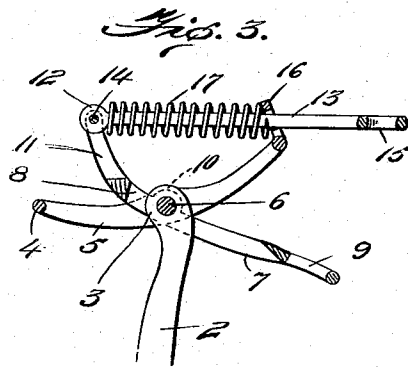
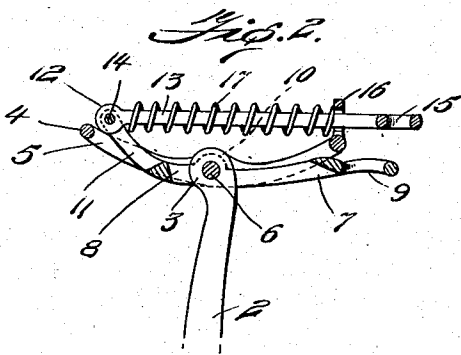
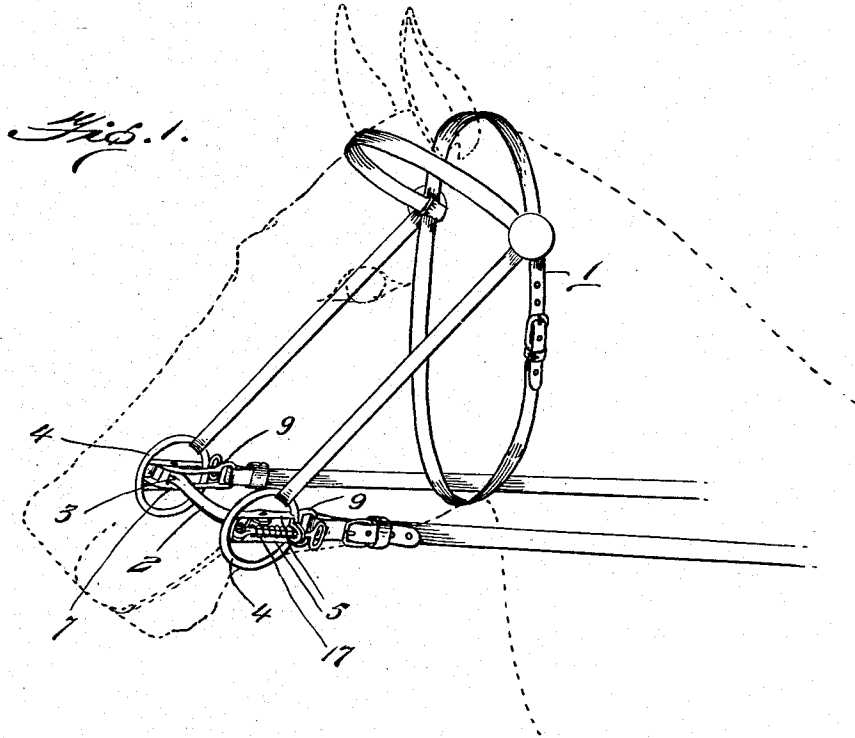


C. KLAUS.
BRIDLE BIT.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 7, 1908.

907,816.

Patented Dec. 29, 1908.



Caesar Klaus -

WITNESSES:

B. M. Offutt
H. E. Moore

INVENTOR.

BY *J. M. Moore*
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CAESAR KLAUS, OF EUREKA, ILLINOIS.

BRIDLE-BIT.

No. 907,816.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 29, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CAESAR KLAUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Eureka, in the county of Woodford and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bridle-Bits, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in bridle bits, and has for one of its objects the provision of a simple and practical device of this sort which may be used for either riding or driving purposes and which will be humane and will not injure the animal's mouth.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a simple straight bar bit which ordinarily will be very easy upon the horse's mouth and which is also provided with means for clamping or pinching the animal's jaws so that it may be used either as a simple bit or as a more severe one for the control of vicious or refractory animals.

