

(No Model.)

C. R. TAYLOR.
INDEPENDENT CHECK FOR HORSES.

No. 444,677.

Patented Jan. 13, 1891.

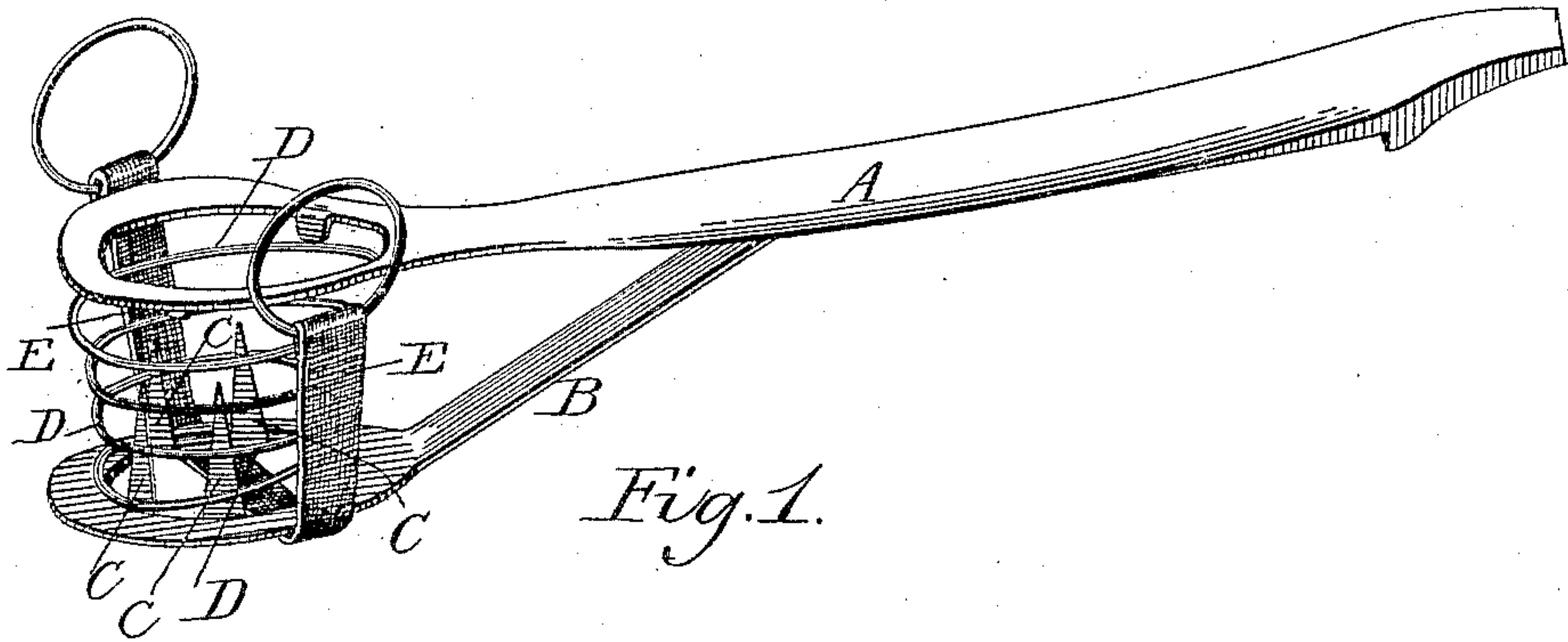


Fig. 1.

