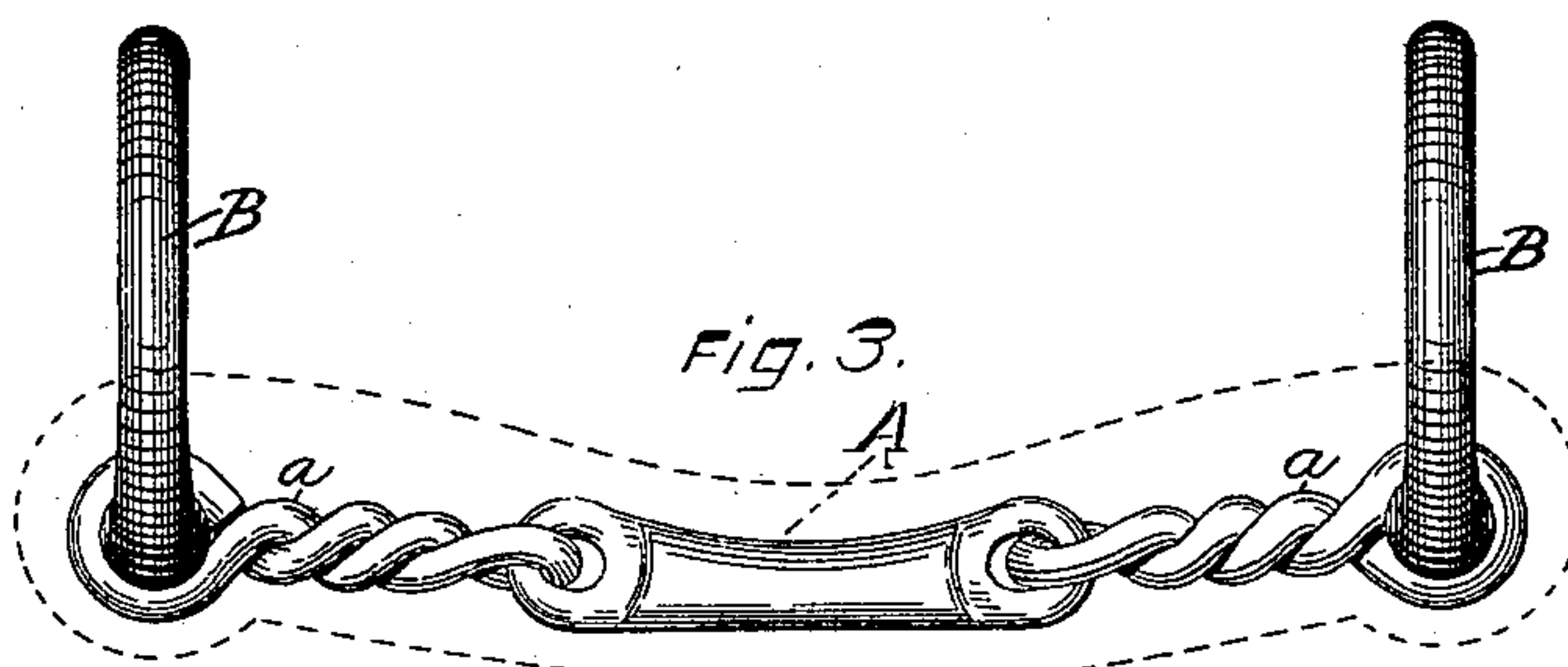
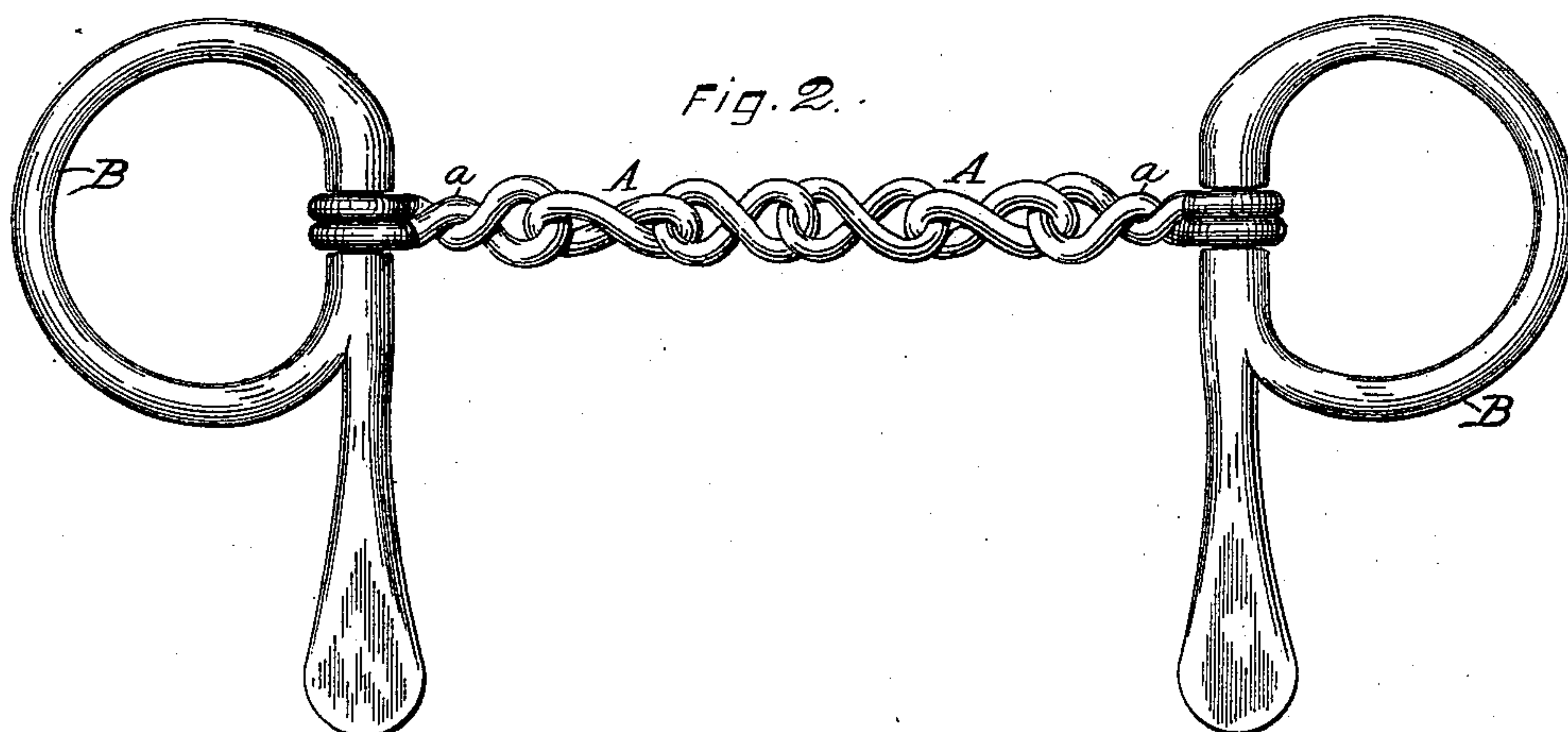
