

(No Model.)

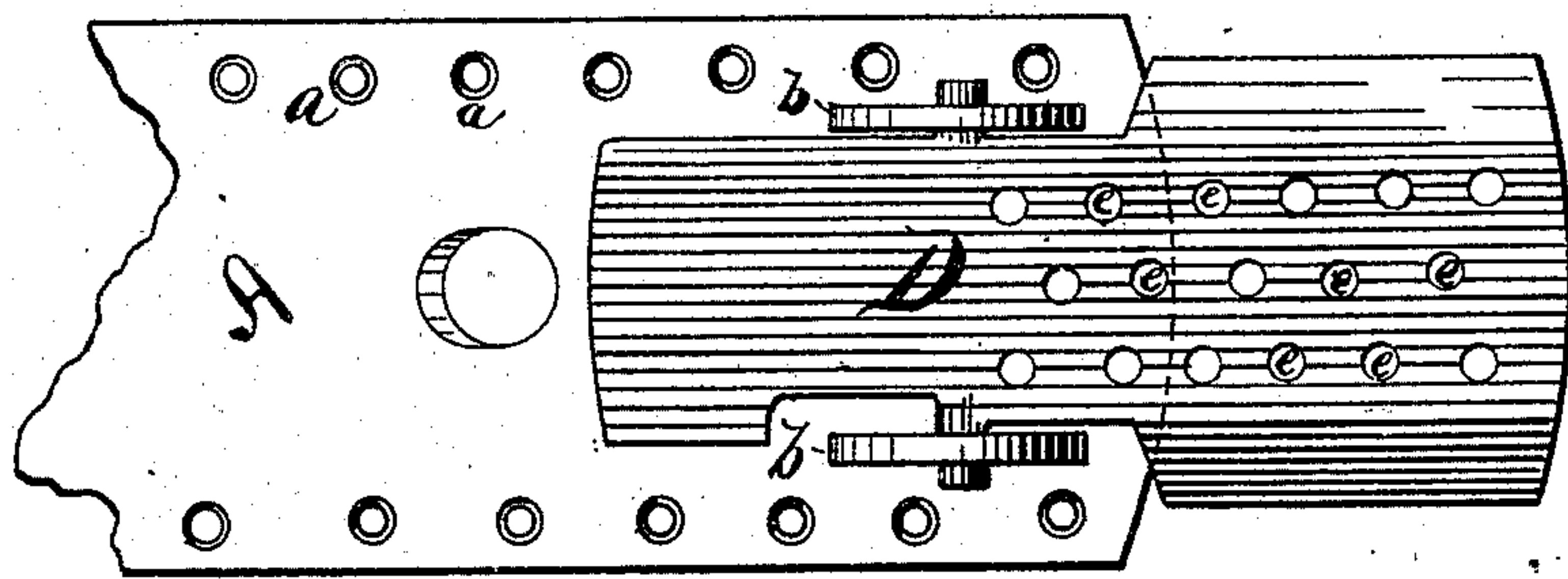
