

(No Model.)

J. L. KOCH.
HARNESS SADDLE.

No. 523,669.

Patented July 31, 1894.

FIG. 1.

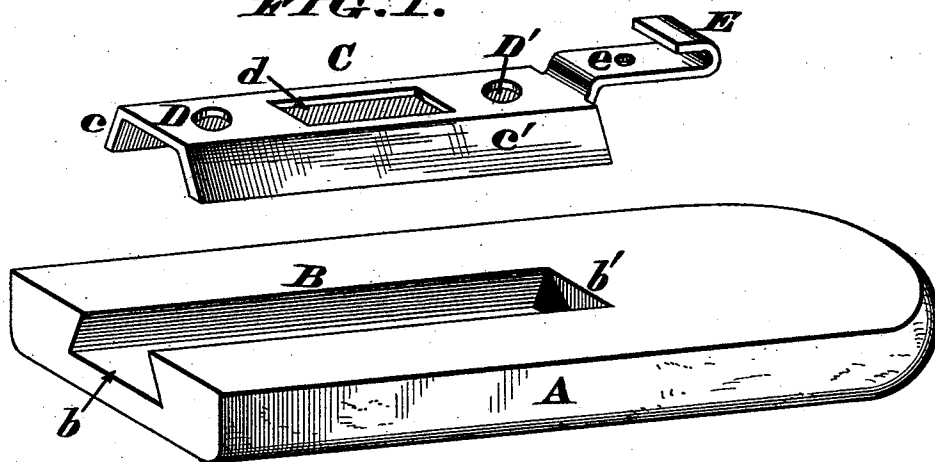


FIG. 2.

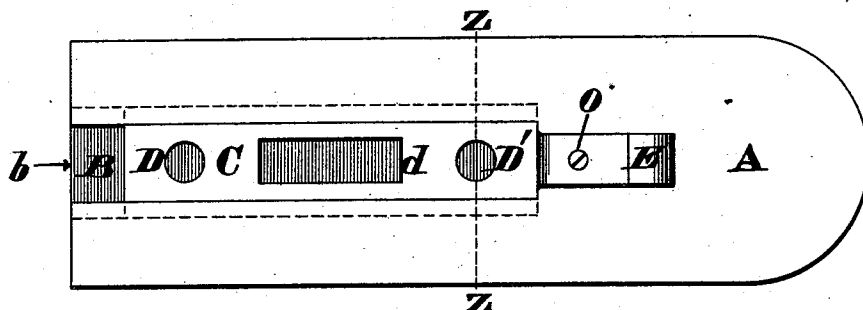


FIG. 4.

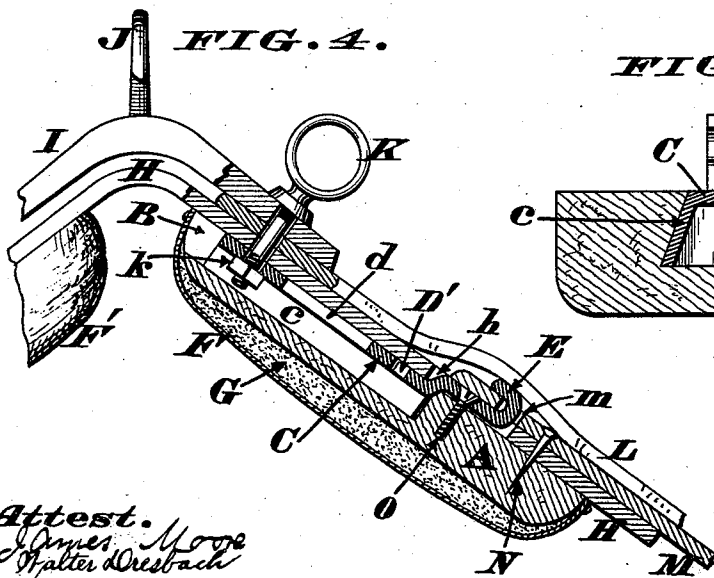
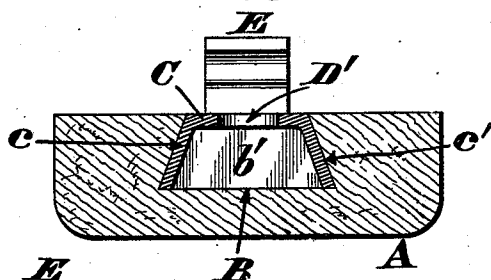


FIG. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. KOCH, OF LAWRENCEBURG, INDIANA.

