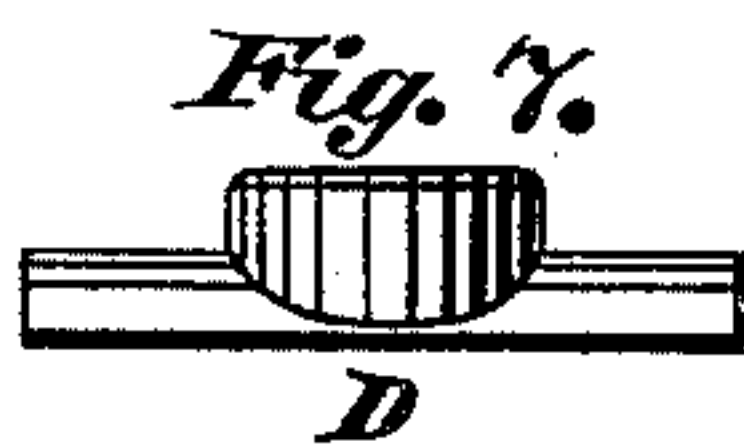
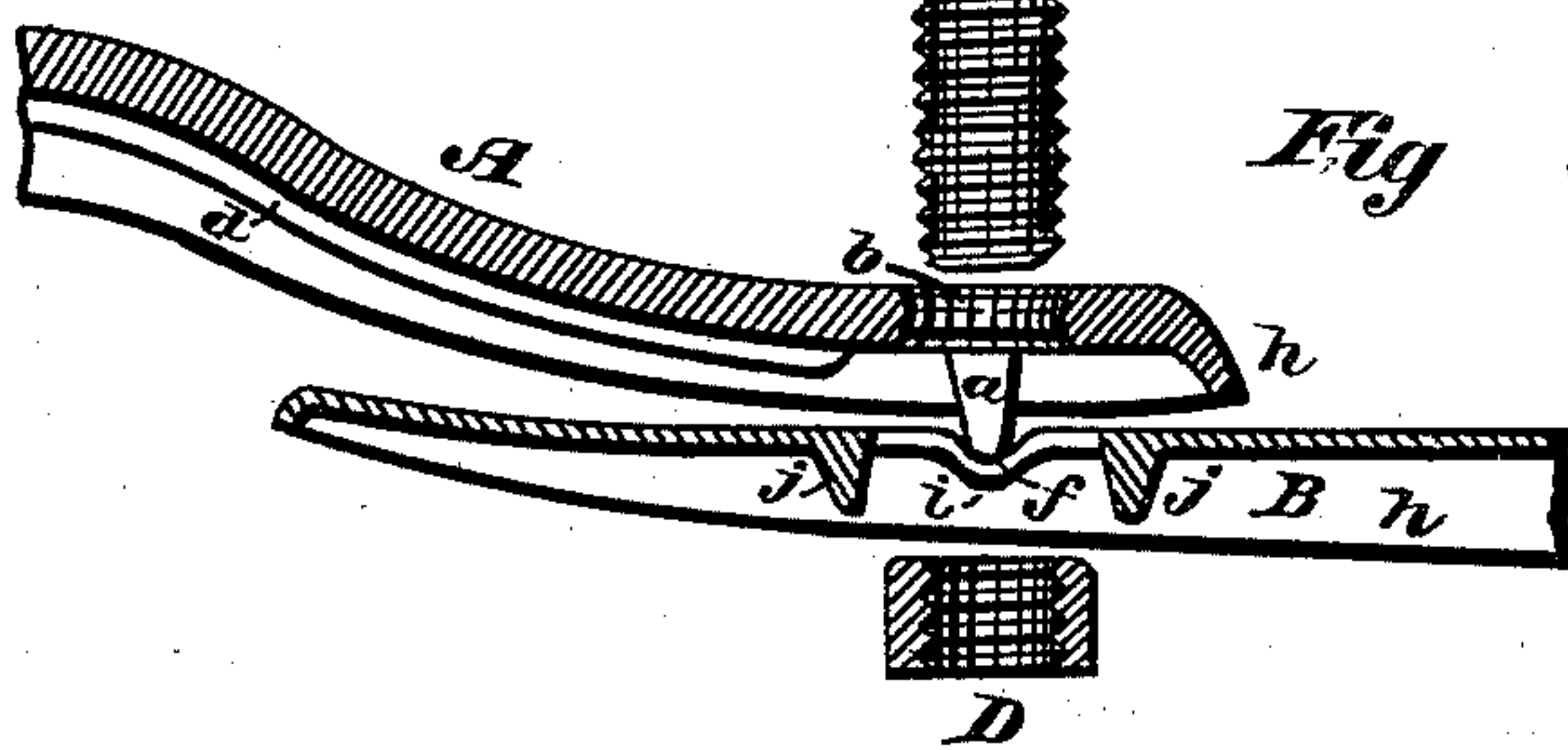
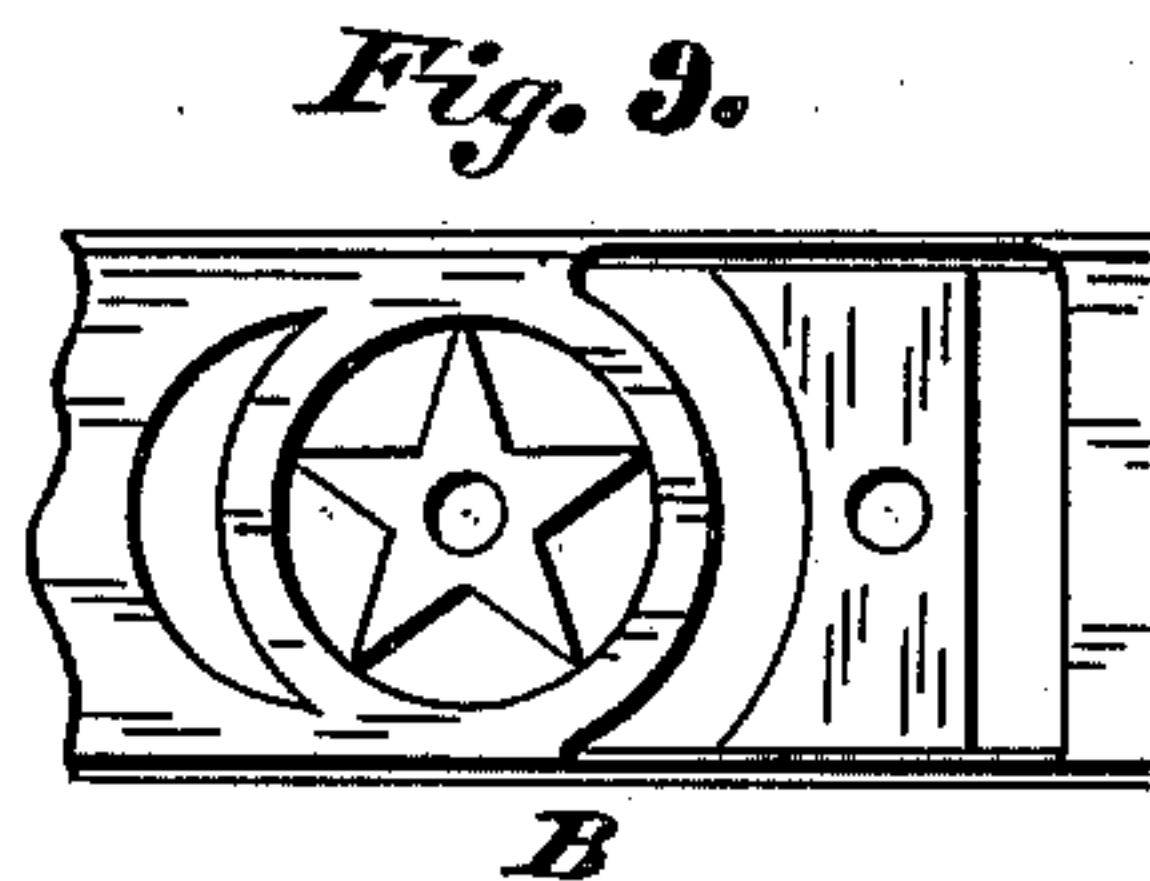