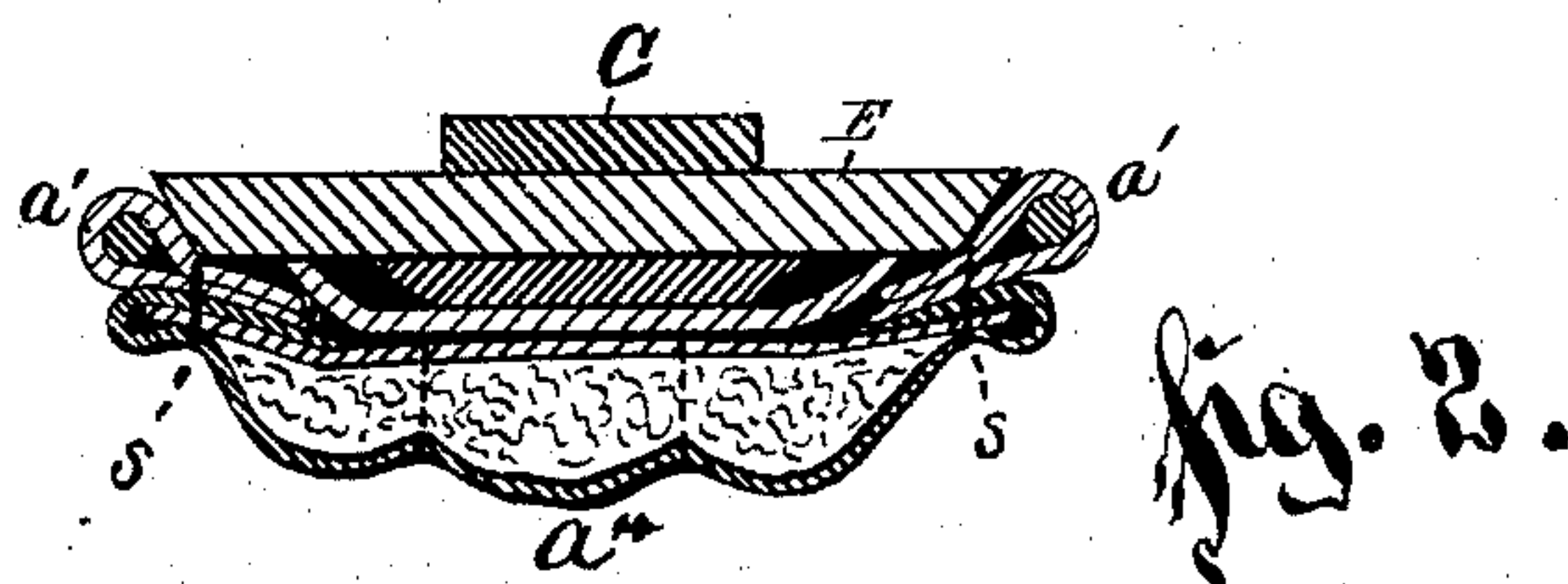
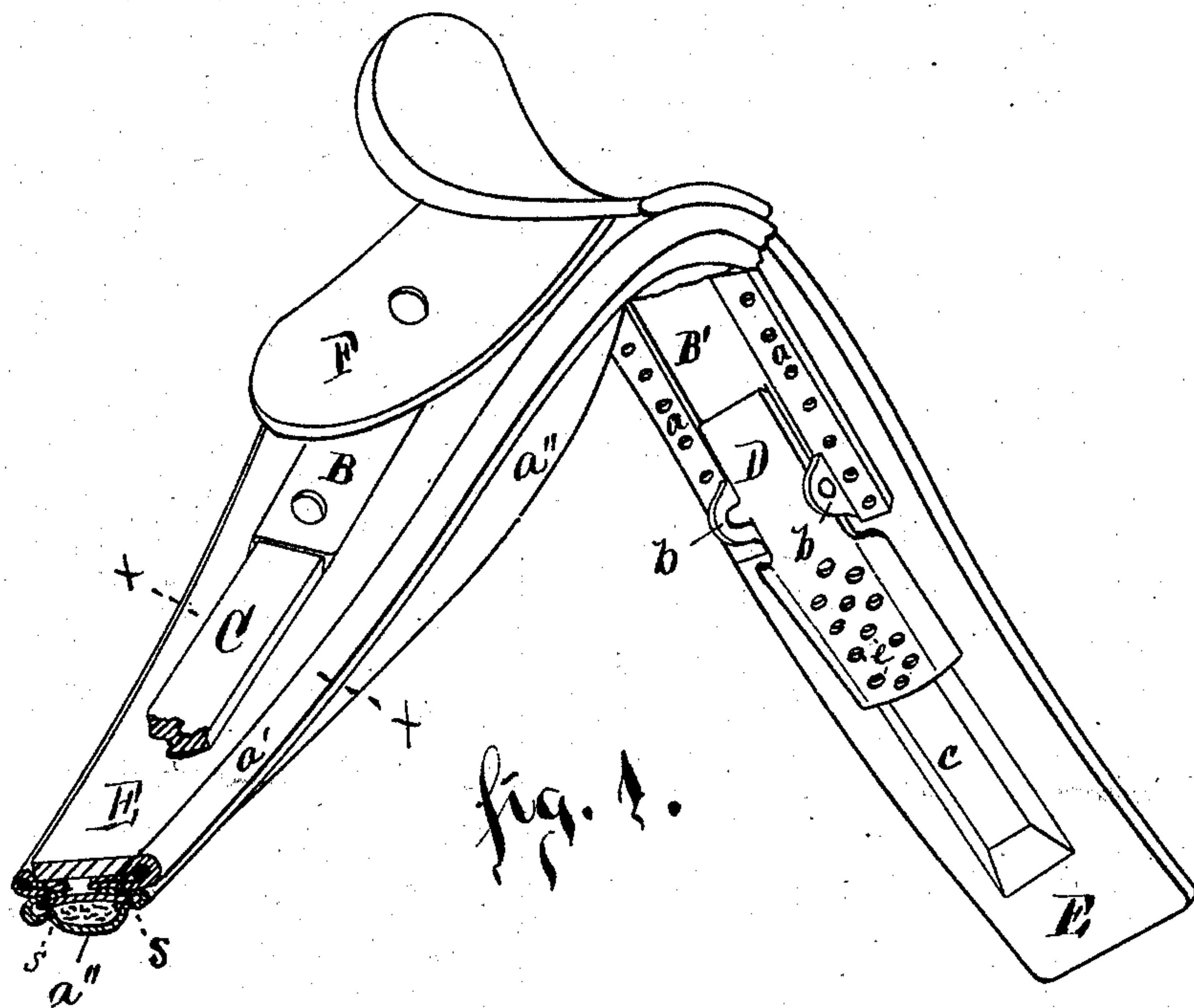
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. TEAS.

