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(54) **Saddle and a saddle tree**

Sattel und Sattelbaum

Selle et arçon

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## Description

**[0001]** The present invention relates to a saddle for a load-carrying animal, intended and adapted to be received on a back of the load-carrying animal, comprising a saddle tree with a pommel and a cantle which are mutually separated in a longitudinal direction by a connecting part, wherein the pommel comprises at least a part of a saddle head and a pair of saddle tree points which hang downward on either side thereof and between which a saddle channel is situated.

**[0002]** Riding saddles are used on load-carrying animals, such as for instance horses and donkeys, in order to improve a riding experience during riding of the load-carrying animal for both the rider and the load-carrying animal itself. The riding saddle serves here on the one hand to enhance the sitting comfort of the rider during riding and on the other to reduce or prevent possible physical injuries to the load-carrying animal resulting from riding. An important component in many known riding saddles is the saddle tree. The saddle tree is the structural core of the saddle which provides the saddle with its shape and strength and to which other saddle components, such as the saddle panels, are fixed.

**[0003]** A conventional saddle tree comprises a pommel and a cantle which are separated from each other by a connecting part. When applied in a saddle the connecting part of the saddle tree usually receives thereon a seat element, such as a seat panel, on which a rider can support comfortably during riding, and thereunder a support panel for supporting on the back of the load-carrying animal therewith. The cantle extends upward and functions as back support for the rider during riding. The pommel comprises a pair of saddle tree points which hang downward along a part of the withers of the load-carrying animal. Situated between the saddle tree points is a saddle channel in which a part of the back of the load-carrying animal is received during use. The saddle channel must be sufficiently large to receive a back part of the riding animal therein without squeezing, and must also leave space between the saddle tree and the spine of the load-carrying animal during use so that the spine can move freely and is not directly loaded by the weight of the rider. The forces released during riding are dispersed along the flanks of the load-carrying animal toward the back muscles via the saddle tree points so that these forces are distributed over a large area, so providing a large measure of relief for particularly the spine of the load-carrying animal.

**[0004]** Owing however to current breeding and riding techniques load-carrying animals, and particularly horses, are becoming larger in size. Particularly the mass of the muscles of the back and withers is found to be increasing in bred load-carrying animals, whereby these animals develop a wider back. As a result a channel width of the saddle channel in conventional saddle trees is found to be too narrow to receive the back of the load-carrying animal therein. Lower panels of the saddle, such

as the support panels, can be displaced or made smaller in order to provide more space. Both known measures have the drawback however that this results in a reduced wear comfort for the load-carrying animal.

**[0005]** DE 84008 C discloses a saddle according to the preamble of claim 1.

**[0006]** The present invention thus has for its object, among others, to provide a riding saddle which obviates the stated drawback.

**[0007]** The intended object is achieved by providing a saddle according to claim 1. This saddle comprises a downward hanging wall extending on either side of the saddle tree from the saddle tree points along a part of a length of the connecting part. The downward hanging wall forms a wing on the saddle tree, which during use of the saddle supports on a part of the flanks of the load-carrying animal in order to increase a load-bearing capacity of the saddle tree and thus increase wear comfort for the load-carrying animal. Lower panels, such as the support panels, applied under the saddle tree can thereby be displaced without loss of wear comfort of the riding saddle. The downward hanging wall here also provides a mounting body for reliable mounting of the lower panels. For a good control of a load-carrying animal during riding it is important for a rider to be able to have at least substantially direct contact with the load-carrying animal. Particularly the legs of a rider must be in direct contact with the flanks of the load-carrying animal to enable precise instructions to be given to the load-carrying animal via the legs. For this reason the downward hanging wall extends only along a front part of the connecting part on a pommel side and leaves a rear part of the connecting part on a cantle side free so that using his/her legs a rider can make substantially direct contact here with the load-carrying animal, i.e. without interposing of a downward hanging wall of the saddle tree.

**[0008]** A preferred embodiment of the riding saddle according to the present invention has the feature that connecting means are provided to mutually connect the downward hanging wall and the saddle tree. The downward hanging wall can thus be connected for instance mechanically to the saddle tree. In a further preferred embodiment the riding saddle according to the present invention is characterized in that the downward hanging wall comprises a cavity for receiving at least a part of a saddle tree point therein.

**[0009]** A further preferred embodiment of the riding saddle according to the present invention has the feature that the downward hanging wall is formed integrally with a saddle tree point. Yet another further preferred embodiment of the riding saddle according to the present invention has the feature that the downward hanging wall is integral with the whole saddle tree.

**[0010]** A particular embodiment of the riding saddle according to present invention has the feature that the downward hanging wall can be pivoted manually relative to the at least part of the saddle head in a width direction between a first position and a further position, and can

be fixed in a position.

