

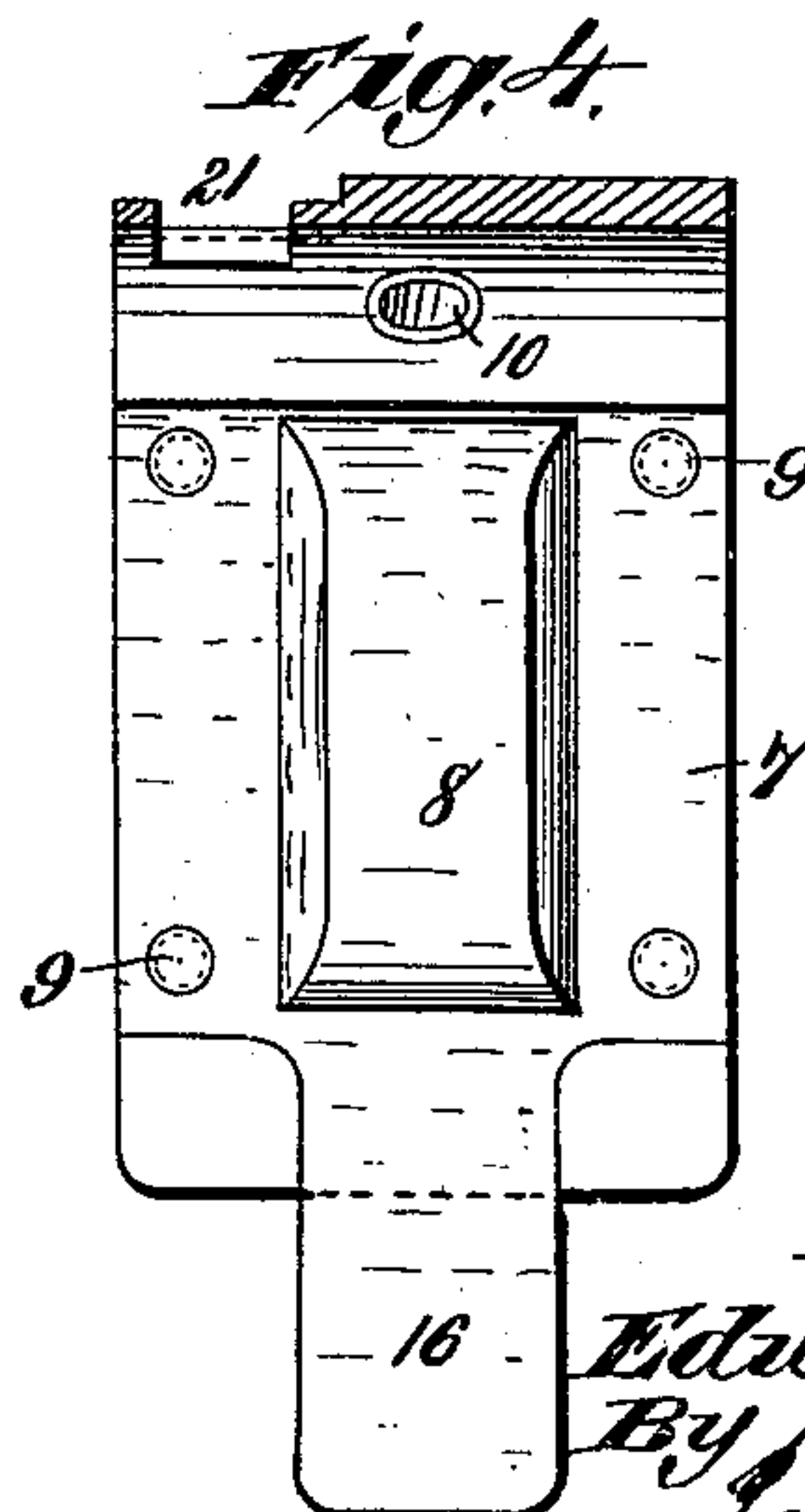
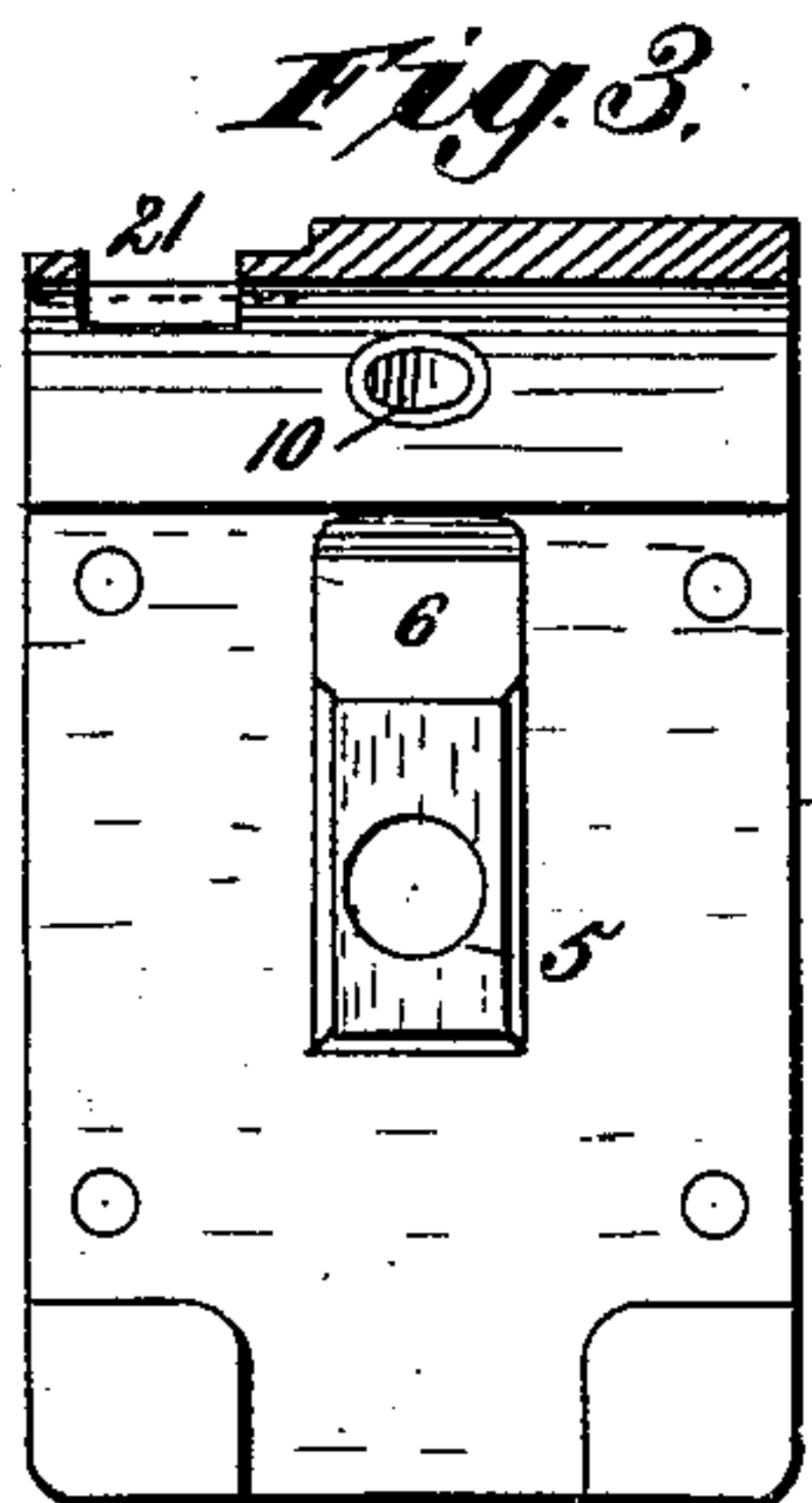
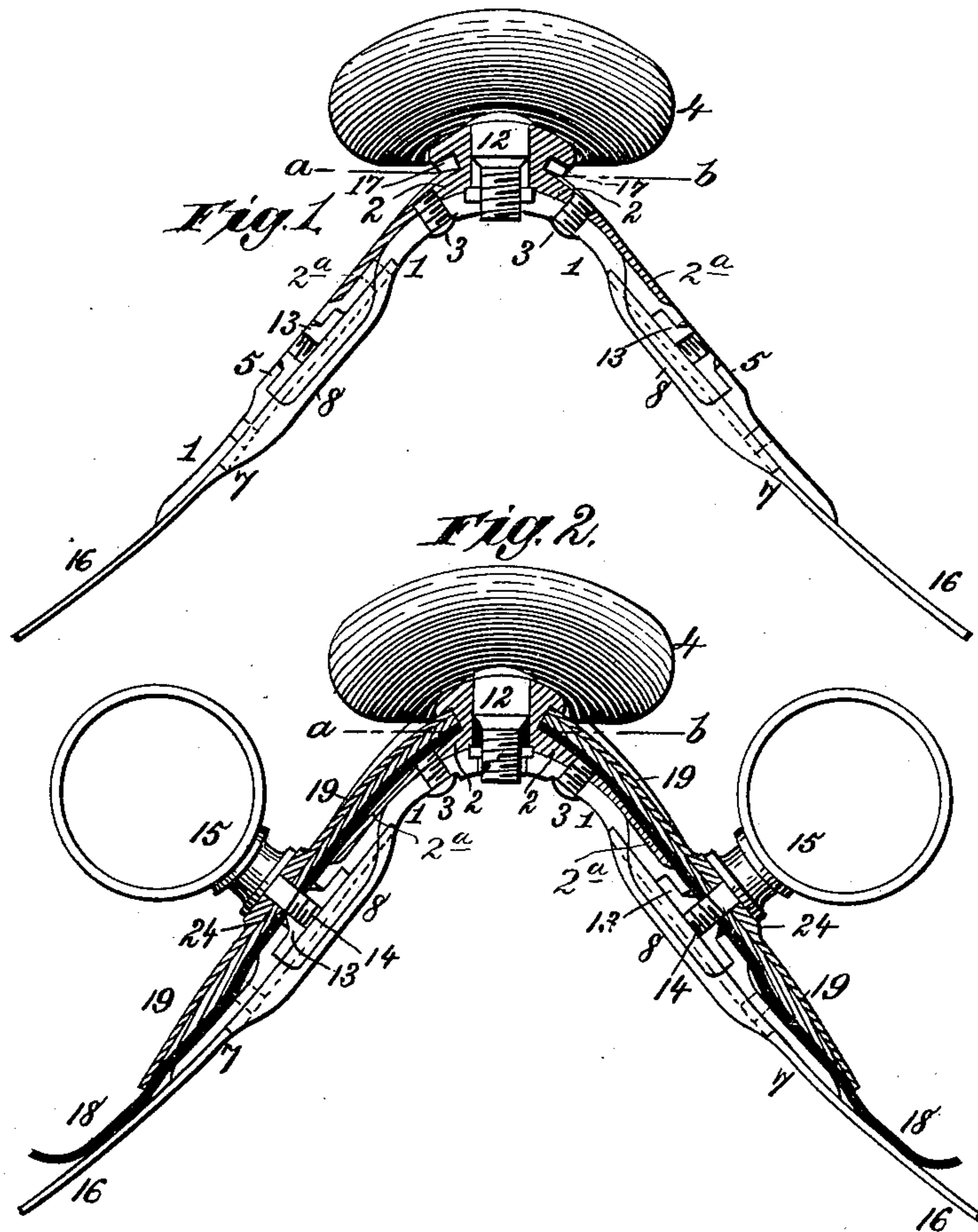
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. L. McCLAIN.
HARNESS SADDLE.