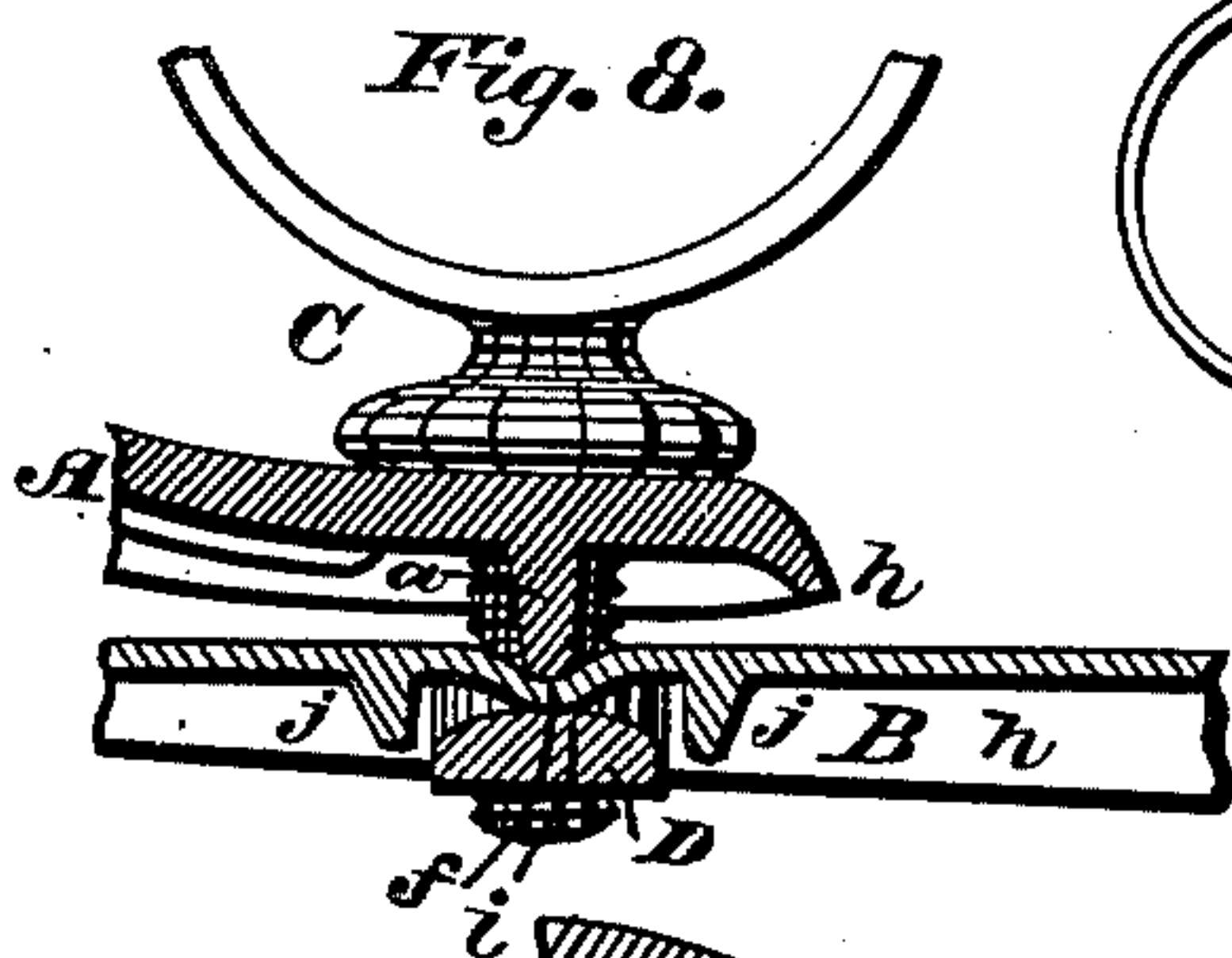
