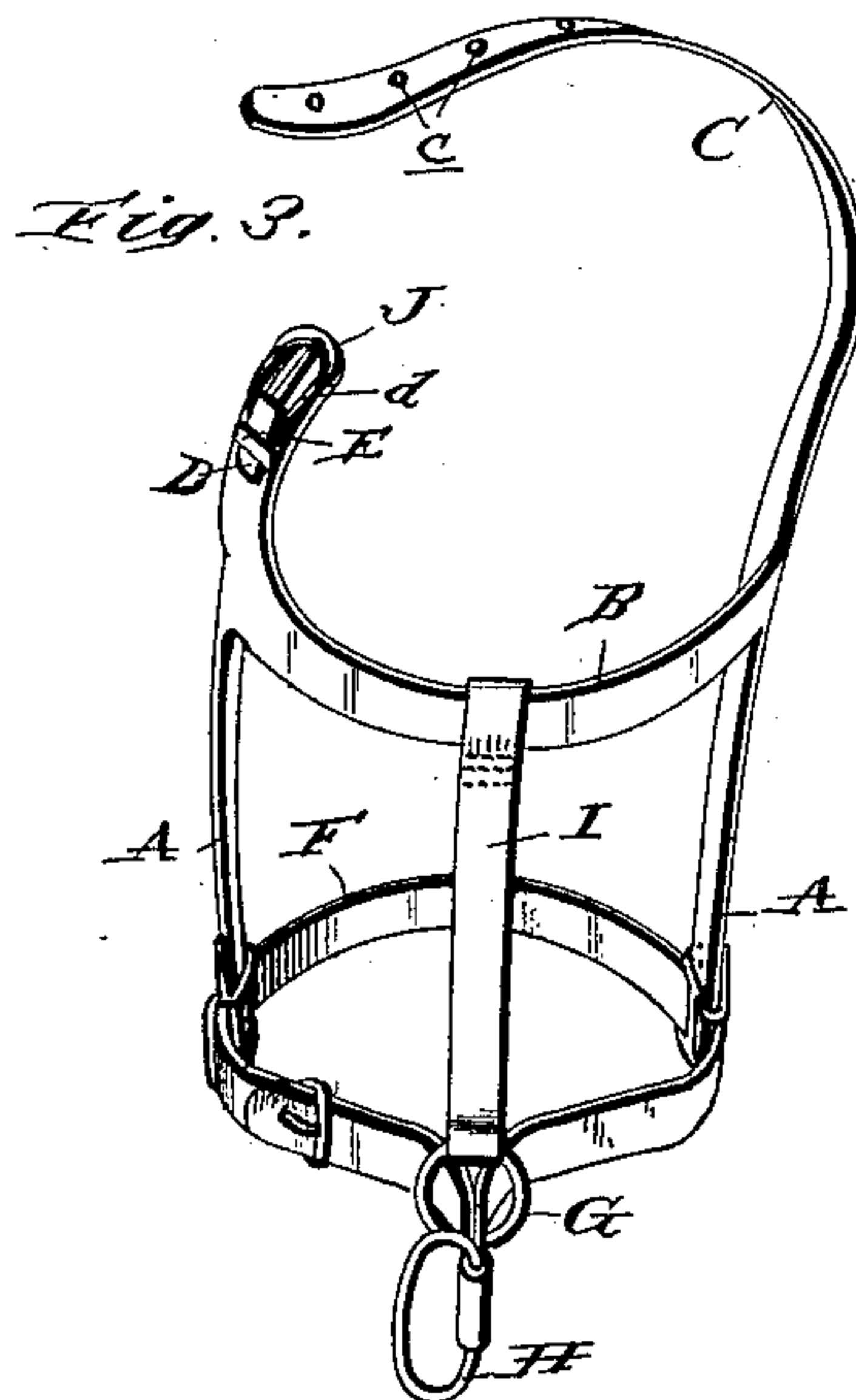
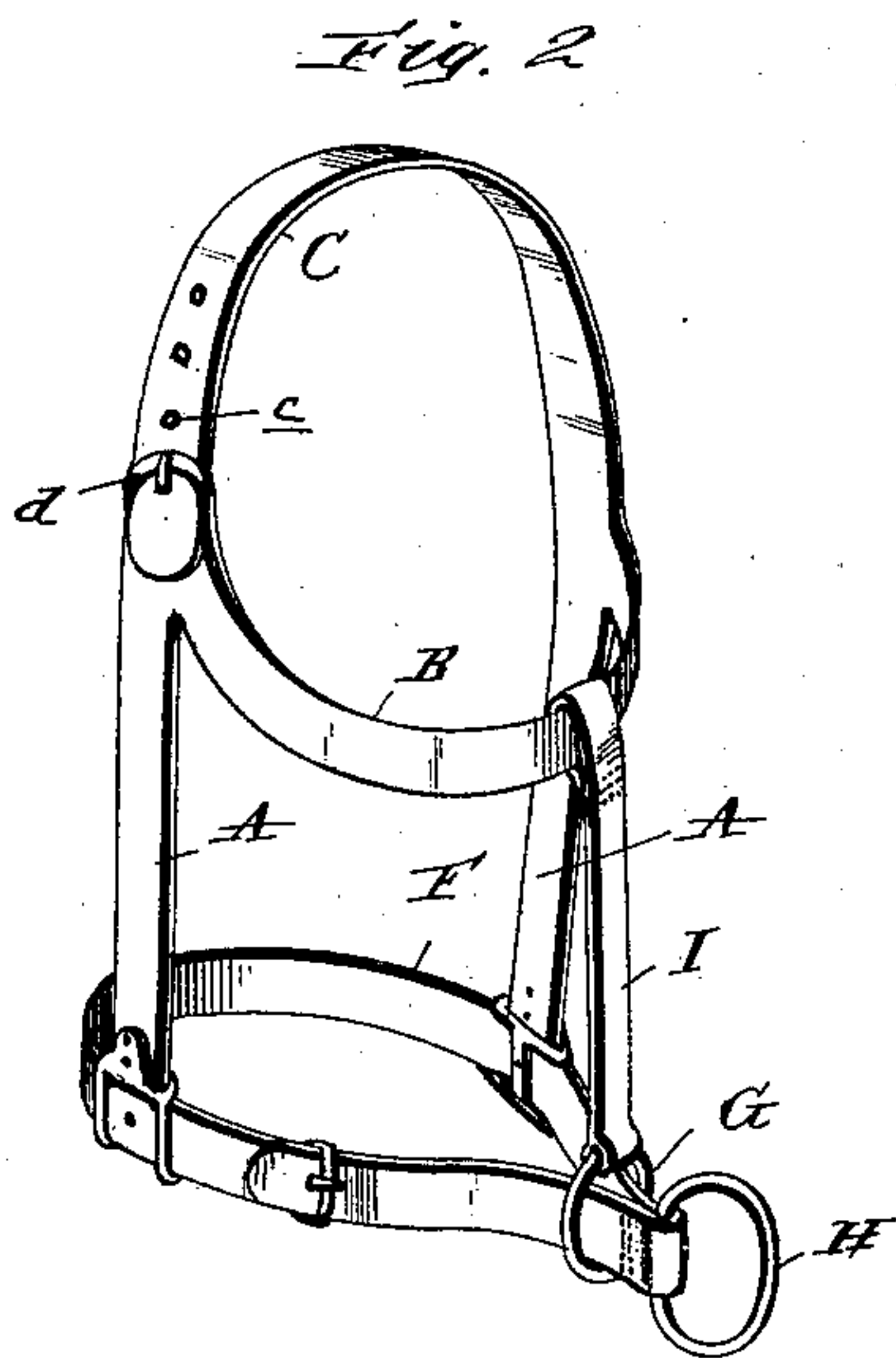