No. 332,100.

Patented Dec. 8, 1885.



Witnesses,
Robert Everett
Geo W. Rea

Inventor:
Edward L. McClain
By *James L. Norris*
Atty.

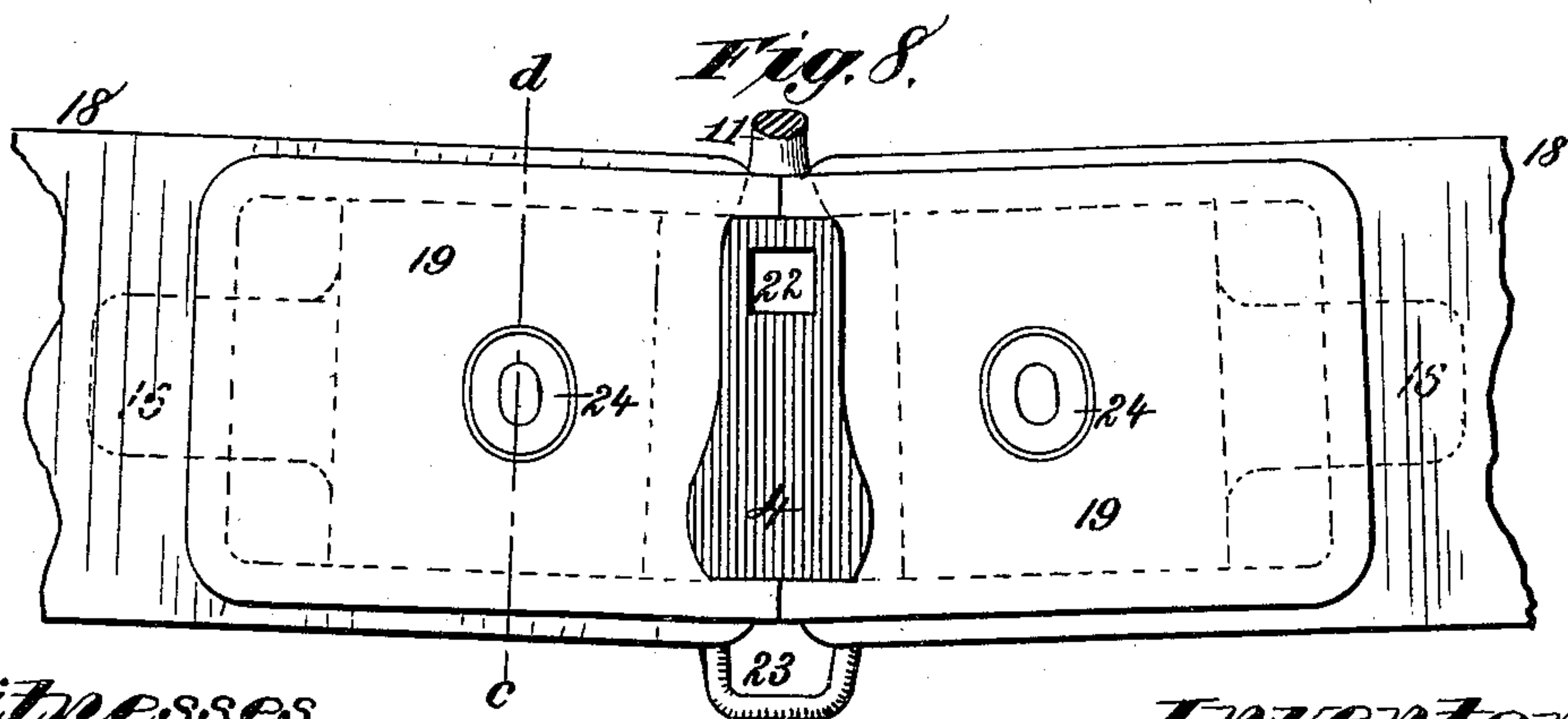
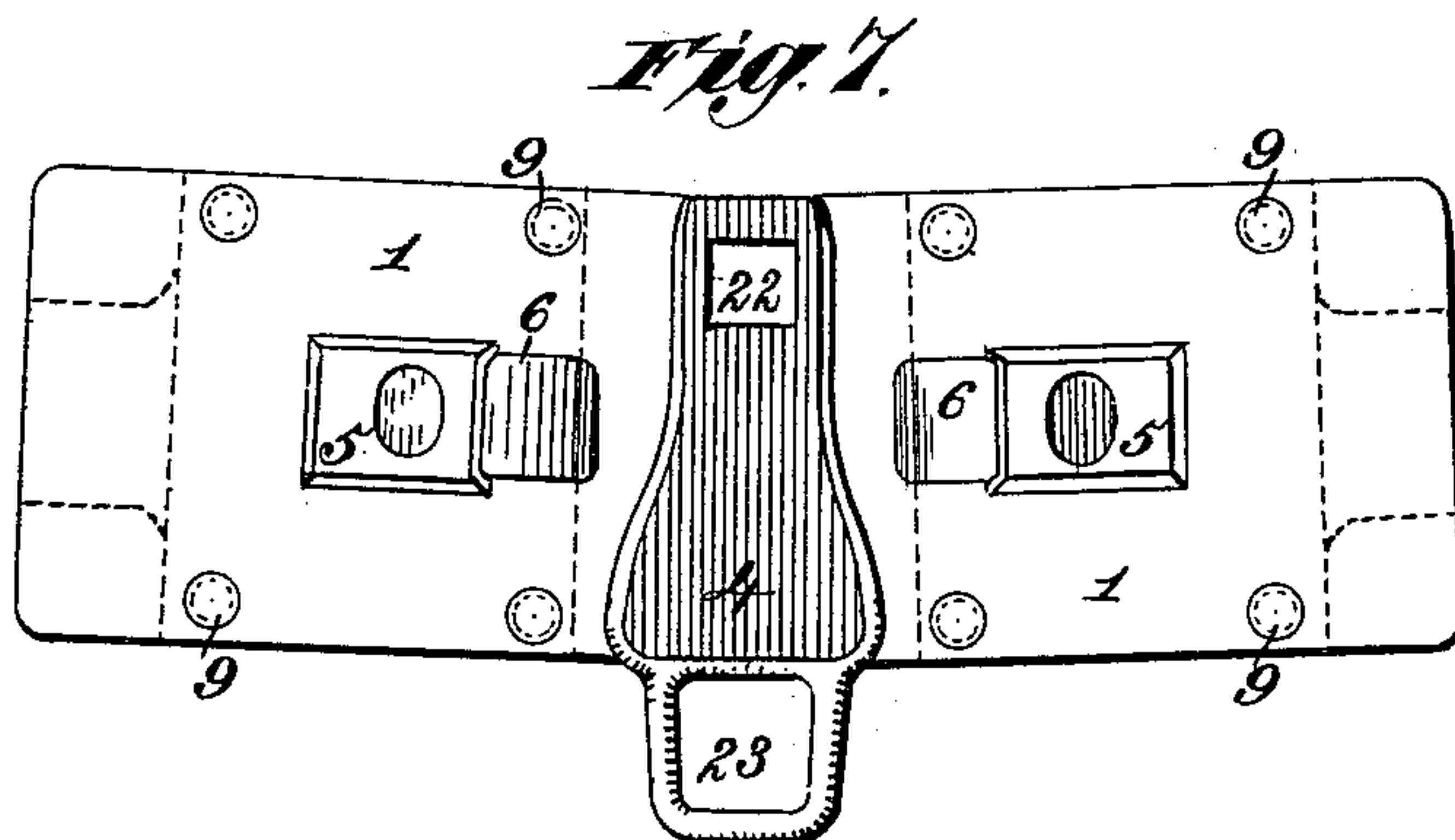
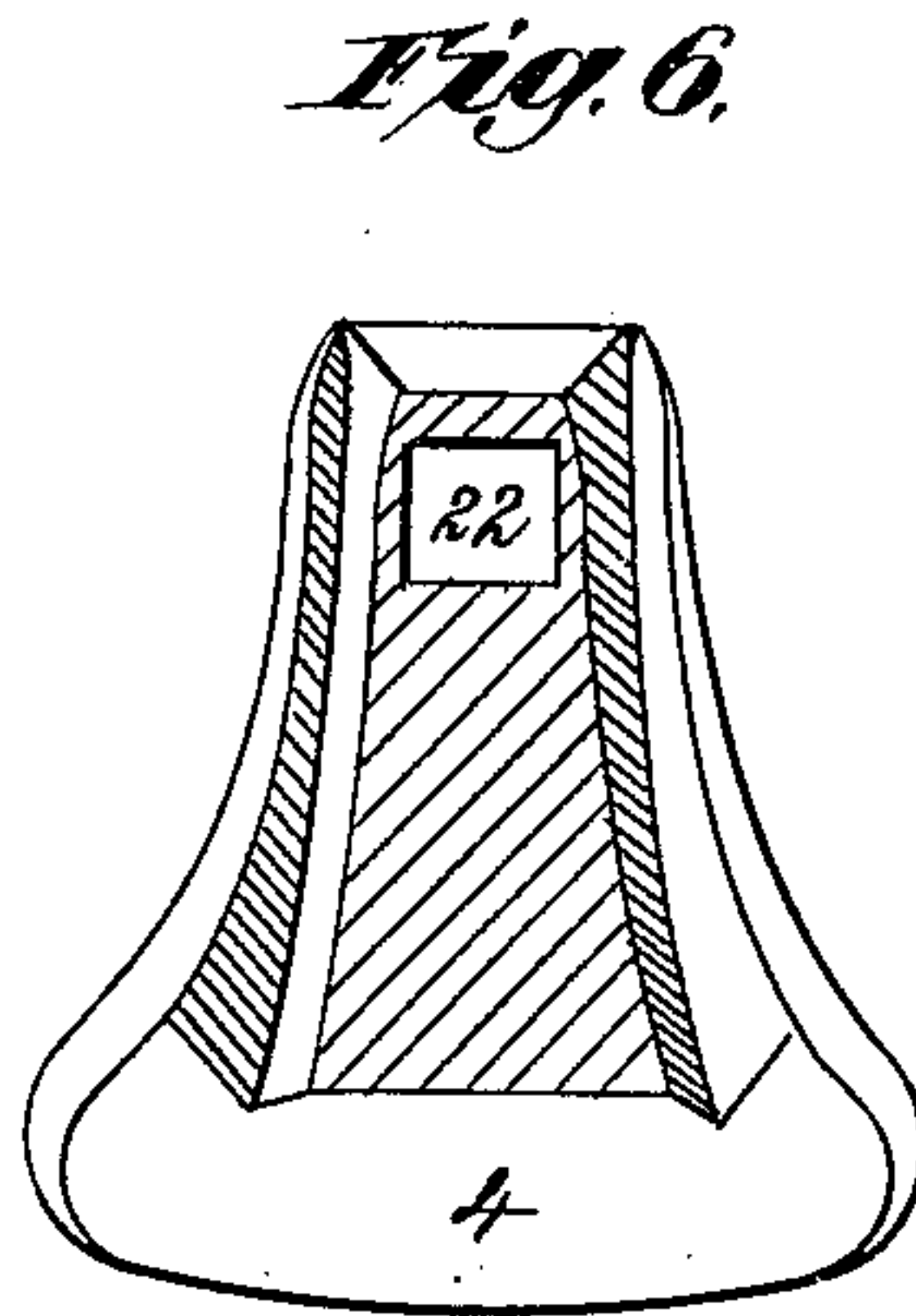
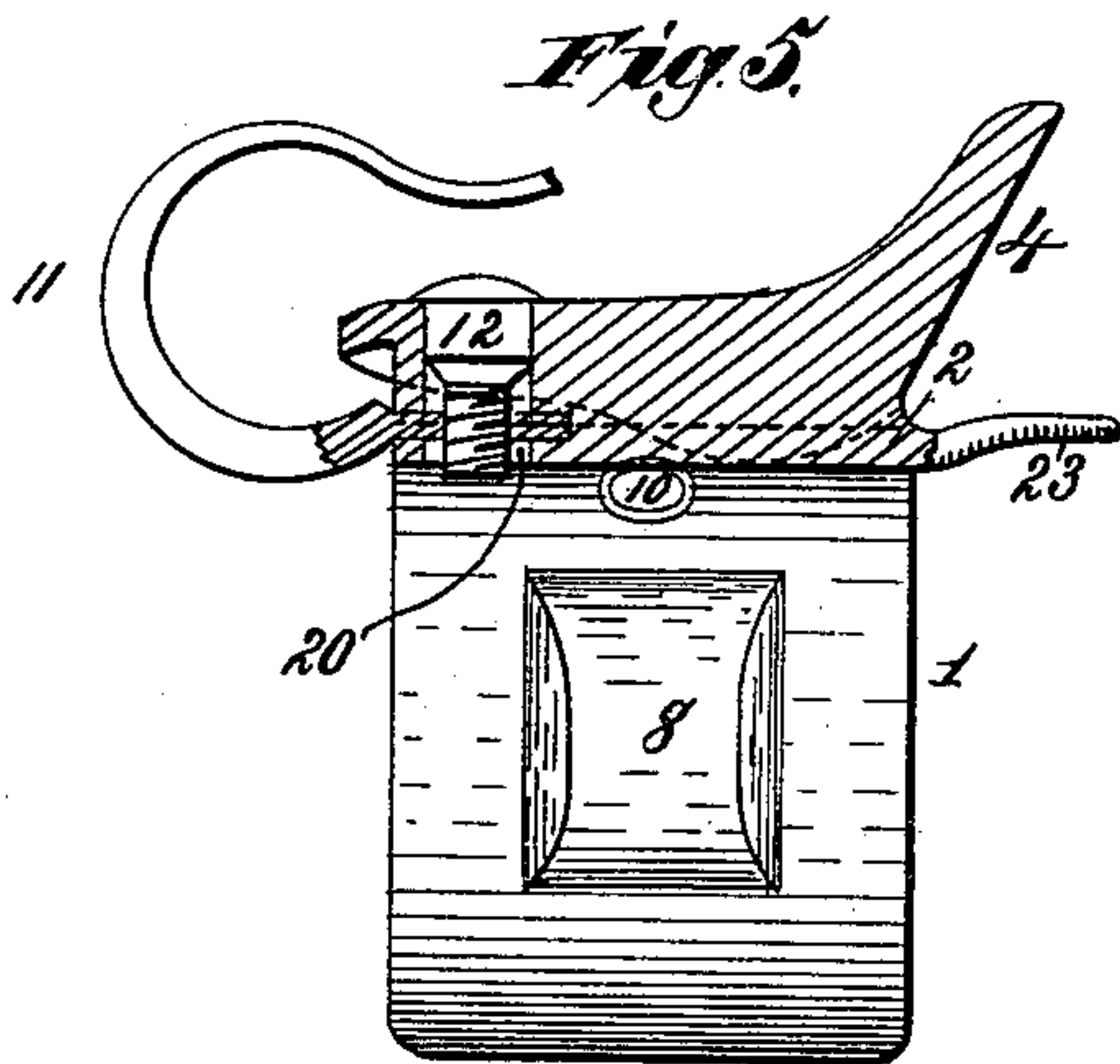
