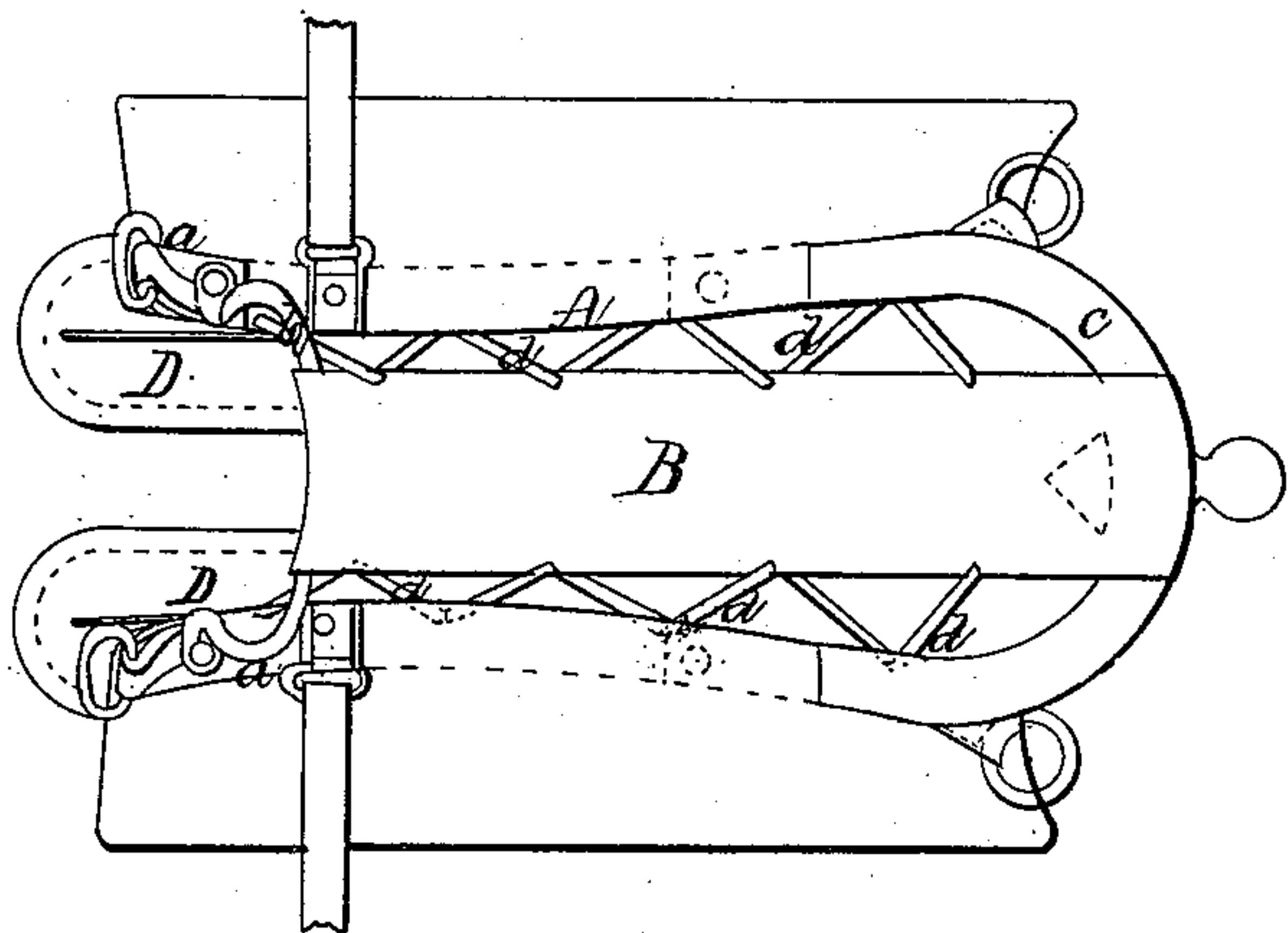
