

(No Model.)

E. G. LATTA.

HALTER.

No. 268,248.

Patented Nov. 28, 1882.

Fig. 1.

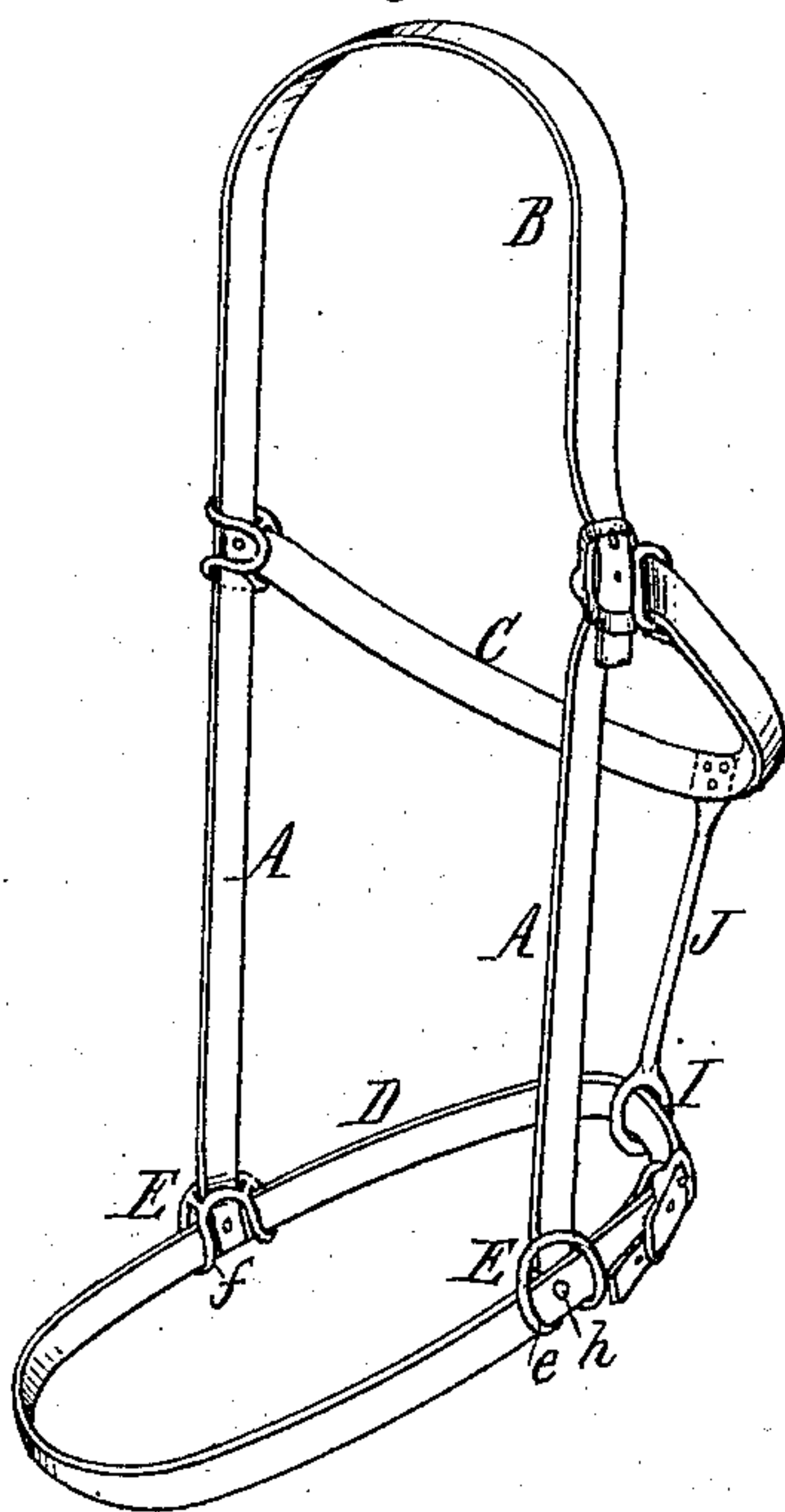


Fig. 2.