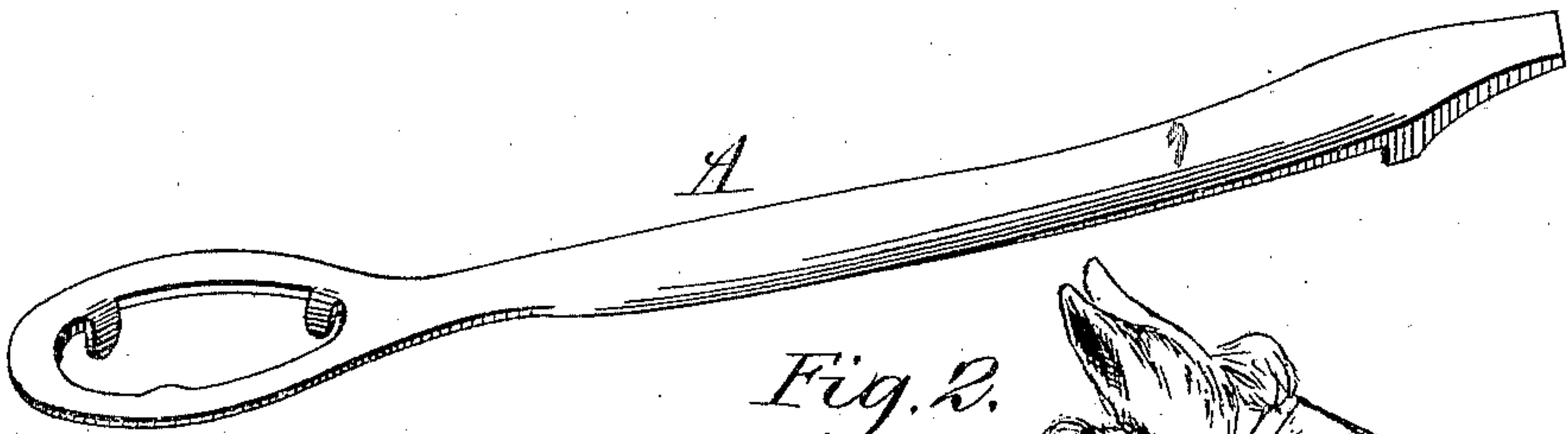


Fig. 2.

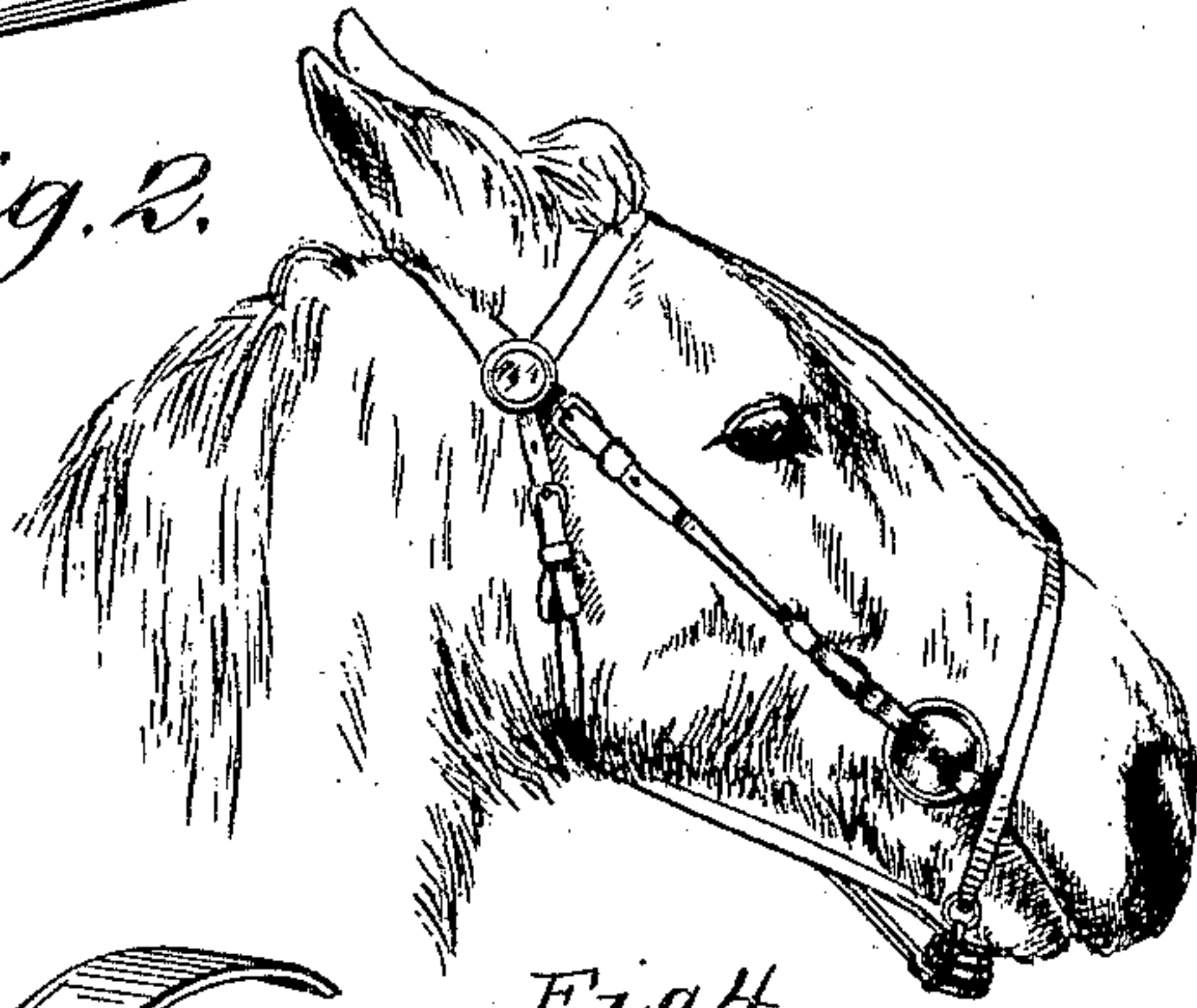


Fig. 4.

