C. B. BRISTOL.
Harness Terret.

No. 200,166. Patented Feb. 12, 1878.

Fig. 1

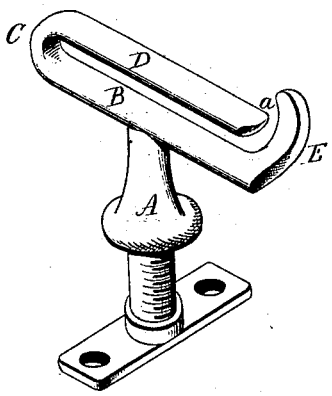
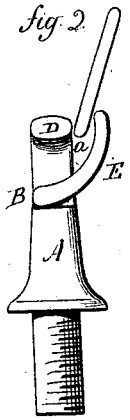


Fig. 2



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. BRISTOL, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO W. & E. T. FITCH, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN HARNESS-TERRETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **200,166,** dated February 12, 1878; application filed October 26, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAS. B. BRISTOL, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Harness-Terrets; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, perspective view; Fig. 2, end view.

This invention relates to an improvement in harness-terrets, and with special reference to flat reins.

The usual and well-known construction of terrets is made in the form of an endless or close ring, so that, to introduce or remove the rein, the reins must be detached from each other or from the bit. The object of this invention is to avoid this detachment of the reins; and the invention consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and more particularly recited in the claim.

A is the base, which may be of any of the usual forms and provided with any of the usual attachments to the saddle. On the base two arms are formed, the one, B, extending to the left, turned upward, as at C, and returned, as at D, to nearly meet the second arm, which extends to the left from the base, but so as to leave an opening between the two ends. One of the arms, preferably the lower, is constructed with a lateral curved extension, E, at its end, upward and toward the other end, to form a guard over said opening, but so as to leave an open space, *a*, between said lateral extension and the end of the other arm, as clearly seen in Fig. 2. The space *a* should be little more than the thickness of the rein to be introduced.

The rein is presented to the space *a* edgewise, as indicated in Fig. 2, and turned in between the end of the two arms, so that the rein will lie within the space inclosed by the arms. The lateral extension E forms practically one end of the terret, to prevent the accidental removal of the rein. The rein is removed by a reverse operation.

By this construction it will be seen that the rein may be introduced to or removed from the terret without detachment at either end—a convenience too apparent to require further explanation.

While it is preferable to make the terret in the form shown in the accompanying illustration, it may be of other shape, or of ring form, if desirable, it only being essential that the extension E shall turn laterally from one end to, and so as to practically close over, the other.

I do not broadly claim a ring or hook having its mouth protected by a part of itself.

I claim—

A terret provided with two arms, B D, the one turned upward over the other, so as to leave an opening between the ends of the two, one of the said arms having a lateral curved extension at its end to form a guard, substantially as shown and described.

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