

1,004,769.

Patented Oct. 3, 1911.

Fig. 1

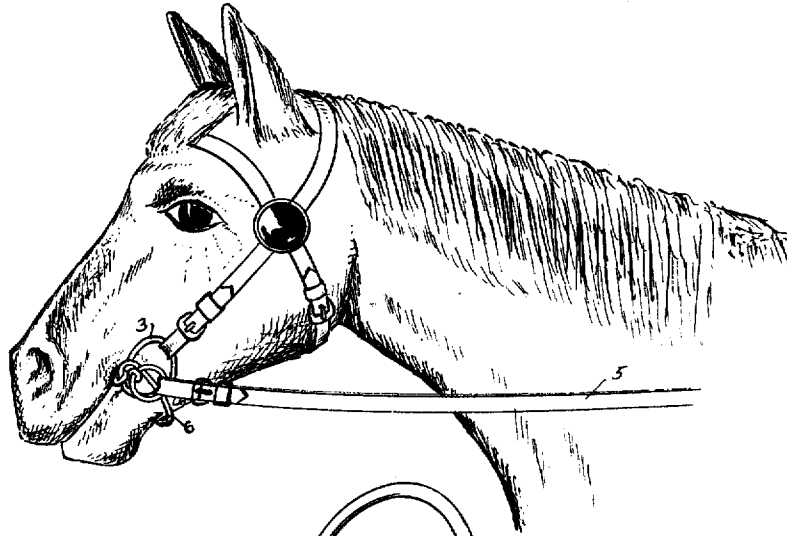


Fig. 2.

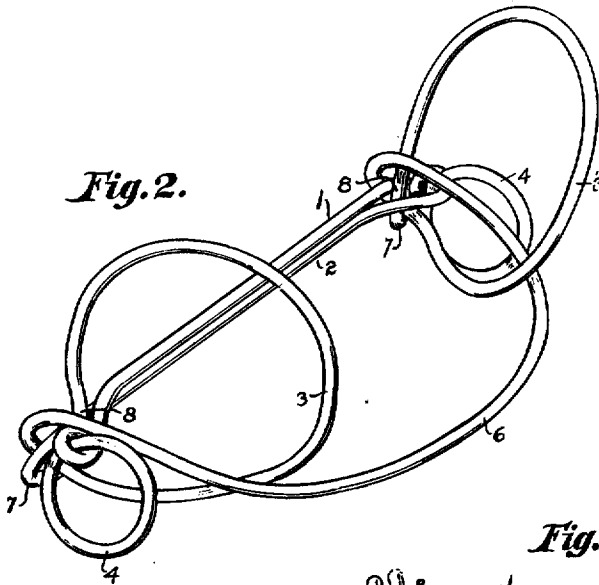
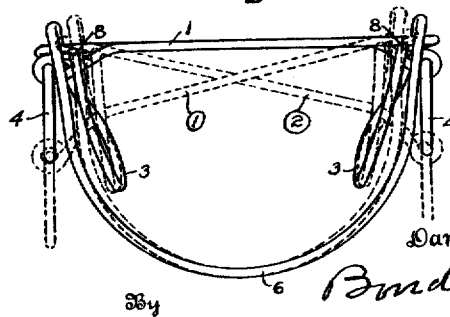


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL S. GALLATIN, OF DALTON, OHIO.

BRIDLE-BIT.

1,004,769.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 3, 1911.

Application filed November 17, 1909. Serial No. 528,488.

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.

The objects of the present invention are; first, to produce a bridle bit of a single piece of wire; and second, to arrange the various members of the bit in such a manner that when a pull is given by the rein straps the cheek loops will be moved in such a manner that pressure will be brought upon the cheeks of the horse, by which arrangement, a bridle bit is produced, that will guide the horse, but that does not depend entirely upon the bit bars proper, but in addition to the use of the bit bars the cheek loops are of advantage in guiding the horse. These objects together with other objects readily apparent to those skilled in the art I attain by the construction illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

The bridle bit illustrated in the drawing is more specifically designed for horses of gentle nature, but by providing the cheek loops the bit can be used for horses hard to control.

Figure 1 is a perspective view representing my bridle bit properly connected to a horse. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the bridle bit showing the same detached from the horse and the rein straps removed. Fig. 3 is a diagram or plan view representing the two positions of the movable parts of the bit by solid lines and dotted lines respectively.

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 a cheek loop 3, the free ends of said bit bars being provided with the rein rings 4, to which rein rings are attached the straps 5 in the usual manner. The normal position of the bit bars 1 and 2 is that shown in Figs. 2 and 3, but in Fig. 3 the bit bars are shown in dotted lines when moved for the purpose of guiding or more specifically checking and controlling an unruly horse. In practice the bridle bit as a whole is formed from a single piece of wire of sufficient size and

strength for the purpose designed. The wire from which the bridle bit is formed is bent and looped to produce a structure as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and by so bending the wire the bit bars 1 and 2 and the cheek loops 3 and the bow 6 and the loops 7 are produced; the bit bars 1 and 2 between the cheek loops are substantially straight and parallel with each other when in their normal positions. When a pull is given upon one of the rein straps 5, the bit bar upon which the pull is given will assume the position illustrated in Fig. 3 at which time the cheek loop will be rocked toward the cheek of the horse, thereby assisting the guiding of the horse. As the free ends of the bit bars are moved rearward by the pull of the rein straps 5, their extreme outer or looped end portions are rocked forward, which rocking forward movement rocks the cheek loops by reason of the bit bars being brought to an acute angle to the cheek loops. This rocking movement is brought about by reason of the outer looped ends or portions of the bit bars traveling in the arc of a circle, thereby drawing the extreme forward looped ends toward each other. This movement is but slight, but is sufficient to give a slight rocking movement to the cheek loops. The bit bars as they are moved into the position illustrated in the dotted lines, Fig. 3, throw the extreme outer ends of the bit bars in the opposite direction from the direction of the pull by the rein straps, which movement rocks the cheek loops 3, toward each other. The bar 6 extends around the under jaw of the horse and has a tendency to hold the structure in proper relative position when placed in the mouth of a horse. The lower members of the cheek loops and the portion of the jaw bow lying on the outside of the cheek loops which are joined together by the forward bend constitute the bit bar guiding loops or more specifically the loops which hold the free ends of the bit bars and limit the upward and downward movements of the bit bars at their free ends.

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

A bridle bit formed of a single piece of wire bent to form small downwardly extending transversely disposed loops, thence extended upwardly and curving rearward and downward forming cheek loops, thence

continued from the lower portion of said
cheek loops forwardly through said first men-
tioned loops, thence curved upwardly and
rearwardly, across the lower portions of
5 said cheek loops, and forming, with the lower
sides of said cheek loops, bit bar guiding
loops, thence extended rearwardly and trans-
versely from one side to the other side of
the entire structure forming a jaw bow,
10 and transversely disposed bit bars having
their free ends extended through said bit

bar guiding loops, adapted for engagement
with the sides of the bit bar guiding loops
and provided with rein connecting means.

In testimony that I claim the above, I 15
have hereunto subscribed my name in the
presence of two witnesses.

DANIEL S. GALLATIN.

Witnesses:

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Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