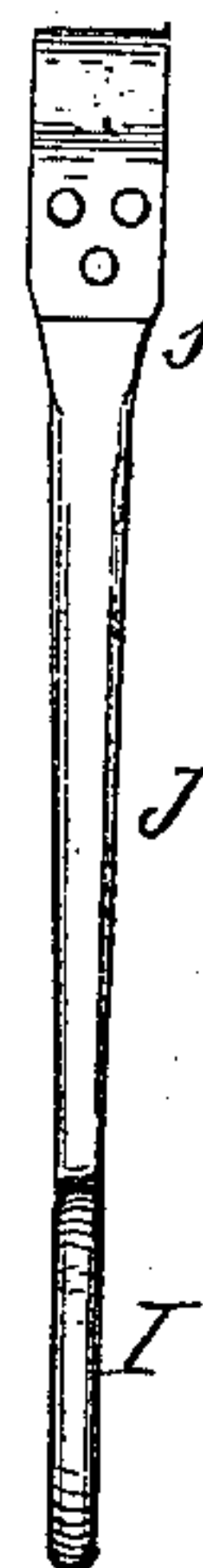


Fig. 3.

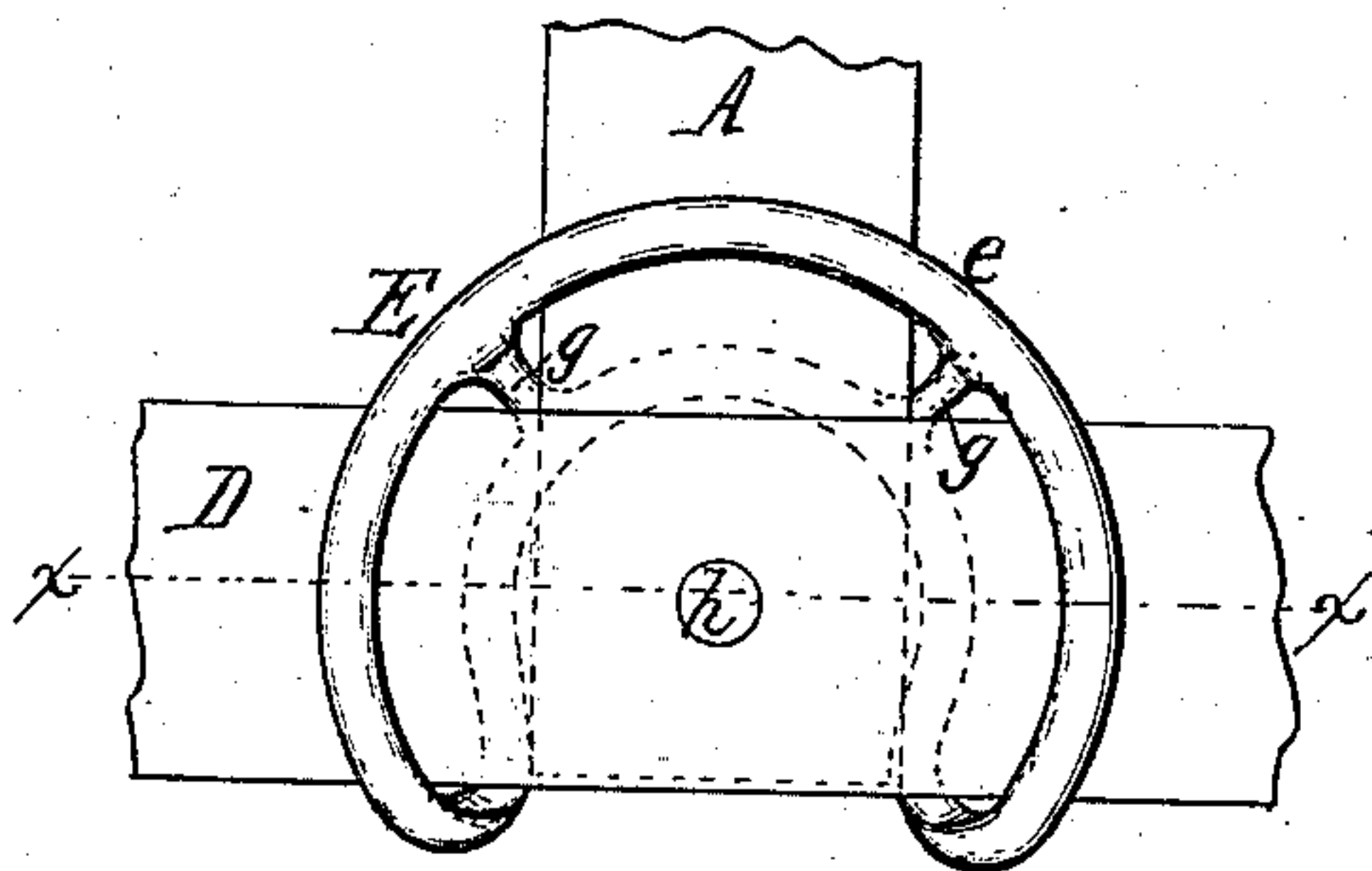


Fig. 4.