**[0011]** In a known riding saddle the pommel can be adjusted by heating the material so that it becomes to some extent flexible, and subsequently bending the material in order to adjust a width of the saddle channel as required. Although this known riding saddle can be widely applied owing to the adjustability and can for instance be used on different load-carrying animals of varying build and size, it does however also have a  $\times$  drawback. During bending of the saddle-bow of the known riding saddle there is a bending moment at the top of the saddle head. This also changes a shape of an upper part of the saddle head. Such a change is visible and perceptible in a seat part of the riding saddle in which the saddle tree is applied. This results for a rider in a changed riding experience, and particularly in a reduced sitting comfort, of the riding saddle.

**[0012]** The present invention thus has the further object of providing a riding saddle which is easily adjustable in size without a sitting comfort of the riding saddle being affected therein. For this purpose a riding saddle of the type stated in the preamble is characterized according to the invention in that the saddle tree points can be pivoted manually relative to the at least part of the saddle head in a width direction between a first position and at least one further position, and that the saddle tree points can be fixed in a position. Because the saddle tree points are manually pivotable in a width direction, the size of a space provided by the saddle channel can be adjusted in simple manner to the dimensions of a back part of a load-carrying animal on which the riding saddle is used. The riding saddle need not therefore be replaced when there is a change in the build of the load-carrying animal for which the saddle was in the first instance acquired, such as for instance an increase or decrease of muscle mass on the back, particularly at the position of the withers. The riding saddle can moreover be used on different riding animals of varying build. The riding saddle is thus exceptionally versatile and saves the cost of additional riding saddles. Because the saddle tree points are adjustable here in a width direction relative to the at least part of the saddle head, the at least part of the saddle head remains unaffected when the saddle tree is adjusted. An original design of the upper side of the saddle, particularly the sitting part, which is particularly important for the sitting comfort, here remains largely the same. The riding characteristics of the saddle will thus also remain the same after a modification thereof for the rider.

**[0013]** A preferred embodiment of the riding saddle according to the present invention has the feature that the saddle tree points are each mounted along a pivot axis on the at least part of the saddle head. The pivot axis can thus for instance comprise a hinge along which each saddle tree point can be manually adjusted in a width direction in simple manner.

**[0014]** In a particular embodiment the riding saddle according to the present invention is characterized in that the pommel is formed at least substantially integrally and

is provided between the at least part of the saddle head and each saddle tree point with a weakening line along which the saddle tree point can be pivoted. Compared to a pommel of separate parts such an integrally formed pommel is significantly more durable in respect of absorbing the forces released during riding of a load-carrying animal. The weakening line can be realized in the pommel between the at least part of the saddle head and each saddle tree point in many ways, and in a further preferred embodiment of the riding saddle according to the present invention comprises a groove, crease line or other type of material-saving, because such weakening lines can be arranged later in the material of the pommel in very simple manner.

**[0015]** A further preferred embodiment of the riding saddle according to the present invention has the feature that a strengthening body fixes the saddle tree points in a position. As strengthening body it is for instance possible to apply an at least practically non-deformable metal or plastic body, such as for instance a steel head iron, which is able and adapted to absorb the forces possibly released on particularly the saddle tree points during riding of the load-carrying animal. The strengthening body can be fixed here in the saddle channel against an inner side of the saddle tree points and the at least part of the saddle head or, conversely, against an opposite outer side of the saddle tree points and the at least part of the saddle head. The strengthening body prevents unwanted pivoting of the saddle tree points to a different position, which could have serious consequences for both the load-carrying animal and the rider.

**[0016]** The invention will now be further elucidated on the basis of a number of exemplary embodiments and an accompanying drawing. In the drawing:

- Figures 1-2 show respectively a perspective view and a front view of an example of a saddle tree for applying in a riding saddle.
- Figures 3-4 show respectively a perspective view and a front view of an exemplary embodiment of a saddle tree for applying in a riding saddle according to the invention.
- Figure 5 shows a perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of a saddle tree for applying in a riding saddle according to the invention.
- Figures 6-9 show respectively a perspective view of a part of a saddle head, a downward hanging wall, a strengthening body and a pommel.

**[0017]** The figures are otherwise purely schematic and not drawn to scale. Some dimensions in particular may be exaggerated to a greater or lesser extent for the sake of clarity. Corresponding parts are designated as far as possible in the figures with the same reference numeral.

**[0018]** As shown in figure 1 in a perspective view of an

example of a riding saddle, the riding saddle comprises a saddle tree 2 with a pommel 3 and a cantle 4, which are separated from each other by a connecting part 5. Saddle tree 2 can be formed integrally or from separate components 3, 4, 5.

**[0019]** Saddle tree 2 or separate components 3, 4, 5 thereof can be manufactured from any suitable material which is sufficiently flexible and strong, but are preferably made of wood, plastic or metal or combinations thereof. Cantle 4 extends upward to some extent relative to connecting part 5 in order to function as back support for a rider. Connecting part 5 forms the waist of the saddle, on which a sitting element such as for instance a seat panel is arranged to allow comfortable seating of a rider thereon during riding. Arranged under connecting part 5 are support panels which increase the saddle comfort for the load-carrying animal on which the saddle is used. Connecting part 5 can be formed by a fully closed plate between the pommel and cantle, but comprises in this example two supports 11 which leave an opening between them. Owing to the opening this example is a lightweight saddle tree. Connecting part 5 can optionally be strengthened by applying a number of strengthening bodies, for instance in the form of metal strips 12. Pommel 3 comprises a part of a saddle head 6 and a pair of downward hanging saddle tree points 7. Saddle tree points 7 extend downward along a part of the withers of the load-carrying animal in order to distribute the forces released during riding over the flanks of the load-carrying animal so that the relatively injury-susceptible spine, particularly the wither vertebrae, of the load-carrying animal are providing with a large measure of relief. Situated between saddle tree points 7 is a saddle channel 8 in which a part of the back of the load-carrying animal is received during use. Saddle channel 8 must be sufficiently large to receive a back part of the load-carrying animal therein without squeezing and must leave sufficient space between the saddle tree and the spine of the load-carrying animal during use so that the spine can move freely. At the same time it is important for riding comfort that the saddle tree does not lie too loosely on the back of the load-carrying animal. A width of the saddle channel and a height of the saddle channel are both important here. Saddle tree points 7 can be manually adjusted in a width direction along a pivot axis 9 to enable adjustment of the width of the saddle channel. Because only the width of saddle tree points 7 is adjusted here, the part of saddle head 6 remains unaffected. A height of the part of the saddle head relative to the connecting part remains practically the same. The riding characteristics, and particularly the riding comfort, hereby also remain the same for the rider.

**[0020]** In figure 2 a front view of the pommel clearly shows that saddle tree points 7 can be adjusted in a width direction along pivot axis 9 independently of the at least part of saddle head 6. No change occurs here in saddle head 6. A width of saddle channel 8 between saddle tree points 7, designated with arrow Y, can thus be manually adjusted in simple manner, while a width of saddle chan-

nel 8 above the saddle tree points in saddle head 6, designated with arrow X, remains constant.

**[0021]** An embodiment of a riding saddle according to the invention is almost the same as the first example and is shown in figure 3. In this exemplary embodiment however, saddle tree 2 comprises on either side a downward hanging wall 13 extending from a saddle tree point 7 along a part of a length of connecting part 5. Downward hanging wall 13 forms a wing on the saddle tree, which rests on the flanks of a load-carrying animal during use of the saddle in order to increase a load-bearing capacity of the saddle tree. In order to be able to exert a good control on the load-carrying animal the downward hanging wall 13 leaves free a rear part of connecting part 5 on a cantle side so that a rider can here make substantially direct contact with the load-carrying animal with his/her legs, i.e. without interposing of a downward hanging wall of the saddle tree. The downward hanging wall 13 can be pivoted manually together with saddle tree point 7 in a width direction relative to the saddle tree for the same reasons as described above.

**[0022]** Figure 4 shows clearly that in this exemplary embodiment the downward hanging wall 13 comprises a cavity in which a saddle tree point 7 is received. By dimensioning the cavity tightly, i.e. substantially without clearance, relative to saddle tree point 7 the downward hanging wall can hereby be fixed in simple manner to an existing saddle tree with saddle tree points. Optionally for saddle trees without saddle tree points, or additionally for an extra-reliable coupling, connecting means can also be provided which mutually connect the downward hanging wall 13 and the saddle tree. An alternative is that the downward hanging wall is formed integrally with the saddle tree point and is coupled to the saddle tree via pivot axis 9. It is also possible to manufacture the downward hanging wall 13 integrally with the pommel or with the complete saddle-bow.

**[0023]** In figure 5 a second embodiment of a riding saddle according to the invention shows a saddle tree 2 which is placed on the back of the load-carrying animal with a pommel 3 close to the withers. Pommel 3 comprises at least a part of a saddle head 6, wherein an upper part 14 (see figure 6) of the at least part of saddle head 6 is coupled releasably to a basic part 15 of the at least part of saddle head 6. Pommel 3 further comprises saddle tree points 7 which on either side of saddle tree 2 are integral with a respective downward hanging wall 13 of at least substantially triangular form (see figure 7) attached releasably to an underside of basic part 15. Basic part 15 of the at least part of saddle head 6 is formed integrally with a connecting part 5 on which a seat panel can be arranged and under which a support panel can be mounted for the purpose of manufacturing a riding saddle. Connecting part 5 is formed integrally with a cantle 4 which serves as a back support for a rider.

**[0024]** For reliable mutual coupling of the components of pommel 3 a strengthening body 16 in the form of a steel head iron (see figure 8) is placed in the saddle chan-

nel on an inner side of the saddle tree. The head iron of hardened steel does not deform even when a maximal load is exerted thereon during a ride on the load-carrying animal, and is thus very well able to fix saddle tree points 7 in a position. At the position where the downward hanging wall 13 is connected to basic part 15 the head iron comprises a bend line 17, for instance in the form of a crease line or other type of recess, to enable pivoting of a bottom part of head iron 16 together with saddle tree points 7 from a first position to at least one further position. A size of the saddle channel between the downward hanging saddle tree points 7 and downward hanging wall 13 is thus adjustable. In order to prevent unwanted pivoting of saddle tree points 7 and the downward hanging wall 13 to a different position, it is important that head iron 16 can only be adjusted around the bend line with a minimal force greater than a maximal force as is exerted on saddle tree points 7 and downward hanging wall 13 during normal use of saddle tree 2 during a ride on the load-carrying animal. For an extremely reliable fixing of saddle tree points 7 and the downward hanging wall 13, use can also be made of a strengthening body 16, such as a head iron, without bend line. During adjustment of saddle tree points 7 and the downward hanging wall 13 in a width direction the strengthening body 16 will in that case have to be exchanged for another strengthening body 16 from a pair of strengthening bodies which vary in dimension and shape.

**[0025]** Because upper part 14 and the downward hanging wall 13 of saddle-bow 3 are connected releasably to basic part 15 of saddle tree 2, saddle tree 2 can be very flexible in use. Saddle tree points 7 and upper part 14 can both be exchanged in simple manner with other saddle tree points or upper part from a collection of different saddle tree points and upper parts varying in dimension and shape. Upper part 14 of figure 6 is for instance embodied with a cut-back head, wherein upper part 14 comprises a recess on an upper side in order to provide a load-carrying animal with relatively high withers more space to move. Upper part 14 can however also comprise a full saddle head as shown in figure 9, and be part of an integrally formed pommel comprising an upper part 14 and basic part 15 and a part of a downward hanging wall 13 (figure 9). The saddle tree can thus be precisely modified to the dimensions of the load-carrying animal on which the saddle tree is applied.

**[0026]** Although the invention has been further elucidated with reference to only several exemplary embodiments, it will be apparent that the invention is by no means limited thereto. On the contrary, many variations and embodiments are still possible within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims for a person with ordinary skill in the art.

## Claims

1. Saddle for a load-carrying animal, intended and

adapted to be received on a back of the load-carrying animal, comprising a saddle tree (2) with a pommel (3) and a cantle (4) which are mutually separated in a longitudinal direction by a connecting part (5), wherein the pommel (3) comprises at least a part of a saddle head (6) and a pair of saddle tree points (7) which hang downward on either side thereof and between which a saddle channel (8) is situated, wherein a downward hanging wall (13) extends on either side of the saddle tree from the saddle tree points along a part of a length of the connecting part, **characterized in that** the saddle tree points (7) are adjustable relative to said at least part of the saddle head (6) in a width direction between a first position and at least one further position, the saddle tree points being fixatable in a position, and **in that** said saddle tree points are manually pivotably by being mounted along a pivot axis (9) to the at least part of the saddle head.

2. Saddle as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** connecting means are provided to mutually connect the downward hanging wall and the saddle tree.

3. Saddle as claimed in claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** the downward hanging wall comprises a cavity for receiving at least a part of a saddle tree point therein.

4. Saddle as claimed in claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** the downward hanging wall is formed integrally with a saddle tree point.

5. Saddle as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the downward hanging wall is integral with the saddle tree.

6. Saddle as claimed in claim 1, **characterized in that** the pommel is formed at least substantially integrally and is provided between the at least part of the saddle head and each saddle tree point with a weakening line (9,17) along which the saddle tree point can be pivoted.

7. Saddle as claimed in claim 6, **characterized in that** the weakening line (17) comprises a groove, crease line or other type of material-saving in the pommel.

8. Saddle as claimed in one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** a strengthening body (16) fixes the saddle tree points in a position.

9. Saddle as claimed in one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** said saddle head comprises a basic part (15) and an upper part (14) that are releasably coupled mutually, **in that** said saddle tree points (7) are releasably attached to said basic part (15) at a bottom side thereof, **in that** downward

hanging walls (13) of at least substantially triangular form are integral with said saddle tree points and **in that** said upper part (14), said basic part (15) and said saddle tree points (7) are mutually coupled by means of an internal strengthening body (16) that defines said position.

10. Saddle as claimed in claim 9, **characterized in that** said strengthening body is bendable along a bend line (17) to enable pivoting of a bottom portion thereof together with the saddle tree points relative to an upper portion from a first position to at least one further position.
11. Saddle as claimed in claim 10, **characterized in that** said strengthening body (16) is exchangeable for another strengthening body from a pair of strengthening bodies which vary in dimension and shape.
12. Saddle as claimed in one or more of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the downward hanging wall (13) is intended and adapted to receive at least one saddle cushion thereon.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Sattel für ein lasttragendes Tier, das auf einem Rücken des lasttragenden Tieres vorgesehen und angepasst ist, umfassend einen Sattelbaum (2) mit einem Knauf (3) und einer Hinterpausche (4), die in Längsrichtung durch ein Verbindungsteil (5) voneinander getrennt sind, wobei der Knauf (3) mindestens einen Teil eines Sattelkopfes (6) und ein Paar Sattelbaumspitzen (7) aufweist, die auf beiden Seiten nach unten hängen und zwischen denen ein Sattelkanal (8) liegt, wobei sich eine nach unten hängende Wand (13) auf beiden Seiten des Sattelbaums von den Sattelbaumspitzen entlang eines Teils einer Länge des Verbindungsteils erstreckt, **dadurch gekennzeichnet** die Sattelbaumspitzen (7) sind relativ zu dem mindestens einen Teil des Sattelkopfes (6) in einer Breitenrichtung zwischen einer ersten Position und mindestens einer weiteren Position einstellbar, wobei die Sattelbaumspitzen in einer Position fixierbar sind, und in dieser Position die Sattelbaumspitzen manuell schwenkbar sind, indem sie entlang einer Schwenkachse (9) an dem am wenigsten entfernten Teil des Sattelkopfes angebracht sind.
2. Sattel nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** Verbindungsmittel vorgesehen sind, um die nach unten hängende Wand und den Sattelbaum miteinander zu verbinden.
3. Sattel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die nach unten hängende Wand ei-

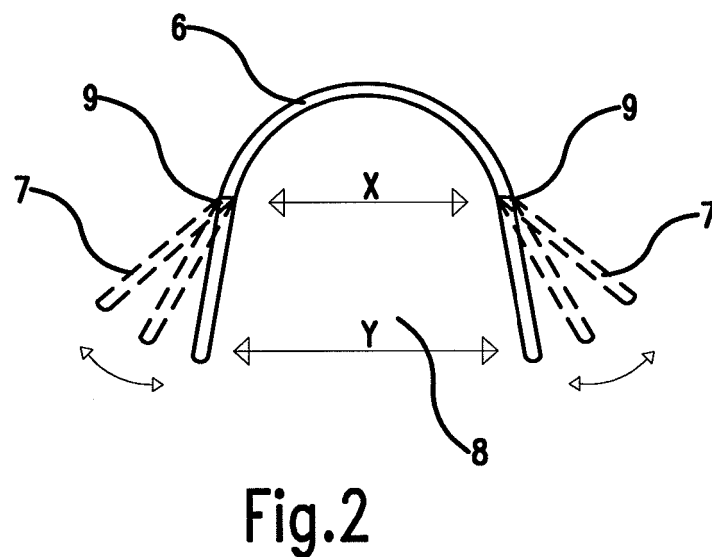
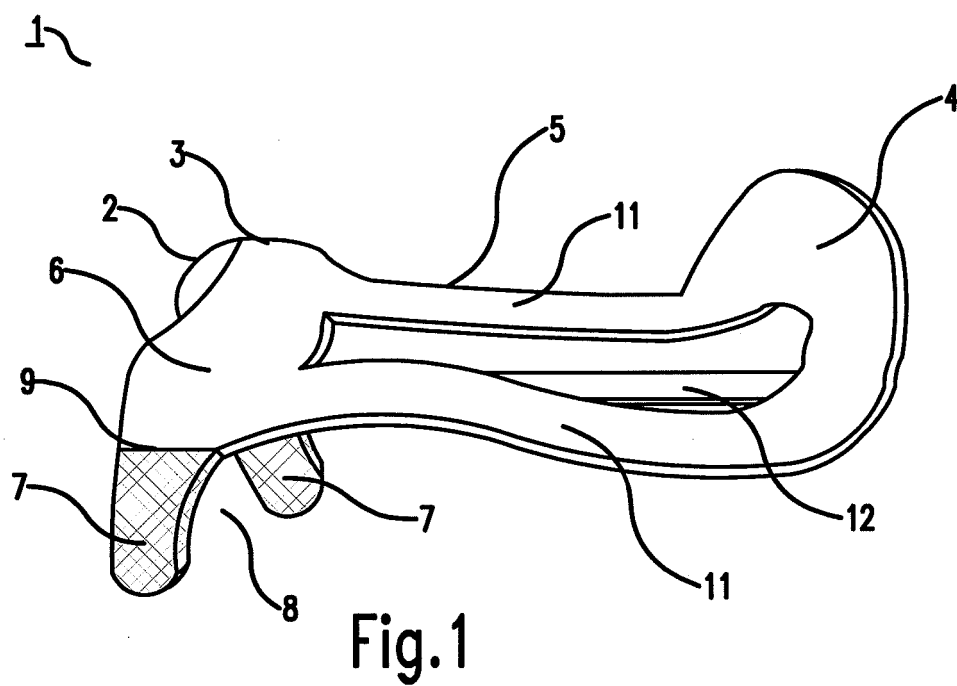
nen Hohlraum zum Aufnehmen mindestens eines Teils einer Sattelbaumspitze umfasst.

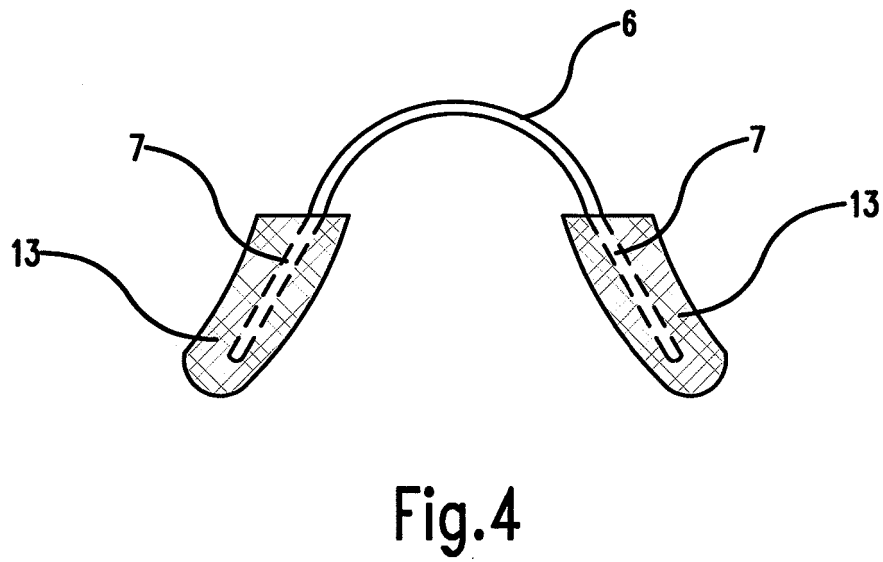
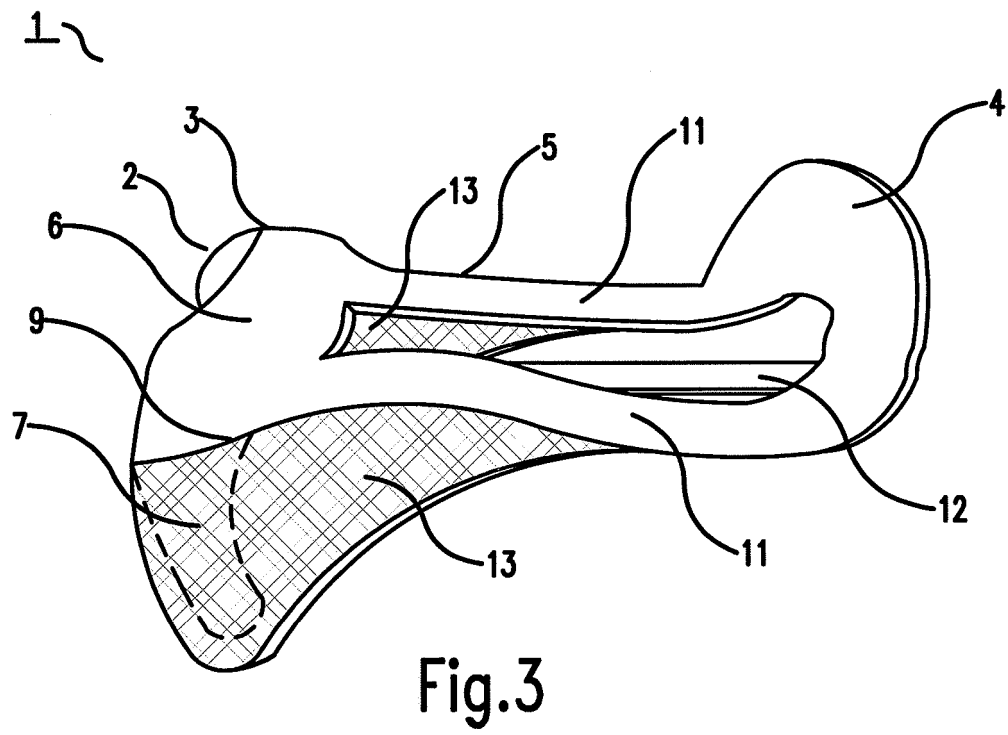
4. Sattel nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die nach unten hängende Wand einstückig, mit einer Sattelbaumspitze ausgebildet ist.
5. Sattel nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die nach unten hängende Wand mit dem Sattelbaum einstückig ist.
6. Sattel nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Knauf zumindest im Wesentlichen einstückig ausgebildet ist und zwischen dem mindestens einen Teil des Sattelkopfes und jeder Sattelbaumspitze, eine Schwächungslinie (9, 17) entlang der der schwenkbaren Sattelbaumspitze verläuft.
7. Sattel nach Anspruch 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Schwächungslinie (17) eine Nut, eine Knicklinie oder eine andere Art von Materialeinsparung im Knauf aufweist.
8. Sattel nach einem oder mehreren der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** ein Verstärkungskörper (16) die Sattelbaumspitzen in einer Position fixiert.
9. Sattel nach einem oder mehreren der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Sattelkopf ein Basisteil (15) und ein Oberteil (14) aufweist, die lösbar miteinander gekoppelt sind, indem die Sattelbaumspitzen (7) an einer Unterseite von einem Basisteil (15) lösbar befestigt sind, indem nach unten hängende Wände (13) von zumindest im Wesentlichen dreieckiger Form mit den Sattelbaumspitzen einstückig sind, und dass das Oberteil (14), das Basisteil (15) und die Sattelbaumspitzen (7) mittels eines inneren Verstärkungskörpers (16), der die Position definiert, miteinander gekoppelt sind.
10. Sattel nach Anspruch 9, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Verstärkungskörper entlang einer Schwächungslinie (17) biegsam ist, um ein Verschwenken eines unteren Abschnitts zusammen mit den Sattelbaumspitzen, relativ zu einem oberen Abschnitt von einer ersten Position zu mindestens einer weiteren Position, zu ermöglichen.
11. Sattel nach Anspruch 10, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Verstärkungskörper (16) gegen einen anderen Verstärkungskörper aus einem Paar von Verstärkungskörpern austauschbar ist, die sich in Dimension und Form unterscheiden.
12. Sattel nach einem oder mehreren der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass**

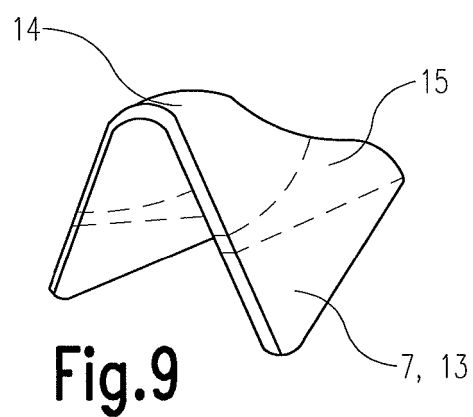
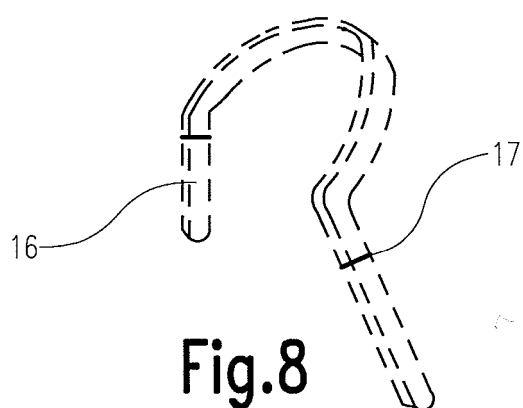
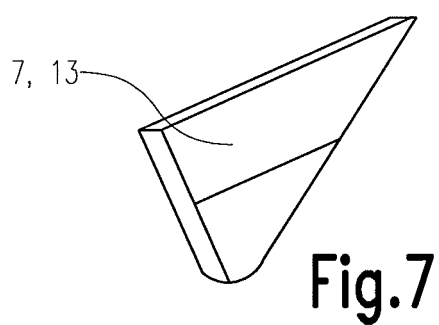
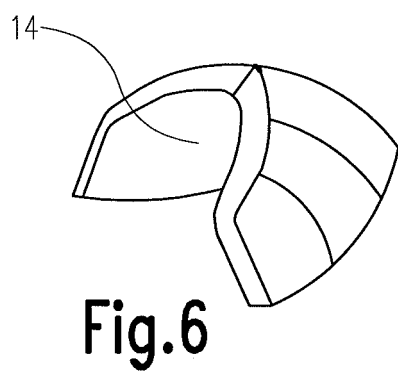
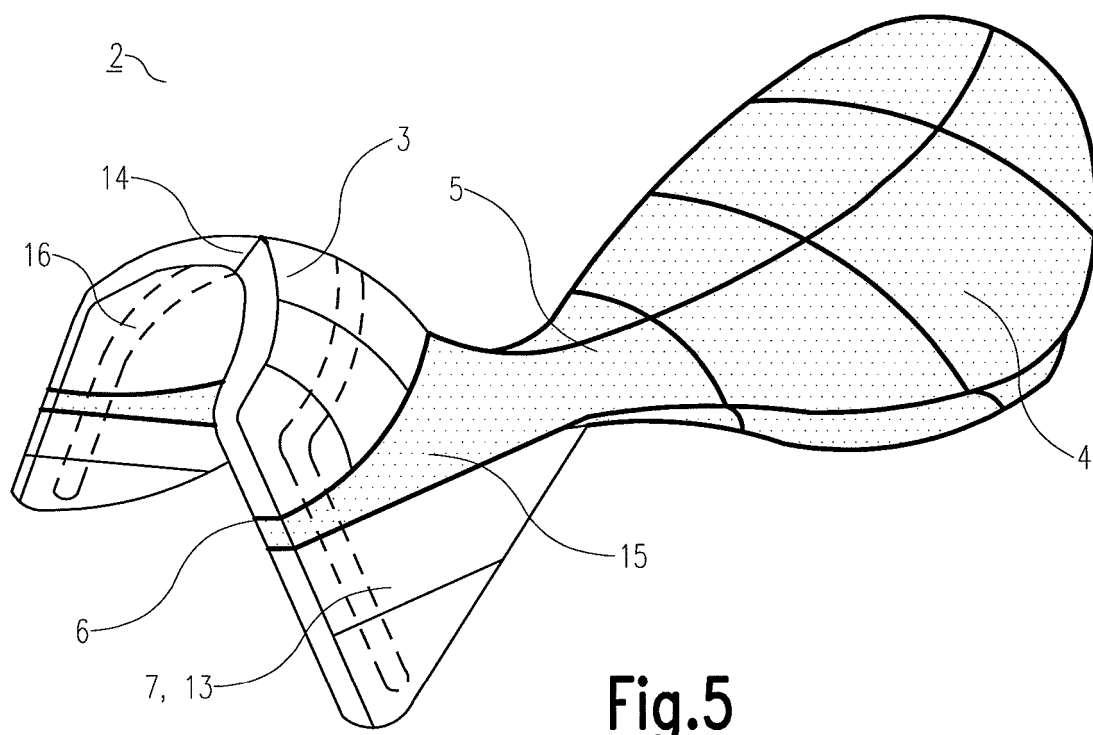
die nach unten hängende Wand (13) dazu bestimmt und ausgebildet ist, mindestens ein Sattelkissen darauf aufzunehmen.

