

F. J. McMONIES & L. H. & J. J. HAMLEY.

RIDING SADDLE RIGGING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1911.

1,055,410.

Patented Mar. 11, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

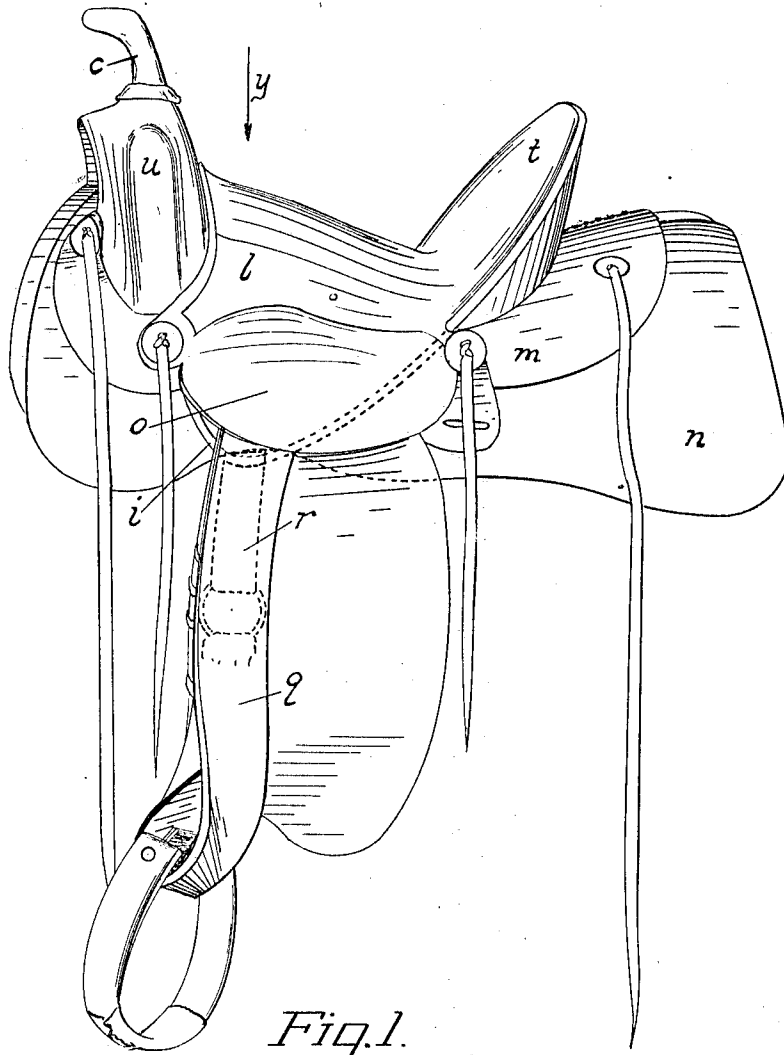


Fig. 1.

WITNESSES:

Cecil Long
W. Lewis Coop

INVENTORS
F. J. McMONIES
L. H. HAMLEY
J. J. HAMLEY
BY *J. J. Sisler*
ATTORNEY

F. J. McMONIES & L. H. & J. J. HAMLEY.

RIDING SADDLE RIGGING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1911.

1,055,410.

