No. 721,653. PATENTED MAR. 3, 1903.

B. F. AMOS.

PAD FOR RIDING SADDLES.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 19, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 3.

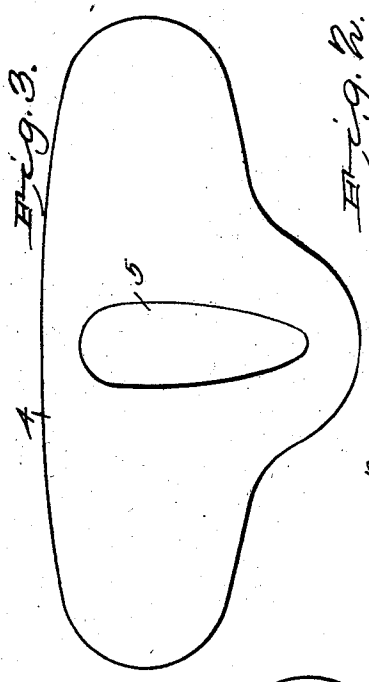


Fig. 2.

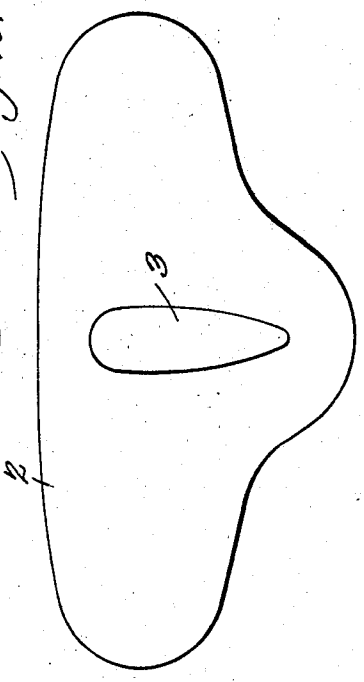


Fig. 5.

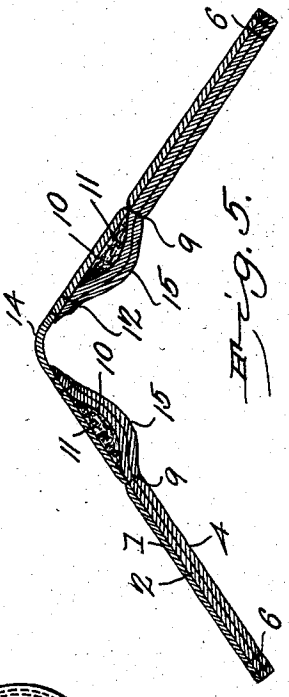


Fig. 7.

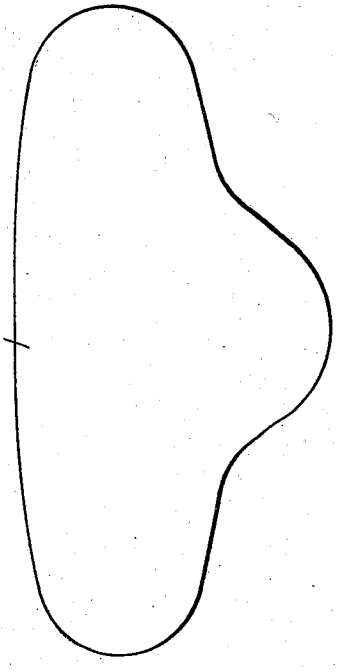
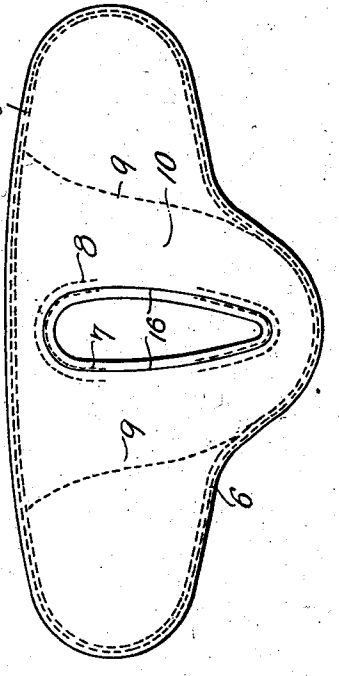


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

E. F. Stewart

Wm. Bagger

B. F. AMOS, Inventor.

by C. A. Snow & Co

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN F. AMOS, OF HAYS, KENTUCKY.

PAD FOR RIDING-SADDLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 721,653, dated March 3, 1903.

Application filed September 19, 1902. Serial No. 124,048. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN F. AMOS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hays, in the county of Warren and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Pad for Riding-Saddles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to pads for riding-saddles, either men's or ladies' saddles, of which said pads are to become part and parcel, permanently attached by tacks, nails, or other suitable means; and it has for its object to provide a device of this class which shall possess superior advantages in point of simplicity, durability, and general efficiency.

With these ends in view the invention consists in the improved construction and arrangement of the parts composing said pad, which will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Pads for riding-saddles have usually been constructed of leather, such as sheepskin, textile material, usually that known as "linsey," or of a combination of such leather and textile material. My improved saddle-pad is to be constructed of felt, which in the construction of pads for riding-saddles is entirely new and which lends itself with particular advantage to the manufacture of my improved saddle-pad, as will be more clearly understood from the description which is to follow.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1, 2, and 3 are plan views representing blanks such as are usually employed in the manufacture of my improved saddle-pad. Fig. 4 is a plan view showing the blanks united to form my improved saddle-pad. Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view showing the pad stuffed and ready for use.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are indicated by similar numerals of reference.