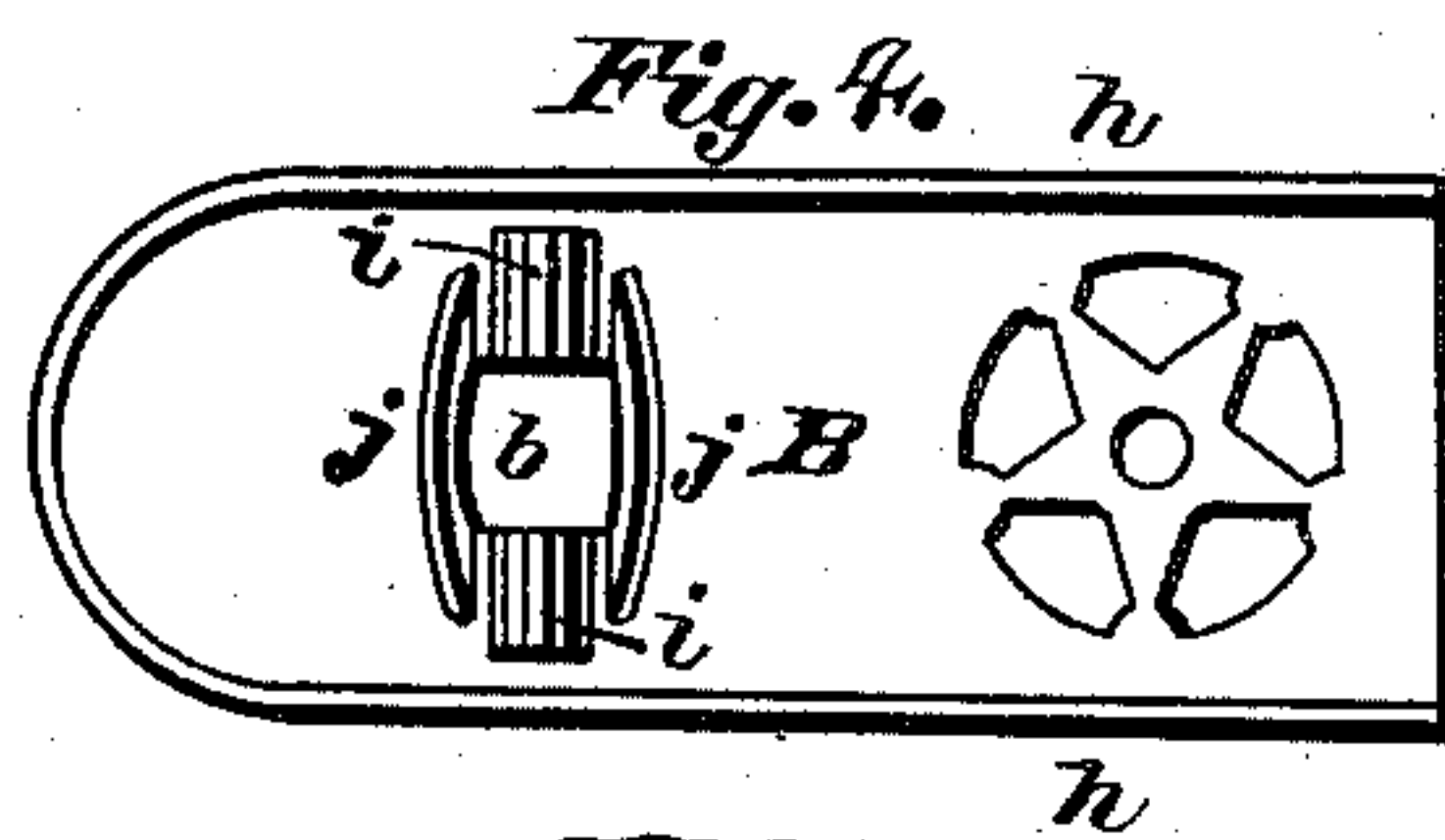
