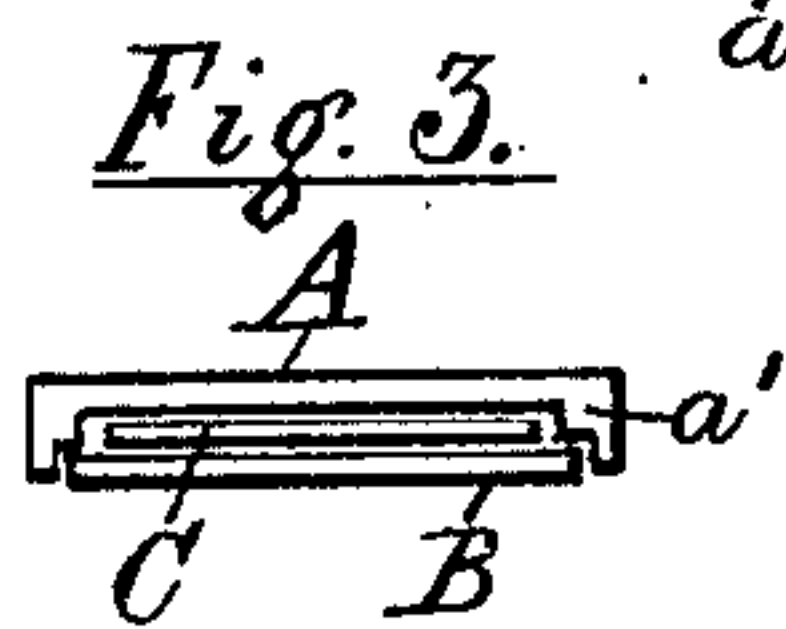
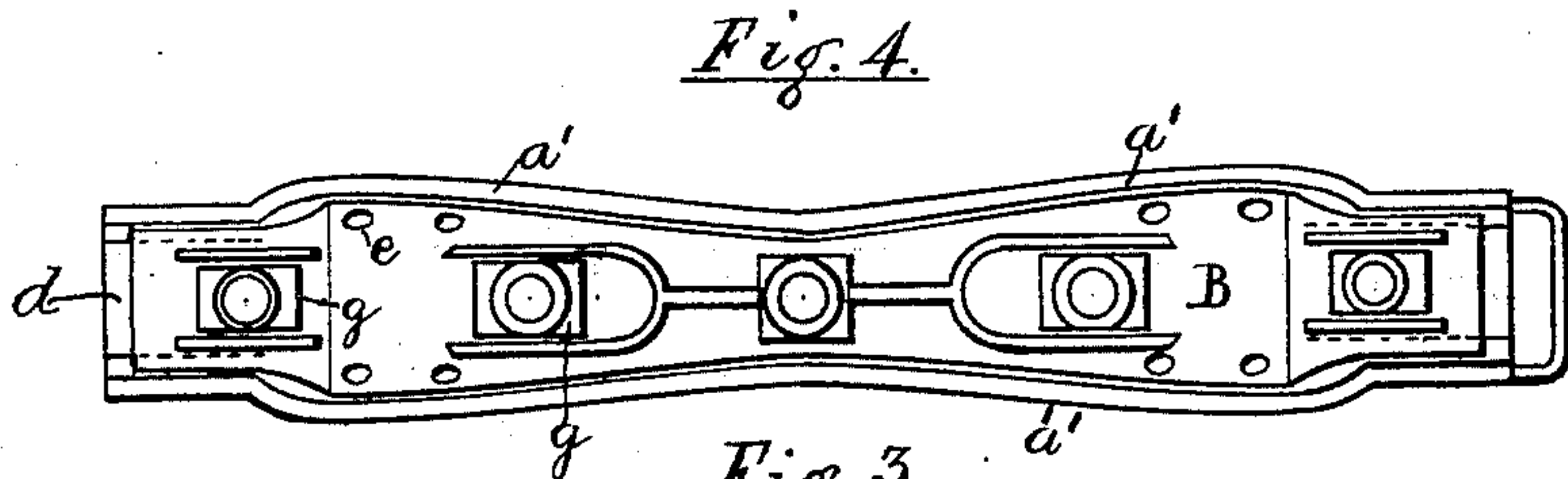
