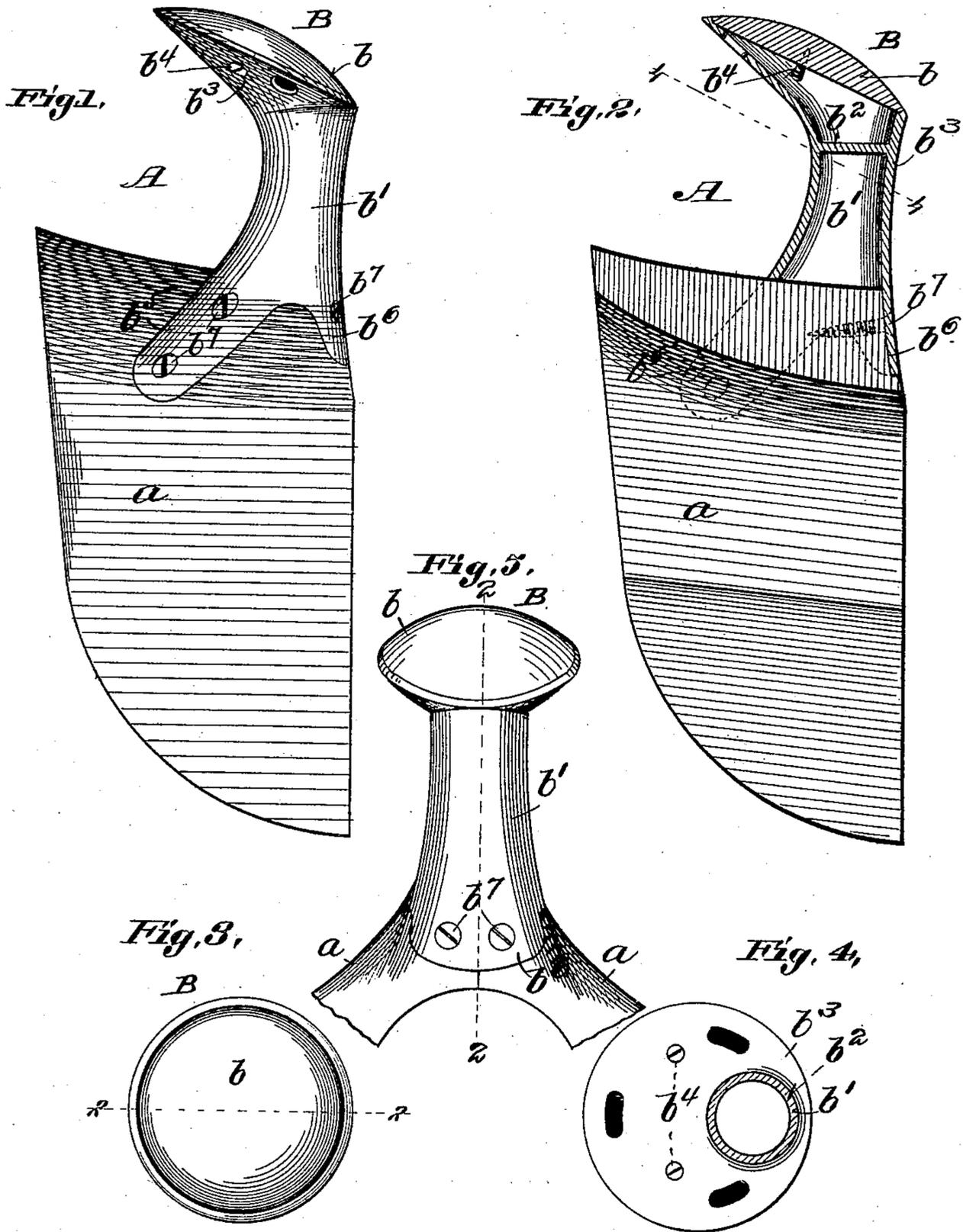


(No Model.)

J. S. SULLIVAN.
RIDING SADDLE.

No. 411,072.

Patented Sept. 17, 1889.



Attest:
G. St. Hinchman Jr.
Smealand

Inventor:
John S. Sullivan
by C. D. Moody
atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN, OF JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.

RIDING-SADDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 411,072, dated September 17, 1889.

Application filed March 25, 1889. Serial No. 304,735. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN S. SULLIVAN, of Jefferson City, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Saddle-Tree Forks, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The improvement relates to the construction of the pommel and its union with the fork, substantially as is hereinafter set forth and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved pommel and fork; Fig. 2, a central vertical longitudinal section of the same and on the line 2 2 of Fig. 3, which in turn is a plan of the pommel; Fig. 4, a section, looking upward, on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 5, a rear elevation of the pommel and upper portion of the fork. Said line 2 2 also appears on Fig. 5.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

The customary side bars of the saddle-tree, to which the present fork is attached, are not shown.

A represents the fork, made of wood and in two similar parts *a a* of a familiar form.

B represents the pommel. It is of metal, saving its cap *b*, which is of wood. Its neck *b'* is hollow, but by means of the partition *b²* closed at its upper end, and above the partition the pommel widens out to receive the cap *b*, which fits into the upper end of the metallic portion *b³* of the pommel, and is fastened thereto by means of the screws *b⁴*, substantially as shown.

The pommel at its lower end is secured to the fork in the following manner: The pommel is provided with two long projections *b⁵* *b⁵*, which extend from the lower end of the neck forward and sidewise, and respectively inclining downward upon the fork parts *a a*, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The pommel is also furnished with another and shorter projection *b⁶*, but which extends directly downward

from the rear side of the pommel opposite the center and against the rear face of the fork, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5. This projection therefore comes partly upon one and partly upon the other of the fork parts *a a*, and it thus serves to strongly unite the fork parts and to better sustain the pommel against a strain from the rear of the pommel. The projection also is less of an obstacle to the fastening of the covering upon the saddle-tree.

The partition *b²* serves not only to prevent moisture from passing downward into the pommel-neck, but also to strengthen the pommel.

The screws *b⁷* passing through the longer projections *b⁵* at right angles with the vertical length of the fork, and the screws *b⁷* passing through the shorter projections *b⁶* into the fork at right angles to the length, serve to unite all the parts together without need of other help.

I claim—

The combination of the fork and the pommel, said fork being in two parts, and said pommel having the two long projections extending from the lower end of the neck forward and sidewise upon the fork parts, respectively, and secured in position by screws passing into the fork at right angles to its vertical length, and the single short projection extending directly downward from the rear side of the pommel opposite the center and against the rear face of the fork, and held in place by screws passing into the fork in line with its width, whereby said pommel is secured to said fork by means of said projections and screws.

Witness my hand this 14th day of March, 1889.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
D. W. A. SANFORD.