HARNESS-SADDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 523,669, dated July 31, 1894.

Application filed October 30, 1893. Serial No. 489,551. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. KOCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lawrenceburg, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Harness-Saddles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the annexed drawings, which form part of this specification.

This invention relates to those harness-saddles whose flaps or padded portions are formed around wooden-cores having metallic locking-plates to which the terret-shanks are secured, and my improvement comprises a novel method of inserting and fastening the plates within the cores, as hereinafter more fully described.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a locking plate and wooden core detached from each other. Fig. 2 is a plan showing said plate secured to the core. Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse section of the united plate and core, taken at the line Z—Z, of the preceding illustration. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of one-half of a harness-saddle embodying my improvements.

A represents a wooden-core or former of the size and shape usually employed for the centers of harness-saddle pads or flaps, a groove B being made longitudinally of said core, which groove is open at one end, *b*, but closed at the other end *b'*. Furthermore, the sides or walls of this groove are undercut, in order that it may be wider at bottom than at top, so as to retain the locking plate C, in position. This plate is a flat piece of metal, either cast or wrought, and has outwardly-flaring sides or flanges *c, c'*, of a proper angle to fit snugly against the undercut portions of groove B, as seen in Fig. 3. *D, D'*, are perforations near the ends of said plate, and *d* is a slot between these perforations, the object of this slot being to admit a nut when a terret is secured to the pad. Plate C is prolonged at one end, beyond the flanges *c, c'*, and is then bent outward to form a hook E, a perforation *e* being made in said extension to admit a screw or other fastener.

F, in Fig. 4, is a cover that retains the felt or other padding G in place, and F', is the other pad or flap, these two members F, F', being united together by a customary saddle-housing H, above which the tree or bridge I is located, said tree being provided with a check-rein hook J, and a pair of terret rings, one of the latter being seen at K.

L is a tug-strap, secured to the saddle in the usual manner, and M is a skirt, also attached to said saddle.

In carrying out my invention, the saddle-housing H is attached to the two pads F, F', in the customary way, an opening *h* being cut in said housing to admit the hook E, and a slit *m* being made in the skirt M to engage over said hook.

N is a rivet that assists in securing the housing H and skirt M to the pad-block or core A, to which latter the plate C is attached by inserting it within the groove B. The plate is advanced until it strikes the end *b'* of the groove, and then a screw O is passed through the opening *e*, of the plate, and engaged with the block A. Consequently, said plate can not shift endwise, neither can it be pulled away from the block or core, because it is so securely dovetailed within the groove.

The terret K is secured in place by passing its shank through holes in the tree I, tug-strap L, housing H and plate C, and then engaging a nut *k* with the threaded end of said shank.

In the illustration, the tree I covers only a small portion of the saddle flaps, and therefore, the terret K is engaged with the upper hole D of plate C, but if a longer tree were employed, said terret would then be applied to the other perforation D'.

From the above description it is evident that all the devices included in this construction are simple, cheap and readily manufactured, and if they should break or be injured, the damaged piece can be detached in a few minutes and a new one applied in its place.

In an inferior modification of my invention, the perforated part *e* can be omitted, and plate C be secured by other means.

I claim as my invention—

In a harness-saddle, the pad-core A, having a longitudinal-groove B, open at one end, but closed at its other end, and provided with undercut sides; in combination with a bodily detachable locking-plate C, having outwardly-flaring side-flanges *c. c'*, a perforation D, and means for preventing said plate shifting within said groove after it has been in-

serted at the open end of the latter, substantially as herein described. 10

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

JOHN L. KOCH.

Witnesses:

JAMES H. LAYMAN,

SAMUEL M. QUINN.