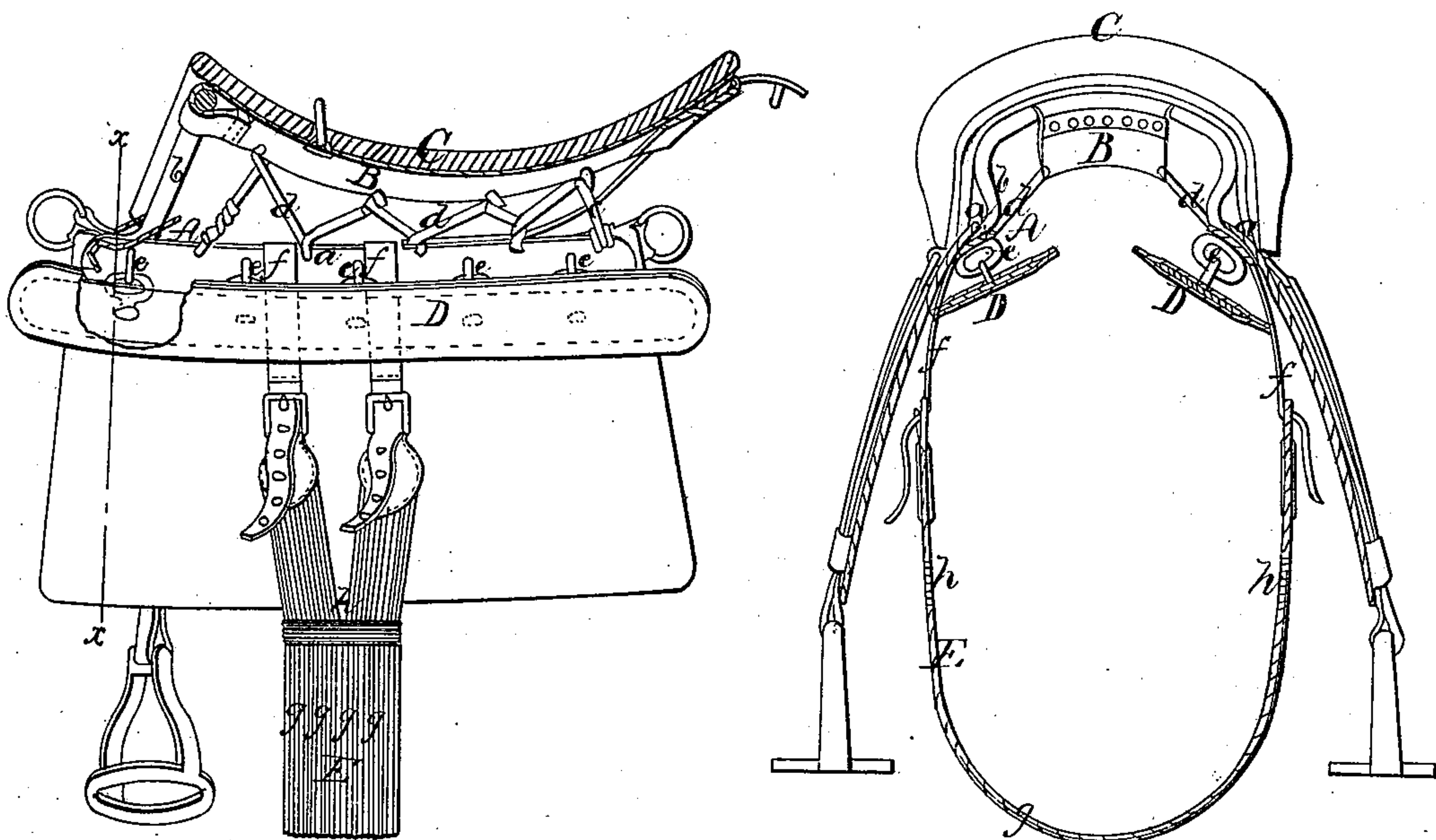