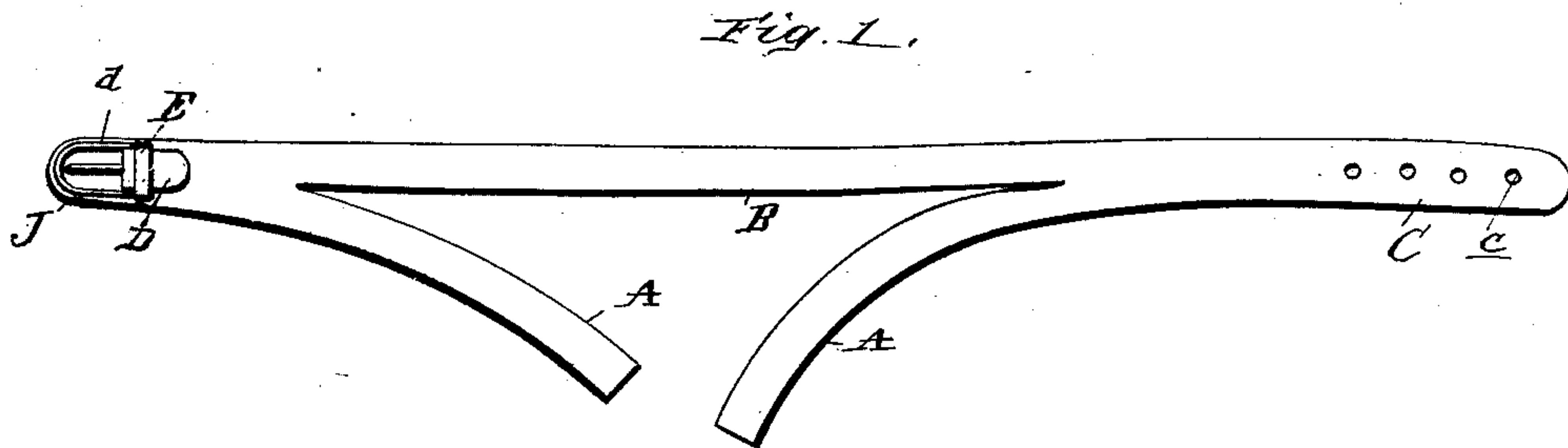