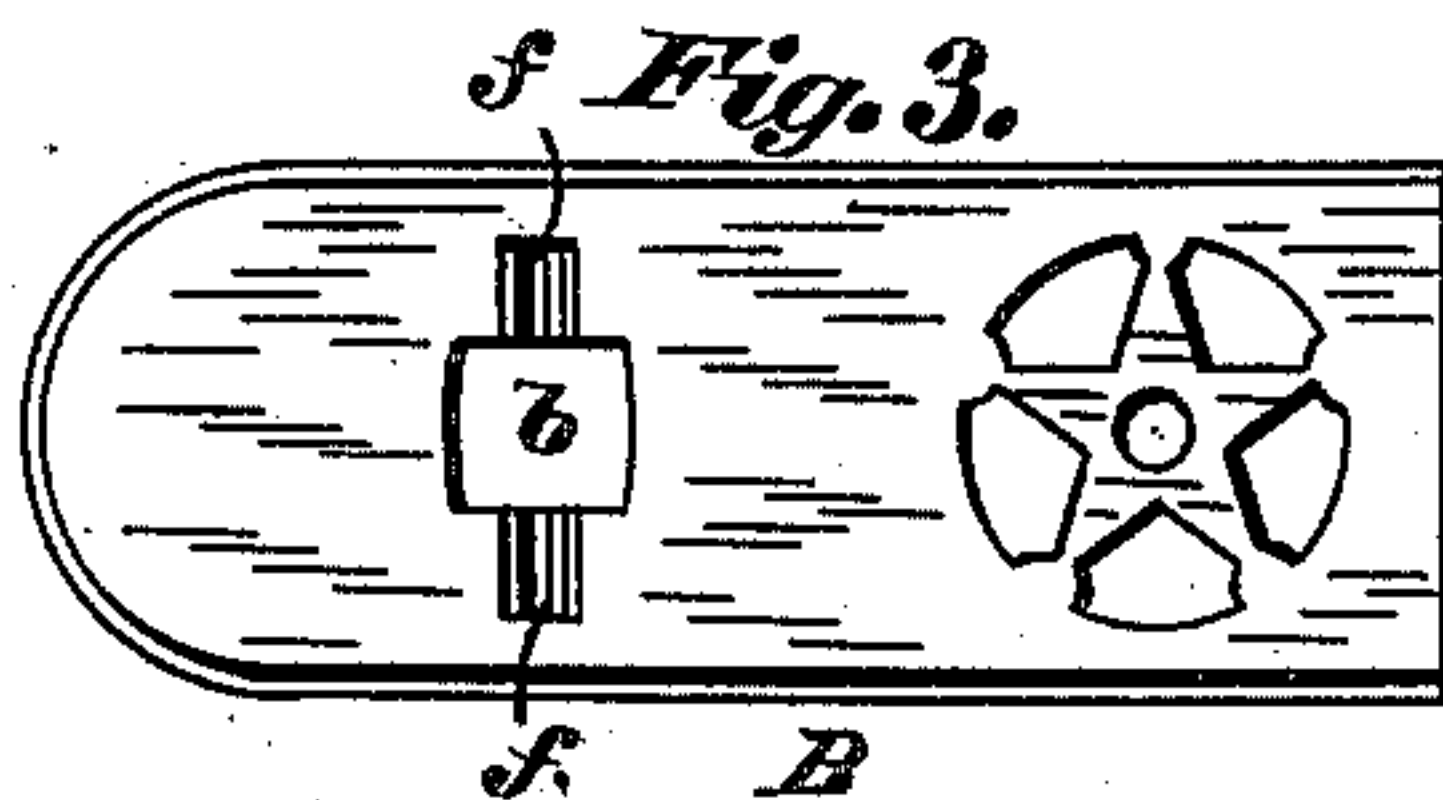
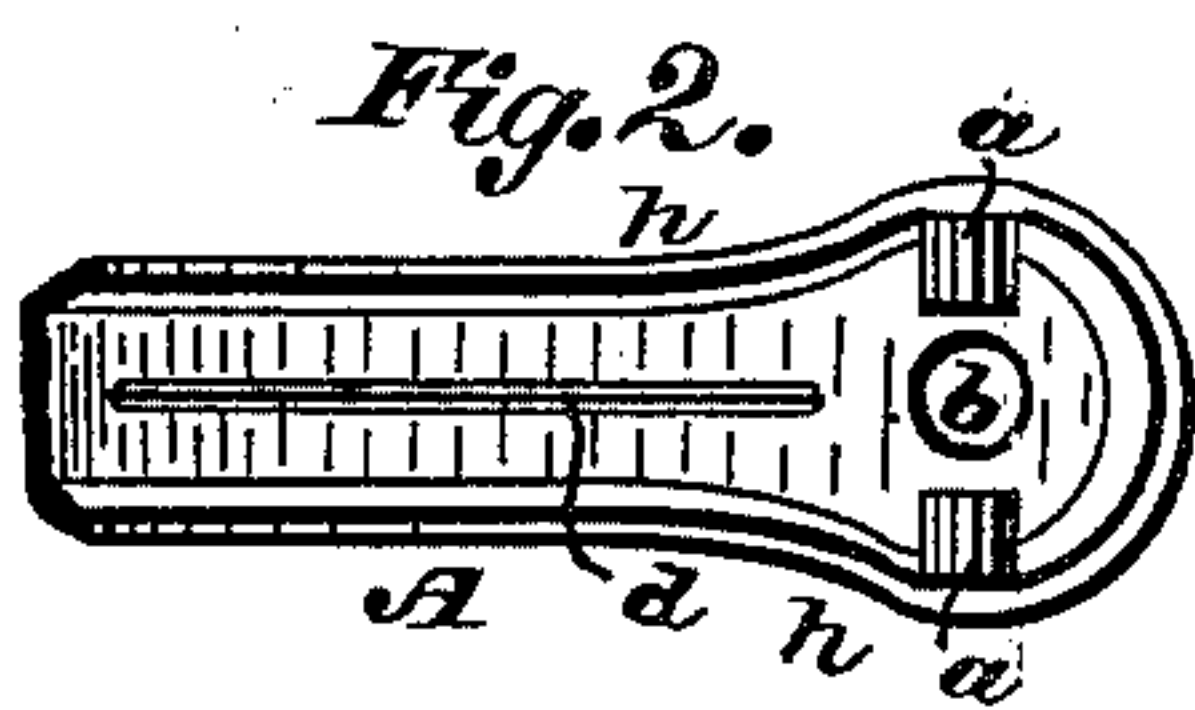
