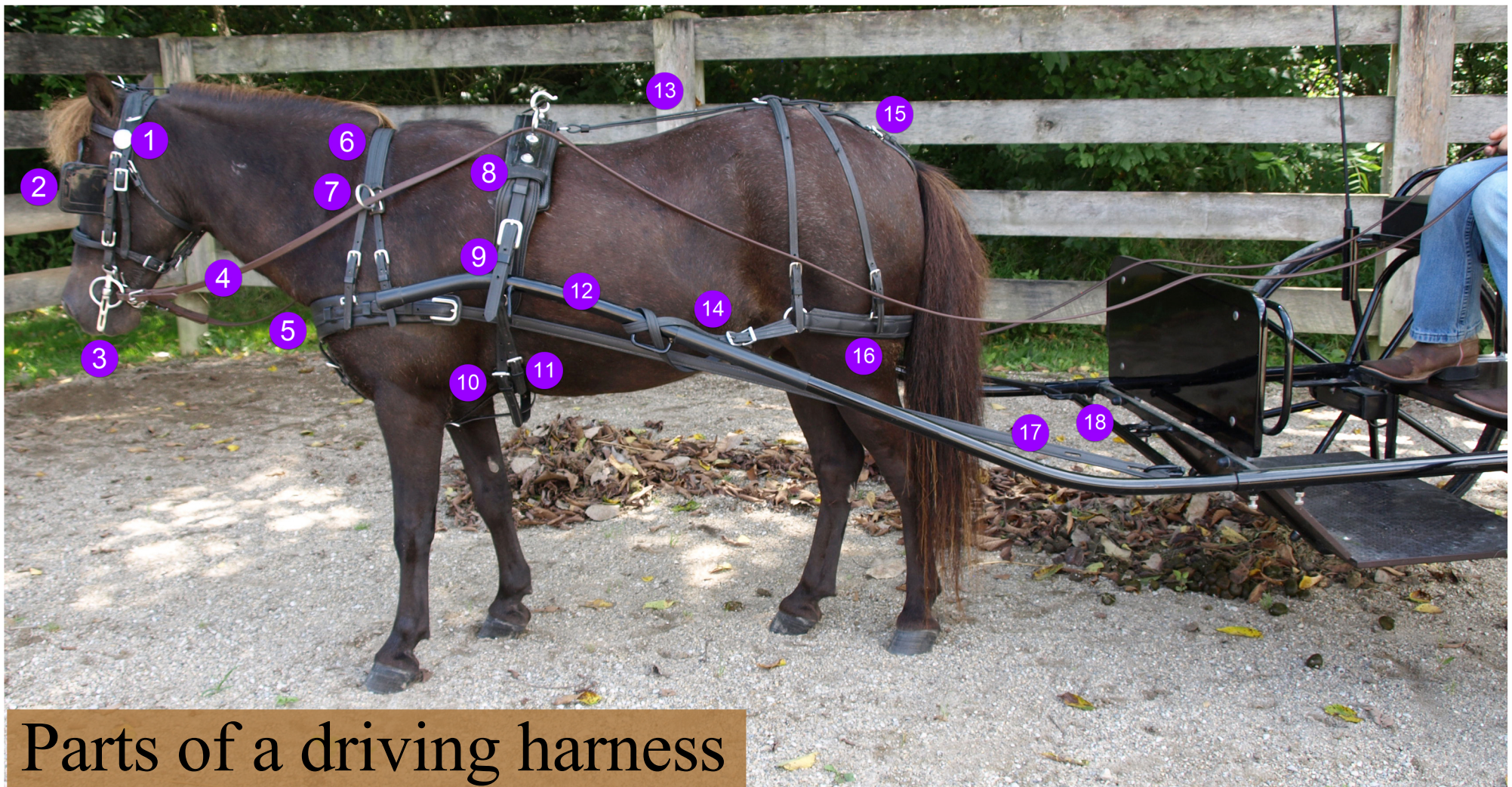


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|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bridle        | 7. Turret     | 13. Back strap     |
| 2. Blinder       | 8. Saddle     | 14. Holdback strap |
| 3. Bit           | 9. Tug        | 15. Crupper        |
| 4. Rein          | 10. Girth     | 16. Breeching      |
| 5. Breast collar | 11. Bellyband | 17. Trace          |
| 6. Neck strap    | 12. Shaft     | 18. Single tree    |



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Parts of a driving harness



1. The **bridle** is used to attach the bit and reins in order to allow the driver to communicate with the horse to steer and stop the animal.

2. **Blinders** are attached to some driving bridles to block the horse's vision to the sides to keep the horse focused on what is ahead.

3. The **bit** goes into the horse's mouth and applies pressure to the tongue and bars of the mouth for steering and stopping. Reins attach to the bit. The bit pictured is a Liverpool, a popular driving bit. Variations of the snaffle are also used for driving.

4. **Reins** attach to the bit and run through turrets (rings) in the neck strap and saddle to keep them up away from the horse's legs. They extend back to the driver's position. The reins may be continuous/looped or two separate or split reins. Length is typically 10 to 14 feet depending upon the pony or horse size.

5. The **breast collar** goes around the front of the horse's chest. This is what the horse pushes against to pull the cart forward.

6. The **neck strap** holds the breast collar in position vertically and attaches to the breast collar, usually by two straps.

