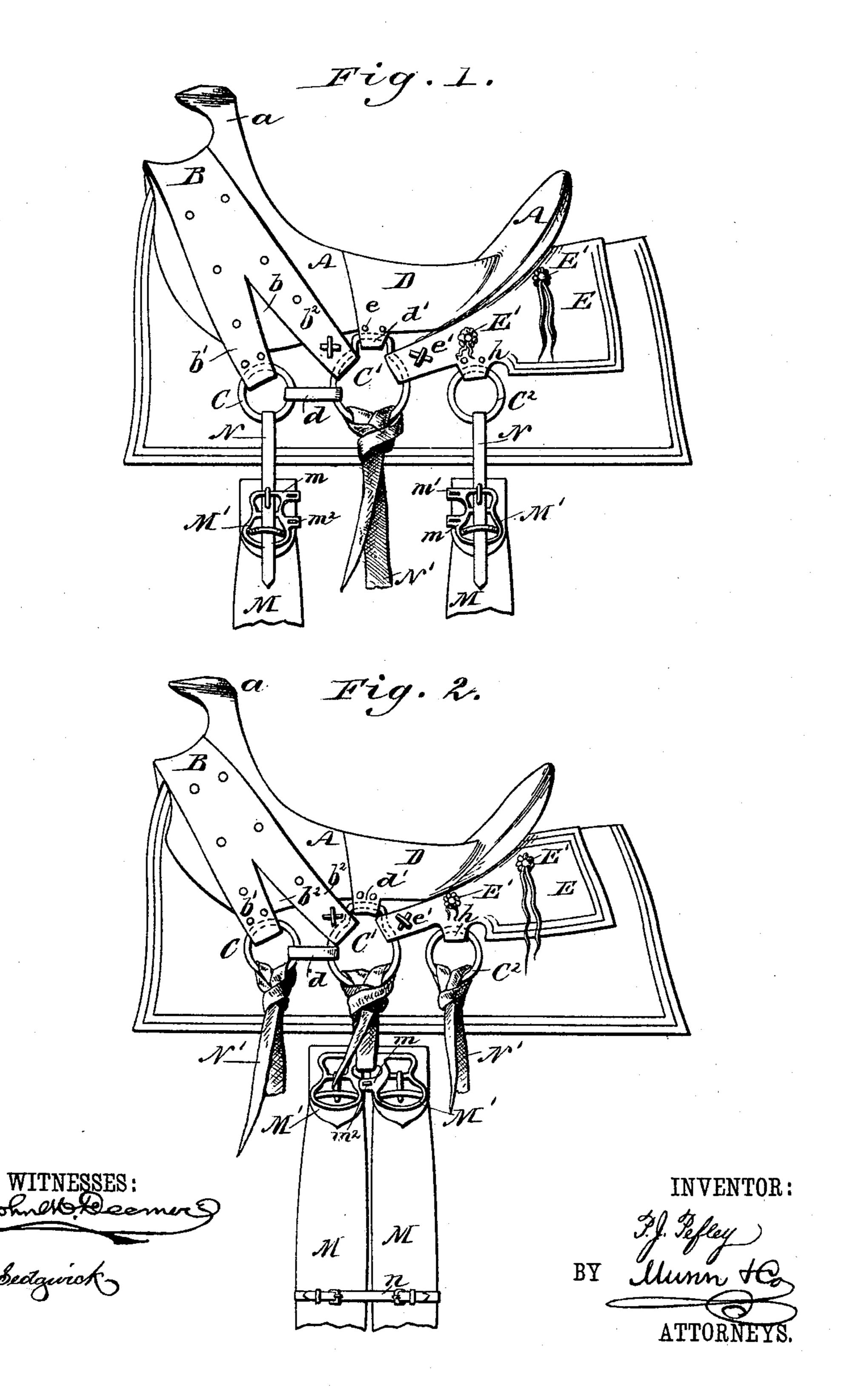
## P. J. PEFLEY.

RIDING SADDLE.

No. 370,208.

Patented Sept. 20, 1887.



## United States Patent Office.

PETER J. PEFLEY, OF BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.

