures represent similar parts.

a is the plate, riveted to the saddle. *b* is the vertical bar, hinged or jointed, as shown at *c*, near the back end of the plate *a*. *d* is the projection or cam of the said bar. *e* is the horizontal bar, cranked or curved at the end *f*, where it is hinged or jointed to the front end of the plate *a*, as shown. *g* is the eye in the lower end of the vertical bar *b*, which is also provided with a spring, *j*, which has play in a slot or recess formed in the side of the eye *g* of the bar *b*. *h* is the pointed end of the bar *e*, formed with a curved groove, *i*, in such a manner that when the said pointed end *h* of the bar *e* is passed through the eye *g* of the bar *b* the spring *j* thereof takes into the curved groove *i*, so as to securely lock the two bars together, as shown in Fig. 1. At the same time the groove *i*, being curved, will allow the parts to become unlocked from any undue pressure or strain. *k* is the stirrup-leather, placed over the horizontal bar *e*.

By this construction of saddle-bar, if a rider be thrown from his or her horse and his or her foot should be entangled in the stirrup, the stirrup-leather, pulling against the saddle-bar in any direction, will unlock the two bars and free the stirrup-leather. For example, if the rider fall on the left or near side, so that the stirrup-leather pulls against the ends of the bars *b* and *e*, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, the said bars will be unlocked, as shown in Fig. 4, thereby releasing the stirrup-leather. If, however, the rider should be thrown on the off side of the horse, the stirrup-leathers will pull up the bars *b* and *e*, and the projection or cam *d* of the bar *b*, acting against the plate *a*, as shown in Fig. 5, will cause the bar *e* to become unlocked from the bar *b*, and thus release the stirrup-leather.

Having thus described the nature of our said invention and the best means with which we are acquainted for carrying the same into effect, we would have it understood that we do not confine ourselves to the precise details herein laid down and illustrated in the accompany-

ing drawings, as the same may obviously be varied in some respects without departing from the peculiar character of our invention; but

What we claim is—

- 5 1. In a saddle-bar, the combination, with a hinged horizontal bar, of a vertical bar, *b*, provided with a projection or cam, *d*, for acting upon the plate, substantially as shown and described.
- 10 2. In a saddle-bar, the combination, with a hinged vertical bar, of the hinged horizontal bar *e*, provided with the pointed end *h*, and with the curved groove *i*, as and for the purposes described.

3. The improved saddle-bar shown and described, consisting of the combination of the plate *a*, the hinged vertical bar *b*, having the projection *d* at its upper end, and the eye *g* and spring *j* at its lower end, and the hinged bar *e*, provided with the pointed end *h* and groove *i*, the combination operating substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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