7. The rings on various pieces of the harness are called **turrets**. Here the reins pass through a turret on the neck strap.

8. The **saddle** goes over the horse's back behind the withers. The straps hanging from it provide places to attach the cart and other parts of the harness. The saddle is usually padded since it bears the weight of the shafts.

9. The **tug** is a loop in the harness connected to the bellyband. The shafts of the cart go through the tugs. The shafts press down on the tugs.

10. The **girth** fastens under the horse's belly to keep the saddle in place.

11. The **bellyband** runs alongside or over the girth and is attached loosely. It prevents the shafts from rising up when they're inserted through the tugs.

12. **Shafts** are the long pole-like bars that extend from the front of the cart and go along both sides of the horse. Shafts may be straight or curved. The shafts slide through the tugs.

13. The **back strap** connects the breeching to the saddle.

14. The **holdback strap** connects the breeching to the shaft. This is used to keep the cart from moving forward too far and bumping into the rear of the horse.

15. The **crupper** goes around the base of the horse's tail. The crupper keeps the harness from sliding forward.

16. The **breeching** goes around the lower part of the horse's hindquarters and helps slow and stop the cart and allows for backing.

17. **Traces** are the long leather straps extending from the breast collar and attaching to the cart at the single tree.

18. The horizontal bar which the traces attach to is called the **single tree**. The bar pivots slightly and may be made of wood or metal.



Back view of the breeching and crupper attached to the saddle by the back strap.



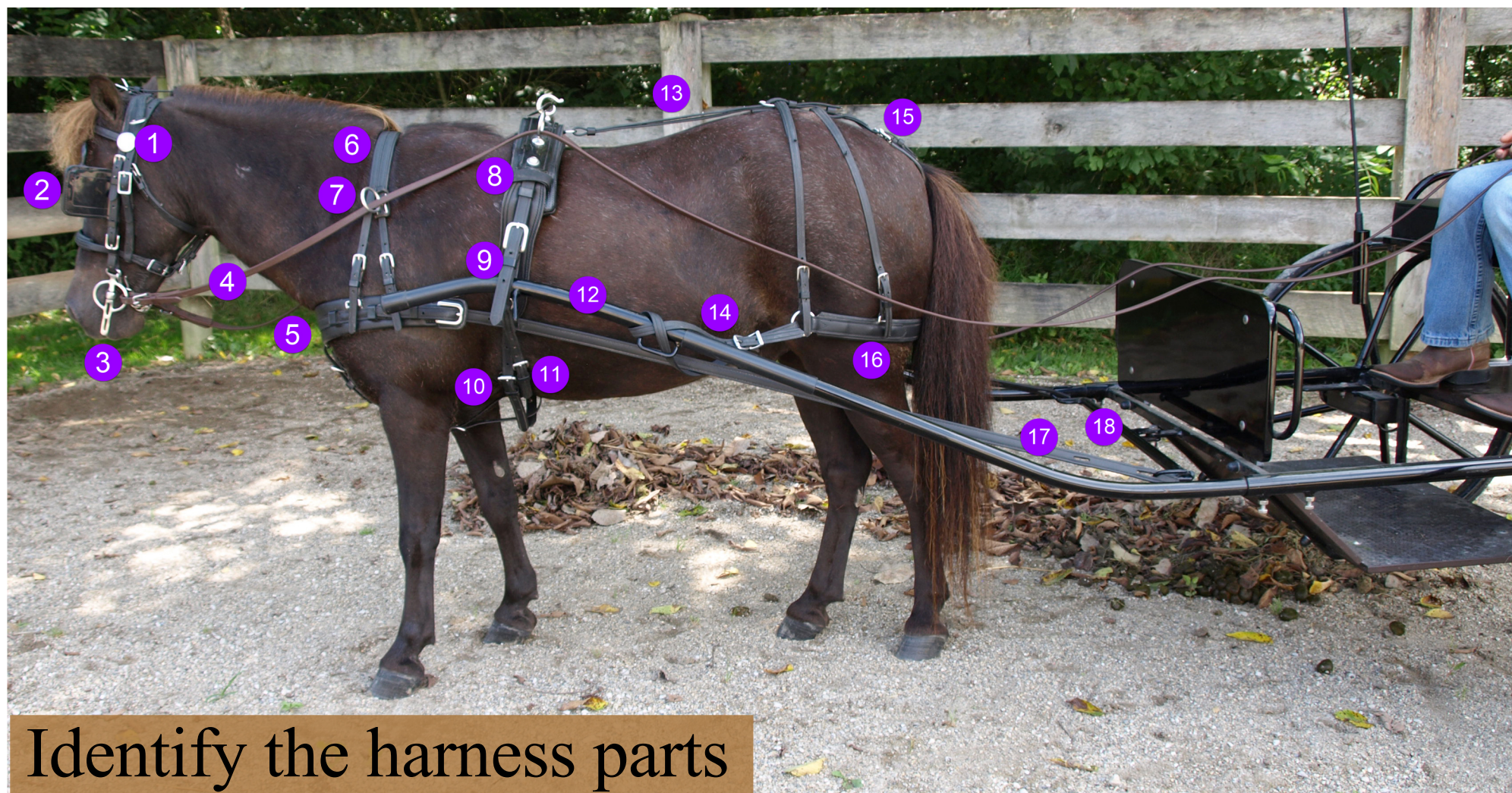
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Identify the harness parts