

No. 740,789.

PATENTED OCT. 6, 1903.

J. WRIGHT.  
STIRRUP.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 7, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

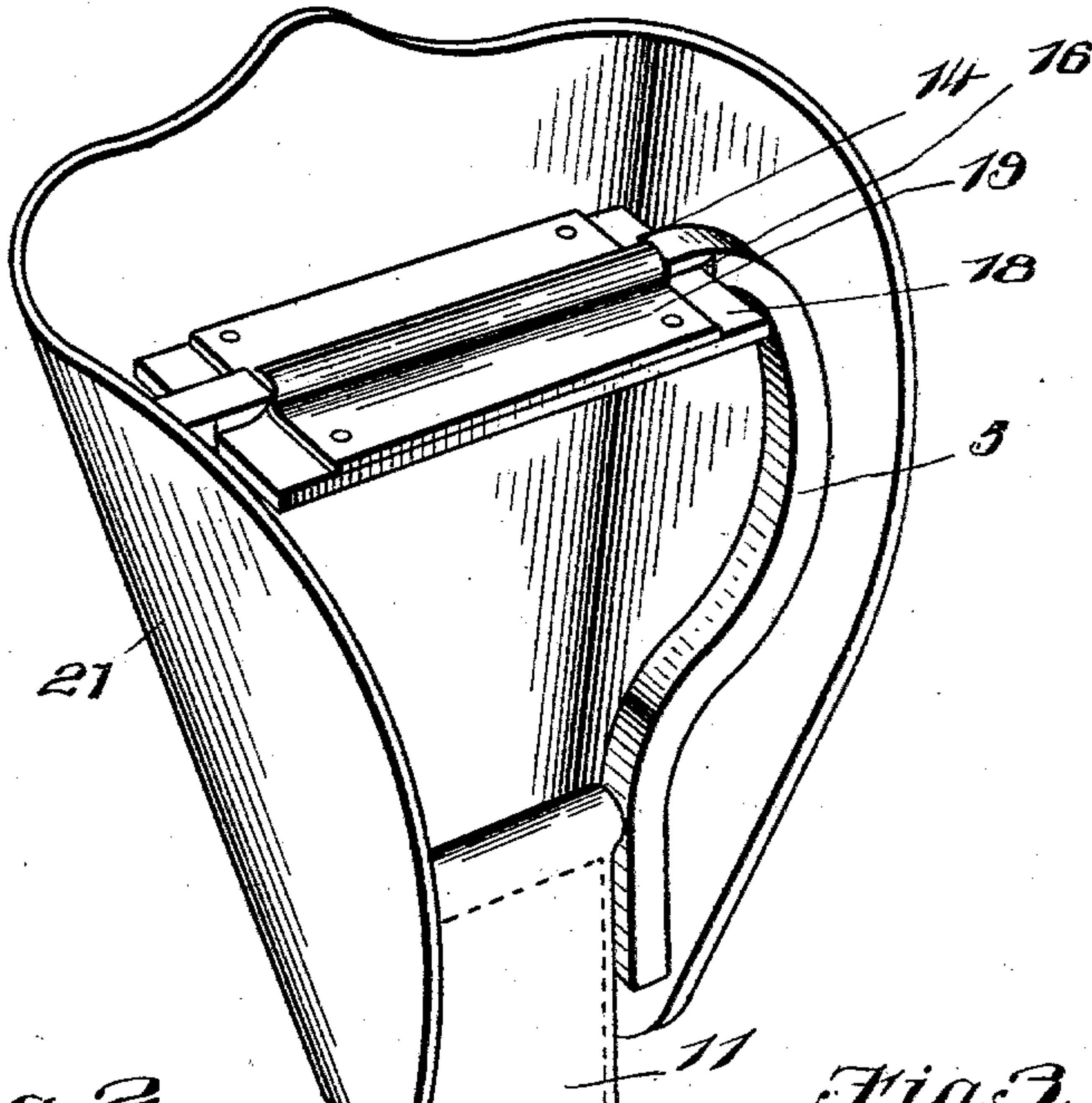


Fig. 2.