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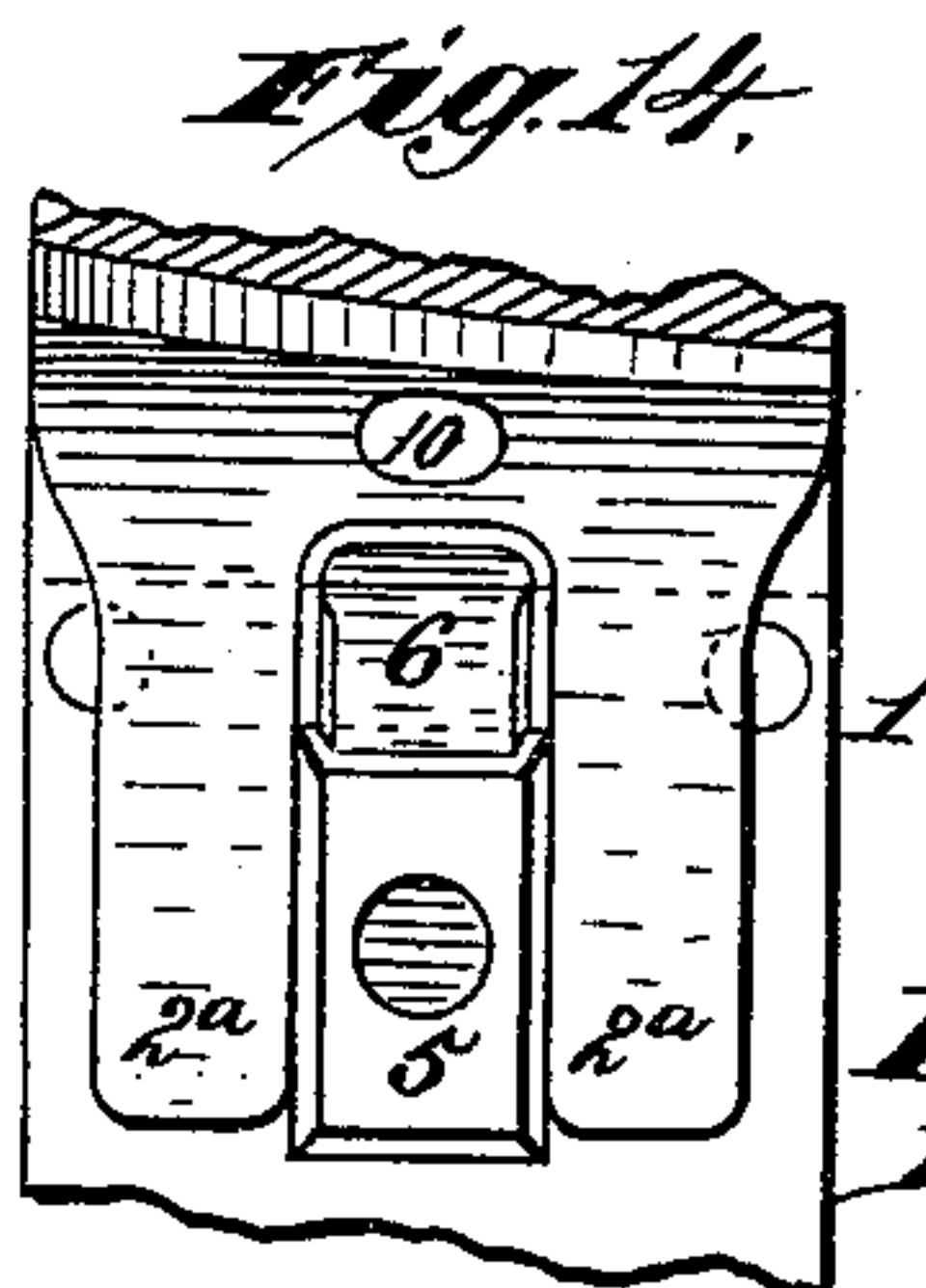
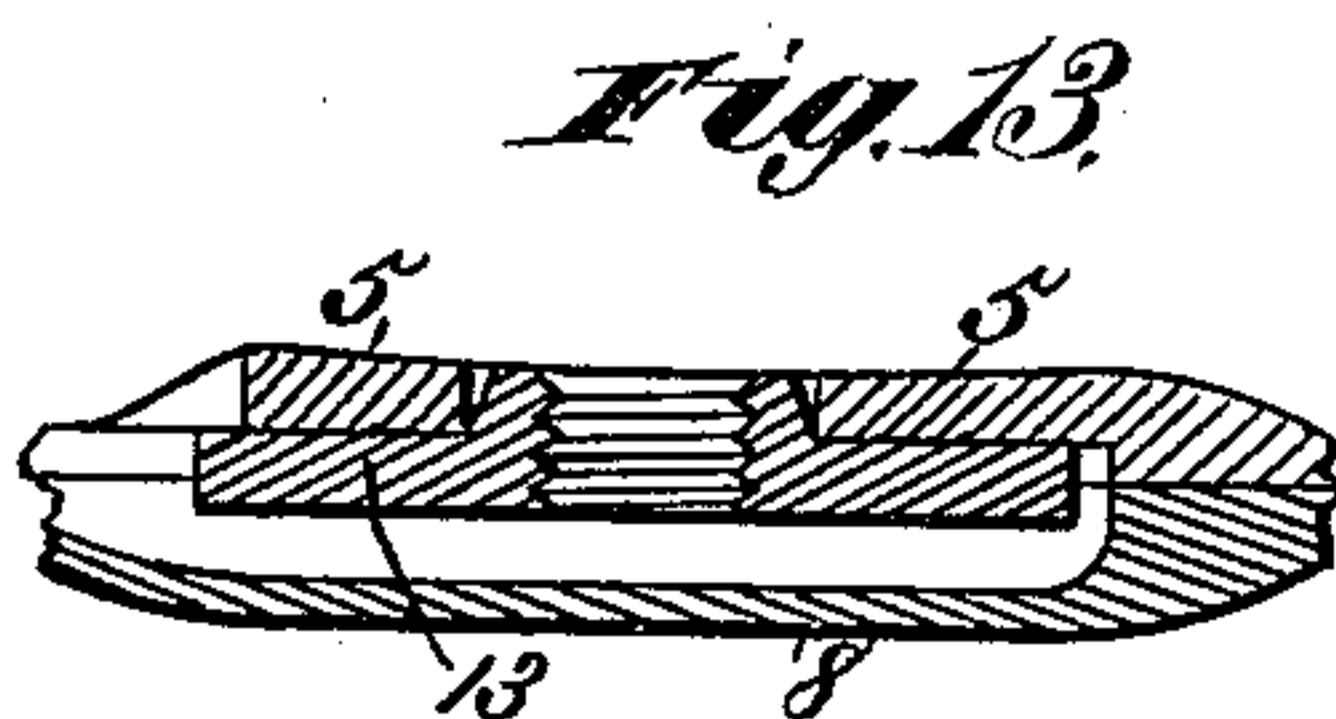