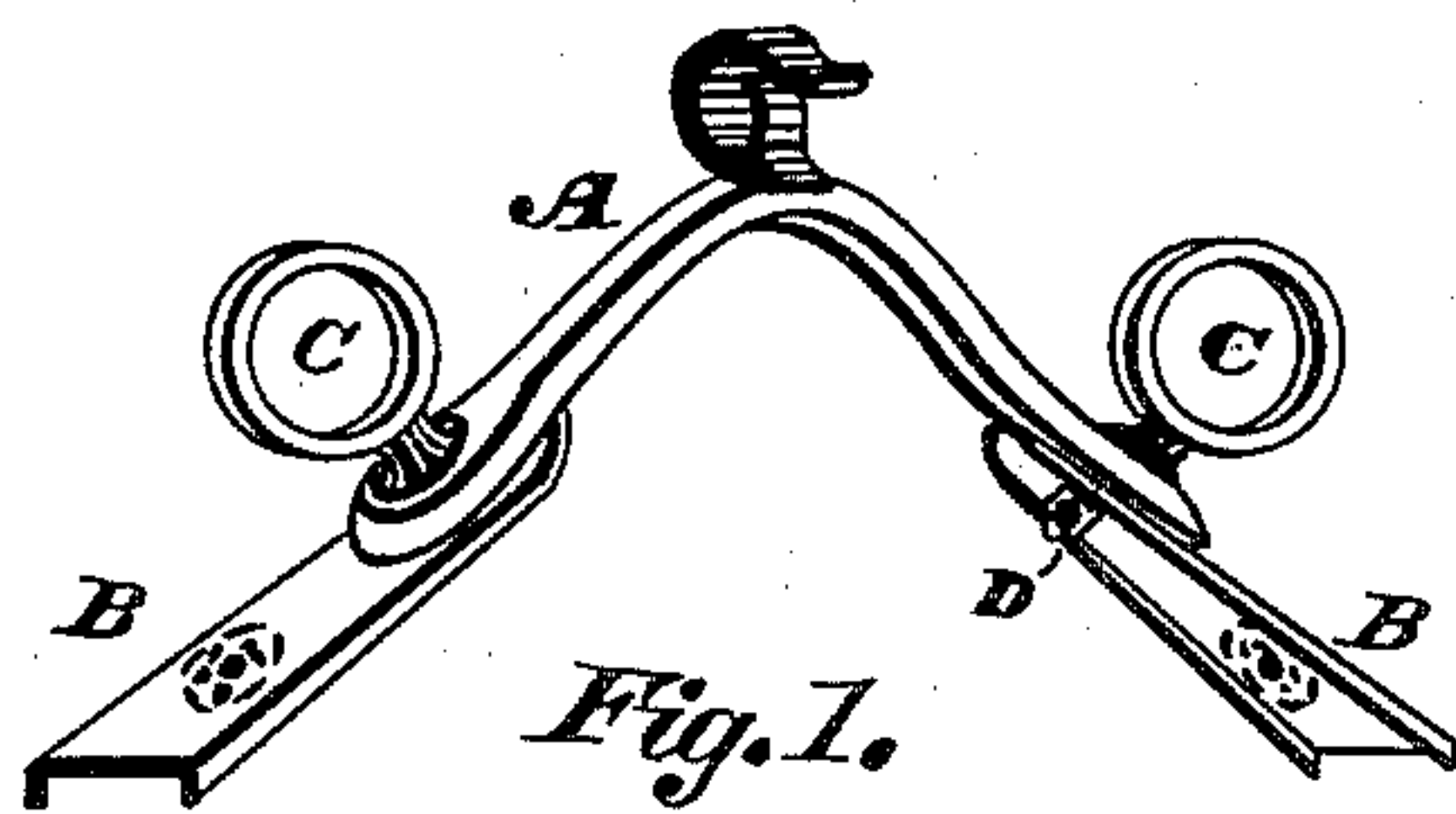