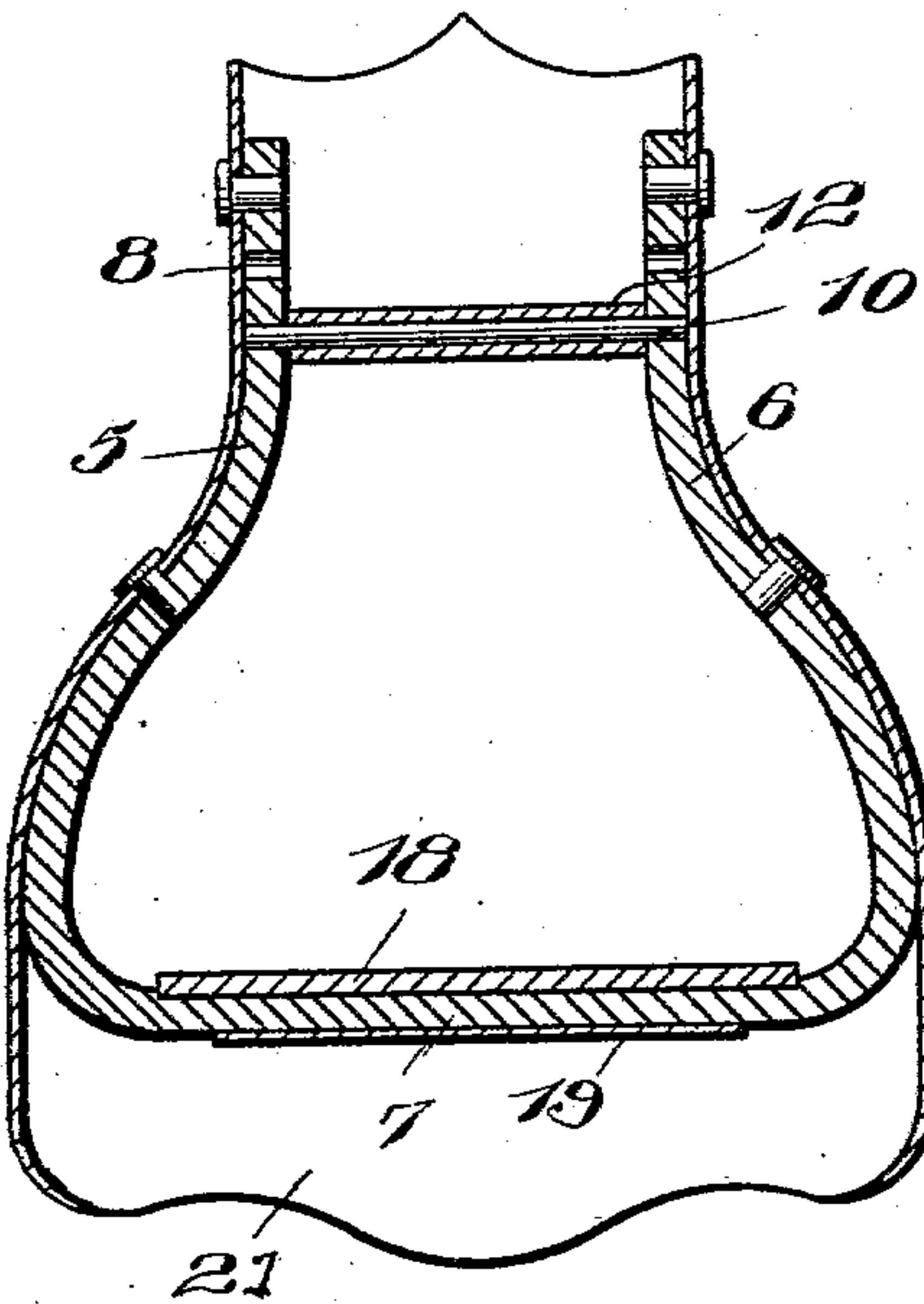


Fig. 3.

