

No. 750,199.

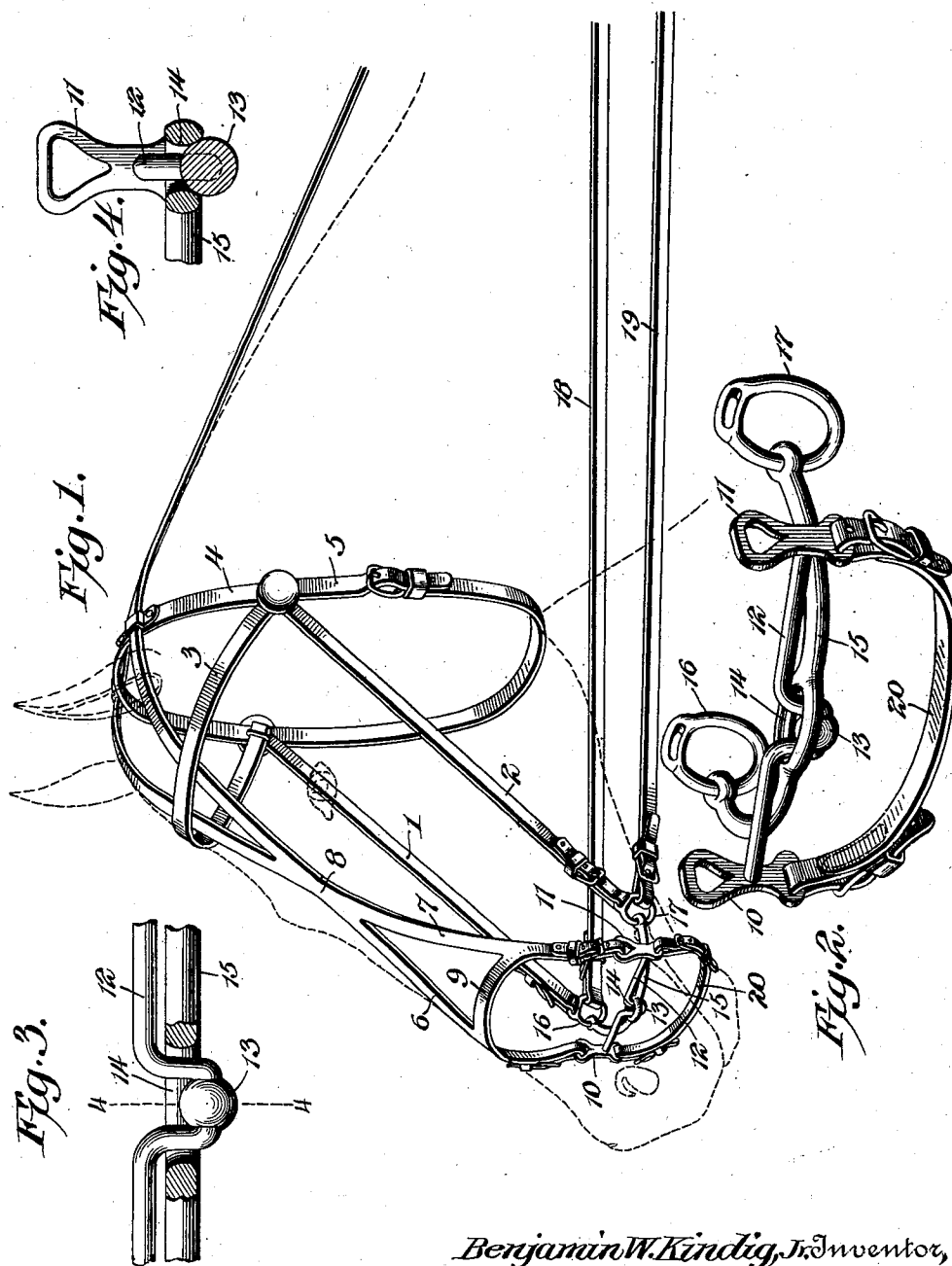
PATENTED JAN. 19, 1904.

B. W. KINDIG, JR.

BIT.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 30, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Benjamin W. Kindig, Jr. Inventor,

By

E. J. Siggers.

Attorney

Witnesses
Howard W. Orr.
Louis G. Julihn

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN W. KINDIG, JR., OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THOMAS I. WELSH, OF YORK, PENNSYLVANIA.

BIT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 750,199, dated January 19, 1904.

Application filed September 30, 1902. Serial No. 125,401. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN W. KINDIG, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at York, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Bit, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a combination-bit designed for connection to both the overdraw and the lines or reins.

The object of the invention is to produce a bridle-bit which while insuring the complete control of the horse will prevent injury to the mouth by eliminating the strain which is usually exerted against the cheeks of the animal and which ordinarily effects the injury of the animal by forcing the muscles of the mouth against the teeth.

A subordinate object is to bring the strain directly on the horse's jaw and to so organize the parts of the bit that the animal will be unable to take the bit in its teeth, and thus become unmanageable.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bridle equipped with my combination-bit, the outlines of the horse's head being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the bit detached. Fig. 3 is a detail view, partly in section, illustrating the ball-and-socket joint connecting the two bits or members of the combination-bit; and Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

Like numerals are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the views.

