

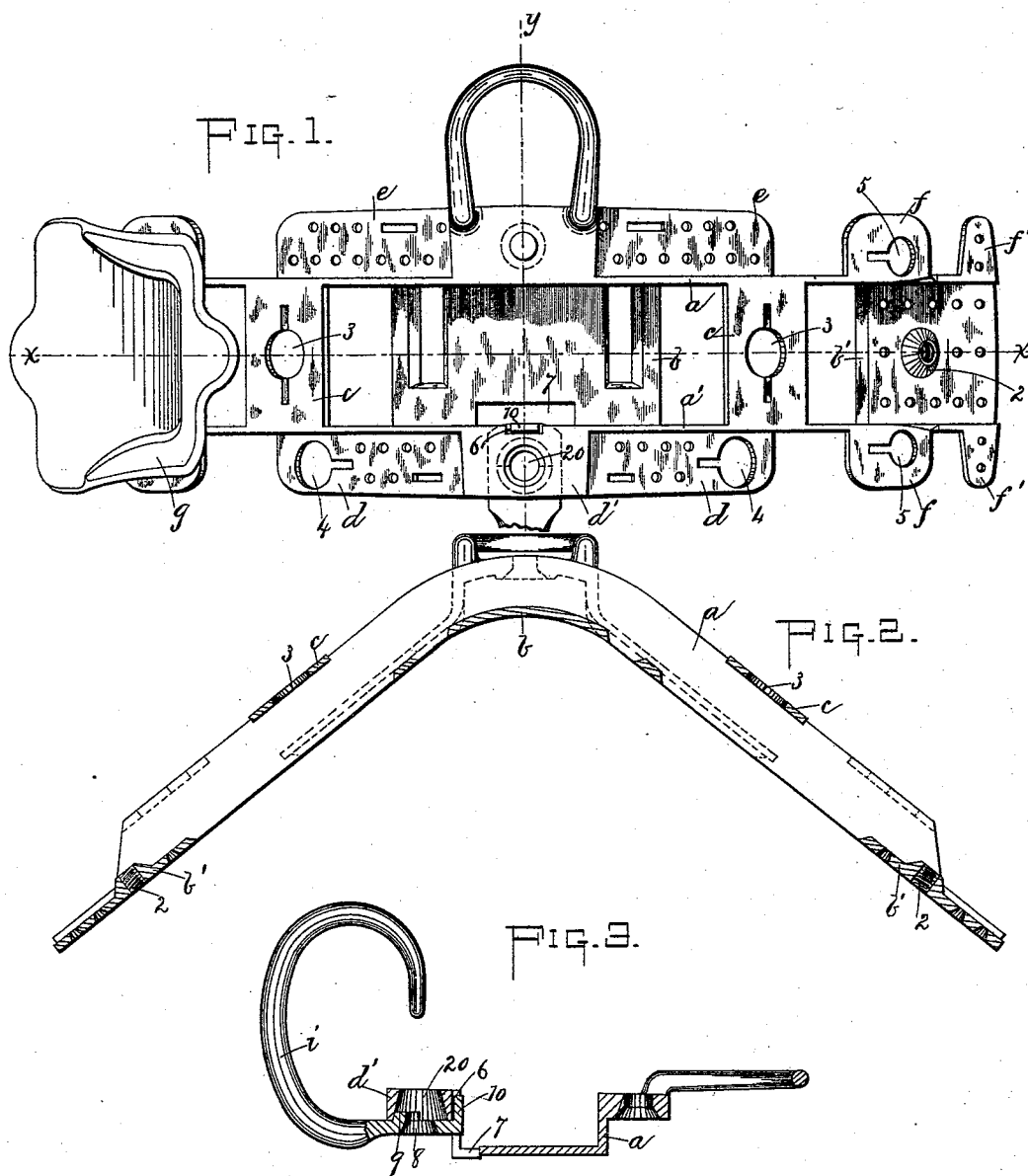
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

O. TABER.
HARNESS SADDLE.

No. 486,912.

Patented Nov. 29, 1892.



Witnesses

C. B. Crocker.
Lucy F. Gravel.

Inventor

Orrin Taber
by *B. J. Jones,*
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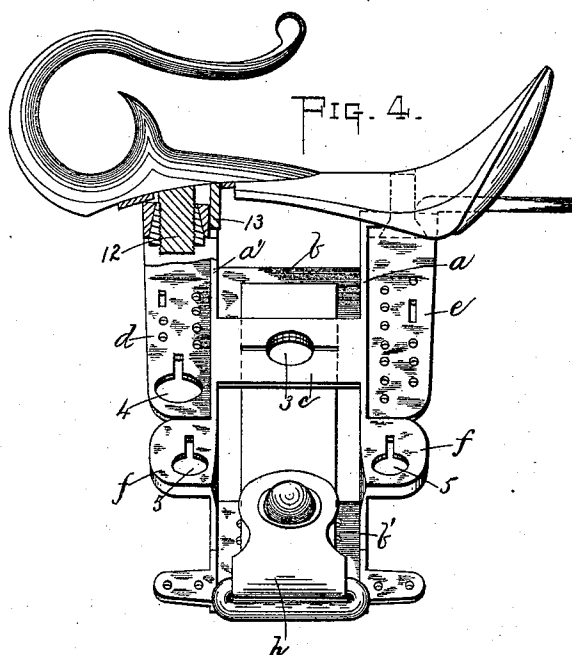
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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

O. TABER.
HARNESS SADDLE.

No. 486,912.

Patented Nov. 29, 1892.



Witnesses

C. B. Leichter.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ORRIN TABER, OF NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HARNESS-SADDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 486,912, dated November 29, 1892.

