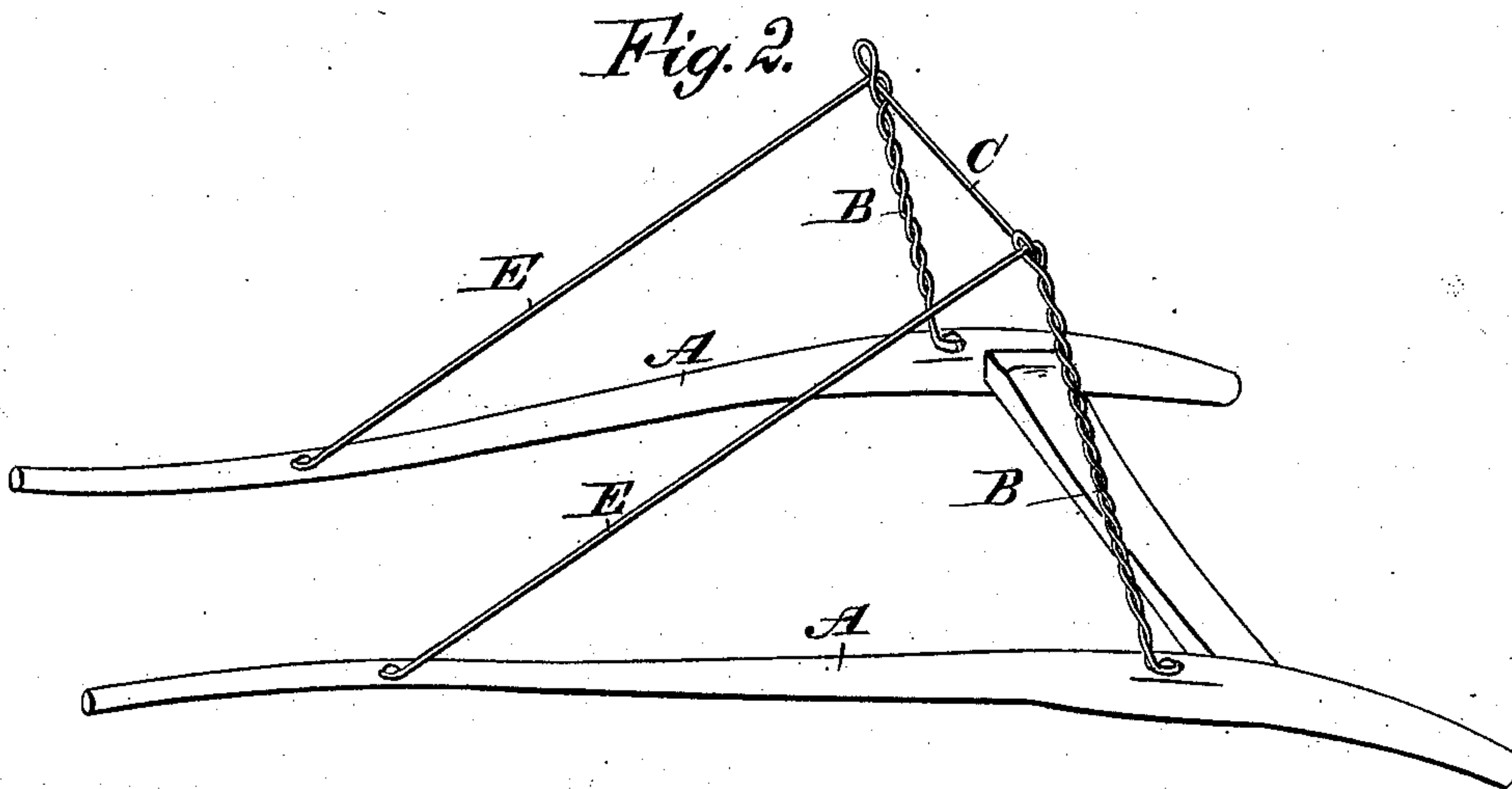
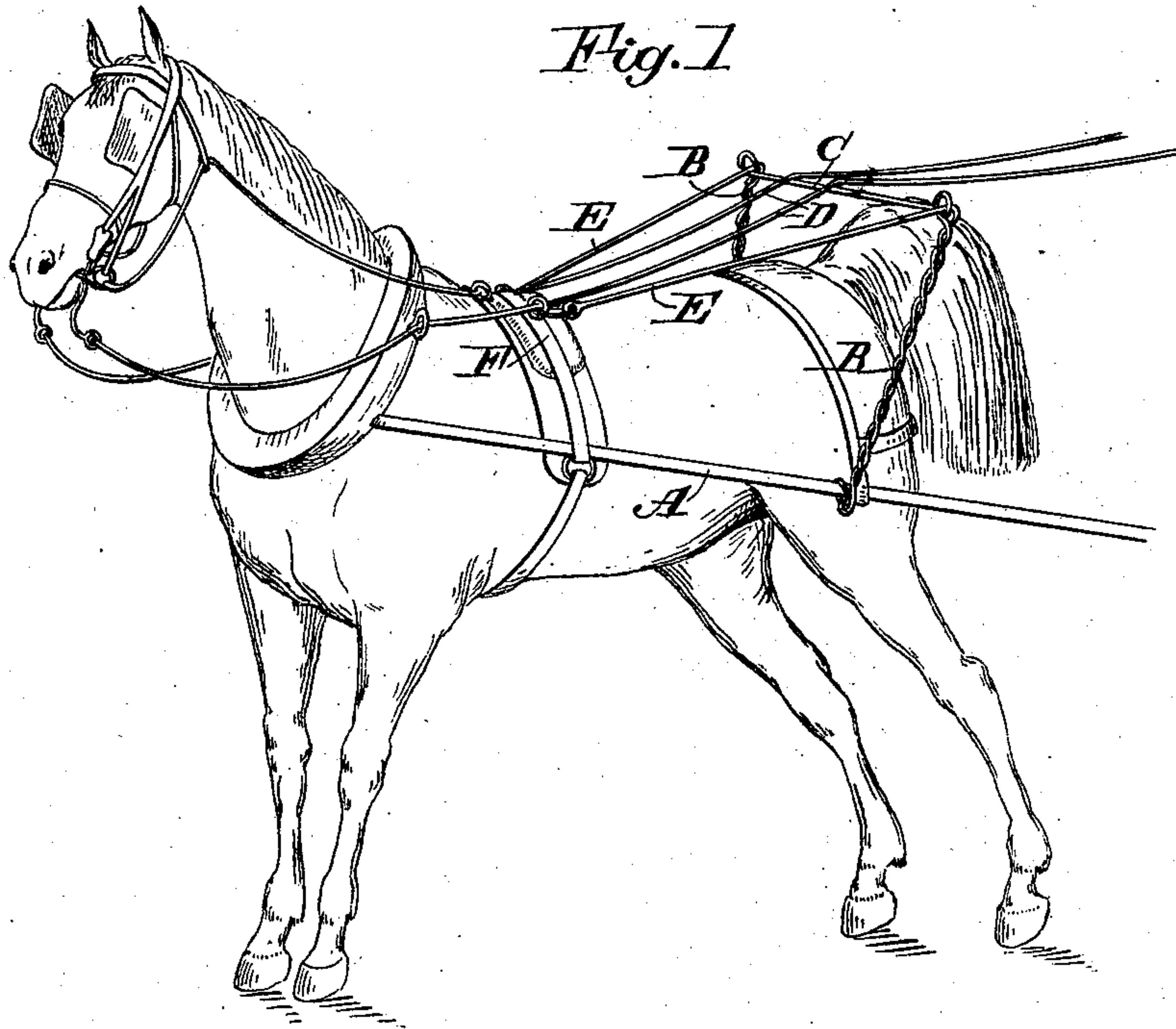