The bridle may be of any desired construction, provided it embodies an overdraw; but it preferably consists, as usual, of the cheek-straps 1 and 2 and the head-band 3, secured by rosettes to the crown-piece 4 and the throat-latch 5. The front ends of the face-pieces 6 and 7 of the overdraw 8 are preferably connected by the nose-band 9 and are buckled or otherwise attached to the terminal loop-plates 10 and 11 of what I shall term an "overdraw-bit" 12. At the center of the bit 12 is formed a ball 13, which by bending those portions of the bit at the opposite sides of the ball is deflected laterally or dropped in order to facilitate its engagement with an elongated slot 14,

constituting a socket formed at the middle of a curved and preferably semicircular line-bit 15. By reference more particularly to Figs. 2, 3, and 4 of the drawings it will be observed that the overdraw-bit 12 is disposed in a plane above the line-bit 15 and that the ball 13 of the bit 12 is disposed at the under side of the line-bit and is of sufficient dimensions to prevent its withdrawal through the slot or socket 14. This relation of the parts insures the permanent connection of the two bits, but permits more or less independent movement thereof, since the width of the socket 14 in the line-bit is sufficient to permit more or less play of those portions of the bit 12 which extend through the slot or socket to the ball therebelow. It may be said, therefore, that the overdraw-bit and the line-bit have a flexible medial connection by means of a ball-and-socket joint. The purpose of this connection will appear more clearly hereinafter. At the opposite ends of the line-bit 15 are secured, in the usual manner, the line-rings 16 and 17, to which are attached the front ends of the lines 18 and 19 and the lower ends of the cheek-straps 1 and 2. It has been stated that one of the objects of the invention is to bring the pull from the lines upon the central portion of the animal's jaw and to prevent the line-bit from being drawn back against the ends of the horse's mouth with such force as usually effects the mutilation of the mouth by forcing the cheeks of the animal against its teeth. It is for this reason that I connect the line-bit 15 to the overdraw-bit 12, and as an additional precaution I provide a jaw-strap 20, passed under the lower jaw of the horse and buckled or otherwise secured to the lower ends of the loop-plates 10 and 11 of the overdraw-bit.

It will now be observed that when the overdraw and the jaw-strap are properly adjusted the horse's mouth will be held closed and the overdraw-bit will be held securely at a point sufficiently in advance of the cheeks to prevent the line-bit from mutilating the ends of the horse's mouth and to bring the strain or pull directly upon the jaw of the animal. The connection of both ends of the nose and jaw

straps to the overdraw-bit and the connection of said bit to the line-bit compels the movement of both jaws in unison, and since the two bits are flexibly connected and are in contact with the upper and lower teeth of the animal it is absolutely impossible for the horse to become unmanageable by taking the bit in its teeth in a manner well understood, while at the same time complete control of the animal is maintained and injury to the mouth prevented.

It is thought that from the foregoing the construction, arrangement, and mode of manipulation of my novel bit will be clearly understood; but while the construction and arrangement of the parts illustrated and described is thought at this time to be preferable I wish to be distinctly understood as reserving the right to effect such changes, modifications, and variations as may fall properly within the scope of the protection prayed.

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

1. A combination-bit, comprising a substantially semicircular line-bit and a straight overdraw-bit resting thereon and having medial connection therewith to present the ends of the line-bit substantially in line with, and the overdraw-bit across, the horse's mouth.

2. A combination-bit, comprising a substantially semicircular line-bit and a straight overdraw-bit resting upon and flexibly connected at its middle to the middle of the line-bit, whereby in use the lower jaw of the animal will contact with the line-bit at points in rear of the overdraw-bit to prevent the horse from securely clamping the combined bit between his teeth.

3. A combination-bit, comprising a substantially semicircular line-bit and a straight overdraw-bit connected thereto, said overdraw-bit having terminal loop-bars disposed in a direction transverse to the horse's mouth, and the ends of said line-bit being extended rearwardly substantially in line with the horse's mouth and having means for the attachment of the lines.

4. The combination with a substantially semicircular line-bit having its ends extended rearwardly substantially in line with the

horse's mouth, of a straight overdraw-bit located over the line-bit, said bits being connected at their middle portions for limited movement, and a jaw-strap connected to the opposite ends of the overdraw-bit and passed under the jaw of the animal to hold the connected bits securely in place.

5. The combination with a substantially semicircular line-bit having its ends extended rearwardly substantially in line with the horse's mouth for the attachment of the lines, of a straight overdraw-bit flexibly connected at its middle with the middle of the line-bit, loop-bars located at the opposite ends of the overdraw-bit and disposed substantially transverse to the horse's mouth, a jaw-strap connected at its opposite ends to the lower ends of the loop-bars, and an overdraw connected to the upper ends of said loop-bars.

6. A combination-bit, comprising a curved line-bit formed midway of its ends with an opening, and a straight overdraw-bit having its middle portion bent out of the plane of the bit and passed into the opening in the line-bit, said middle portion of the overdraw-bit being provided with a ball of greater diameter than the width of the opening in the line-bit.

7. A combination-bit comprising a curved line-bit and a straight overdraw-bit resting thereon and having flexible connection therewith to present the ends of the line-bit rearwardly toward the end of, and the overdraw-bit across, the horse's mouth.

8. A combination-bit comprising a curved line-bit and a straight overdraw-bit having flexible connection therewith, whereby in use the lower jaw of the animal will contact with the line-bit at points in rear of the overdraw-bit to prevent the horse from securely clamping the combined bit between his teeth, and nose and jaw straps both connected to the overdraw-bit to hold the latter in fixed position while the line-bit is moved in the horse's mouth by the manipulation of the lines.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN W. KINDIG, JR.

Witnesses:

NOAH C. MAY,

JOHN C. DEETER.