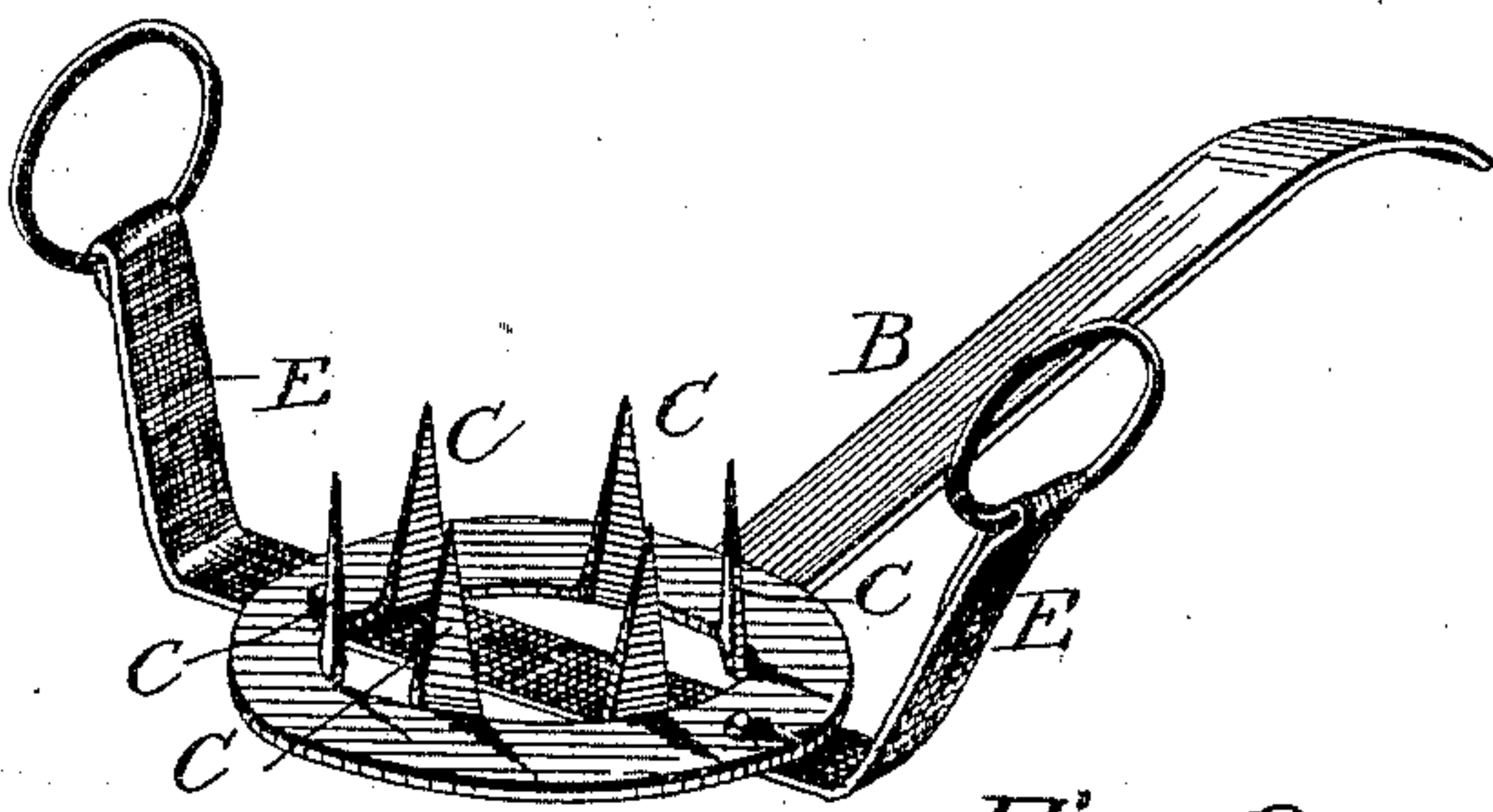


Fig. 3.