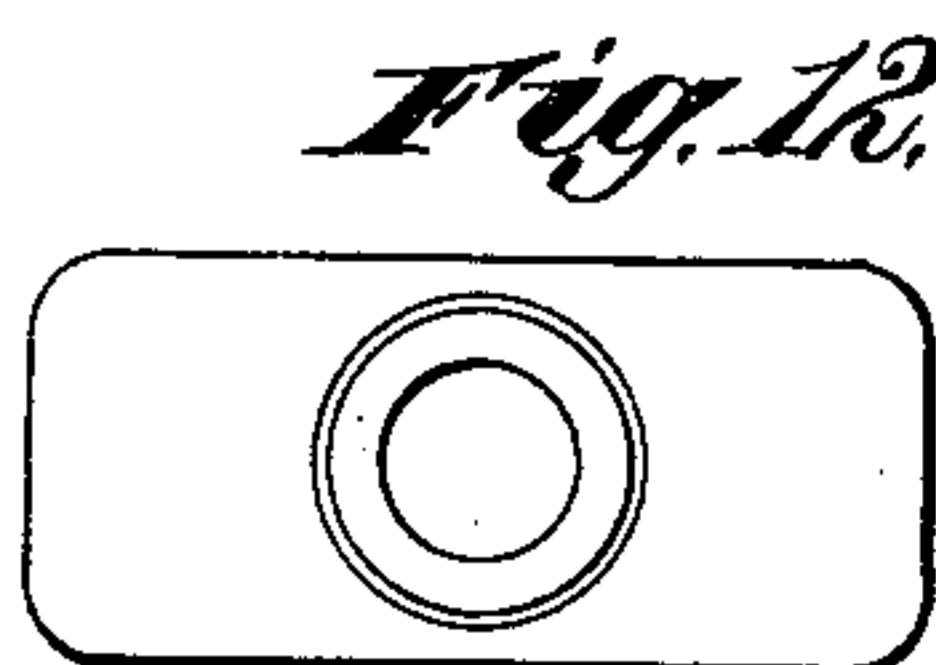
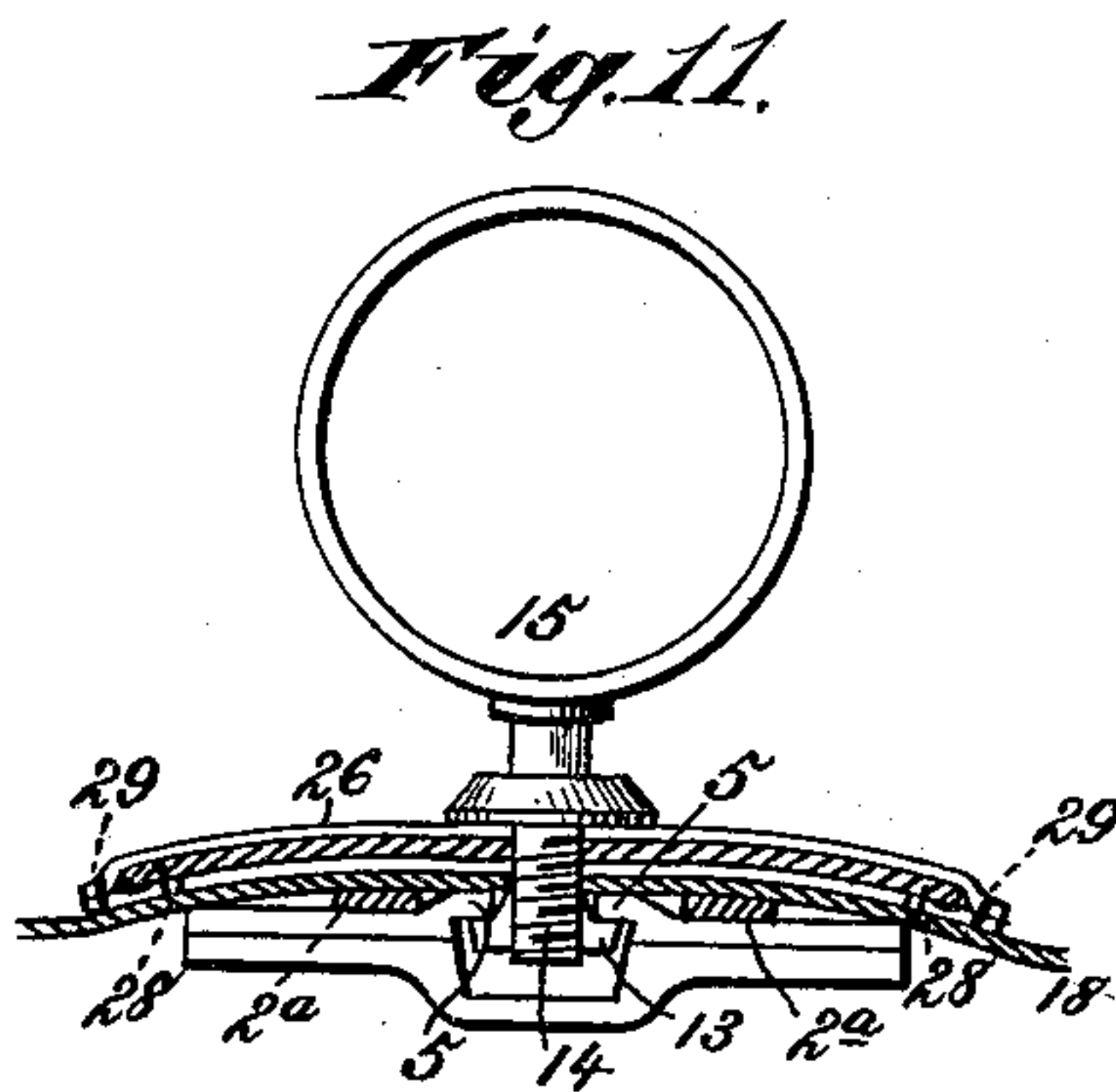
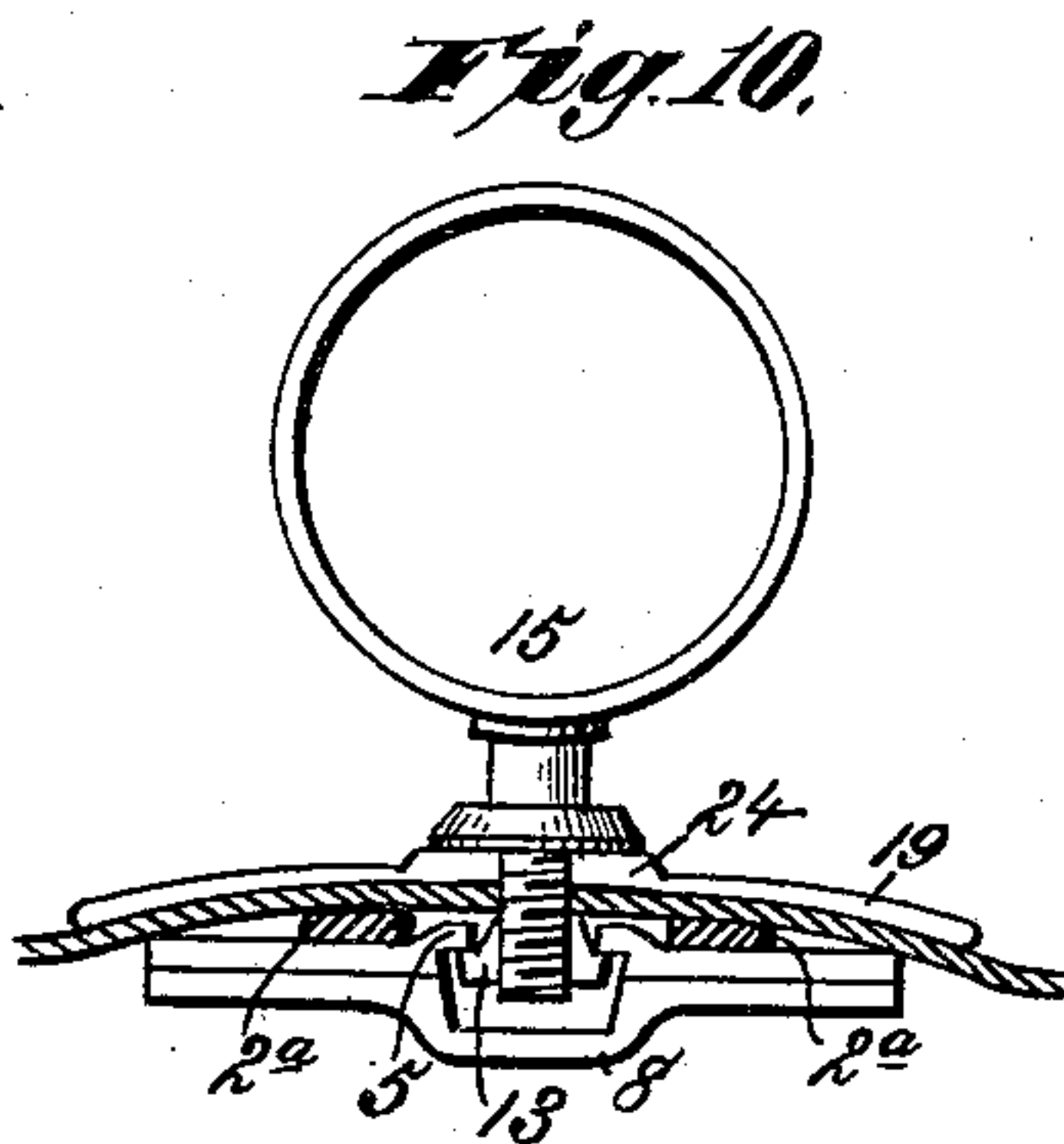
