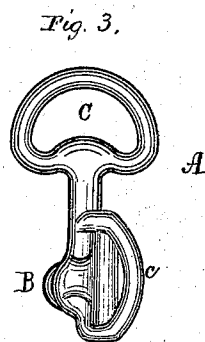
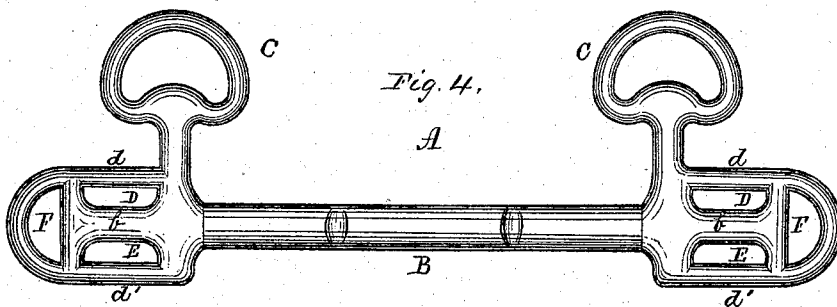
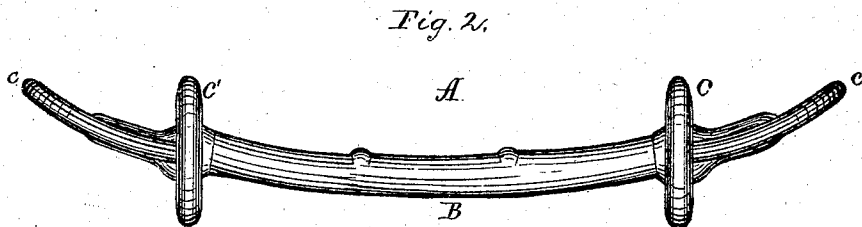
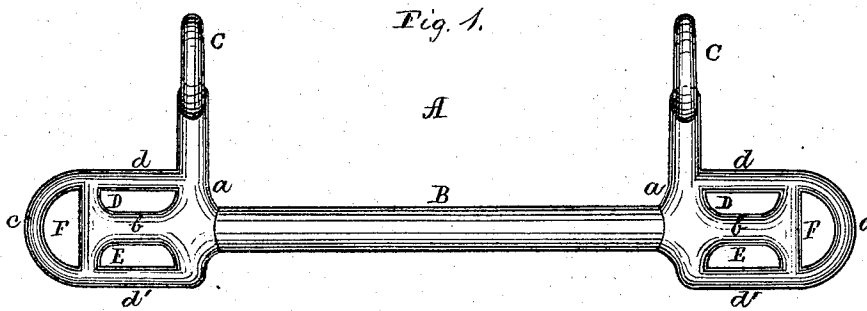


C. L. GINKINGER.
Bridle-Bits.

No. 137,913.

Patented April 15, 1873.



Witnesses:
Jacob E. Schiedt
Moillard P. Walton,

Inventor:
Charles L. Ginkinger,
 by *John A. Schiedt,*
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. GINKINGER, OF STERLING, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN BRIDLE-BITS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **137,913**, dated April 15, 1873; application filed December 11, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. GINKINGER, of Sterling, county of Whitesides, State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bridle-Bits; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand, make, and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a rear view of the device embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a top or plan view thereof. Fig. 3 is an end view. Fig. 4 is a face view illustrating the process of casting the bit.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

My invention consists of a bridle-bit, which is powerful, easy, not injurious to the animal, simple in construction and operation, and combines in one with the mouth-piece all the necessary loops, rings, &c., for the attachments of the proper harness.

Referring to the drawing, A represents the bit, and B the mouth-piece thereof. From the sides of the mouth-piece there rise at right angles thereto loops or rings C, to which will be attached the head-stall and check-rein, which are the means of suspension of the bit. The mouth-piece is extended beyond its sides *a a* by T-shaped pieces *b*, and curved or bent pieces *c* are so secured thereto as to form loops D E F, of which the loops D E are next to the sides of the bit, and the loops F are on the outside of the loops D E—or, in other words, the loops F are on the extreme ends of the bit. These parts are cast together, and form a bit complete in one piece.

In the process of manufacture, the bit will be cast as in Fig. 4, with the rings or loops C

in the same line as the mouth-piece. Then the rings or loops are turned or twisted at right angles to the mouth-piece of the bit, and the mouth-piece properly curved or shaped, which operations are readily permitted if the parts are made of malleable metal. The lower pieces *d'*, of loops E form means of attachment of the martingale-straps; and if the animal is easy, the driving-lines may be attached to the same pieces *d*, or to pieces *d* of the upper loops D, or to the pieces *b* between the loops. The horizontal portions of the T-shaped pieces *b* form means of connection of the chin-strap; but if the martingale and chin-strap are dispensed with, the driving-lines may be attached to either of the pieces *d* or *b*.

If the animal is hard or disposed to hold the bit, the lines are buckled or snapped to the loops F, which, being removed from the mouth, affords leverage for working or "sawing" the bit, an operation which cannot well be performed where the attachment is immediately next to the mouth.

By this construction also there are no movable parts to break or lose, and no inconvenience to attach the harness, as the rigidity of parts causes them always to occupy the same positions within reach and without dropping.

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

The "bar"-bit, having the mouth-piece B and loops C D E F, the whole being formed and arranged and constituting a single piece of casting, as and for the purposes set forth.

The above signed by me this 27th day of November, 1872.

CHARLES L. GINKINGER.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. WIEDERSHEIM,
MILLARD F. WALTON.