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CARLO R. TAYLOR, OF BERLIN, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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INDEPENDENT CHECK FOR HORSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,677, dated January 13, 1891.

Application filed November 19, 1889. Serial No. 330,921. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARLO R. TAYLOR, of Berlin, in the county of Green Lake and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and
5 useful Improvements in an Independent Check to be Used on Horses; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as
10 will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in an independent check for horses or other animals; and it consists of a "chin-plate" of
15 sheet metal, which is attached to the throat-latch of the bridle by a loop at its upper and narrow end, thence extending downward on the under side of the jaw to the chin or lower
20 lip of the horse. At its lower end this plate is enlarged sufficiently to allow for an orifice for the passage of the spurs on the "spur-plate." The spur-plate, of the same material as the chin-plate and similar in shape and at-
25 tached to the chin-plate on the under side by rivets or otherwise, is enlarged at its lower end to correspond with the chin-plate, and is provided with spurs which turn upward and pass through the orifice in the chin-plate.
30 The rein-lugs are attached to the spur-plate, extending upward on either side of the chin-plate to receive the checkrein or overdraw-line. A spring is placed between the chin-plate and spur-plate to prevent the spurs
35 coming in contact with the chin except on a downward motion of the head.

The object of my invention is to dispense with the secret bit or any other bit as far as checking horses is concerned, and break up
40 the habit of hogging on the bit and tripping or kicking while in the harness.

In using my invention on very vicious horses it is well to have a line attached to the overdraw and in the hands of the driver, so that
45 he may use it with what severity the case may require to fully subdue the animal.

In ordinary use on a driving-horse the check should be attached to an overdraw, the tension of which can be regulated by the
50 driver and should be only sufficient to prevent the downward or sidewise motion of the

head beyond what is required to make a pleasant and comfortable driver, the spurs remaining in the proper position, to which he at once accommodates himself. The inde- 55
pendent check is attached to and becomes a part of the bridle, it being connected to the throat-latch by the loop at its upper end and to the checkrein or overdraw at its lower or chin end. 60

The accompanying drawings represent my invention.

The same letters represent the same parts in the different figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my in- 65
vention. Fig. 2 is a view of the chin-plate. Fig. 3 is a view of the spur-plate. Fig. 4 is a view of the device fixed to the bridle and applied to a horse.

A represents the chin-plate, which is looped 70
at its upper end and attached to the throat-latch, and has an orifice at its lower end sufficient to allow the spurs on the spur-plate to pass through.

B represents the spur-plate, which is at- 75
tached to the chin-plate about midway from upper to lower end of the chin-plate and extending downward on the under side of the chin-plate to allow the spurs to pass through the orifice in the chin-plate. This spur-plate 80
is supplied at its lower end with spurs, which may be formed of and are part of the plate, or are attached thereto.

C represents the spurs, which are attached 85
to or a part of the spur-plate.

D represents spiral or other spring between the chin-plate and spur-plate at their lower extremity to keep them apart except on pressure downward.

E represents the rein-lugs, which are at- 90
tached to the spur-plate, extending upward on either side of the chin-plate, to which the overdraw is attached.

The ordinary way of checking a horse is by a check-line attached to the bit, passing 95
through loops on either side of the bridle to a check-hook on the back-pad of the harness. When the overdraw is used, the attachment to the bit is the same; but instead of the lines passing through loops on the side of the bridle 100
they pass through loops on the top of the bridle to the check-hook on the back-pad of

the harness. The horse on whom this method of checking is used soon gets accustomed to it and into the habit of resting and pressing on the bit, bringing a constant strain on the
5 check-line and pad-hook. Neither does this method prevent kicking.

By the use of my invention the habit of kicking is entirely broken up and cured. The strain on the pad-hook is removed when the
10 horse once tests it, and he at once carries himself in a natural and unrestrained style.

It is well known that horses when in harness cannot kick without a downward motion of the head. With my invention attached to
15 the bridle, when that motion is attempted the pressure on the overdraw brings the spurs in

contact with the chin in proportion to the strain on the overdraw, and prevents kicking.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

A chin-plate A, notched at its upper end, having an orifice at its lower extremity, and having attached thereto the spur-plate B, provided with spurs, the spring D, and rein-lugs E, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CARLO R. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

JOHN J. WOOD, Jr.,

GEORGE HEANEY.