

D. S. GALLATIN.

BRIDLE BIT.

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898,637.

Patented Sept. 15, 1908.

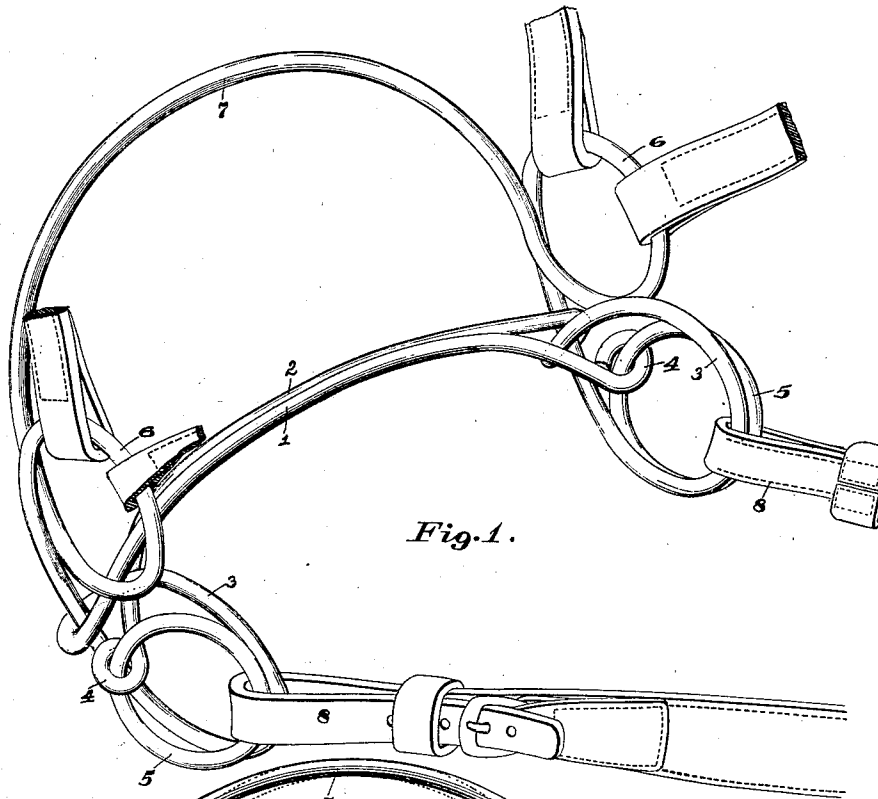


Fig. 1.

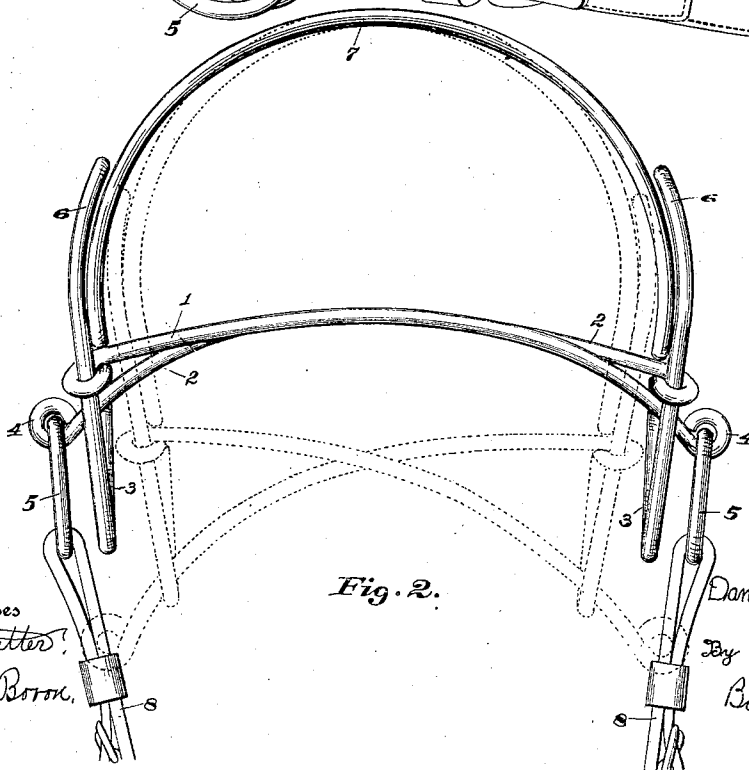


Fig. 2.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL S. GALLATIN, OF DALTON, OHIO.

