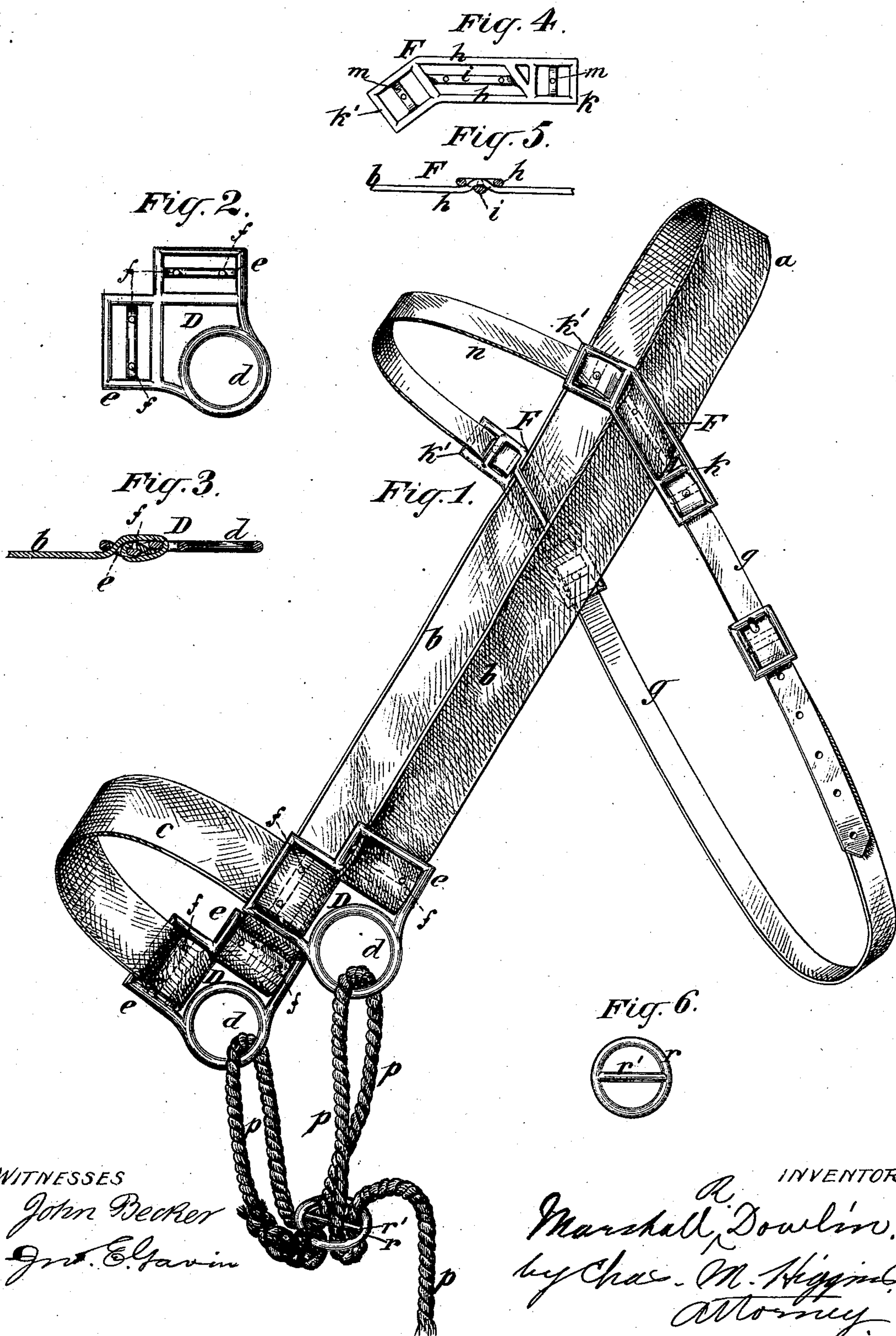


(No Model.)

M. R. DOWLIN.  
HALTER.

No. 379,056.

Patented Mar. 6, 1888.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARSHALL R. DOWLIN, OF NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS.

## HALTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,056, dated March 6, 1888.

Application filed September 3, 1887. Serial No. 248,681. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, MARSHALL R. DOWLIN, of North Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful  
5 Improvements in Halters, of which the following is a specification.

My invention applies more especially to halters made of woven straps or webbing, and its object is to secure the ends of the main  
10 strap or webbing to the metallic eyes or fitting at the hitch end of the halter in a secure manner without rivets or stitching. It also aims to so attach the hitching-rope as to make it act as the adjustable chin-strap.

15 To these ends I attach the ends of the web-straps to fittings having a stud-buckle by first passing the end of the strap over the pronged bar of the buckle, and thence winding or looping the strap around the arms of the buckle  
20 and over the end impaled on the prong, whereby a very secure attachment is obtained. The hitching-rope is attached at one end to an eye or ring having a diametrical cross-bar dividing it into two openings, the rope being  
25 thence looped through the eyes on the end of the halter-straps and through the openings of the divided ring, so as to form an adjustable jaw-noose or chin-strap to the halter integral with the hitching-rope. On the sides of the  
30 cheek-straps I attach tongueless buckles or barred clasps, to which the throat-strap is secured.

My invention therefore consists in the features above outlined, as hereinafter fully set  
35 forth and claimed.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 gives a perspective view of my improved halter. Fig. 2 is a detached view of one of the fittings at the hitching end of the halter, to which the  
40 main webs or straps are secured. Fig. 3 is a section of the fitting with the strap attached, showing the manner of attachment. Fig. 4 is a detached view of the clasp-buckle or fitting which secures the throat-strap to the main  
45 straps, and Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the same on the strap. Fig. 6 is a detached view of the partitioned ring into which the hitching-rope is looped to form the adjustable chin-strap.

Referring to Fig. 1, *a b* indicates the main  
50 band or strap of the halter, which is preferably made of strong woven webbing, in one piece, curved into an inverted-U shape, as

shown, the loop *a* of which at the top forms the headstall or head-strap, while the long  
sides *b* form the cheek-straps.

*c* is the nose-band, which is also made of webbing, like the main strap, and the ends of both of these straps are secured at their convergence to the metallic corner fittings, *D D*, which are formed with eyes *d* at the angle and  
60 stud-buckles *e* diverging from the eye at nearly right angles, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

The buckles *e* (see Fig. 2) are formed, in the usual manner, with three parallel bars and intervening slots, the central bar being at a lower  
65 level from the others, and also provided on their face with studs or prongs *f*, one or more, as best shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Now, the web-straps are secured to the fittings by passing the extremity of the strap over the pronged  
70 cross-bar and impaling it on the prongs, as seen in Fig. 3, thence winding the strap backwardly under and forwardly over the middle and the inner bars, and finally passing the  
75 strap over the impaled end on the prongs and under the outer bar, which, as will be observed, obtains such a combined frictional and positive attachment as to secure the web  
80 most securely to the fittings in a very simple and inexpensive manner, without rivets, stitching, or other fastenings, and without danger of ripping and tearing the web.

It will be noted on reference to Fig. 3 that the strap is engaged positively with the fitting by the impalement of its end on the pronged  
85 bar, and is engaged frictionally by the several sharp bends or windings of the straps about the bars; and it will be observed that any strain on the strap will tend to tighten or press in the overlying wind of the strap forcibly  
90 against the impaled end, and thus only tend to retain the strap more firmly upon the bars of the buckle, as will be readily comprehended by study of Fig. 3. A peculiarly simple and  
95 efficient attachment for web-straps is thus provided, which is superior to rivets in being cheaper and not liable to loosen, and greatly superior to stitching, which is much more expensive and is liable to rot or rip.

Referring again to Fig. 1, it will be noted  
100 that each end of the throat-strap *g* is secured to side clasps or buckles, *F*, which are attached to the cheek-straps *b*. These clasps *F*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, are formed with three



longitudinal bars, *h i h*, the middle bar, *i*, being at a lower level from the outer bars and pronged on its face, so as to form in effect a stud-buckle, and the strap is passed in a sinu-  
 5 ous bend between the middle and the outer bars, as seen in Figs. 1 and 5, and, being thus crowded at the bend against the pronged bar, is thereby secured to the buckle in a firm and simple manner; and it will be noted that by  
 10 looping up the strap in the bars *h i h* the buckle may be shifted or adjusted on the strap and again held at the desired position by straightening the strap, so that in this way the head-strap may be set higher or lower on  
 15 the cheek-straps, as will be understood from Fig. 1.

On each end of the fittings or buckles *F* is formed an ordinary stud-buckle, *k k'*, the three cross-bars of which are at about right angles  
 20 to the bars *h i h*, the central bars of said stud-buckles having a single stout stud, *m*, which is adapted to engage with a perforation in the ends of the straps *g* or *n*, connecting to said  
 25 buckles. The strap *n* may be called a "fore-head-strap," to pass over the forehead of the horse; but this strap, and the buckles *k'*, to which it connects, may be altogether omitted, if desired.

Now, referring again to Fig. 1, it may be  
 30 noted that I prefer to form the halter-stale or hitching-strap *p* of a piece of ordinary light rope, although it may be made of other material; and this rope I connect directly with the eyes *d* on the main fittings *D*, and so loop the  
 35 rope into the eyes *d* and into a partitioned noose-ring, *r*, as to form an adjustable tie or chin-strap, and thus dispense with a leather strap at this part, and at the same time render this part of the halter much stronger, cheaper,  
 40 and more adjustable.

The noose-ring *r*, as best seen in Fig. 6, is preferably a round metallic ring with a central cross-bar or partition, *r'*, dividing it into two loops or eyes. On referring to Fig. 1 it will  
 45 be seen that one end of the rope is secured to one side of the ring *r*, and is thence passed in a loop through the eye *d* of one of the main fittings *D*, thence looped through the opposite half of the partitioned ring, thence in a loop  
 50 through the eye *d* of the other fitting *D*, and is finally looped around the partition of the noose-ring and hangs pendent a sufficient length for holding or hitching the horse, as will be understood from Fig. 1. It will there-  
 55 fore be seen that the loops of the rope between the ring *r* and the eyes *d* form the chin-

strap of the halter, and by adjusting the loops through the ring and eyes the size of this chin-strap may be adjusted to suit the horse, and it will be seen that the sharp looped bends  
 60 of the rope in the ring *r* will present such a frictional resistance as to effectually prevent the strain of action from loosening the parts when once adjusted, thus rendering this im-  
 65 portant part of the halter very strong, simple, and inexpensive.

It will be readily understood that while I I prefer to use webbing for the main straps of the halter, and while the described mode of fastening the fittings therein is specially  
 70 adapted for web-straps, yet the straps may be made of leather or other material, if desired.

What I claim is—

1. In a halter, the combination, with the fittings *D*, having the stud-buckles *e*, of the  
 75 strap *a b*, having each of its ends impaled on the studded bars of the buckles and thence wound or doubled around the stud-bar and the impaled end in a spiral or coiled manner, sub-  
 80 stantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a halter, the combination, with the fittings *D D*, having the stud-buckles *e e* and eyes *d d*, of the straps *a, b*, and *c*, having their ends secured to said buckles, and a hitching  
 85 strap or line secured in said eyes, substantially as shown and described.

3. The combination, with main strap *a b*, of barred clasps *F*, secured thereon and having stud-buckles *k k'* at each end thereof, with the  
 90 straps *g* and *n* secured in said stud-buckles, substantially as shown and described.

4. In a halter having a nose-piece, the combination, with eyes on the ends thereof and the partitioned noose-ring *r*, of the looped  
 95 rope *p*, attached at one end to the ring and looped between the ring and the eyes, forming an adjustable chin band and tie, and thence hanging pendent from said ring to form the hitching-stale, substantially as shown and de-  
 100 scribed.

5. In a halter, the combination, with the straps *a, b*, and *c*, of fittings *D*, securing said straps together, and having distinct isolated  
 105 eyes *d*, with the partitioned ring *r*, and rope or stale *p*, secured to said ring and looped through the eyes *d*, substantially as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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