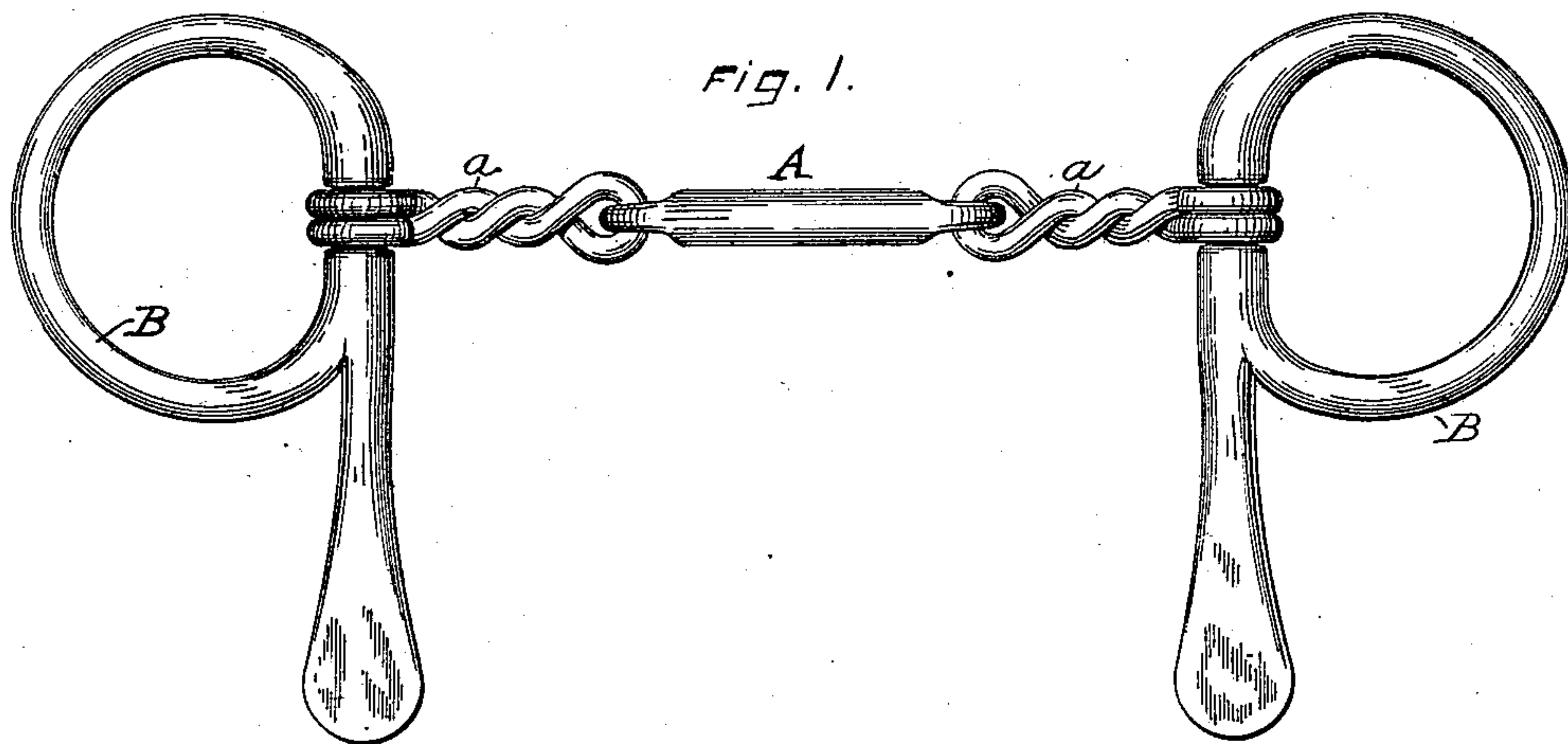