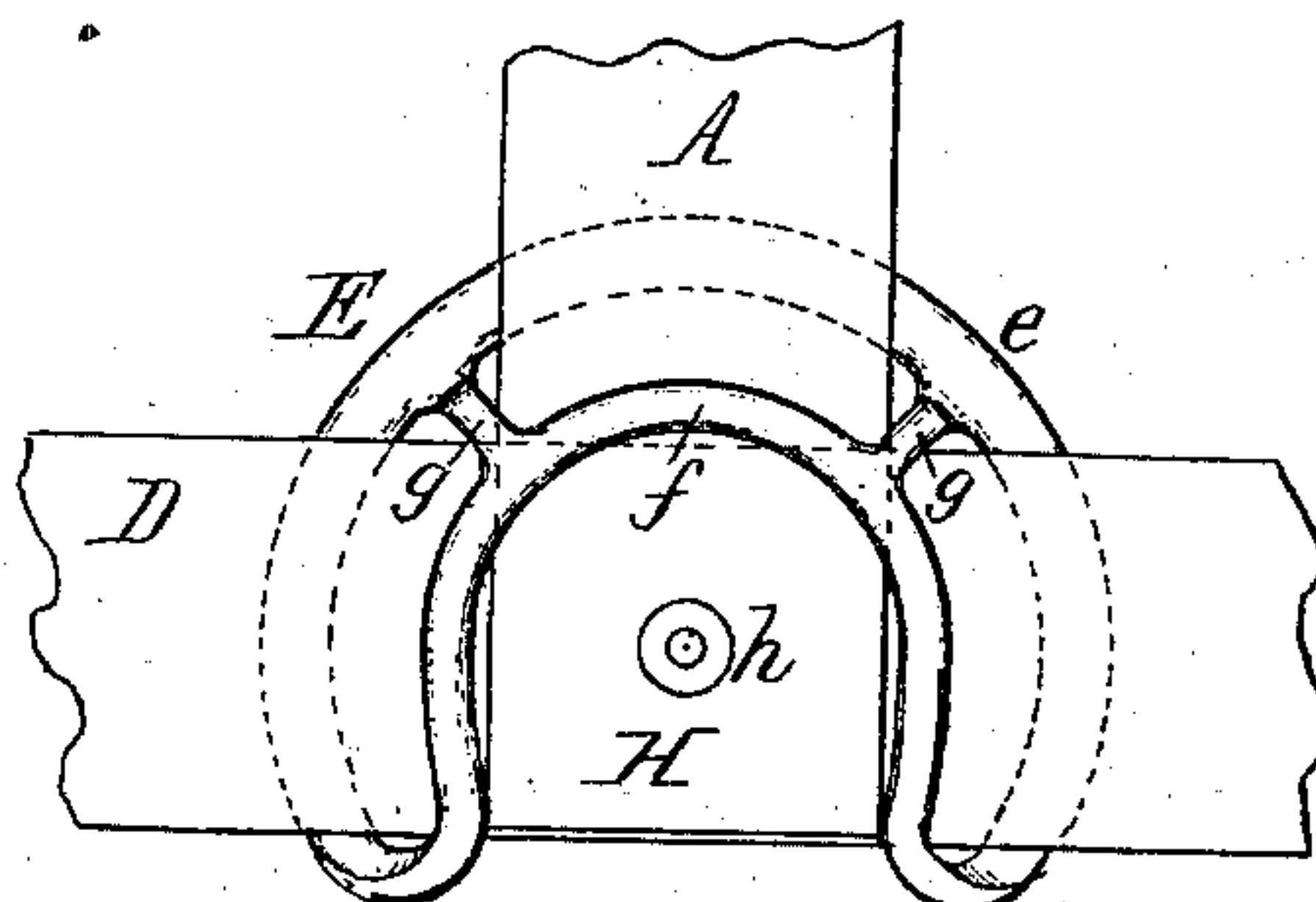


Fig. 5.

