

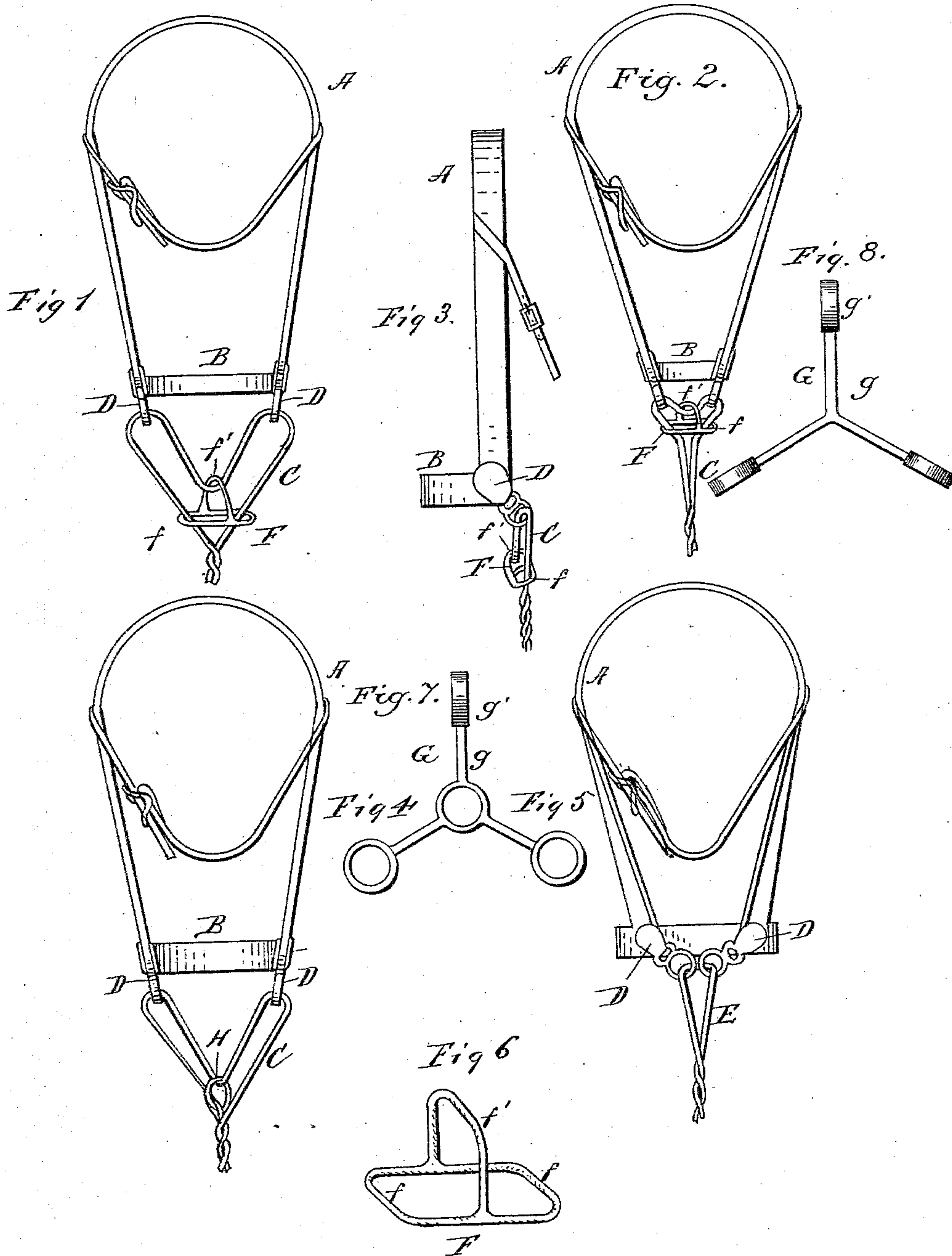
(No Model.)

A. G. GARFIELD.

HALTER.

No. 286,602.