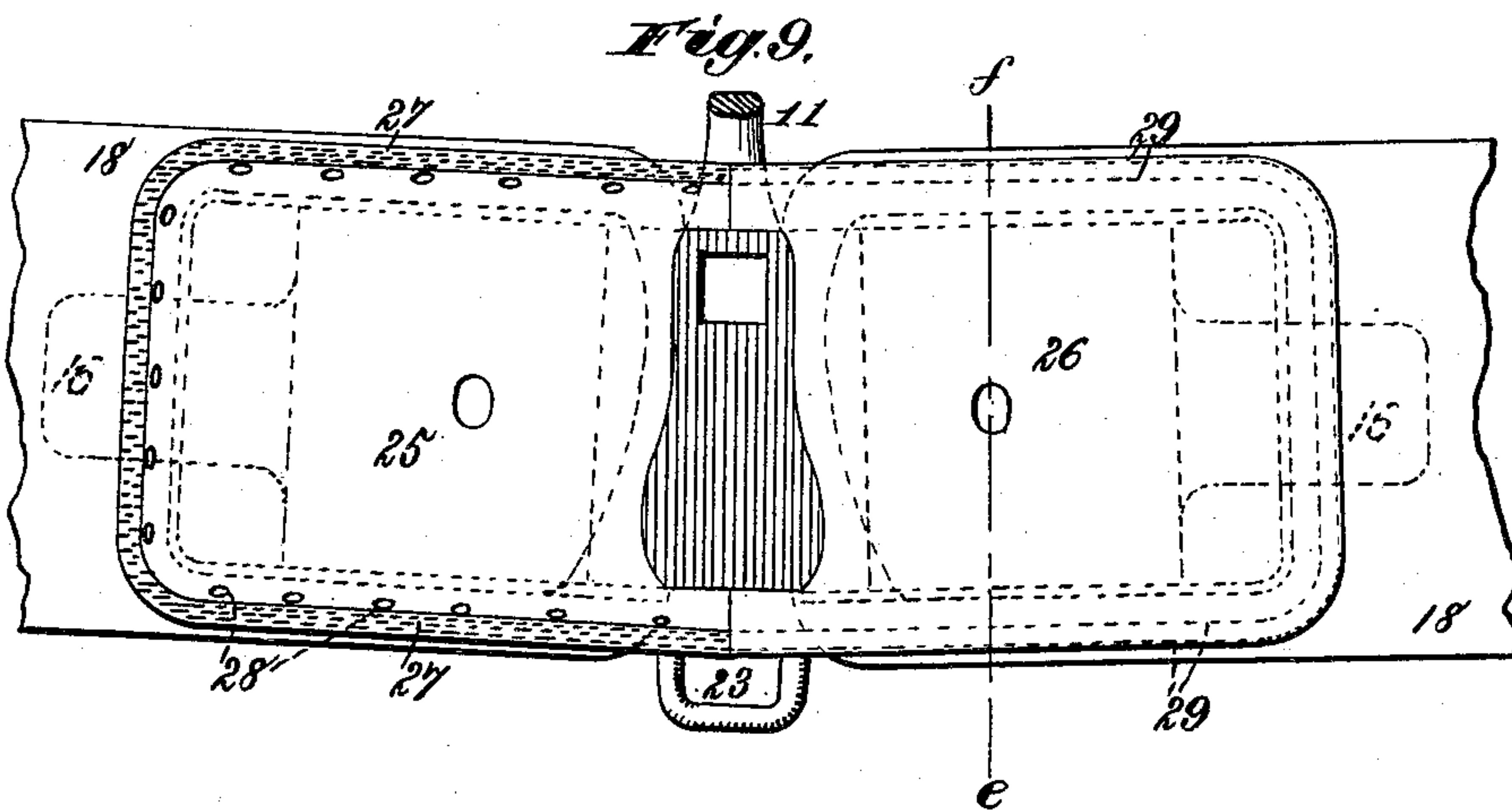
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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