BRIDLE-BIT.

No. 898,637.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 15, 1908.

Application filed February 24, 1908. Serial No. 417,426.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL S. GALLATIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dalton, in the county of Wayne and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bridle-Bits; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making a part of this specification, and to the numerals and figures of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view representing my bridle bit. Fig. 2 is a diagram or plan representing two positions of the bits, by solid lines and dotted lines respectively.

The present invention has relation to bridle bits designed for use for horses of a gentle nature, and also for those hard to control.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawing.

In the accompanying drawing, 1 and 2 represent the bit bars, one end of each of said bars being left free and extended through the rein rings 3, and their extended free ends provided with eyes 4, to which the rein rings 5 are connected. The ends opposite the free ends of the bit bars proper, or in other words the wire or bar constituting said bit bars is continuous and bent to form the rings 3, and thence continued to form the cheek loops or rings 6, and thence continued to produce or form the curved nose member 7. All of these above mentioned parts except the rein rings 5 are formed of a single and continuous piece of metal preferably of wire of sufficient size to produce a structure for the purpose designed. When the bit is used on a horse that is absolutely safe the rein straps 8 are connected to the rings 3 and 5 as illustrated in Fig. 1, and when so connected there can be no relative movement as between the bit bars 1 and 2. With the reins connected to the rings 3 and 5 the bridle bit is used substantially in the manner as any common and well known bridle bit. For the purpose of providing a bit capable of controlling horses that are vicious and hard-mouthed I provide the two bit bars 1 and 2 and leave their opposite ends free to which opposite ends the rein rings 5 are attached and to which ring the rein straps 8 are connected, so that when a pull is given to the rein straps 8 the bit bars 1 and 2 will assume the position illustrated in

dotted lines Fig. 2 or any position intermediate the bit bars shown in solid lines and the same bit bars shown in dotted lines, it of course being understood that the degree of pull regulates the positions of the bit bars 1 and 2.

As the bit bars 1 and 2 are brought into the position illustrated in dotted lines Fig. 2 the curved or nose member 7 will assume the position shown in said dotted lines; that is to say bring the rings 3 toward each other and hug or press the cheeks of the horse. It will also be understood that the nose member 7 will hug or bind the nose thereby enabling a vicious horse to be controlled. By forming the bridle bit as described, there is no danger of injury to the horse as there are no pins or rivets as between the bit bars 1 and 2.

In the prevention of accidents from shying the operation of the bit is especially effective. When the horse shies to the side of the road the driver pulls on the rein on the side from which the horse is shying. The pulling on one of the rings 5, causes the bit bars on that side to spread apart and at the same time the nose member 7 will press upon the horse's nose on the side toward which he is moving. This action is very effective in bringing the animal back into the road and in thus preventing accidents.

One of the results accomplished by the peculiar construction of the bit here shown is the prevention of tongue-lolling. The nose member holds the bit bars in such position in the horse's mouth that it is impossible for him to get the said bars under the tongue. It should also be stated that the nose member performs a still further function. It acts as a spring in keeping the bit and bit bars in their normal position. When the horse becomes fractious and the reins are pulled upon, the nose piece is sprung somewhat out of its normal position and the bit bars, together with the nose piece and cheek rings 6, act in conjunction to control him, but as soon as the horse discontinues his fractious actions the nose piece acting as a spring, returns the whole structure to its normal position, and the bit becomes one of a most humane character.

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

1. A bridle bit formed of a single piece of wire of sufficient size, said wire bent to form loops and rings, bit bars having free opposite

ends and relatively fixed opposite ends the free ends of the bit bars extended through rings, and provided with rein rings, all arranged, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5 2. A bridle bit formed of a single piece of metal, said wire bent to form loops and rings, a portion of said wire constituting bit bars, said bit bars held in fixed relative position at
10 their opposite ends and free at the opposite ends to which they are fixed and an integral

nose member, the free ends of the bit bars extending through the rings, and rein rings connected to the free ends of the bit bars, substantially as and for the purpose specified. 15

In testimony that I claim the above, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL S. GALLATIN.

Witnesses:

HARRY O. RASTETTER,
WILLIAM H. MILLER.