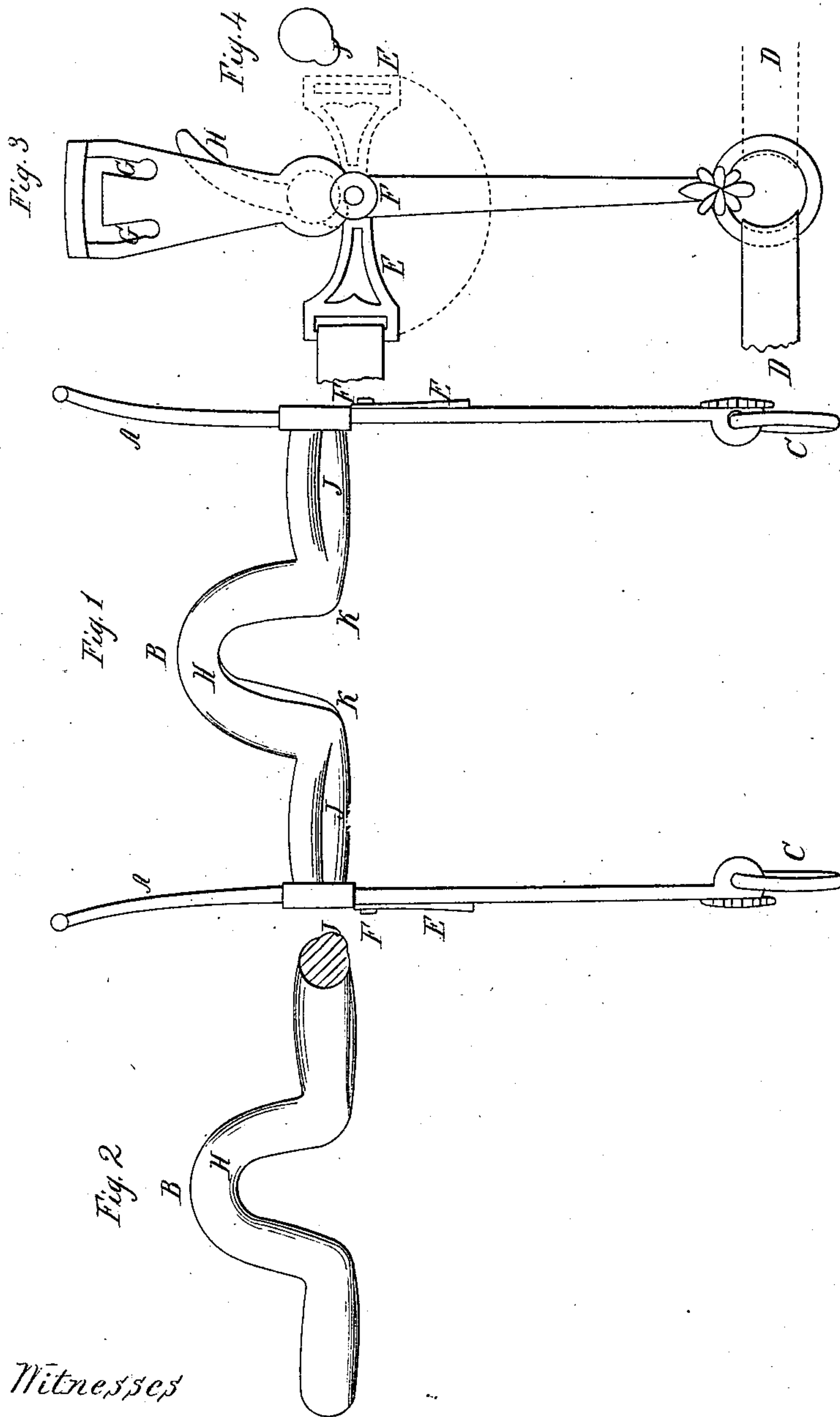


A. H. Langholz

Bridle Bit,

N^o 44,002.

Patented Aug. 30, 1864.



Witnesses

*J. Franklin Peigan &
L. Luchs*

Inventor

A. H. Langholz

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

A. H. LANGHOLZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVED BRIDLE-BIT.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **44,002**, dated August 30, 1864; antedated August 15, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, A. H. LANGHOLZ, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bridle-Bits; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of my invention is a double round-bar bit with a convex and concave projection at the center, also square slots at the top of the levers.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe its construction as follows, to wit:

Figure 1 represents a front elevation; Fig. 2, a view of the round bars with projection; Fig. 3, a side elevation; Fig. 4, an end view of the bar.

A represents the levers attached to each end of the cross-bar of the bit B. They are bent slightly outward at top, and rounding at top so as not to chafe the cheek of the horse, and they have rings O permanently fastened and stiff (not loose rings) at their bottom, so that the reins D can be used at either side, when the bit is reversed, without unbuckling the reins D.

E are side rein-hangers operating on a pivot, F, near the center of the levers A on the outside of the levers, and are commonly called the "snaffle-rein hangers." They are intended to be made round or square, and swing to either side of the bit as the bit is reversed or changed. The square slot G near the top of the levers is intended for a curb-strap to move in to either side as the bit is reversed. The top side of slot G, in which the check-strap of the bridle is buckled, (instead of a round hole, as is usually on other bits,) is for the purpose of keeping the bit on a line with the cheek-strap and horse's head,

and produces a greater leverage when the lower rein D is drawn back, or tightened in the hands of the rider. The bit B has a curved center-piece, H, projecting from the cross piece or round bar to one side, convex on one side, as seen at Figs. 1 and 3, and concave on the opposite side, as seen at Fig. 2. It is convex for the purpose of relieving the horse's mouth, and acts thus as a mild bit as it turns forward, when the rein D is drawn, and does not press against or touch the roof of the mouth of a tender-mouthed horse, but, the contrary, when the bit is to be used on a hard-mouthed horse, the bit is reversed, and then the point H, as the rein D is drawn, moves forward and presses against the roof of the mouth, and acts as a severe bit. Thus this bit can be used as a severe or a mild bit, so as to suit a hard or tender mouthed horse, and dispenses with the necessity of having two or three different bits commonly used to suit the mouth of a horse. As the bit is used on the mild side, it is rounding and wider underneath, so as to be easy and comfortable on the horse's tongue, and the reverse or convex side is narrower at the corners K, and presses tighter and narrower on the horse's tongue, and the smaller roll or round bar J acts at the same time on the lower jaw, as the top presses against the roof of the mouth, so that the larger part of the round bar sets easy on the jaw when the bit is reversed for the mild or convex side.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The double round-bar bit, with its concave and convex projection H, as described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. The square slot G at the top of the levers, for the purpose set forth.

A. H. LANGHOLZ.

Witnesses:

J. FRANKLIN REIGART,
JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD.