(No Model.)

E. MAJOR.

HOG RING PINCHERS.

No. 256,713. Patented Apr. 18, 1882.

FIG. 1.

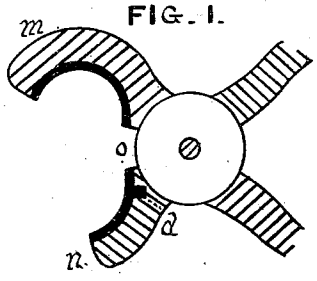


FIG. 2.

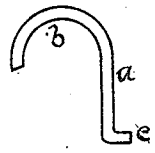
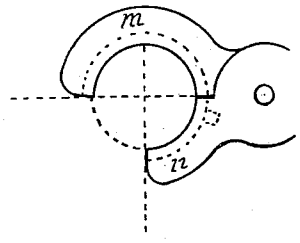


FIG. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EBER MAJOR, OF MACON COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

HOG-RING PINCHERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 256,713, dated April 18, 1882.

Application filed January 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EBER MAJOR, a citizen of the United States, residing in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hog-Ring Pinchers, of which the following is a specification, and which has never been patented to me, nor to others, with my knowledge and consent, in any foreign country.

My invention consist in constructing a pincher with the following peculiarites: First, the upper jaw projects over the lower jaw to a distance equal to one-half its length; second, the inner surface of the upper jaw describes an approximate semicircle and is grooved longitudinally; third, the inner surface of the lower jaw describes a quarter-circle, is also grooved, and is provided with a recess extending back in a direction parallel with the length of the pincher.

The accompanying drawings form a part of this specification and illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 shows the pincher-jaws in section opened. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the blank. Fig. 3 shows the pincher-jaws closed.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

m, is the upper jaw; *n*, the lower jaw; *o*, the space between the jaws; and *d* is the recess in the lower jaw.

By reference to the drawings it will be seen that all these points are necessary, and to better illustrate I will divide the blank into three parts—namely, bar *a*, bend *b*, and projection *c*. Then bar *a*, being straight, will not conform to the curve in the lower jaw, but must extend across the space between the jaws. Hence the position and direction of recess *d* becomes a necessity. By locating the recess so high the bend *b* is thrown up and around, so that the upper jaw must be extended to conform thereto, and as the point of the blank must be forced against projection *c* the lower jaw must be shortened to leave room for the hog's snout.

The greater length of the upper jaw serves to bend the blank with great accuracy and certainty. One-half of the full length of the blank is always, during the process of insertion, in the groove of this upper jaw and being operated upon by it, so that the blank is forced to bend in the form of a circle, and is forced through the snout of the hog always at the same depth. This latter advantage is obtained by the relative length of the lower and shorter jaw, *n*, which, when placed with its end against the end of the hog's snout, allows the upper or longer jaw to do the compressing and bending, and always insures that the point of the blank directed by the upper jaw will enter the snout at the same distance from the rooter.

I claim—

The herein-described pinchers, having the longer or upper jaw, *m*, encompassing an arc equal to one-half of a circle, and the lower or shorter jaw, *n*, encompassing an arc equal to one-quarter of a circle, each jaw being provided with the groove extending around it, and the lower one being provided with the recess *d*, the said pinchers being adapted to have the end of the lower jaw placed against the end of the hog's snout, and to have the upper jaw forced down while the lower remains idle, so that a half-circle or a half of the full length of the blank will be under this upper jaw and be operated upon thereby continuously and regularly, thereby insuring the even and regular bending of the blank to form a circle, as set forth.

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