

(No Model.)

E. R. CAHOONE.

CHECKREIN LOOP.

No. 384,017.

Patented June 5, 1888.

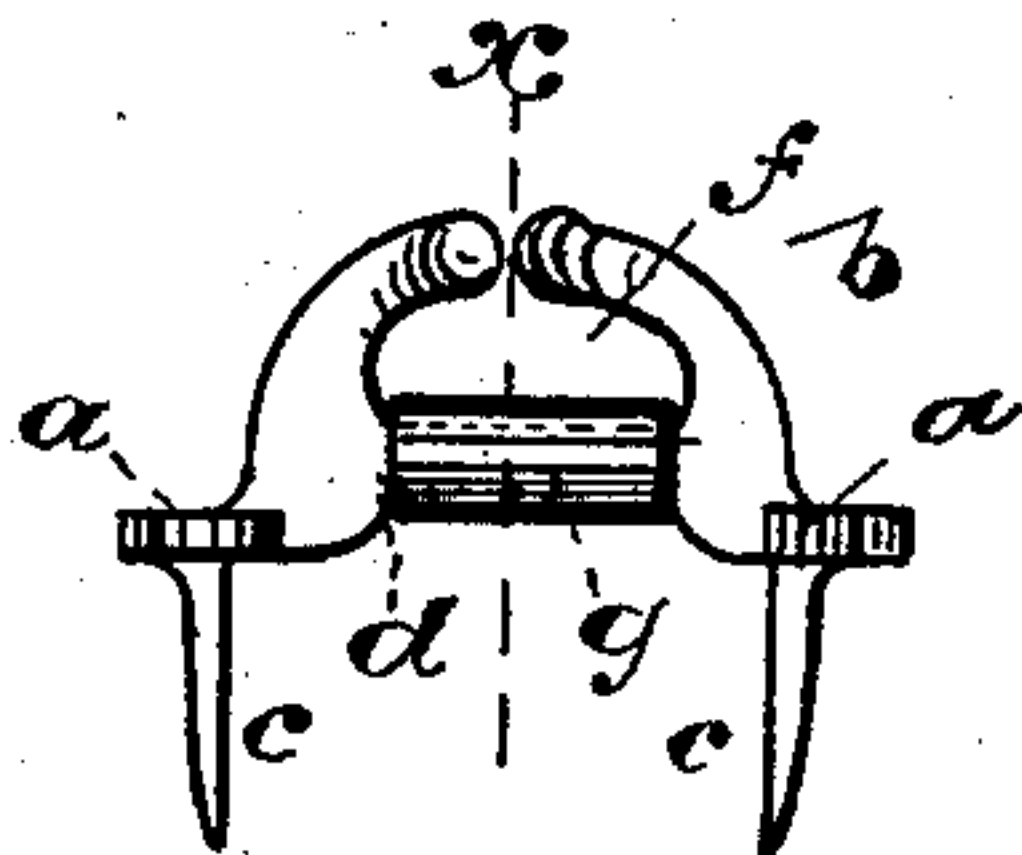


Fig. 1.

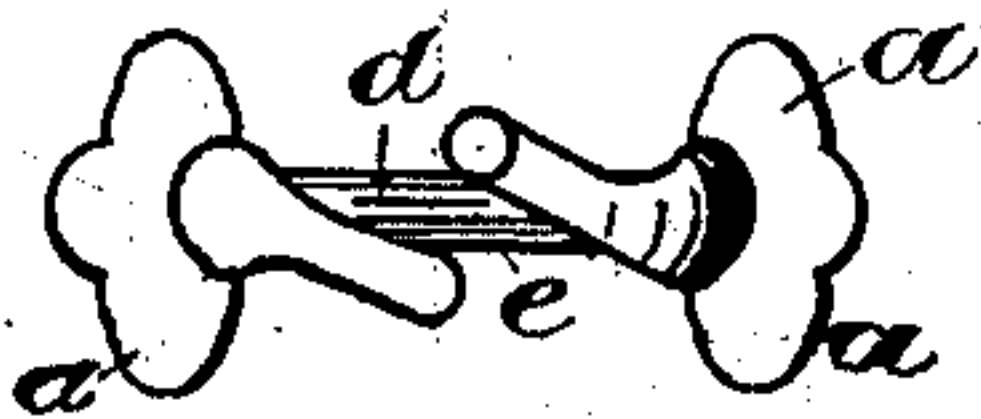


Fig. 2.

