

(No Model.)

E. DEMING.

HALTER.

No. 324,237.

Patented Aug. 11, 1885.

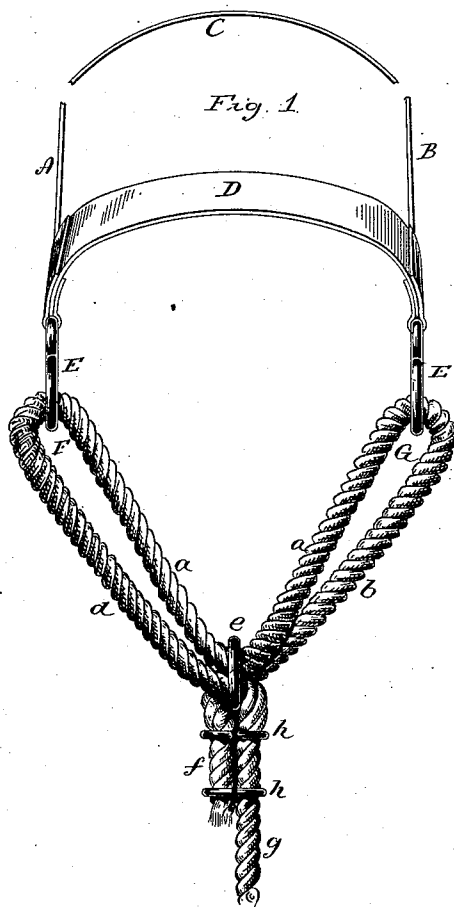


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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ERNEST DEMING, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

HALTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 324,237, dated August 11, 1885.

Application filed June 25, 1885. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST DEMING, of Middletown, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Halters; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view of the halter; Fig. 2, a transverse section through the principal clasp *e*, showing the parts as rigidly secured by said clasp.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of halters which consist of a strap arranged to pass over the head and down each side to the cheeks, with a strap over the nose, the lower end of the cheek-straps provided with a loop through which a rope or hitching device may pass under the chin of the animal, the object of the invention being to construct the hitching device from a single piece of rope looped through the rings in the cheek-straps, but so as to avoid play of the loops in the cheek-rings, and also at the point of connection between the loops and the extension by which the hitch is made; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A represents one cheek-strap, and B the other; C, the connection over the head; D, the nose-strap; E, the rings attached to the ends of the cheek-straps, all of common and well-known construction.

The hitching device, which extends from the halter, is a piece of rope. One end is passed through the one ring, there doubling to form the loop F, the run *a* extended across and through the other ring E, to form the loop G therein, thence returned to the body of the rope at the center, the end portion, *b*, so returned forming the second run of one loop,

and the body of the rope *d* forming the second run of the other loop. The parts *b* and *d* are crossed and the run *a* of the loops brought to the crossing-point, and there the three are rigidly secured together by a clasp, *e*, and so firmly that the runs of the loop cannot slip upon each other, but are fixed in their relation to each other and to the cheek-rings. The end *f* of the run *b* extends down the side of the principal line or body *g*, and the two are secured by suitable clasps, *h h*. This clasp prevents the possibility of the end *f* slipping through the clasp *e*, and the hitching device thus constructed consists of the body of the line *g* constructed with two rigid loops, *f g*, one through one cheek-ring and the other through the opposite ring.

For the reason that the upper runs, *a a*, of the hitching device are rigidly connected to the main line or to the other runs and the line, it is impossible for that upper run to slide; hence the loops are each fixed in their relation to the respective cheek-rings.

I am aware that halters have been constructed with a line or rope passed through the cheek-rings as a means for hitching, and therefore do not wish to be understood as claiming, broadly, such construction; but

What I do claim is—

A halter composed of a head-strap, C, with cheek-straps A B, extending downward therefrom, said straps each terminating in a ring, E, and also connected by a suitable nose-strap, the hitching-rope doubled through the two cheek-rings to form loops F G, the end of the rope and the two runs of the loop brought together at the center and secured to the body and to each other by rigid clasps, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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