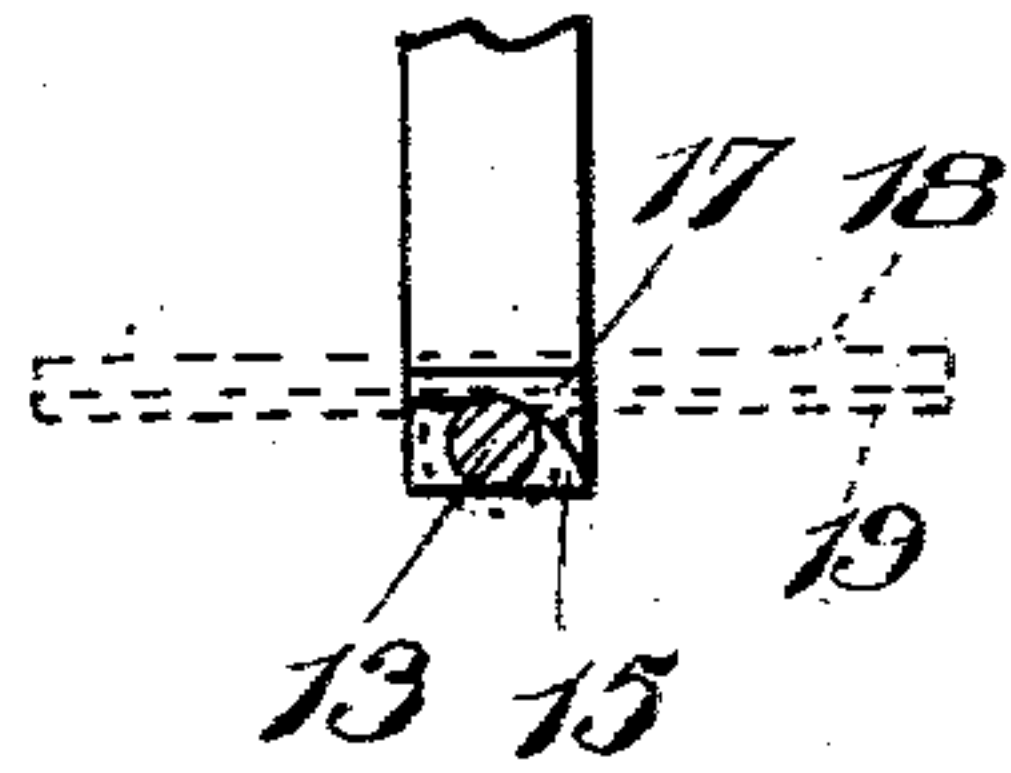
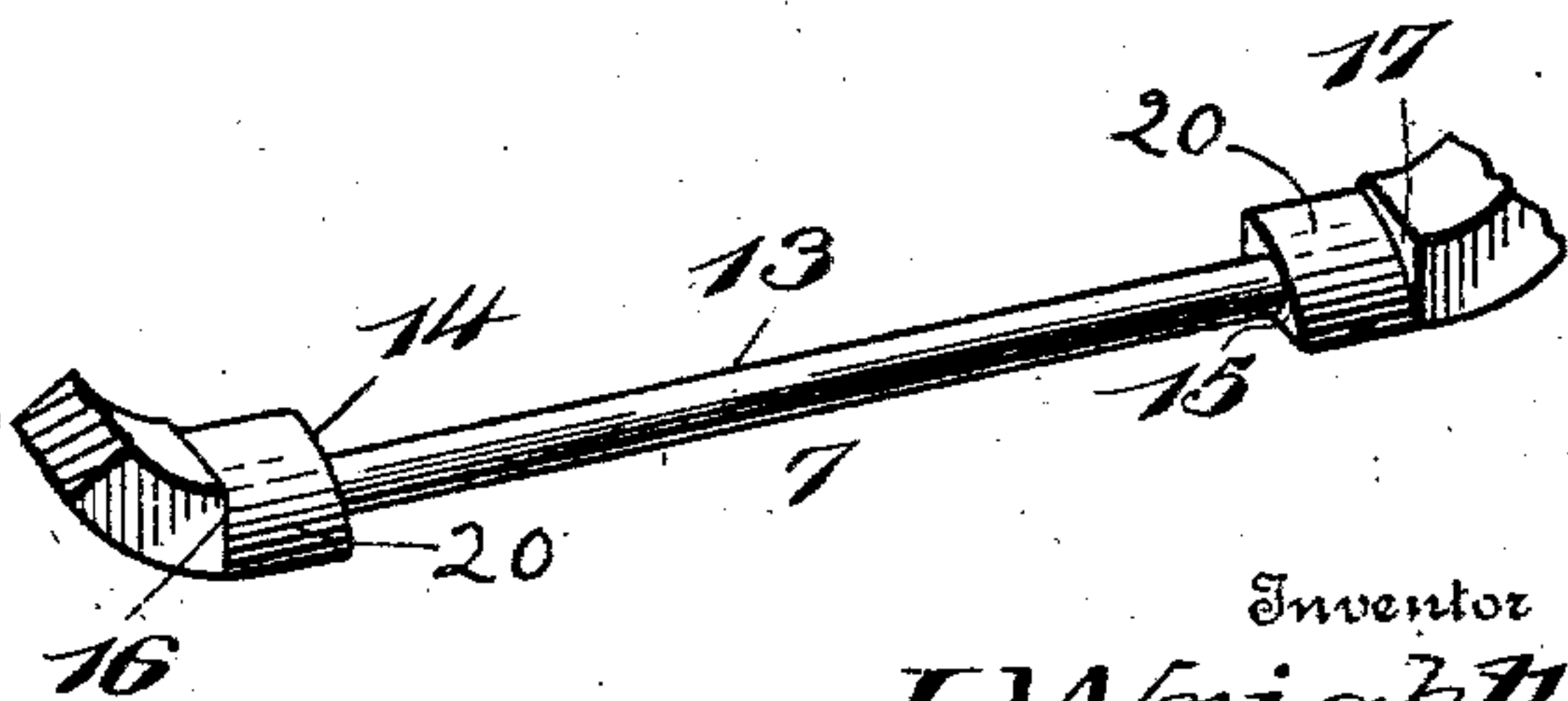