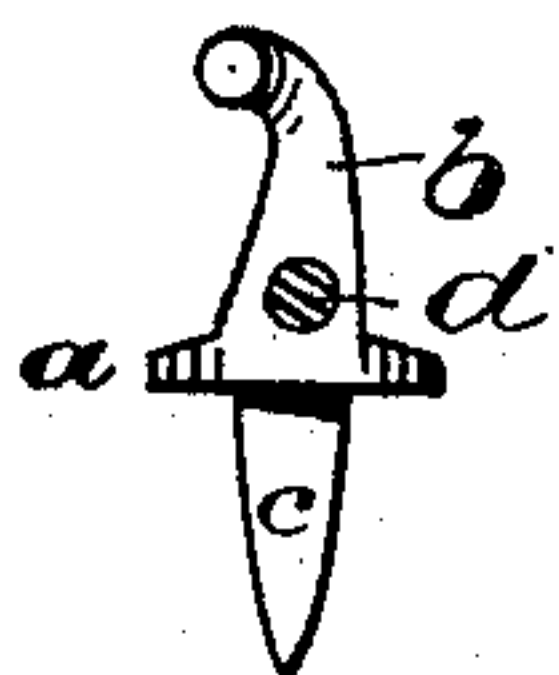


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN R. CAHOONE, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

CHECKREIN-LOOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 384,017, dated June 5, 1888.

Application filed December 1, 1887. Serial No. 256,689. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN R. CAHOONE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Checkrein-Loops; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a loop or guide for check or overdraw reins of a bridle of reduced cost of construction, one having greater neatness of appearance and greater firmness when arranged upon the crown-piece or band of a bridle, and one that will allow the reins to be inserted therein with greater facility and ease, and which will retain said reins more reliably.

The invention consists in the improved loop for overdraw-reins having the arrangement and combination of parts substantially as will hereinafter be set forth, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the several figures, Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improved loop. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken on the line *x*, Fig. 1.

In the said loop, *a a* are lips which project laterally from the base of the loop-arms *b b*, said lips being adapted to rest upon the leather of the bridle and hold the said loop from rocking thereon. From beneath the said lips depend blade-like lugs *c c*, adapted to pierce through the leather and be bent upon the under side thereof and hold the loop in place.

The arms *b b*, before mentioned, are connected by the bar *d*, and have an opening, *e*, between them, through which the strap may be inserted, and with the bar *d* inclose a receptacle, *f*, in which the strap is held.

The arms *b b* are extended upward from the lips *a a*, as from a base, and are curved inward toward each other at their upper ends, and they are also provided with a lateral

curve at or near their upper ends, causing them to project in opposite directions, as shown in Fig. 2. The arms are of sufficient length to nearly or quite meet or slightly overlap, (if the lateral curve were not made in them,) so that when they are curved outward in opposite directions, as shown, the opening *e* between them is diagonal to the bar *d*, which construction will better enable the guide or loop to hold straps of any of the several widths employed in checkreins. The bar *d* connects the two arms and the parts formed therewith at a point above the horizontal plane of the lips *a*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, so that a space will be formed between it and the crown-piece of the bridle for the reception of the roller *g*, upon which the overdraw-strap may lie when in the loop, the said roller reducing the amount of friction on said strap as it is drawn through the loop. The said roller may be, however, dispensed with, and the straps lie directly on the cross-bar *d*.

The several parts of the loop, excluding, of course, the roller, are of one integral piece, and are thus of greater durability and of reduced cost of construction.

By having the lugs *c c* of the blade-like construction above described the same may be thrust easily through the leather, and when bent down present a broad surface to the under side of the latter, which will tend to give increased firmness to the loop and prevent it from being torn out, and at the same time the said lugs will not present a considerable projection on the under side of the strap or crown piece, but will lie flat and neatly thereunder.

The lips *a a* and the lugs *c c* may be employed upon the form of guide when the arms *b* are not bent laterally, but are made in the ordinary way with their ends facing each other and the opening between them; and it is obvious that the lips *a a* and the laterally-curved arms *b b* may either together or separately be used upon a guide which does not have the lugs *c c*, but depends upon a rivet or other fastening.

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

1. The improved loop for bridles, combining in one integral piece therein arms *b b*, which

stand oppositely to and extend inwardly and toward one another and are laterally curved, as described, and a connecting-bar, *d*, substantially as set forth.

5 2. The improved loop consisting of the lugs *c*, lips *a*, oppositely placed, and upwardly and laterally extending arms *b b*, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

10 3. In a loop for bridles, the combination, with the oppositely-placed arms having the connecting-bar *d*, of the blade-like lugs *c*, ex-

tending from beneath the base of such arms, and the laterally-projecting lips *a*, all substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I 15 have hereunto set my hand this 29th day of November, 1887.

EDWIN R. CAHOONE.

Witnesses:

OLIVER DRAKE,
OSCAR A. MICHEL.