(No Model.)

G. T. DUNCAN.
BRIDLE OR HALTER.

No. 428,898.

Patented May 27, 1890.



Witnesses:
C. H. Raeder
T. C. Turpin

Inventor
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Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE TELFOR DUNCAN, OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO PETER O. BUTTS, OF SAME PLACE.

BRIDLE OR HALTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 428,898, dated May 27, 1890.

Application filed February 4, 1889. Serial No. 298,689. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE TELFOR DUNCAN, a citizen of Canada, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and residing in Tacoma, Pierce county, Washington Territory, have invented a new and useful Halter and Bridle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to halters and bridles; and it consists in cutting one piece of leather in such a manner as to form the crown-piece, throat-latch, buckle-chape, and cheek-pieces all in one piece, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a piece of leather forming the crown-piece, throat-latch, cheek-pieces, and buckle-chape. Fig. 2 is a side perspective view of a halter in which the piece of leather is used, and Fig. 3 is a rear perspective view of the same.

My invention relates more particularly to the peculiar manner in which a narrow piece of leather is cut so as to form the cheek-pieces A A, throat-latch B, crown-piece C, and buckle-chape D. To do this I take a piece of leather as wide as the combined width of the throat-latch and one of the cheek-pieces and slit it longitudinally for twice the distance of the length of one of the cheek-pieces, the slit commencing near one end and extending toward the other end the required distance. The leather on one side of slit is wide enough to form the throat-latch, and on the other side it will form the cheek-pieces. A second slit or cut is then made from the middle of the longitudinal slit to the edge across the portion forming the cheek-pieces, so as to cut them in two, as shown in Fig. 1. One end of the strap is provided with a semicircular cut or incision, forming a tongue, which, when bent back upon the body of the strap, forms the buckle-chape D, which is secured to the strap by means of a billet-loop E. The opposite end of the strap which forms the crown-piece is provided with a series of small holes c, through which the tongue of the buckle d passes and secures the halter to the head of the animal. After the strap has been prepared as above described, the ends of the cheek-pieces are secured to the nose-band F, the rear portion of which is looped through a ring G and passed

through another ring H, to which the halter-strap is fastened.

A chin-strap I is secured to the throat-latch and to the ring G, and the halter is complete.

If desired, the nose-band can be passed directly through the ring H in the usual manner, and the ring G can be dispensed with, although I prefer to use both rings, as then when the animal pulls back the nose-band is drawn tight, and the pain caused by the tightening of the band makes the animal stop pulling back, and thus prevents the breaking of the halter.

In making a halter in this manner there is no waste of leather, as it can be made entirely out of straight narrow pieces of leather, and it will save time, as there are but few splices or joints to make. It will also be light and strong, as there are not so many buckles or joints to add to the weight and detract from the strength as must be the case in a halter having a greater number of pieces. It will also be easier on the animal, as the smooth leather will not wear the hair and chafe the skin as much as would a greater number of splices and buckles, and by making the buckle-chape D as described a leather loop J is left at the end of the strap, against which the buckle will rest instead of resting against the animal's head.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A halter consisting of the brow-band, cheek-pieces, and throat-latch formed from a single straight strap, which is slitted longitudinally and one of the divisions cut transversely to form the cheek-pieces, and a buckle-chape at one end of said strap, formed by making a semicircular incision therein, and then turning back the tongue thus formed and passing its free end under the billet-loop, a nose-band secured to the ends of the cheek-pieces, and a chin-strap connected with the nose-band and with the throat-latch, substantially as described.

GEORGE TELFOR DUNCAN.

Witnesses:

W. H. DOOLITTLE,
R. B. LEHMAN.