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WRIGHT, OF FORT GRANT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

## STIRRUP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 740,789, dated October 6, 1903.

Application filed November 7, 1902. Serial No. 130,418. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Fort Grant, in the county of Graham, Territory of Arizona, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Stirrups; 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.

This invention relates to riding-stirrups; and it has for its object to provide a construction wherein that portion of the stirrup that receives the pressure of the foot of the rider is pivotally mounted, so that the foot will not become caught in the stirrup, and, furthermore, so that in mounting the rider may place his foot upon the pivoted plate without being required to raise his foot so high as normally. A further object of the invention is to provide a construction which will be simple and cheap of manufacture and which will be very durable.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the under side of the stirrup. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the frame of the stirrup. Fig. 3 is a transverse section through the lower portion or tread of the stirrup, the plate being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of that portion of the frame of the stirrup upon which the plate is mounted.

Referring now to the drawings, there is shown a stirrup comprising a frame including the side portions 5 and 6 and the connecting straight bight portion 7, the side portions at the ends of the bight being curved outwardly and then inwardly and then continued straight and parallel, the compound curvature of the sides of the frame giving proper breadth to the lower portion of the stirrup, so that the foot of the rider will not be pinched therein and may be readily inserted and removed. In the parallel free end portions of the sides 5 and 6 of the stirrup-frame are formed perforations 8, which aline trans-

versely of the stirrup in pairs to receive a cross-bar 10, to which the stirrup-strap 11 is connected, there being a sleeve 12 disposed loosely upon the cross-bar between it and the strap, and which sleeve is adapted to rotate, so that the wear upon the strap will be reduced to a minimum.