E. L. McCLAIN.
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No. 332,100.

Patented Dec. 8, 1885.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD L. McCLAIN, OF GREENFIELD, OHIO.

HARNESS-SADDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 332,100, dated December 8, 1885.

Application filed August 30, 1884. Serial No. 141,991. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. McCLAIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Greenfield, in the county of Highland and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Harness-Saddles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a gig-saddle which shall be simple and inexpensive in construction, capable of being easily taken apart and put together, and so constructed that certain parts may be interchangeable to adapt the saddle to various styles of harness-trimmings, whereby the saddle can be readily made to correspond with different styles of harness.

My invention consists in certain novel combinations of parts comprising a saddle-seat cast in one piece with a bifurcated tree-yoke of peculiar construction, and a saddle-tree to which said yoke is detachably secured, the saddle-tree being so made as to facilitate the attachment and removal of interchangeable jockeys and trimmings, as hereinafter set forth.

In the annexed drawings, illustrating my invention, Figure 1 is a sectional end view of a saddle-tree with yoke and seat cast together. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of a complete gig-saddle with one form of jockey, and made according to my invention. Fig. 3 is a view of the under side of tree-plate. Fig. 4 is a view of the under side of pocket-plate. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the saddle-seat and yoke with attached check-rein hook, and shows the under side of the tree-plate and burr-pocket. Fig. 6 is a bottom view of the saddle-seat as cut away from the tree-yoke along the line *a b* of Figs. 1 and 2. Fig. 7 is a top view of the tree with tree-yoke removed. Fig. 8 is a plan of the saddle-tree with skirts and iron jockey. Fig. 9 is a plan of the tree with skirts, iron jockey, leather jockey, and jockey-strips. Fig. 10 is a transverse section of the saddle on the line *c d* of Fig. 8. Fig. 11 is a similar section on the line *e f* of Fig. 9. Fig. 12 is a plan of terret nut or burr. Fig. 13 is a longitudinal section of same. Fig. 14 shows how the yoke-branches fit down around the terret-bridge and burr-pocket.

The saddle-tree consists of plates 1, that may be connected to a tree-yoke, 2, by means of

screws 3, the yoke center being shaped to fit upon and over a corresponding tree center, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This tree-yoke is cast in one piece with the saddle-seat 4, and has on each side forked branches 2^a, adapted to fit the tree without interfering with the raised bridges 5 on the tree-plate, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Each tree-plate is provided with an opening, 6, that is partly covered on the outside of said plate by a raised bridge, 5, formed thereon. The under side of the tree-plate is recessed, as shown in Fig. 3, for the attachment of a pocket-plate, 7, having a depression or pocket, 8, that comes beneath the opening 6 in the tree-plate. This pocket-plate is secured to the tree-plate by screws or rivets 9, as shown in Fig. 4. The tree-plates 1 also have openings 10, for the passage of the screws 3, by which the combined saddleseat and yoke is attached, and the tree-plate center, yoke, saddle-seat, and attaching end of the check-rein hook 11 have each an opening through which is passed a headed screw-bolt, 12, by which said parts are connected, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 5.

The object of providing the tree-plate 1 with a raised bridge, 5, is to permit the pocket 8 in the plate 7 being made of less depth than would be required if the bridge 5 were not raised more or less above the surface of the tree-plate. It will be seen that the pocket or recess for reception of the terret-nut 13 is thus formed partly in the tree-plate and partly in the pocket-plate, thereby avoiding excessive thickness of either plate. This construction also strengthens the parts and allows the saddle-tree to be made without undue projections on the inner side.

In the pocket 8 is placed a nut or burr, 13, for engaging the screw-threaded shank 14 of the terret 15. The pocket-plate 7 is formed at its lower end with an extension, 16, that serves as a stay. This pocket-plate is secured to the under recessed side of the tree-plate by means of screws or rivets 9, as before mentioned, and when the parts are so secured the burr 13 can be readily slipped into its pocket 8 or removed therefrom through the opening 6 without disconnecting or otherwise disturbing the adjacent parts.