Patented Mar. 11, 1913.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

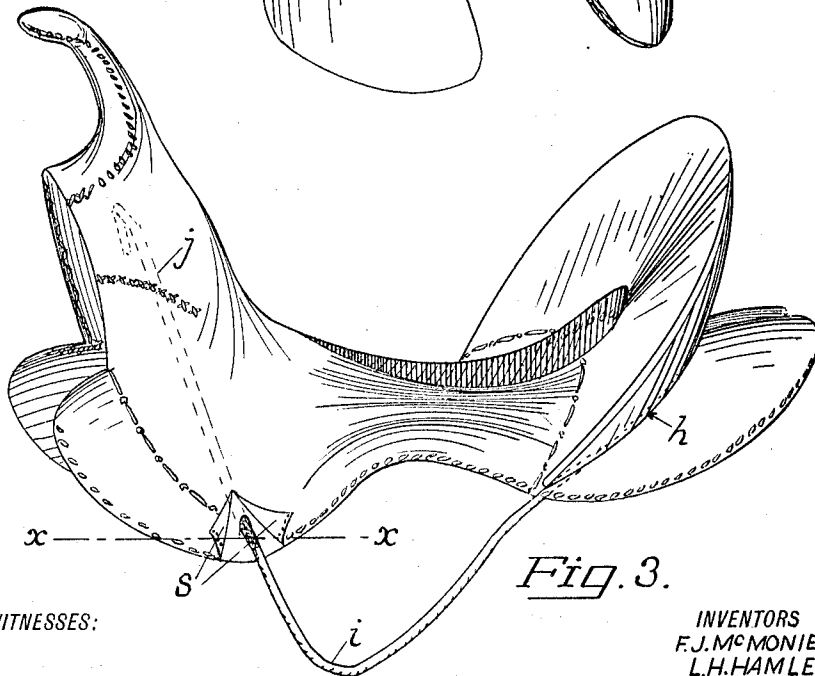
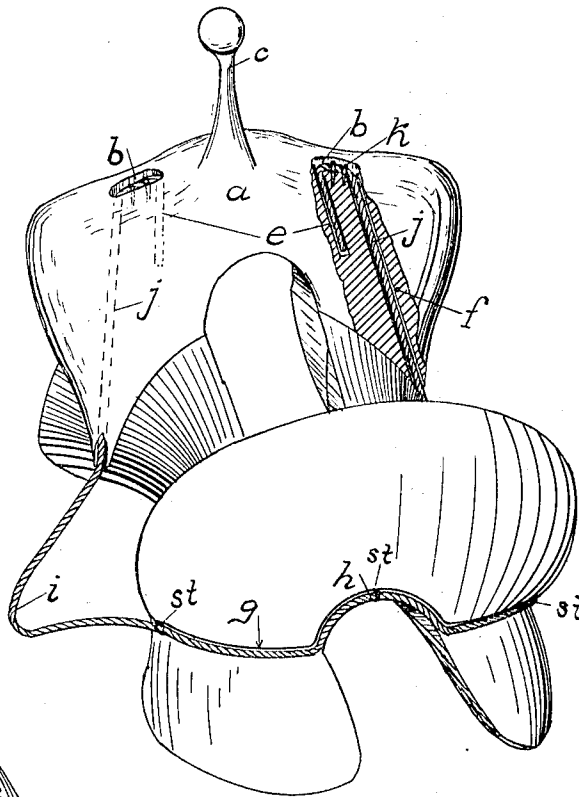


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

Cecil Long
W. Lewis Coop.

INVENTORS
F. J. McMONIES
L. H. HAMLEY
J. J. HAMLEY
BY *J. H. Seisler*
ATTORNEY

F. J. McMONIES & L. H. & J. J. HAMLEY.

RIDING SADDLE RIGGING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1911.

1,055,410.

Patented Mar. 11, 1913.

3 SHEETS-SHEET 3.

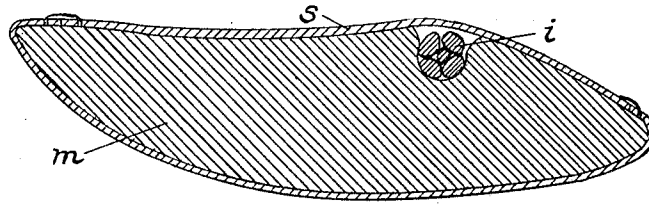


Fig. 4.