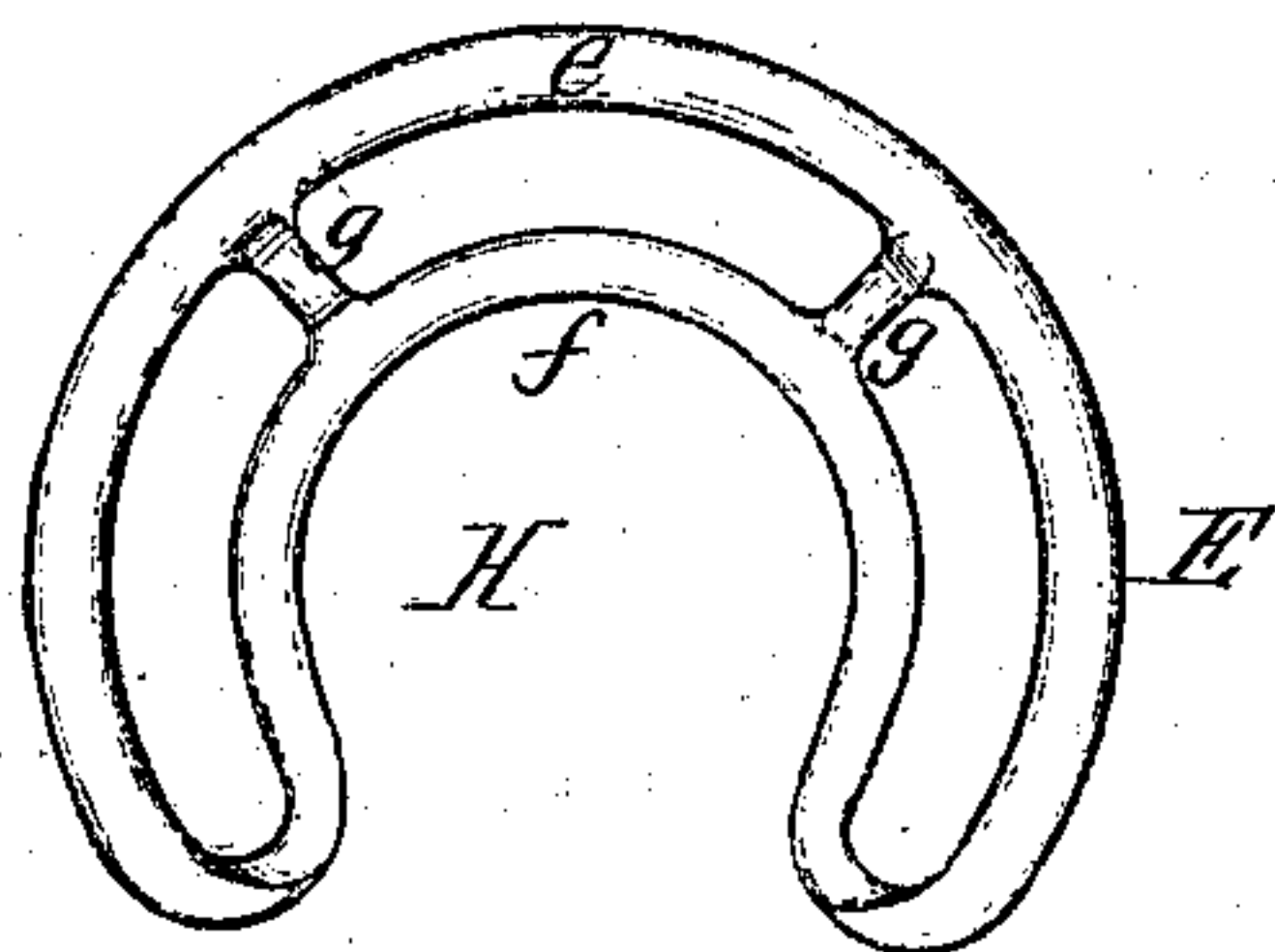


Fig. 7.