Patented Oct. 16, 1883.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HALTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,602, dated October 16, 1883.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT G. GARFIELD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Halters, which is fully described in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a rear elevation of a halter with my improvement applied; Fig. 2, a similar view of the same, showing the tie drawn up; Fig. 3, a side elevation of the same; Fig. 4, a rear elevation of the same, showing a modification of the improvement; Fig. 5, a similar view of a halter with the old style of tie, and Figs. 6, 7, and 8 views of different forms of rings for the tie.

My present invention relates to the construction and attachment to the halter of the halter-tie, the object of the improvement being to make the halter-tie serve also as the chin-strap, and at the same time prevent a direct draw on the cheek-rings, so as to clamp the horse's chin.

I will proceed to describe in detail the construction, application, and operation of my invention, and will then point out in the claims the special improvements which I believe to be new and wish to protect by Letters Patent.

The main portions of the halter are made as usual, and I will only refer to them briefly.

In the drawings, A represents the crown and cheek pieces of the halter; B, the nose-strap, and C the throat-latch. The usual cheek-rings, D, are attached to the lower ends of the cheek-pieces. The tie has been attached to halters before so as to serve also as a chin-strap, and the usual way of doing this is illustrated in Fig. 5 of the drawings, in which it will be noticed that the tie E runs directly through the cheek-rings, and a pull on the tie will draw these rings together by a direct strain, which tends to tightly clamp the horse's chin.

In my improvement I attach the tie to the halter so as to prevent this direct pull on the cheek-rings, which operates as a direct force to draw them together. To effect this I preferably employ a ring, F, of peculiar construction, as shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings. This ring is composed of a plain open base-ring, *f*, and

a bridge-piece, *f'*, rising about midway of the base-ring and attached to each side of the latter, the entire ring being preferably made in one piece. In attaching the tie to the halter with this ring, the cross portion of the tie passes underneath the bridge, while the side portions pass down through the base on each side of the bridge, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, the ring being loose on the tie. It will be seen, then, that when a pull is made on the tie there is an upward strain on the ring by the cross-piece of the tie that passes under the bridge, and so the strain is distributed so as to prevent the severe clamping effect heretofore described when the pull is direct on the cheek-rings. The halter is thus made easier for the horse, and any injury due to the severe clamping of the chin prevented.

I have described, and shown in Fig. 6 of the drawings, the form of the tie-ring which I prefer; but it is obvious that a change in the construction of this device may be made and yet the same results secured. In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown modifications of this piece, in which the device G is composed of radial arms *g*, on the ends of which are separate and distinct rings *g'*, arranged in triangular form. These rings should be arranged to stand in planes at right angles to the planes of their arms, so as to put them in a relative position, substantially the same as the several openings of the device shown in Fig. 6. The piece may possibly be used, however, with only the upper ring turned in the manner described above, as shown in Fig. 7, though it is obvious the tie will not run smoothly in the lower rings when such is the arrangement. From this modification it is evident that if the cross portion of the tie is passed through the upper ring and the two side portions through the respective lower rings substantially the same effect will be produced. Instead of having rigid arms, these rings may be attached to straps. Other changes in this device obviously may be made, and the same result effected in the manner of securing the tie to the halter.

In Fig. 4 of the drawings a simple ring, H, is shown fastened to the tie at or near the knot, the cross portion of the tie being passed through this ring. Something of the same effect is produced by this attachment, but not

to the same extent as with the loose rings described above.

I do not wish to be understood as limiting myself to any particular form and arrangement of the device, provided always that the cross portion of the tie is passed through a ring or loop between and below the cheek-rings, so that the strain on the halter-tie will produce an upward strain on this tie-ring through the depressed cross portion of the tie, and so the inward strain on the cheek-pieces will be distributed between the outside and inside portions of the tie.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A halter-tie, in combination with the cheek-rings, through which the loop of the tie is passed, and a central ring arranged below

the cheek-rings, through which the cross portion of the tie is passed, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. A halter-tie, in combination with the cheek-rings, through which the loop of the tie is passed, and a loose ring arranged below the cheek-rings, and provided with openings for the reception of the cross portion of the tie and the side portions thereof, respectively, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A halter-tie, in combination with the cheek-rings, through which the loop of the tie is passed, and the tie-ring F, constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described.

ALBERT G. GARFIELD.

Witnesses:

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