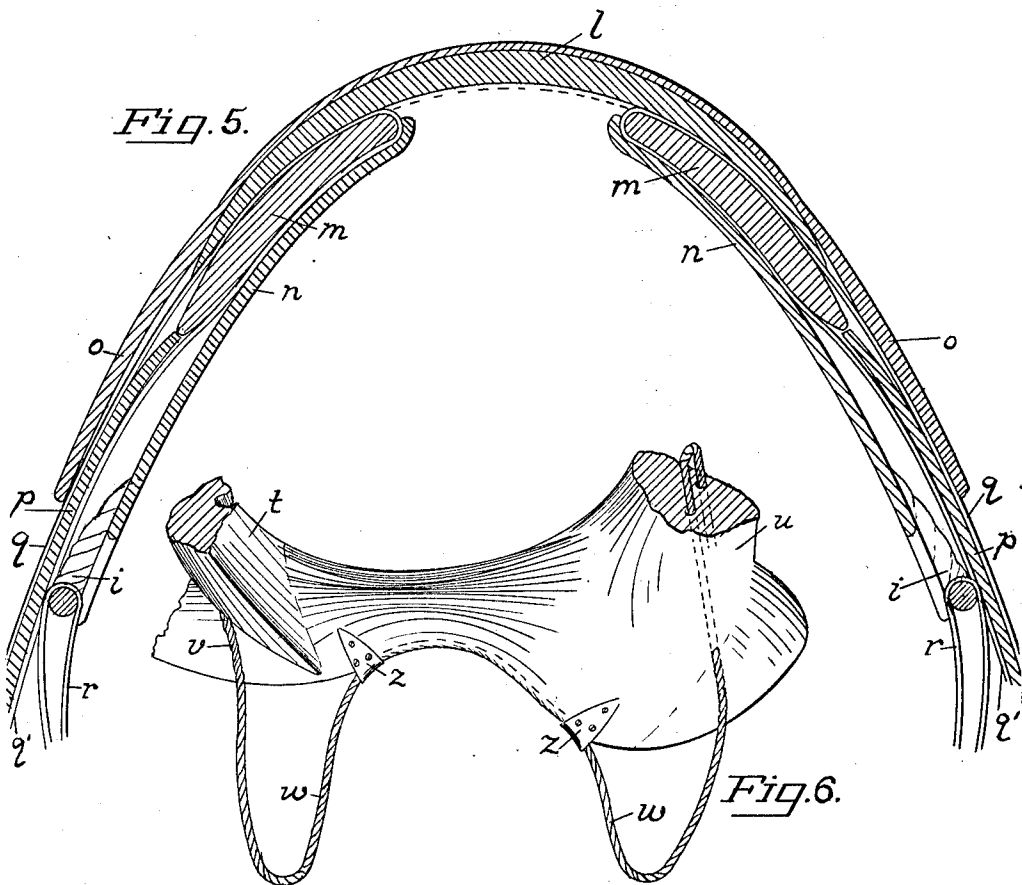


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:

Cecil Long
W. Lewis Cook

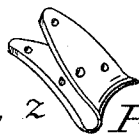


Fig. 7.

INVENTORS
F. J. McMONIES
L. H. HAMLEY
J. J. HAMLEY
BY

J. H. Fisher
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK J. McMONIES, LESTER H. HAMLEY, AND JOHN J. HAMLEY, OF PENDLETON, OREGON.

RIDING-SADDLE RIGGING.

1,055,410.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 11, 1913.

Application filed August 12, 1911. Serial No. 643,763.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FREDERICK J. McMONIES, LESTER H. HAMLEY, and JOHN J. HAMLEY, citizens of the United States, and residents of Pendleton, Umatilla county, Oregon, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Riding-Saddle Rigging, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to the means provided at the sides of the saddle tree for fastening the members of the cinch or girth strap. In stock or Mexican saddles these means must be very strong and non-yielding, so as to hold the saddle securely in place. The failure to provide such means in the saddles heretofore manufactured has caused the saddle to become loose, throwing the rider and causing serious accidents.

The object of our invention is the prevention of such accidents; and it is furthermore our object to provide fastening means for the cinch or girth which shall embody strength and safety; also simplicity, cheapness, neatness and convenience.

We attain our object by providing the saddle-tree with a non-elastic cable, (preferably in one piece) built into the tree, being firmly secured at the front and rear of the saddle, and the intermediate portions of the cable being arranged pendent, loop form, at the sides of the tree. The cable loops so formed lie smooth and flat, and cause no protrusions between the horse and the rider's legs, which in other styles of rigging, produce "ring sores". Another advantage of our fastening is that while the cable loops are non-elastic, they will yield outward from the sides of the horse, thereby rendering our rigging adjustable to large and small bodied horses. At the same time the cable loops are unyielding to any forward or backward pull of the girth or cinch, and consequently will hold the saddle securely in place during the hard strain imposed in the roping or lassoing of animals. Another advantage of our rigging is it will outlast the saddle; in short it will be still in good condition when the saddle is otherwise worn out.

The details of our invention are herein-after described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings: Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a riding saddle embodying our improvement; Fig. 2 is a perspective top view of the saddle-tree before finished and covered with its outer skin; Fig. 3 is a side

perspective, of the saddle-tree finished and covered; Fig. 4 is a sectional detail taken along the line $x-x$ of Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a cross section taken on a line pointed by the arrow y of, but on a larger scale than, Fig. 1; Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional detail illustrating the modification of our invention so as to adapt the same for securing two cinch straps; and Fig. 7 is a detail of a clamp used in the construction shown in the preceding figure.

In the usual construction of riding saddles, the top ends of the cinch straps are secured to rings pendently supported at both sides of the saddle by means of short straps, the upper ends of which are fastened near the "horn" and "cantle", or in other words, to the front and rear portions, of the saddle-tree. These rings and the looped ends of the straps by which they are secured cause lumps at the sides of the saddle which frequently produce "ring sores", and also chafe the knees of the rider. Furthermore, the straps supporting the rings referred to, after a time become worn and weak, and serious accidents have been occasioned by their sudden breaking. These objectionable features are completely eliminated by our invention. This essentially consists in replacing the straps and rings, by which the members of the cinch strap are secured, by loops formed of a steel cable arranged as will be presently described.