(No Model.)

A. GILLIAM.  
HARNESS SADDLE.

No. 335,809.

Patented Feb. 9, 1886.



WITNESSES:

Harry Freese  
Chas. R. Miller

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Algernon Gilliam

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ATTORNEY



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALGERNON GILLIAM, OF CANTON, OHIO.

## HARNESS-SADDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,809, dated February 9, 1886.

Application filed July 13, 1885. Serial No. 171,473. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALGERNON GILLIAM, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Canton, county of Stark, State of Ohio, have  
5 invented a new and useful Improvement in Harness Saddles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

10 My invention relates to an improvement in harness-saddles.

The object of my invention is to provide means by which the jockey-plate may have a yielding connection with the yoke or tree, and  
15 the improved construction of the hinge or pivotal connection by which the jockey-plate is connected to the yoke; it also relates to forms by which a small amount of metal is required and yet securing the necessary strength and  
20 durability.

With these objects in view my invention relates to certain features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

25 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents an elevation of my improved saddle, showing the parts in normal position. Fig. 2 represents the lower end and under side of the yoke. Fig. 3 represents the jockey-plate,  
30 showing the upper side. Fig. 4 represents the jockey-plate, showing the underside. Fig. 5 is a sectional view showing the yoke and jockey in working position, with the threaded shank of the terret about to enter and the nut  
35 coming into position on the under side. Fig. 6 is a view of the end of the nut, showing the end of the wing or extension. Fig. 7 is a view of the side of the nut, showing the wings or extensions, hereinafter explained. Fig. 8 is  
40 a sectional view showing the parts in working position. Fig. 9 is a view of the jockey-plate, showing a loop on the lower end.