Gig Saddle Tree and Pad.

No. 237,338.

Patented Feb. 1, 1881.



Witnesses:
Charles H. Bell
Chas. Herr.

fig. 3.

Inventor:
Andrew Seas,
By O Drake, Att'y.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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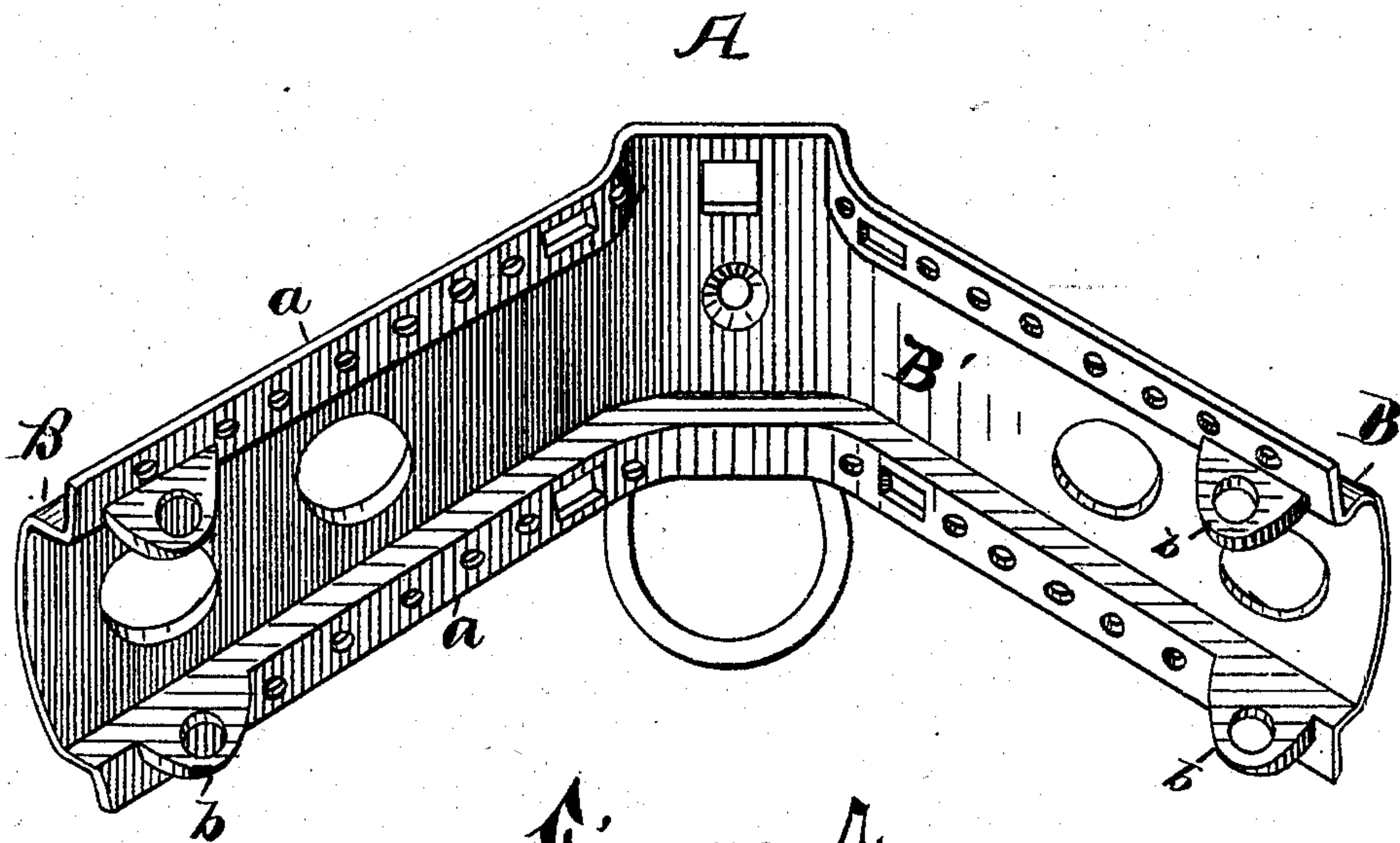


Figure 4.

Witnesses:
Charles L. Bell
Chas. Herr.

Inventor:
Andrew Teas.
By A. Drake, Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW TEAS, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
SILAS C. HALSEY, OF SAME PLACE.

GIG-SADDLE TREE AND PAD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 237,338, dated February 1, 1881.

Application filed June 18, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW TEAS, of the city of Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Gig-Saddle Trees and Pads; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to
10 make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates more especially to gig-
15 saddle trees and to the method of constructing gig-saddles wherein my improved trees are used.

The object of these improvements is to lessen the cost of construction of and to impart in-
20 creased beauty and durability to the saddles.

The invention consists in a saddle-tree having laterally-projecting perforated flanges and a raised uniform surface on the top or out-
25 side, extending from the ends of the tree to the central portion or crupper-loop, and a corresponding recess or channel in the inner or bottom side, extending its entire length.

It also consists in the combination, with a saddle-tree, of a pivoted plate secured at or
30 near each end thereof, the pivoted bearings of said plate being at or near the center thereof, constituting an adjustable bearing, and capable of being used in connection with either a leather or an iron jockey.

It also consists in the combination, with a gig-saddle, of a pad having the facing sewed on the top thereof, between said pad and the
35 flap, the seam passing through both the pad and the facing, with the fair-stitch on the face of the pad instead of on the back, as heretofore, the flap being secured to said pad or facing with a blind-stitch, or laced in by hand or otherwise, all of which will be hereinafter
40 more fully set forth, and definitely embodied in the claims.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the nature and character of the invention, in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of a gig-
45 saddle and tree embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a section of the same, taken through

line *x*. Fig. 3 is an inverted plan view of a severed portion of the tree, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the tree divested of its attachments.