Application filed August 13, 1892. Serial No. 442,988. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORRIN TABER, of Nashua, county of Hillsborough, State of New Hampshire, have invented an Improvement in Harness-Saddles, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters and figures on the drawings representing like parts.

This invention has for its object to construct a combination saddle-tree which may be employed in connection with a running back-band with or without jockey-plates or with a looped back-band, and also in connection with different forms of checkrein-hooks; and my invention consists in details of construction, to be hereinafter pointed out.

Figure 1 shows in plan view a saddle-tree embodying this invention, the checkrein-hook being broken off and a jockey-plate secured to one end only; Fig. 2, a longitudinal vertical section of the saddle-tree shown in Fig. 1, taken on the dotted line *x*, the jockey-plate being removed; Fig. 3, a transverse section of the saddle-tree shown in Fig. 1, taken on the dotted line *y*; and Fig. 4, a side view of the saddle-tree in connection with a looped back-band and a modified form of checkrein.

The parallel vertical sides *a a'* are made alike and continuous. A smooth-surfaced curved bridge *b* connects the lower edges of said sides *a a'* at the middle, the curvatures conforming to the curvatures of said sides at the point of connection. Two like bridges *b'* connect the lower edges of said sides *a a'* near the ends, they being provided with a series of perforations to receive the fastenings by which the upholstery is held in place, and also with internally-screwed threaded holes 2, a boss being provided at such point that the number of threads may be increased. Two like bridges *c c* connect the upper edges of said sides *a a'* at a point between the bridges *b b'*, which are provided with holes 3 to receive terrets. Two like flanges *d d* extend from the lower edges of the front side *a'* near the middle, and between said flanges a projection *d'* extends from the upper edge of said side, the side edges of said projection extending down and meeting the flanges *d d*. Holes 4 are formed in said flanges *d d*, which are designed to receive terrets, and the said flanges are also perforated. Like flanges *e e* extend from the

lower edge of the side *a*, similar to the flanges *d d*, although they are simply perforated, and between said flanges *e e* a projection extends from the upper edge of said side *a*, to which the crupper-loop is secured, the side edges of said projection extending down and meeting the flanges *e e*. At the ends of the tree opposite the bridges *b' b'* like flanges *f f* extend from the upper edge of each side *a a'*, provided with holes 5 to receive pad-screws for connecting the upholstery and for ornamentation or otherwise, and also similar perforated flanges *f' f'* extend from the upper edge of said sides, to which the upholstery may be connected. When the saddle-tree is used in connection with the running back-band, the said band passes over and rests upon the bridges *b b' b'* beneath the bridges *c c*. If jockey-plates, as *g*, are employed, as they frequently will be, said plates are secured to the bridges *b' b'*, as represented in Fig. 1. When the running back-band is employed, the terrets will be placed in the terret-holes 4 4. When the looped back-band is used in connection with the tree, (see Fig. 4,) the back-band loop *h* will be secured to the bridges *b' b'* and *c c* by pad-screws entering the holes 2 and by the terrets entering the holes 3, although in such case the terrets may be placed in the holes 4 4, if desired, and the back-band loop held by other suitable fastenings. Thus it will be seen that with the tree herein shown several forms of saddle may be made up. The projection *d'* has a hole 20 through it, and is cut away or recessed on its rear side, as at 6, above the opening 7 in the bridge *b*, and the checkrein-hook *i*, made as a C-hook, has at its rear end a hole 8, which registers with the hole 20 and receives the screw or bolt passing through said holes, and for a portion of, or it may be all around the said hole 8, a rib or projection 9 is formed which snugly fits the hole 20, and at the termination of said hook an upwardly-extended projection 10 is formed which enters the recess 6, said projections 9 and 10 serving as additional means for holding the checkrein-hook to resist the great strain upon it. In instances where it is not desired to use the C-hook shown in Fig. 3, or a hook connected to the tree in substantially the same way, a checkrein-hook such as shown in Fig. 4 may be employed. By re-

ferring to said Fig. 4 the checkrein-hook has at its under side two projections or lugs 12 13, one of which enters the hole 20 and the other the recess 6, and said lug 12 has on it a tapering or conical nut.

While I have herein shown the bridges *c c* and flanges *d d* adapted to receive the terret, I do not desire to limit my invention to the combination of said parts with the particular formation given to the other parts of the tree.

I claim—

1. A saddle-tree having the continuous sides *a a'*, bridges connecting the lower edges of said sides, bridges *c c*, having terret-receiving holes, and flanges *d d*, also having terret-receiving holes, and the flanges *f f* near the ends of said tree having holes 5, substantially as described.

2. A saddle-tree having the continuous sides *a a'*, bridges *b b' b'*, connecting the lower edges of said sides, bridges *c c*, having terret-receiving holes connecting the upper edges of said sides *a a'*, the perforated flanges *d d* and *e e*,

and the flanges *f f*, having holes 5 projecting outwardly from opposite sides of the tree near the ends thereof, substantially as described.

3. A saddle-tree having continuous sides *a a'*, bridges *b b'*, connecting the lower edges of said sides, said bridges *b' b'* having holes 2, and the bridges *c c*, having holes 3, and flanges *d*, having terret-receiving holes, substantially as described.

4. The saddle-tree having the bridge *b*, with an opening 7, and the projection *d'*, having a hole 20 and recess 6 above the opening 7, combined with the checkrein-hook having the curved rib 9 and the upwardly-extended projection 10, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ORRIN TABER.

Witnesses:

BERNICE J. NOYES,
LUCY F. GRAVES.