By referring to Figs. 1 and 2 it will be seen that where the seat 4 and yoke 2 merge or unite there is an intervening part, which is

dovetailed downward from the seat and horizontally from the back to the front. It will also be seen that the sides of the seat 4 project over the dovetail walls. The dovetail recesses 5 17 thus formed, one on each side of the saddle-seat, are intended to receive, secure, and protect the ends of the skirts 18 and jockeys 19, as shown in Fig. 2, and the peculiar shape given to these recesses is intended to facilitate 10 casting, and to provide the sides of the seat with projecting edges, that will turn the rein off onto the jockeys and not allow it to get behind the jockey ends and inside of the saddle. The attaching end of the check-rein hook 11 15 is flat and rectangular in cross-section, a correspondingly-formed recess for its reception being formed partly in the under side of the tree-yoke center and partly in the upper side of the saddle-tree center. A square hole is 20 made through the front end of the seat and tree-yoke for the screw-bolt 12, the threaded shank of which passes through a round hole in the attaching end of the check-rein hook, the parts being secured by a nut, 20, on the 25 lower end of said screw-bolt. A square hole, 21, slightly larger than the nut 20, is formed in the front end of the saddle-tree, so that when the check-rein hook has been securely attached to the saddle seat and yoke and the nut 20 30 has been turned up close against said yoke, the attached parts just referred to may be placed over and upon the saddle-tree 1 with the nut 20 within the hole 21. The hole 21 thus forms a nut-lock and pocket, in which 35 the nut 20 is held so that it cannot turn, and so that neither it nor the end of the bolt 12 can injure the horse's back. It will also be seen that the square opening 22 in the front end of the saddle-seat 4, by engaging 40 the square end or head of the bolt 12, will prevent said bolt from turning or working loose. The combined saddle seat and yoke, with attached check-rein hook, having been thus connected and placed upon the saddle-tree, may 45 be secured thereto by screws 3, as before mentioned. This connection between the saddle-tree and the combined yoke and seat is preferably accomplished by two screws, 3, passed through the tree from the under side 50 and screwed into the yoke-branches 2^a near the junction of the yoke and seat; but they may be passed through the yoke and screwed into the tree.

The saddle seat and tree-yoke, as before observed, are cast together in one piece, preferably, of what is known as "malleable cast metal." The back-strap loop 23 may be cast either with the tree or the yoke, as preferred, or may be attached in any convenient manner. 60 The center of each skirt 18 is cut out, so that it will fit down around the bridge 5, and the cut or opening so made in the skirt is extended upward sufficiently to permit the burr 13 being inserted into or removed from the pocket 65 8 without disturbing any permanent fastenings.

The uncovered iron jockey 19 is designed

more particularly for a cheap class of work. It may, however, be japanned or finished with an ornamental surface, if desired. This iron 70 jockey is cast in one piece and arched both lengthwise and crosswise, as seen in Figs. 2, 10, and 11, and has a boss, 24, raised above its outer surface to add to its appearance and to form a bearing for the shoulder of the terret- 75 shank.

By referring to Fig. 8 it will be seen that the upper ends of the jockeys 19 are coincident with the raised sides of the yoke center or the dovetailed sides of the seat, and that they project beyond the ends of the yoke center and abut 80 against each other at those points. This construction prevents the jockey from being displaced when secured by the terret-screws only. When the terret 15 is screwed in place, the 85 terret-burr 13 is drawn up against and into the bridge hole, and the jockey 19 is sprung upward, so that all the parts are snugly clamped together by the terret-screw.

Instead of the iron jockey 19 a combined 90 iron and leather jockey of the same general design may be employed. This construction is illustrated in Figs. 9 and 11, in which an iron jockey, 25, is provided with a leather covering or exterior jockey, 26. A strip of 95 leather, 27, is tacked to the under side of the jockey at the holes 28 and projects beyond the edges of the jockey. The finished or leather-covered jockey 27 is wider than the iron jockey 25, and is sewed along its edges to the edges 100 of the connecting-strip 27, as shown by the stitch-line 29. The combined leather and iron jockeys on the opposite sides of the tree are so arranged as to meet both in front of and behind the saddle. The leather connecting- 105 strips are made to conform to the upper ends of the jockeys at the sides and ends of the seat, but need not extend continuously along the sides of the seat.

This combined iron and leather jockey may 110 be finished in various designs, which may be interchanged with each other or with the uncovered iron jockey hereinbefore described. The saddle-pads are placed underneath the saddle-tree, and may be attached by lapping 115 the surface material of the pad over the sides of the tree and stitching and drawing it together, or by stitching the sides of the pad to the sides of the skirt, or in any other suitable manner. 120

It will be observed that when the terrets 15 are removed the iron jockey 19 or the combined iron and leather jockey 25-26, as the case may be, can be readily removed and replaced by others having a different ornamenta- 125 tion or trimming. It will also be seen that the jockeys can thus be interchanged without disturbing any of the permanent fastenings of the saddle.

It is obvious that this construction and arrangement of the parts of a gig-saddle will 130 permit various combinations and a variety of changes in the trimmings and relative expense of harness-saddles, so that a large range

of styles may be commanded without requiring a dealer to carry a great amount of stock.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

- 5 1. A gig-saddle tree having its center provided on the upper surface of its forward end with a recess for the check-rein hook and on its lower surface in front with a nut incasing and locking recess, in combination with a bifurcated tree-yoke and saddle-seat cast together and recessed on the under side, a check-rein hook, and a screw bolt and nut for connecting the check-rein hook to the yoke and seat, substantially as described.
- 15 2. The combination, with a gig-saddle, of a saddle seat and yoke cast together, said yoke being provided with forked branches 2^a, extending down upon the sides of the tree, substantially as described.
- 20 3. In a harness-saddle, a bifurcated tree-yoke and a saddle-seat cast in one piece, provided on each side with a deep recess, 17, dovetailed both vertically and horizontally to facilitate casting, and having the sides of the seat portion of said recesses extended over the sides of the yoke, in combination with a saddle-tree, jockeys, and jockey-skirts, the upper ends of said jockeys and skirts being fitted into the dovetailed recesses, substantially as described.
- 30 4. In a harness-saddle, the combination of a saddle-tree, an integral saddle-seat and tree-yoke, and a check-rein hook, a recess for the reception of said hook being formed partly in the under side of the tree-yoke center and partly in the upper side of the saddle-tree center, substantially as described.
- 35 5. The combination, with a saddle-tree having terret-nut pockets and bridges, of a combined seat and yoke having bifurcated branches adapted to rest on each side of said bridges, substantially as described.

6. In a harness-saddle, the combination, with the saddle-tree 1, recessed on its upper surface, and having a square opening, 21, of a saddle-seat, 4, and yoke, 2, cast in one piece, and having a square opening through the front end, a check-rein hook, 11, having its attaching end placed between said tree and seat, a screw-bolt, 12, and a nut, 20, substantially as described.

7. In a harness-saddle, the combination of a saddle-tree having pockets 8, a saddle seat and yoke cast together, and provided with recesses 17, the skirts 18, metal jockey 19, having boss 24, the terret-burrs 13, and the terrets 15, substantially as described.

8. In a harness-saddle, the combination, with the saddle-tree plates 1, having openings 6 and raised bridges 5, formed on the outer sides of said plates, of the pocket-plates 7, having pockets 8, and secured to the under side of the tree-plates, whereby a pocket or recess for the terret-burrs is formed partly in each of said plates, the terret-burrs 13, jockeys 19, and terrets 15, substantially as described.

9. In a harness saddle, the combination, with the tree-plates 1, having openings 6 and bridges 5, of a pocket-plate, 7, provided with a pocket, 8, and a stay, 16, and secured to the under side of the tree-plate, the skirts 18, jockey, terret-burrs, and terrets, substantially as described.

10. In a harness-saddle, the combination of the saddle-tree having burr-pockets 8 and bridges 5, the yoke 2, having bifurcated branches 2^a extended down on the saddle-tree and resting at the sides of said bridges, the skirts, jockeys, terret-burrs, and terrets, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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A. M. MACKERLEY.