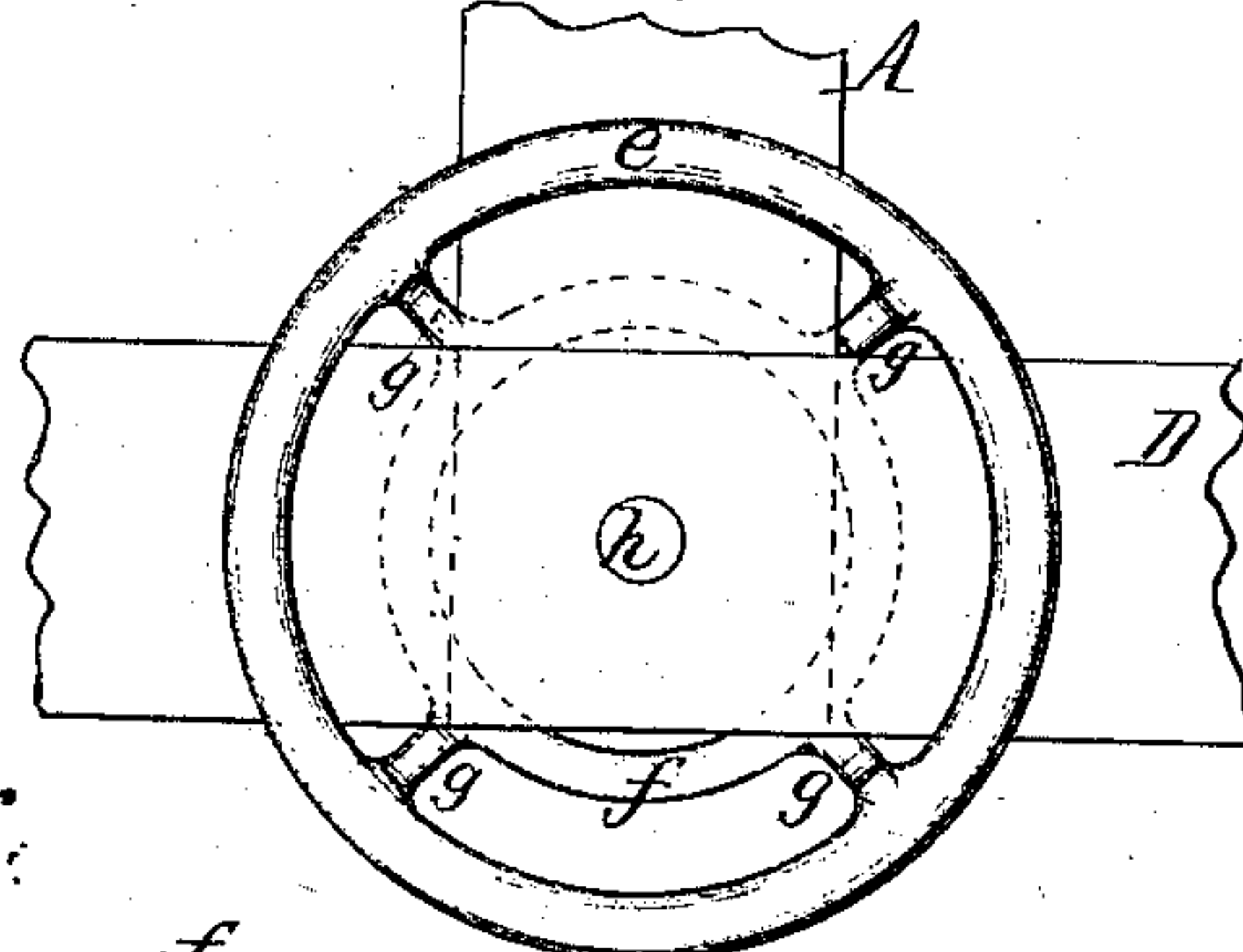
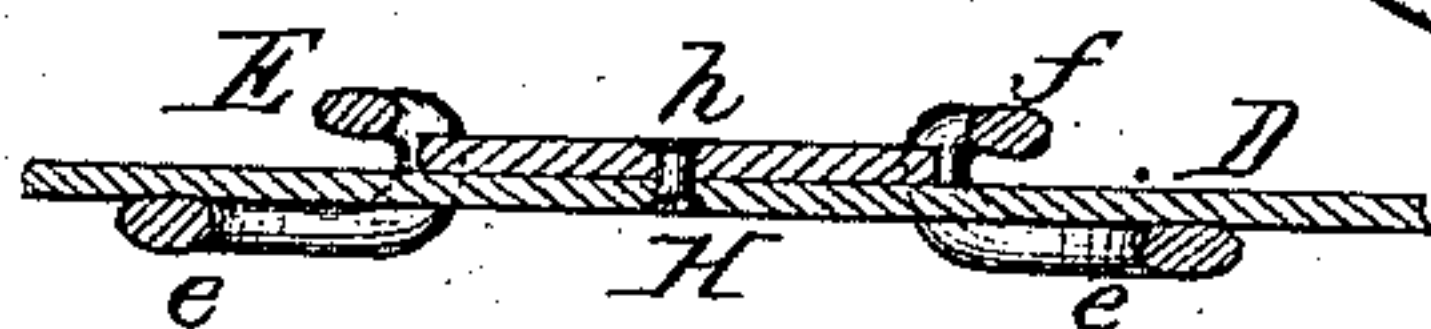


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMMIT G. LATTA, OF FRIENDSHIP, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS
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HALTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 268,248, dated November 28, 1882.