Regarding the shape or general outline of my improved saddle-pad I do not limit myself, and while the shape of the blanks shown in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive, may be said to represent the approved and preferred form, yet it should be understood that I do not limit myself to this or to any particular shape and outline.

Figs. 1, 2, and 3 represent the three blanks which are used or combined to form my improved saddle-pad. These blanks are all of the same general outline, but the pad designated 1 is imperforate or integral, that designated 2 has a longitudinal opening 3, which may be described as being of an elongated ovoidal shape, while the blank designated 4 has a correspondingly-shaped opening 5 of a somewhat larger size. I do not limit myself as regards the particular shape of these openings or with regard to the number of blanks employed having such openings, stipulating only that when additional blanks are used the openings therein shall be of progressively-increasing size. In assembling these blanks the blank designated 1 is placed at the bottom, the blank having the smallest opening (in this case the blank 2, having the opening 3) is placed thereupon, and the additional blank or blanks, as in this case the blank 4, having the opening 5, is placed on top, and the several blanks are then united at their edges by one or more rows of stitching 6. Rows of stitching 7 and 8 also connect the blank 2 to the blank 1 and the blank 3 to the blanks 1 and 2 at the ends of the openings in said blanks, as clearly shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, and additional rows of stitching, forming exact compound curves, are formed, as shown at 9, at points intermediately between the openings 3 and 5 and the ends of the pad, thus forming adjacent to the center openings 3 and 5 what may be termed "pockets" 10 for the reception of the filling or stuffing, which may be inserted through the openings 16 between the sections of end stitching 7 and 8. When the filling (designated 11 in Fig. 5 of the drawings) has been completed, the openings 16 are to be closed by stitching 12, thereby closing the pockets and completing the pad.

It will be observed that by the process of manufacture herein described some important advantages are gained. First, the body of the pad comprises three (or more) thicknesses of material, while the central portion contains but a single thickness, as shown at 14 in Fig. 5, the thickness being increased gradually, owing to the graduated sizes of the openings in the successive blanks. Closely adjoining the central portion, but at the point where the pad is of triple thickness, are the swelled portions 15, formed by the

filling inserted into the pockets 10. This gives to the pad the exact shape desired in an easy and accurate manner.

Saddle-pads as now usually made require to be stuffed by expert workmen, and the process of stuffing is slow, tedius, and necessarily expensive. My improved saddle-pad may be easily stuffed by unskilled labor, as there is no possibility of the stuffing becoming lumped in places where its presence is not desired. The pad may therefore be sold as an article of manufacture in the form illustrated in Fig. 3 when it is virtually finished, except for the stuffing and final stitching, which may be readily supplied either by the trade or by individual purchasers.

An important advantage accruing from the use of felt in my improved harness-pad is that the stitching necessarily employed in connecting the parts thereof will become so embedded in the felt as to be thoroughly protected from injury either by friction or by the perspiration of the animal. Another advantage is that felt does not ravel. Hence there is no necessity of binding the raw edges, although binding, when preferred, may be employed. Again, this material admits air freely through the layers thereof and a current of air may pass freely the entire length of the pad.

My improved saddle-pad in addition to the advantages already pointed out has the merits of coolness and cleanliness, together with many others, which will readily suggest themselves as being highly desirable in an article of this class. It may be especially pointed out that my improved saddle-pad may be cleansed at any time by the application of soap and water with a brush without injury to said pad. The material (felt) of which it is constructed also enables it to be dampened and stretched to the shape of the tree with great facility.

While I have in the foregoing described the preferred form of my invention, I desire it to be understood that I do not limit myself to the exact details thereof, but reserve the right to any changes and modifications which may be resorted to without detracting from the utility or departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. A saddle-pad comprising a plurality of suitably-connected blanks all but one of which are provided with correspondingly-shaped openings of progressively-increasing size, said openings being disposed in alinement.

2. A saddle-pad comprising a plurality of blanks provided with correspondingly-shaped openings of progressively-increasing size, and an integral or imperforate backing, said blanks being suitably connected with each other and with the backing-blank.

3. A saddle-pad comprising a backing and a plurality of blanks having correspondingly-shaped openings of progressively-increasing size, connecting rows of stitching at the edges of said backing and blanks, and additional transverse rows of stitching forming pockets adjacent to the central openings.

4. A saddle-pad composed of a plurality of layers of material, suitably connected, several of said layers having correspondingly-shaped openings of progressively-increasing size in an outward direction, rows of stitching connecting the said openings at the ends thereof and additional rows of stitching intermediate the said central openings and the ends of the pad.

5. A saddle-pad composed of a plurality of layers of material, suitably connected, several of said layers having correspondingly-shaped openings of progressively-increasing size in an outward direction, transverse rows of stitching intermediate the central openings and the ends of the pad, suitable stuffing in the pockets thus formed, and means for closing the said pockets.

6. As an article of manufacture, a saddle-pad composed of a plurality of layers of material, suitably connected, several of said layers having openings, transverse rows of stitching intermediate the said openings and the ends of the pad, thereby forming suitably-shaped pockets between said openings and rows of stitching, and means, such as rows of stitching, connecting the several layers of material at the ends of the openings, leaving the central portions temporarily open for the admission of stuffing.

7. A pad for riding-saddles composed of a plurality of layers of felt suitably connected, several of said layers being provided with openings of gradually-increasing size and one of said layers, forming the backing being integral.

8. A pad for riding-saddles composed of a plurality of layers of felt suitably connected, one of said layers, forming the backing, being integral, and the remainder provided with openings of gradually-increasing size, the connecting means being formed of rows of stitching, forming pockets, into which suitable filling is inserted.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

BENJAMIN F. AMOS.

Witnesses:
JUNIUS WOOTEN,
G. O. CRAIG.