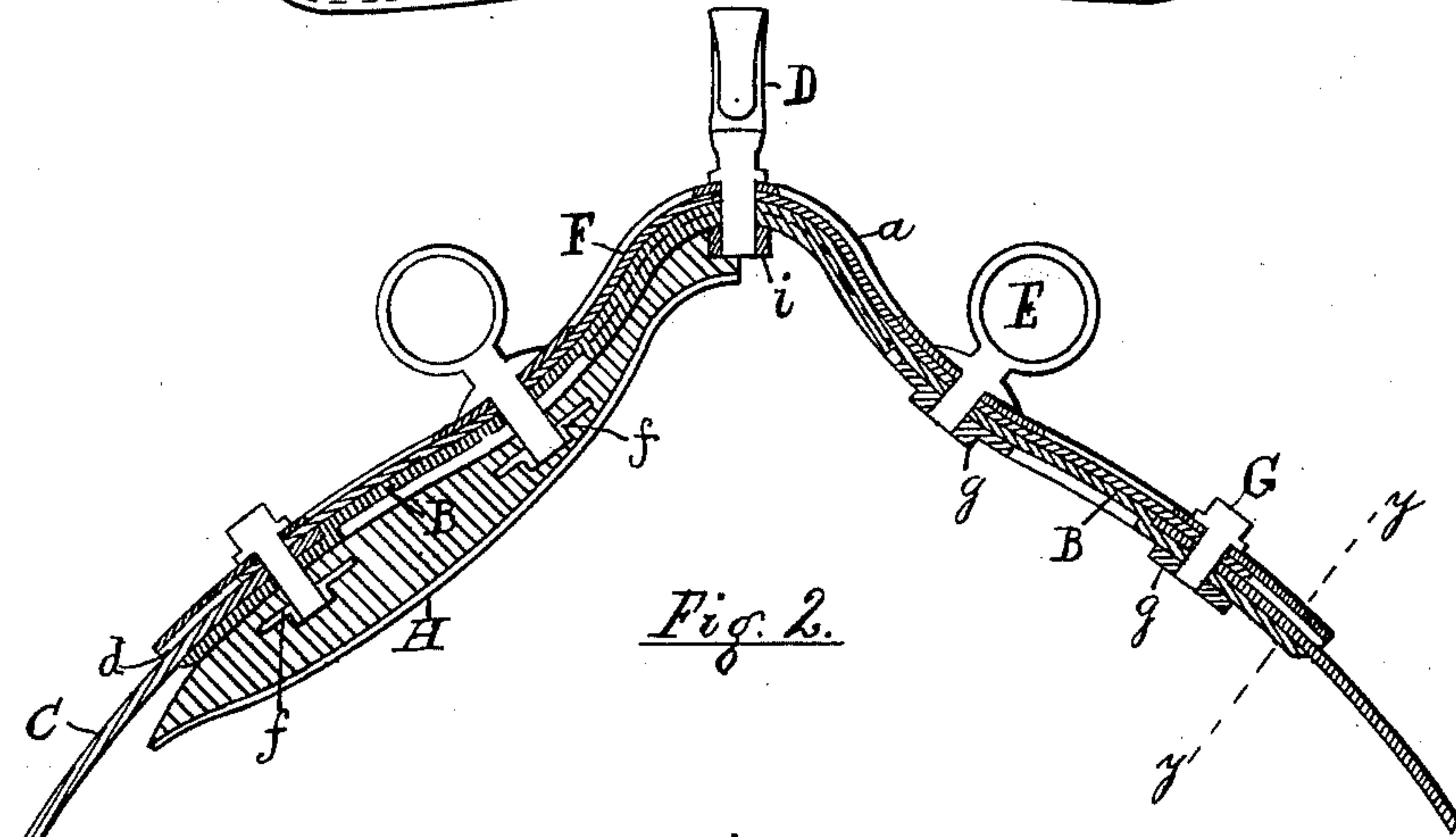
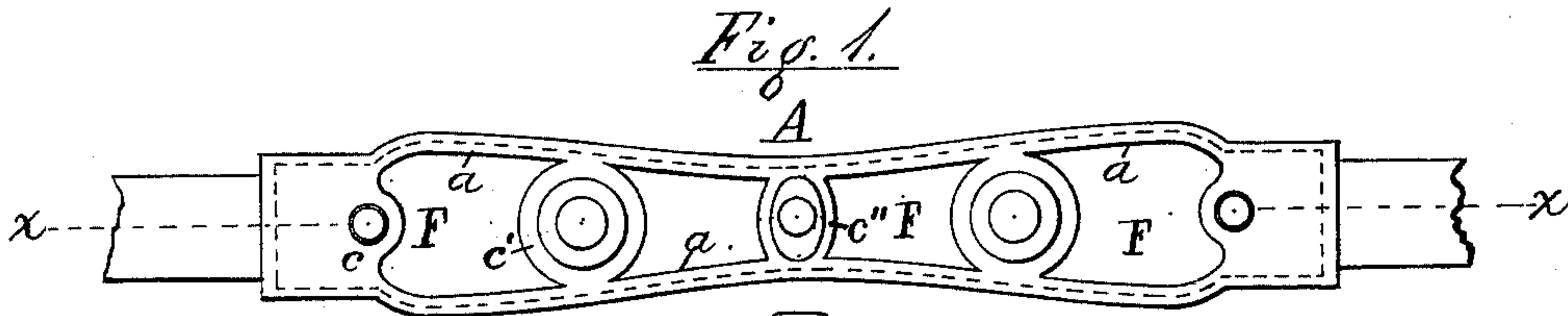