(No Model.)

C. W. SPEAKS.  
REIN GUARD.

No. 294,521.

Patented Mar. 4, 1884.



WITNESSES:

*H. Beyer*  
*C. Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES WILLIAM SPEAKS, OF CANAL WINCHESTER, OHIO.

## REIN-GUARD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 294,521, dated March 4, 1884.

Application filed September 14, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. SPEAKS, of Canal Winchester, in the county of Franklin and State of Ohio, have invented a new and Improved Driving-Line Guard, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved device for holding driving lines or reins raised, so that the horse cannot throw its tail over them, and thus hold the reins under its tail.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved driving-line guard, showing the manner in which it is fastened on the thills and on the saddle or harness. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a modification of the same.

On each thill or shaft A a standard, B, is secured, which standards project upward, and are united at their upper ends by a cross-rod, C, on which the driving lines or reins D rest. To the upper ends of the standards B brace-rods E are fastened, the opposite ends of which are secured to the saddle F or other part of the harness, as shown in Fig. 1; or the ends of the rods can be secured to the thills, as shown in Fig. 2. The ends of the rods E can be secured to the saddle by means of buckle-straps, spring-snaps, or any other suitable device. The standards and the rods can be made of metal bars and rods, twisted wire, wood, rattan, hard rubber, or other suitable material. As the reins or driving-lines D rest on the cross-rod C, they will be held so high above the animal's back that it cannot swing its tail

over the lines and grasp them under its tail. Besides avoiding the trouble of removing the lines from under the horse's tail, my improved guard also prevents accidents, run-aways, &c., which often occur if a horse manages to get the lines under its tail. The guard also holds the lines in such a position that they can easily be grasped after having been released for leaving the vehicle.

I make the guard of one piece of wire. Beginning at the outer end of one of the braces E, the wire extends to the upper end of the brace, and is then coiled to form a loop at the bottom of the standard B. A second coil is formed around the first, and the wire is carried over to the other side to form the cross-piece C. It is then coiled to form the other standard, B, and a loop at the lower end of the same is coiled upward again, and then it forms the other brace, E. The piece attached to the harness is formed in a similar way. I thus make the guard very simple and strong.

I am aware that a rein-guard has been formed of one continuous piece of metal having branched ends made fast to the thills; also, that one has been formed of two rods on the inside of dash-board, two on the outside thereof, and a cross connecting-rod or rein-rest, all five of these rods being connected with a pair of knobs; but

What I claim as new is—

A rein-holder consisting of a wire frame bent and twisted to form the standards B, rein-rest C, and braces E E, as shown and described.

CHARLES WILLIAM SPEAKS.

Witnesses:

W. M. GAME,  
G. W. HIMROD.