A represents the yoke or tree, the under side of which is concaved, and is provided  
45 with pendent pivotal points *a a*, one on each side of and central to the perforation *b* provided for the shank of the terret C. The pivots are of V shape, and are integral with the jockey-plate, tapering from the point of juncture  
50 with the plate to a sharp or nearly sharp

edge. The pivots *a a* are also supported by the flange *h*, or downwardly-extending edge of the yoke, and in their length extend from this flange to a point near the perforation referred to. The tree is also provided on its  
55 under side with a supporting-rib, *d*, as shown in Figs. 2 and 5. The jockey-plate B (see Fig. 3) is provided on its upper surface with two transverse depressions, *f f*, semicircular in form, or nearly so, and a perforation, *b*, for  
60 the passage of the threaded shank of the terret. This perforation may be oblong, or the metal so removed as to prevent the plate coming in contact with the shank of the terret when vibrated on the pivotal connection. The  
65 jockey-plate may be further reduced in weight by ornamental perforations, as shown by the star and crescent, or others, if preferred.

Fig. 4 represents the under side of the jockey-plate, in which are shown the side flanges, *h h*, which form a support for the thin metal  
70 jockey-plate, and a socket to receive and hold the skirts. There are also shown transverse elevations *i i*, semicircular in form, corresponding with and opposite to the depressions on  
75 the top of the plate referred to, and shown in Fig. 3. There are also ribs *j j*, extending across the plate on each side of the elevations *i i*, which will be hereinafter explained.

The winged nut D (shown in Figs. 6 and 7) 80 is threaded and adapted to the shank of the terret. The wings are slightly convex on their upper sides, for the purpose of reducing friction at the point of contact with the semicircular elevations *i i* on the under side of the  
85 jockey-plate; or the ordinary winged nut may be used.

The jockey-plate B may be formed hollow or with a loop at the lower end, as shown in Fig. 9, to receive and hold the ends of the skirts. 90 By placing the yoke on the top of the jockey-plate with the points of the wedge-shaped pivots *a a* resting on the bottom of the depressions *f f*, and placing the winged nut D on the  
95 under side between the ribs *j j*, and with the convex or rounding face of the wings resting on the semicircular elevations *i i*, and turning in the threaded shank of the terret, the hinge-joint will be formed as shown in Fig. 8. The  
100 ribs *j j* keep the nut in position in case of the



removal of the terret for any purpose. The advantage of this form of construction is, first, the point of engagement between the yoke and the jockey being reduced to a sharp edge, the  
5 terret may be turned in, the nut binding against the under side until the parts are firmly secured in the desired working position, yet the jockeys will, by means of the hinges described, freely adjust themselves to the back  
10 of the animal; second, because of the open form of the hinge it is not liable to stick or become rigid from deposit of dirt or rust, and while the yoke forms a hood or covering protecting the hinged connection there is space  
15 between the yoke and plate through which dust or dirt may be removed; third, by the simplicity of the parts and reduction of material the initial cost may be greatly reduced.

Having thus fully described the nature and  
20 object of my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the yoke having the depending projections, and the jockey-

plates having depressions in which the free ends of projections on the yoke rest, of screws 25 and nuts for adjustably securing the jockey-plates to the yoke, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the yoke having depending projections, and the jockey-plates, having depressions on their upper faces and 30 projections on their lower faces corresponding to the projections on the yoke, of the nuts having side wings, and the terrets for locking the jockey-plates to the yoke.

3. The combination, with the yoke having 35 projections *a* and openings *b*, and the jockey-plates each having the depressions *f* and projections *i*, of the nuts having side wings, and the terrets *C*, all of the above parts combined 40 substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 2d day of July, A. D. 1885.

ALGERNON GILLIAM.

Witnesses:

CHAS. R. MILLER,

W. K. MILLER.