The central portion of the bight of the stirrup-frame is formed cylindrical, as shown at 13, as distinguished from the transversely-rectangular shape of the frame in general, and the bottom of the bight portion at the ends of the cylindrical portion is flat, as illustrated. The under face of the portion of the stirrup at both ends of the cylindrical portion 13 is flat, while the upper faces of those portions of the bight directly adjacent to the ends of the cylindrical portion are transversely arc-shaped or are convex, as shown at 20, the uppermost points of the portions 13 and 20 lying flush with the flat lower face of the bight portion of the stirrup, while the sides of the portions 20 project laterally beyond the cylindrical portion and form shoulders 14 and 15. At the outer ends of the portions 20 are shoulders 16 and 17.

To receive the foot of the rider, a rectangular plate 18 is provided, which is disposed upon the curved faces of the portions 20 of the stirrup-frame between the shoulders 16 and 17, and between which shoulders the plate is fitted with that degree of looseness which will permit of free tilting of the plate, while preventing longitudinal movement of the plate to any appreciable degree.

To hold the plate 18 upon the segmental portions of the bight of the stirrup-frame, a keeper-plate 19 is provided, which is engaged around the central cylindrical portion of the bight in semicylindrical form and is riveted against the under face of the plate 18. The keeper-plate 19 fits the cylindrical portion of the bight of the stirrup-frame with that degree of snugness to permit of rocking of the plate 18 over the entire width of the segmental portion of the stirrup-frame upon which the plate 18 rests, while it prevents further rocking movement of the plate. Furthermore, it will be noted that the keeper-plate is fitted snugly between the shoulders at the ends of the cylindrical portion of the stirrup-frame and there is thus a coöperation be-



tween the two plates and their respective stop-shoulders, as each prevents the other from riding onto the frame beyond the shoulders, which action would prevent tilting of the plate 18. It will be noted that the radii of curvature of the upper faces of the portions 20 are greater than the radius of curvature of the cylindrical portion 13, so that as the plate 18 is rocked over the portions 20 there is a gradual binding action which finally limits the movement of the plate.

With this construction it will be seen that when the rider desires to mount, the edge of the plate 18 next to the rider may be tilted downwardly to the limit of its movement, and being then lower than the central portion of the plate the rider will not be required to raise his foot so high to engage it in the stirrup sufficiently to permit him to mount. After mounting, the rider may slip his foot into the stirrup, when pressure upon the plate 18 will bring it into horizontal position. Should the rider be thrown from the horse, the plate will tilt as soon as pressure is applied to the rear edge thereof, so that the foot of the rider will be released and there will be no danger of dragging.

In practice modifications of the specific construction shown may be made and any suitable materials and proportions may be used for the various parts without departing from the spirit of the invention.

To the frame of the stirrup is attached the boot 21, having the usual form, and it will be understood that the cross-bar at the upper end of the frame may be engaged in any pair of perforations desired.

What is claimed is—

1. A stirrup comprising a frame having a central cylindrical portion, the frame at the ends of the cylindrical portion having lower flat faces and their upper faces curved thereby forming a semicylindrical portion having a greater radius than the cylindrical portion, a foot-receiving plate disposed for rocking movement upon said upper curved faces, and a keeper-plate disposed against the under face of the cylindrical portion of the frame and attached to the foot-receiving plate, and adapted to hold the foot-receiving plate against tilting movement from the faces upon which it rests.

2. A stirrup comprising a frame having a central cylindrical portion, shoulders at the ends of the cylindrical portion, the frame beyond said shoulders having lower flat faces and their upper faces curved thereby forming a semicylindrical portion having a greater radius than the cylindrical portion, a foot-receiving plate, disposed for rocking movement upon said upper curved faces, shoulders at the ends of said upper curved faces between which the foot-receiving plate is fitted and a keeper-plate disposed against the under side of the cylindrical portion of the frame between the shoulders of the ends thereof, and attached to the foot-receiving plate.

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

JAMES WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

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