In Fig. 2 the saddle-tree, a , is shown as provided with cavities, b , b , near the horn c , and from said cavities are bored short holes as shown at e , and long holes as shown at f , f , leading to the sides of the saddle-tree. On the exterior of the "cantle" of the saddle-tree is formed a groove, as shown at g in Fig. 2. A cable h is laid in the groove g , the portions of the cable at the sides being formed into pendent loops as at i , and the ends of the cable are formed into hooks as shown at k , being inserted in the holes e , f , cavity b , and stapled in place at s t as indicated in Fig. 2; and finally the cavities, b , b , and the groove g are filled with plaster, so as to obtain a smooth exterior. Then the skin or covering of the saddle tree is put on as usual, after which our riding saddle, as far as now completed, has the appearance represented in Fig. 3. Parts not specially described are understood to be of the usual or any convenient construction. The outer parts of the saddle are then secured in

place, and when the saddle is finished it will have the appearance illustrated in Fig. 1 and by the cross-section Fig. 5. By having reference in the first instance to the latter figure: *l* represents the "seat" parts of the saddle; *m* the "tree bars"; *n* the "skirt"; *o, o* the "side jockey" parts; *p, p* the "fender" portions; and *q, q'* the stirrup straps. Fig. 5 furthermore shows how the loops, *i*, of our cable rigging lie between the parts described, and that the loops of the cinch strap members *r, r*, form hardly any protrusion. When the saddle is finished, the loops, *i*, of our cable-rigging will be practically completely concealed, as shown by Fig. 1; the raised skin flaps, as represented by *s* in Fig. 3, representing the manner in which the skin of the saddle-tree covers the cable ends which are laid in grooves therefor formed in the saddle-tree.

A steel cable of sufficient strength which is substantially non-elastic throughout its length can be used for our cable, so that the breaking of this portion of the saddle is rendered impossible, particularly so by reason of the described manner in which the cable is arranged, and the ends thereof are fastened, illustrated in Fig. 2.

When it is desired to construct a riding saddle with double cinch straps, then the metallic cable is arranged as illustrated in Fig. 6. The cable *v* is looped around the cantle *t*, the front ends thereof being fastened at the horn *u*, and the side portions of the cable are arranged in two loops as *w, w*; the cable being secured at the sides of the saddle-tree by clasps *z*, a detail of which is represented in Fig. 7. Except as specially pointed out, the construction of our saddle, comprising double cinch straps would be substantially like that comprising only a single cinch strap.

The cable loops are so arranged that the stirrup straps are passed over them and thus leave the stirrups free to be moved backward or forward, permitting the rider to have a free swing of the stirrups, which is essential to comfortable riding.

We claim:

1. In a saddle, the combination of a saddle-tree provided with bores, a metal cable having its ends fitting in said bores, the intermediate portion of said metal cable being arranged in the form of pendent loops at the sides of the tree to receive cinch straps, means securing the ends of the metal cable against pulling out of the bores, and a skin on the tree covering and concealing the metal cable portions in the tree.

2. In a saddle, the combination of a saddle-tree provided with bores at the sides of the horn and a cavity at the base of the can-

tle; a metal cable inserted in said bores and cavity, being arranged around the base of the cantle, and arranged in the form of pendent loops at the sides of the tree to receive cinch straps; means securing the ends of the metal cable against pulling out; means securing the metal cable in place in said cavity at the base of the cantle and the sides of the tree; a skin on the tree covering and concealing the metal cable portions in the tree.

3. In a saddle, a tree and fastening means for the girth or cinch consisting of a metal cable which is substantially non-elastic in direction of its length secured and embedded at the front and rear of the tree, the intermediate portions of the cable arranged pendent in loop form, at the sides of the tree.

4. In a saddle, a tree formed with cavities at the sides, and fastening means for the girth or cinch consisting of a metal cable which is substantially non-elastic in direction of its length, secured and embedded in said cavities, the intermediate portions of the metal cable arranged pendent in loop form, at the sides of the tree.

5. In a saddle, a tree made with pommel and cantle, and formed with cavities at the sides of the tree in said pommel and cantle, the cavity of the latter extending around its base, and fastening means for the girth or cinch consisting of a one-piece substantially non-elastic metal cable secured and embedded in said cavities, the portions of the metal cable intermediate the pommel and the cantle arranged pendent in loop form, at the sides of the tree.

6. In a saddle, a tree formed with cavities at the sides, and fastening means for the girth or cinch consisting of a one-piece substantially non-elastic metal cable secured and embedded in said cavities, the intermediate portions of the metal cable arranged pendent in loop form, at the sides of the tree.

7. In a saddle, a tree made with pommel and cantle, and formed with cavities at the sides of the tree in said pommel and cantle, the cavity extending entirely across the base of the cantle, and fastening means for the girth or cinch consisting of a single one piece cable secured and embedded in the cavities, the portions of the cable each side the tree intermediate the pommel and the cantle being arranged in loop form.

FREDERICK J. McMONIES.

LESTER H. HAMLEY.

JOHN J. HAMLEY.

Witnesses:

S. A. LOWELL,

F. J. DORSEY.