Application filed April 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMMIT G. LATTA, of Friendship, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Halters, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce a strong, neat, and cheap halter; and my invention relates to the means whereby the straps of the halter are secured together.

Heretofore the halter-straps have been secured together by passing the ends of the straps through loops, or around bars of a metallic trimming, and doubling the ends back upon the straps and securing the ends by sewing or riveting. This construction produces a good halter, but is expensive, as it requires more leather and work than other constructions. The halter-straps have also been connected to the trimmings by tongues applied to the trimming in such manner that the latter constitute an aggregation of buckles. This construction is objectionable, as it renders the trimmings expensive and the halter unsightly. The halter-straps are most commonly secured to the trimmings by riveting the ends of the straps directly to the trimming. This construction produces a strong and cheap halter, but is objectionable for the reason that, unless the trimming is thoroughly annealed, the trimming is liable to be broken during the operation of heading the rivet, while the trimming is quite frequently broken whenever it becomes necessary to drive out the rivet for disconnecting the straps—for instance, when it is desired to renew one of the straps.

My invention consists of a halter in which the ends of the straps are riveted together and held in their proper relative positions by a metallic trimming composed of a number of loops through which the ends of the straps pass, whereby the trimming is entirely relieved from the blows incident to applying or removing the rivet, and the straps are at the same time firmly secured together; also of the peculiar construction of the trimming, as will be hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a halter provided with

my improvements. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the chin-ring and means for connecting the same to the throat-strap. Fig. 3 is an inside elevation, and Fig. 4 an outside elevation, of one of the trimmings applied to the straps. Fig. 5 is an inside elevation of the trimming. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section in line *x x*, Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is an inside elevation of a trimming of modified construction applied to the straps.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the several figures.

A A represent the cheek-straps, B the crown-strap, C the throat-strap, and D the chin-strap, of a halter.

E represents my improved halter-trimming, applied to the halter at the junction of the cheek-straps with the chin-strap, and at the junction of one end of the throat-strap with one of the cheek-straps. This trimming is composed of an outer bar, *e*, and an inner bar, *f*, and radial connecting-bars *g*. The bars *e* and *f* may be curved in the arc of a circle, as shown in Figs. 1, 3, 4, and 5; or they may have the form of rings, as shown in Fig. 7; or they may be made square or oblong, as may be preferred. When the outer bars, *e* and *f*, are not made endless, as shown in Fig. 7, they are connected at their ends, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5. The inner bar, *f*, is somewhat depressed below the plane of the outer bar, *e*, as shown in Fig. 6, to permit the straps to pass between both bars. The clear space H within the inner bar, *f*, is made sufficiently large to permit the ends of one strap to be lapped over the other strap, and to be secured together by a rivet, *h*, which has, however, no connection with the trimming. The latter simply serves to hold the straps in their proper positions, but does not secure one strap to the other. The central space, H, in the trimming permits the rivet to be applied and removed without injuring the trimming. The trimming can therefore be made of ordinary gray iron, which is cheaper than malleable cast-iron; or, if it is made of malleable cast-iron, it may be made lighter than the trimmings now in use, and in either case the trimming will be cheaper and more durable than ordinary trimmings.

I represents the chin-ring, which is applied

to the chin-strap D, and provided with an upwardly-extending bar, J, cast in one piece with the ring, and provided at its upper end with a flange, *j*, which is riveted to the throat-strap C, as shown in Fig. 1. The bar J does away with the strap which is ordinarily used to connect the chin-ring with the throat-strap, and, being rigid, it serves to preserve the shape of the halter.

10 I claim as my invention—

1. A halter having its straps connected by a rivet, *h*, and a trimming, E, the latter provided with loops which retain the straps in their proper relative position, and having an

open central space, H, within which the rivet 15 is arranged, and whereby the trimming is prevented from being injured in applying or removing the rivet, substantially as set forth.

2. A halter-trimming, E, composed of an outer horseshoe-shaped bar, *e*, and an inner 20 similar bar, *f*, connected to form loops for the halter-straps, and having an open central space, H, in which the halter-straps can be secured together by a rivet, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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