As will hereinafter appear, my invention consists of a bridle bit embodying certain other novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts substantially as disclosed herein and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1, is a perspective view of my invention as in use, the head of the horse being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 2, is a sectional view of one end of the bit. Fig. 3, is a detached view of the bit looking downward upon the same, showing the clamping position of the cheek pieces as when subduing or controlling a vicious or runaway animal.

In the drawings: the numeral 1, designates the head stall of an ordinary bridle with which my improved bit is being used. 2, indicates the mouth piece which is preferably a straight or slightly curved bar with loops 3, at each end. The cheek pieces 4, are preferably circular in form, as shown, with the spaced parallel struts 5, extending thereacross, a rivet or bolt 6, secured between said struts and passing through the loop in each end of the mouth piece to pivot the cheek pieces in place. Mounted between the struts of the cheek pieces are the rein holds or bars 7, each having the longitudinal opening 8, to receive the end of the mouth bar, and having the rein loop 9. These rein holds are also pivoted upon the pivot bolts 6, said bolts passing through the lugs or extensions 10, on the rein holds.

The lower or outermost ends of the rein holds are forked as at 11, and the looped ends

12, of the links 13, are pivoted between said forked ends by means of the bolts or rivets 14. These links are provided with rein loops 15 at their upper ends and the free ends of the links are confined to the cheek pieces by passing through the loops 16, on the cheek pieces. Springs 17, are confined on the links between the pivot ends of the links and between the retaining loops 16, these springs tending to hold the parts straight or in substantially parallel relation as shown in full lines, Fig. 2.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the cheek straps are connected to the upper sides of the cheek pieces and a curb strap may be connected between the lower sides of the cheek pieces, if desired, but the use of curb straps and noseband is not necessary with my bit. For ordinary purposes in driving a gentle horse, the reins would be connected to the rein holds and the device would then act as a simple straight bit. For handling tough-mouthed or vicious animals though, the reins would be connected to the rein loops on the links 13. Then a pull on the reins would force the inner ends of the rein holds inward against the horse's lower jaw and the outer ends of the cheek pieces against the horse's upper jaw, in the manner shown in Fig. 3. This would pinch the horse's mouth and jaws and quickly reduce the animal to entire control. The device may thus be used either as an easy or severe bit, or a combination of both, and in the latter case, the main or check snaffle rein would be connected to the rein holds and the auxiliary bridoon reins would be attached to the links for spreading the cheek pieces and rein holds. The guiding loops 16, prevent the bit from turning or twisting in the horse's mouth.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings it will be apparent that my bit is effective and practical and that it accomplished all the objects aimed at.

I claim:

1. A bridle bit comprising a mouth piece, cheek pieces pivoted to the mouth piece, rein holds also pivoted to the mouth piece, and links connected to the rein holds acting on the cheek pieces and rein holds.

2. A bit comprising a mouth bar, cheek pieces pivoted on said bar, rein holds pivoted to the bar, links having rein loops and pivoted to the rein holds for spreading the rein holds and cheek pieces inward, and means

for normally holding the rein holds and cheek pieces normally substantially parallel.

3. In a bridle bit, the combination with a mouth bar, cheek pieces, bolts pivoting said
5 cheek pieces on the ends of the mouth bar, rein holds having rein loops at one end and pivoted midlength upon the said pivot bolts, links connected to the opposite ends of the
10 rein holds and provided with rein loops, and a spring for normally maintaining the rein holds and cheek pieces in closed substantially parallel relation.

4. A bridle bit comprising a mouth bar, cheek pieces pivoted to the ends of the
15 mouth bar, rein holds pivoted at the ends of

the mouth bar and having rein loops at one end thereof, links connected to the opposite ends of the rein holds and also provided with rein loops, guard loops confining the free ends of the links to the cheek pieces, and springs 20 confined on the links to normally retain the rein holds and cheek pieces substantially parallel.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

CAESAR KLAUS.

Witnesses:

H. B. SCHUMACHER,
MARTIN STROMBERGER.