Similar letters of reference indicate like
55 parts in each of the several figures.

In carrying out my invention I construct the tree A either by casting or by striking it up from sheet metal, with laterally-projecting
60 perforated flanges *a* and a raised uniform central portion, B, on the top or outside, extending from its ends to the central portion of the tree, forming a corresponding recess or channel, B', in the inner or bottom side, extending
65 its entire length, for the reception and retention of the back band or strap C.

At or near each end of the tree, at the sides of the recess or channel, are ears *b*, in which the adjustable plates or bearings D are jour-
70 naled, to which the stiffeners *c* are secured by means of nails or rivets, which are passed through perforations *e* in said plate, said stiffeners being also nailed or otherwise secured to the flap E, whereby the saddle is rendered ca-
75 pable of automatically adjusting itself to the horse's back, whether the latter be broad or narrow, for which purpose the adjustable plates are journaled at or near their centers, as indicated in Figs. 1 and 3. By hinging the plate
80 or bearing D between its ends, instead of at the end, I find that that portion of it above the hinge and under the tree acts as a spring under the tree, and besides strengthens the plate and tree.

The flaps are nailed or otherwise secured on
85 the top of the flanges *a*, and fill up even with the raised portion of the tree, so as to form therewith a level surface or bearing for the jockey F, a portion of said flaps corresponding
90 with the length and width of the raised portion of the tree being removed, as will be readily understood.

The adjustable plates or bearings D are not limited to saddles or trees of the construction
95 herein described and shown, but are adapted to any tree or saddle having a regular seat and made to represent a regular gig or express saddle, whether having a leather or iron jockey, and when combined with such saddles the lat-
100 ter readily adjust themselves to the backs of

horses without regard to the breadth of their backs, thereby avoiding the necessity and expense of specially fitting and stuffing to meet the requirements of the case, as well as the liability of galling the horse.

The advantage of uniting the pad *a''* and facing *a'*, as herein stated, is that the seams may be sewed by a machine, the pad being pasted up in the same manner as in those known as "machine saddles." The facing, however, is sewed in differently—that is, by machine, as above stated, it being folded and laid on top, around the sides or outer edges of the pad, and beneath the flap, instead of being placed between the pad-lining and the bottom of the pad and sewed by hand and subsequently turned and stuffed, as heretofore.

It will be observed by referring to Fig. 2 that by securing the facing to the top of the pad, as herein described, a recess is formed for the reception of the flap, the facing constituting a bead and a protection to and upon the outer edges of said flap.

I obtained a patent October 28, 1873, No. 144,164, for a saddle-tree having lateral flanges and alternate raised and sunken recesses, as therein set forth; but in practicing that invention I have found it to be an improvement to make the tree with a uniform raised central portion from end to end, and so as to form under it a recess extending from end to end, for the purposes hereinbefore set forth, and there-

fore I desire in this patent to cover that improvement only.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and wish to have secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. A saddle-tree constructed with laterally-projecting perforated flanges and a raised uniform surface on the top or outside, extending from its ends to the center or crupper loop, and a corresponding recess or channel in the interior or bottom side, extending its entire length, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination, with a saddle-tree, of a supplemental plate, D, hinged between its ends to the saddle-tree at or near its end, so that a portion of the plate will be under the tree, substantially as described, for the purposes set forth.

3. In a gig-saddle, a pad having the facing sewed on the top thereof, between the pad and the flap, the seam passing through both the pad and facing, with the fair-stitch on the face of the pad, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 16th day of June, 1880.

ANDREW TEAS.

Witnesses:

OLIVER DRAKE,
CHARLES H. PELL.