(No Model.)

H. S. SQUIER.
BRIDLE BIT.

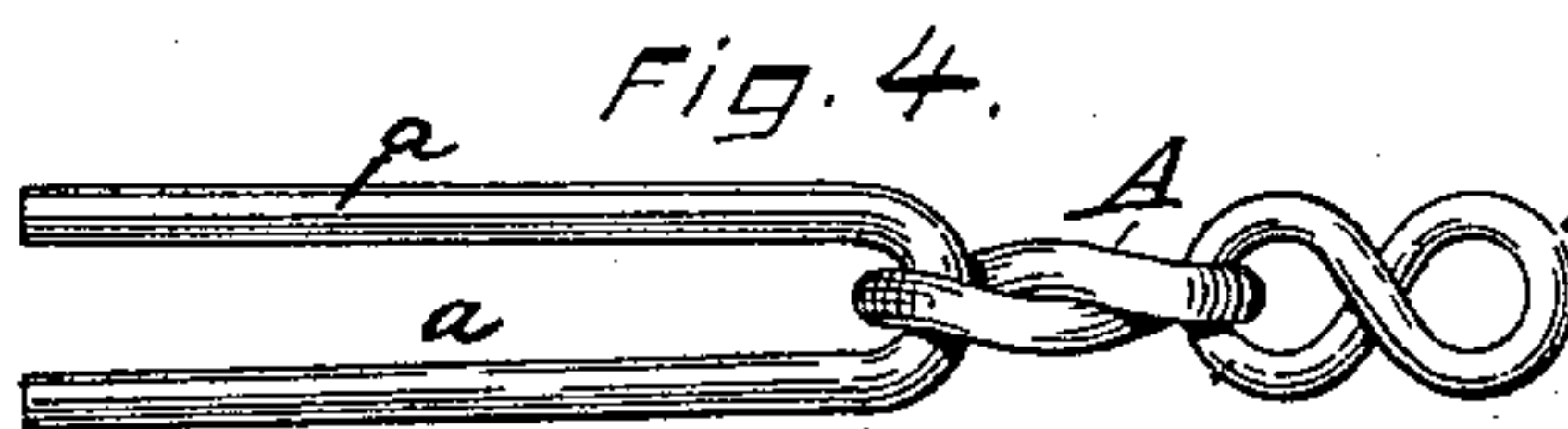
No. 472,145.