Weber & Muller,

Riding Saddle,

Nº 41,130,

Patented Jan. 5, 1864



Witnesses:

Jo Coombs

John Reed

Inventor:

P. Weber

Louis Müller

For M^r & H^e
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL WEBER AND LOUIS MÜLLER, OF STUTTGART, WÜRTEMBERG, GERMANY, ASSIGNORS TO GEORGE L. WEBER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN RIDING-SADDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 41,130, dated January 5, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PAUL WEBER and LOUIS MÜLLER, both of Stuttgart, in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Riding-Saddles; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a longitudinal vertical section of our invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section of the same, taken in the plane indicated by the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan or top view of the same, the seat having been removed to expose the groundwork of the saddle.

Similar letters of reference in the three views indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to produce a saddle by which the horse is not pressed when in motion, one which will readily accommodate itself to the changes in the shape of the horse's back, consequent upon the greater or smaller amount of labor or exertion to which the horse may be subjected at different times, and the seat of which will at all times be kept cool and comfortable by a current of air passing through between it and the back of the horse.

The invention also relates to an improvement in the girth, whereby the same is made easy for the horse, and cheap and durable in its construction.

The nature of our invention and its advantages will be readily understood from the following description.

A represents the tree of our saddle, which is constructed of two flat strips, *a*, of sheet metal or other suitable material, which strips are connected in front by the bow *b*, and in rear by the cantle *c*, the bow being made of round and the cantle of flat iron, and both being rigidly secured to the strips *a*, by means of rivets, in an inclined position, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings.

B is a strip of leather, or other suitable flexible material which is attached to the bow and cantle, and drawn down tight by means of laces

d, passing through its edges and the edges of the metal strips *a*, imparting to said strip of leather a concave shape suitable to receive and support the seat *C* of the saddle. This seat is made in the ordinary manner, of leather or other suitable material, and stuffed with hair or upholstered with any of the well-known materials, and it rests in front on the bow *b*, and in the rear on the cantle *c*, being sustained in the middle by the leather strip *B*, and on the sides by the metal strips *a*.

D D are two pads, which are hinged to the inner sides of the strips *a* by loops *e*, or any other desirable means. These pads are made of thin steel plates covered with cloth, and they may be upholstered to some extent, so as to enable them to accommodate themselves readily to the back of a horse without exerting an undue pressure on any part of the horse, whether the same be in motion or at rest.

If the saddle is placed on a horse, it rests entirely on the pads *D D*, and the seat *C* nowhere touches the body of the horse. A current of air passes through between the seat and the back of the horse, keeping the seat comfortable and cool for the rider, and rendering the saddle less oppressive to the animal. Furthermore, by keeping the seat off from the horse's back, the pads are allowed to accommodate themselves readily to any changes taking place in the shape of the body of the horse, and the saddle will fit the horse just as nicely after the same has endured long hardships and privations as it will at the beginning of a journey or campaign, when he (the horse) comes fresh from the stable.

E is the girth, which is fastened by means of straps *f*, of leather or other suitable material, to the metal strips *a*. The girth is composed of a series of cords, *g*, which are fastened together by two or more cross-bands, *h*, which are also made of cordage. These cross-bands prevent the cords from cutting the flesh, and the large number of cords composing the girth enables the same to adapt itself to the shape of the horse's belly, and to retain its place more tenaciously than a girth made in the ordinary manner. Our girth does not require being strapped very tight, and still it

will retain the saddle in place without danger of slipping; and, furthermore, it costs less to make one of our girths, and the same is more durable than girths of the ordinary construction.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The seat C, being supported by the strip B and bows *b c*, in combination with the pads D D, constructed and operating in the man-

ner and for the purpose substantially as shown and described.

2. The girth E, made of a series of cords, *g*, fastened together by two or more cross-bands, *h*, as and for the purpose specified.

PAUL WEBER.
LOUIS MÜLLER.

Witnesses:

HUGO STAHL,
W. HAENGER.