J. M. GWINNELL.  
Harness-Saddle.

No. 223,042.

Patented Dec. 30, 1879.



Attest:

Wm L Fish  
Spec F Howe

Inventor.

Jno. M. Gwinell, Jr  
J. S. Crane, Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. GWINNELL, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HARNESS-SADDLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **223,042**, dated December 30, 1879; application filed November 24, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JOHN M. GWINNELL, of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Harness-Saddles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in harness-saddles; and it consists in forming the pad-frame with a skeleton-top having ledges formed upon it inside to retain the jockey, which is clamped between the open top and a bottom plate, in the manner herein set forth.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a plan of my improved frame as viewed from the upper side, A being the frame and *a a* the ledges for holding the jockey securely in its place. Fig. 2 is a section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1, the left side of the view showing a pad secured to the saddle by the pad-screws and terret-screws, while in the right side of the view the screws are shown arranged to hold the skeleton-frame A to the bottom or back plate B. Fig. 3 is a transverse section of the same on line *y y*, Fig. 2, showing the insertion of the leather side pieces, and Fig. 4 is an under view of the frame detached from the pad.

The upper plate consists of a side flange, *a'*, extending the whole length at each side, and deep enough to cover the jockey F, which is inserted into the same as a glass into a picture-frame, and provided with cross-bars *c c' c''* at the ends, and at the terrets and rein-hook, to hold the sides together.

The flanges are provided with ledges *a*, extended inwardly over the edges of the jockey to keep the same firmly in place when clamped by the back plate B, the cross-bars *c c' c''* also serving to press the jockey against the back plate. The jockey is thus held in its place by the back plate, as a picture or glass is held in its frame, being inserted from the back, and covered by the back plate, and its edges are thereby entirely protected from wear, while the labor of stitching or otherwise securing the jockey is avoided, and a much better effect produced by the frame surrounding and covering the edges of the jockey than is secured by other styles of mounting.

The back plate is formed to embrace the side piece C at each end, and when the same

is inserted within the socket from the open end *d* it is securely held by the pad-screw passing through it in the usual manner.

The shank of the rein-hook D is shown passed through the frame A and back plate B, and secured by a nut, *i*, underneath, and the nuts of the terrets E and pad-screws G may be laid against the under side of the back plate, as at *g g*, or sunk beneath the top of the pad, as at *f f*, by which latter arrangement the pad H is conveniently secured to the saddle.

When the nuts are not let into the pad top, as at *f f*, then the pad may be stitched to the back plate B by the aid of the perforations *e e*. (Shown in Fig. 4.)

If preferred, the top frame and back plate can be riveted together, and the jockey thus held in place securely whenever the terrets and pad-screws are removed to connect the saddle with a pad.

By the methods of construction already in use the edges of the jockey, when combined with a metallic frame, are merely sunk into the top plate of frame where the edges are not protected from the weather in any way.

The effect of the sun and rain upon the leather is such as to alter its shape and curl the edges, thus destroying the neatness and appearance of the saddle.

By the application of the ledges *a'* to the inside border of the top frame, the edges of the jockey are entirely covered, and, being inserted from the back and clamped in the manner described, it is securely held from warping, and its joint with the metal is made practically water-tight.

If desired, the back plate can be made deep enough beneath the rein-hood to receive the nut and a socket formed to let the nut in flush. When thus finished the saddle makes a desirable article of merchandise apart from the pad; but the iron frame and jockey can be combined with the pad, as shown at the left side of Fig. 2, and is then fit to be used as sold.

I am aware that iron frames in two parts are not new, and that the mode of clamping the frame to the back plate is also in use to hold such parts together; but the novel feature in my combination being the ledges upon the top frame to cover the edges of the jockey



as well as the clamping the jockey inside the frame beneath the ledges,

I therefore claim the same as follows:

1. In a coach-pad or gig-saddle, the combination of an open frame adapted to display a jockey through its openings, and provided with a ledge at each side to cover or project over the edge of the jockey, with the jockey F and back plate B, secured together in the manner set forth.

2. The combination of the open frame A, provided with inwardly-projecting ledges, back

plate B, and jockey F clamped between them, in the manner set forth, with the pad H, provided with nuts for the pad-screws and terrets, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereto set my hand this 28th day of October, 1879, in the presence of two witnesses.

JNO. M. GWINNELL.

Witnesses:

HENRY F. GÖKEN,  
A. WHITEHEAD.