Patented Apr. 5, 1892.



WITNESSES.

John Edwards & Co.
V. B. Chamblain



INVENTOR.

Horace S. Squier

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HORACE S. SQUIER, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

BRIDLE-BIT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,145, dated April 5, 1892.

Application filed August 13, 1891. Serial No. 402,585. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE S. SQUIER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bridle-Bits; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

My invention relates to an improved bridle-bit; and it consists in constructing a bridle-bit in the improved manner hereinafter described.

The object of my invention is to so construct the connection between the intermediate core or mouth-piece and the cheek-pieces of the bridle-bit in a way to insure simplicity and strength and at the same time overcome some of the difficulties heretofore existing in bits having rubber-covered mouth-pieces. For illustration, the connection between the core of the mouth-piece and the cheek-pieces is commonly made by utilizing a piece of half-round iron, one end being attached to the intermediate core and the other end formed into the shape of a hook, said hook standing open until the cheek-piece has been placed within the hook, when it is bent down to form an eye around the beam of the cheek-piece. Very often the sharp edges of the inner side of the hook cut into the beam of the cheek-piece and prevent it from turning freely and smoothly. Moreover, a hook of this construction does not fit sufficiently close to the beam to prevent the rubber when being molded on from running in between the cheek-piece and the hook, so that as soon as the cheek-pieces are turned these small particles of rubber will work out and press the rubber bulbs formed around the joint away from the cheek-piece, marring the beauty and finish of the goods, and thereby injuring their sale. It is the custom to bend these end pieces or hooks around the cheek-piece when cold, so that breaking often occurs in adjusting a hook of this construction. By using wire end pieces instead of the half-round iron it permits the beam to be enlarged without increasing the size of the rubber bulb, thereby giving additional strength, at the same time retaining the symmetrical proportion.

My invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my bridle-bit without the rubber covering. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing another style of intermediate link. Fig. 3 is a plan view of my invention, showing by dotted lines the outline of a rubber covering around the core. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the U-shaped end piece before it is twisted preparatory to bending around the cheek-piece beam.

A is an intermediate core-piece, which may consist of one or more links.

B B are cheek-pieces, which are attached to the core A by utilizing a piece of stout wire α , bent in the shape of the letter U, as shown in Fig. 4. One end of this wire α is passed through the end link of the intermediate core A and preferably twisted until it forms an eye, as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, leaving each of the remaining untwisted ends long enough to reach around the beam of the cheek-piece B. The wire, being round and pliable, makes a perfect fit and does away with the sharp edges referred to in the case of the hook of half-round material and never binds or cuts into the beam, as the said hook does. There being two ends of wire bent around the beam of the cheek-piece, it will readily be seen that a substantial bearing is afforded and any loose side play of the cheek-piece B, which must result when only one surrounding wire forms the bearing, is entirely prevented.

My method of construction is much more economical from a labor-saving standpoint than the method now commonly in use, inasmuch as it saves forging the hook of half-round material and adjusting the cheek-piece by hand, whereas by my invention a piece of ordinary wire is bent into a U shape, inserted into the end link, twisted, and bent around the beam of the cheek-piece in a very simple manner and short space of time. I preferably bend the two ends of the wire end piece A in opposite directions around the beam of the cheek-piece, thereby making a very firm and strong connection. Strength is of very great importance, because if there is any weakness it is entirely hidden from view and cannot be detected.

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

1. In a bridle-bit, the flexible core A, con-

sisting of one or more links, the cheek-pieces B B, and the U-shaped wire end pieces *a a*, looped through the end links of the core A, both ends of the end piece *a* being twisted together and bent in opposite directions around the beam of the adjacent cheek-piece B, all substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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10 2. In a linked bridle-bit, the flexible inner core A, provided with a covering of elastic material, the cheek-pieces B B, and the U-shaped wire end pieces *a a*, looped through the end

links of the core A and twisted to form an eye thereon and bent around the beam of the adjacent cheek-piece B in opposite directions, substantially as shown and described. 15

In testimony that I claim the invention set forth above I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of August, 1891.

HORACE S. SQUIER.

Witnesses:

V. B. CHAMBERLAIN,
FRED A. PARSONS.