## Revendications

1. Selle pour animal de monte, prévue et adaptée pour être reçue sur le dos d'un animal de monte, comprenant un arçon de selle (2) avec un pommeau (3) et un troussequin (4) qui sont séparés l'un de l'autre dans la longueur par une pièce de raccordement (5), le pommeau (3) comprenant au moins une partie de tête de sellette (6) et une paire de pointes d'arçon (7) qui sont orientées vers le bas de chaque côté de la selle et entre lesquelles se situe un passage (8), une paroi orientée vers le bas (13) partant de chaque côté de l'arçon de selle depuis les pointes d'arçon le long d'une partie de la longueur de la pièce de raccordement, **se caractérisant en ce que** les pointes d'arçon (7) sont réglables par rapport à ladite partie de la tête de sellette (6) dans le sens de la largeur d'une première position à au moins une autre position, les pointes d'arçon pouvant être fixées dans une position, et **en ce qu'il** est possible de faire pivoter manuellement lesdites pointes d'arçon du fait qu'elles sont montées le long d'un axe pivotant (9) sur la partie de la tête de sellette.
2. Selle selon la revendication 1, **se caractérisant en ce que** des dispositifs de raccordement sont prévus pour raccorder entre eux la paroi orientée vers le bas et l'arçon de selle.
3. Selle selon les revendications 1 ou 2, **caractérisée en ce que** la paroi orientée vers le bas comporte une cavité permettant de recevoir au moins une partie d'une pointe d'arçon.
4. Selle selon les revendications 1 ou 2, **se caractérisant en ce que** la paroi orientée vers le bas est intégralement constituée d'une pointe d'arçon.
5. Selle selon la revendication 1, **se caractérisant en ce que** la paroi orientée vers le bas fait partie intégrante de l'arçon de selle.
6. Selle selon la revendication 1, **se caractérisant en ce que** le pommeau est constitué au moins en très grand partie et équipée entre la partie de la tête de sellette et chaque pointe d'arçon d'une ligne de rupture (9, 17) le long de laquelle la pointe d'arçon peut pivoter.
7. Selle selon la revendication 6, **se caractérisant en ce que** la ligne de rupture (17) comprend une rainure, une ligne de pliure ou un autre type d'espace vide dans le pommeau.
8. Selle selon une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **se caractérisant en ce qu'une** pièce de renfort (16) maintient en position les pointes d'arçon.
9. Selle selon une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **se caractérisant en ce que** ladite tête de sellette comprend une pièce en partie basse (15) et une pièce en partie haute (14) qui sont rattachées l'une à l'autre de manière détachable, **en ce que** lesdites pointes d'arçon (7) sont fixées de manière détachable à ladite pièce en partie basse (15) dans la partie inférieure de la selle, **en ce que** les parois orientées vers le bas (13) de forme au moins substantiellement triangulaire font partie intégrante desdites pointes d'arçon et **en ce que** ladite pièce en partie haute (14), ladite pièce en partie basse (15) et lesdites pointes d'arçon (7) sont rattachées les unes aux autres au moyen d'une pièce de renfort interne (16) qui définit ladite position.
10. Selle selon la revendication 9, **se caractérisant en ce que** ladite pièce de renfort peut se plier le long d'une ligne de pliage (17) pour permettre à une portion inférieure de la selle de pivoter en même temps que les pointes d'arçon par rapport à une portion supérieure d'une première position à au moins une autre position.
11. Selle selon la revendication 10, **se caractérisant en ce que** la pièce de renfort (16) peut être remplacée par une autre pièce de renfort provenant d'une paire de pièces de renfort qui varient de par leur dimension et leur forme.
12. Selle selon une ou plusieurs des revendications précédentes, **se caractérisant en ce que** la paroi orientée vers le bas (13) est prévue et adaptée pour recevoir au moins un coussin de selle.







**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

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**Patent documents cited in the description**

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