## RIDING-SADDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 370,208, dated September 20, 1887.

Application filed June 28, 1887. Serial No. 242,777. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Peter J. Peter, of Boisé City, in the county of Ada and Territory of Idaho, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Riding-Saddles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in saddles, and has for its object to provide a saddleadapted to any shape horse, and wherein one or two girths may be used to accurately fit the saddle, and wherein, further, the change may be made expeditiously and easily in any locality, no matter how far from a habitation.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of the several parts, as will behereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a saddle in which two girths are employed, and Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same in which a single girth is used.

In carrying out the invention, A represents a saddle-tree of the Spanish or Mexican pattern, provided with the usual horn, a. At the 30 front of the saddle-tree a heavy strap of leather, B, is secured below the horn, adapted to extend down upon each side of the tree, with an inclination to the rear, and be secured thereto in any approved manner. The said 35 strap B is provided at each end with a more or less inclined essentially V-shaped recess, b, whereby two members, b' and  $b^2$ , are produced, one member being somewhat shorter than the other. To the end of the member b' a ring, C, 40 is secured, either by rivets or lacing, the other member being attached to one side of a more or less pear-shaped ring, C', in similar manner, and the two rings C C' are united by a short narrow strap, d.

The seat D is made of a straight piece of leather attached in the usual manner to the tree, and provided with a downwardly-projecting flap, d', integral with each forward end, which flaps are connected by rivets, lacing, or in any suitable manner, with the upper or reduced portion of the pear-shaped ring C'.

The flaps are securely attached to the saddletree, as shown at e.

The "cantle-jockey" E is preferably secured to the rear portion of the tree by means 55 of strong screws passing through said cantle-jockey and tree, the heads whereof are hidden from view by the rosettes E'.

The lower front ends, e', of the cantle jockey are made narrow and projected forward, and 60 attached in any approved manner to the rear side of the pear-shaped rings C'. Thus the rings C' are firmly held in position by means of the members b'  $b^2$  of the front leather, B, the flap d' of the seat, the extensions of the cantle-lockey, and the connecting-strap d. Near the forward longitudinal edges of the cantle-jockey a lip, h, is formed, adapted to project downward, to which lip a third ring,  $C^2$ , similar to the ring C, is attached.

To the girths M, adapted for attachment to the aforesaid rings C, C', and C<sup>2</sup> at their ends, upon one side, a convenient form of buckle, M', is attached, provided with outwardly-extending spaced lugs m, integral with one longitudinal edge, the lugs upon one buckle having slots m' cut therein, and the opposing lugs of the other buckle being fitted with projections  $m^2$ , adapted at times to enter the aforesaid slots m'.

The girths may be suspended from the rings C, C', and C<sup>2</sup> by means of straps N, passing through the rings and held in the buckles, as shown in Fig. 1, or by lashes N', as shown in Fig. 2, passing through the rings and buckles 85 and knotted at the former.

In operation two girths are preferably employed, suspended, respectively, from the rings C and C<sup>2</sup>, as shown in Fig. 1, although a third may be used, if found desirable.

In the event a single central girth is needed, the buckles of two girths are by the projections  $m^2$ , upon the lugs m, passing through the slots m', secured in position as shown in Fig. 2, and the connected buckles and girths susgentiated from the pear-shaped ring C' by a lash, the girths being held in a fixed position side and side by one or more straps, n.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters 100 Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the tree A, the

front strap, B, having bifurcated ends  $b'b^2$ , the seat D, provided with flaps d', the cantle-jockey E having reduced ends e' and lips h, of the rings C, C', and C<sup>2</sup>, the girths M, interchangeably suspended from one or more of said rings, and means of suspending the girths and uniting the same, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, with the tree A, the front strap, B, having bifurcated ends b'  $b^2$ , the seat D, provided with flaps d', the cantle-jockey E, having reduced ends e', and lips h,

of the outer rings,  $CC^2$ , the inner pear-shaped ring, C', the girths M, having attached buckles M', each buckle having side lugs, m, the lugs of 15 one buckle provided with slots m' and the other with projections  $m^2$ , and means of interchangeably suspending said girths from one or more of said rings, substantially as herein shown and described.

PETER J. PEFLEY.

Witnesses:

HARLEN PEFLEY, J. C. SARGENT.