C. B. WAGNER, Jr.

BULL RING.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1915.

1,209,083. Patented Dec. 19, 1916.

Fig. 1.

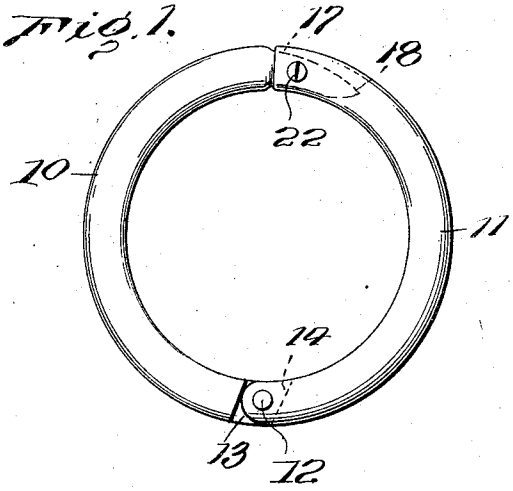


Fig. 2.

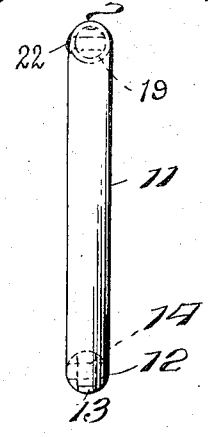
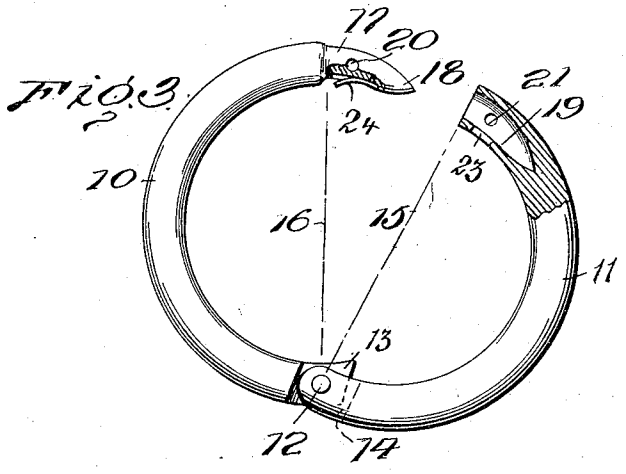


Fig. 3.



Inventor.

C. B. Wagner, Jr.

By

Attorneys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES B. WAGNER, JR., OF BURLINGTON, WISCONSIN.

BULL-RING.

1,209,083. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 19, 1916.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES B. WAGNER, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Burlington, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bull-Rings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in rings commonly known as bull rings, and has for one of its objects to provide a simply constructed device which may be readily applied without the necessity of employing a separate implement to perforate the septum of the animal.

Another object of the invention is to provide a simply constructed device in which one portion is made slightly larger than the other portion, so that it is necessary to compress one portion to engage it with the other and thus insure rigid connection of the parts and prevent any tendency to looseness or rattling.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereinafter shown and described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims; and in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the improved implement with the parts united. Fig. 2 is an edge view of the device shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side view of the improved device with the parts separated.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

The improved implement comprises coacting sections 10—11, preferably semi-circular and pivotally united at one end as shown at 12. The members 10—11 are preferably formed of metal, circular transversely, with one of the sections, for instance the section 10, reduced to form a tongue, indicated at 13, and the other section bifurcated to receive the tongue, as indicated at 14. The section 10 has a slightly longer initial radius than the section 11, as indicated in Fig. 3. It will be noted that the distance between the pivot 12 and the free end of the member 11, as indicated by the dotted line 15, is slightly less than the distance between the free end of the member 10 and the pivot 12, as indicated by the dotted line 16, the object to be hereafter explained.

At its free end the section 10 is reduced and the reduced portion extended for a short distance concentric to the body 10, as indicated at 17 and the remaining portion drawn to a point, as shown at 18, while the free end of the section 11 is provided with a longitudinal socket 19, preferably corresponding in outline to the extension 17—18 of the member 10. The extension 17—18 is designed to enter the socket 19 when the parts 10—11 are moved toward each other, and by forming the section 10 with a slightly greater radius than the section 11, the projection 17—18 will enter the socket 19 at one side of its center, and necessitate the bending of the member 11 slightly when the parts are forced into closed relation, and thus apply strain upon the member 11 to firmly bind the parts in closed position and effectually prevent any tendency to work loose under the severe strains to which the device will be subjected, when in use. The extension 17—18 is provided with a transverse aperture 20, while the walls of the socket 19 are likewise provided with transverse apertures, one of which is represented at 21, the apertures being disposed in registering relation when the parts are forced into closed relation, as shown in Fig. 1, to receive a holding screw or like device 22. The section 10 at its juncture with the reduced portion 17 is rounded slightly so that no abrupt corners or shoulders are produced. When the implement is to be applied, the sections 10—11 are separated, as shown in Fig. 3, and the point 18 forced through the septum of the animal and the movement continued until the body of the section 10 has passed for a considerable distance through the septum. The parts 10—11 are then forced into closed relation, the section 11, as before stated, being bent slightly to enable the reduced portion to enter the socket, and the screw 22 applied. The sections 10—11 may be of any required metal, but will preferably be of malleable iron and galvanized or otherwise treated or coated to prevent corrosion or the sections may be constructed of non-corrosive metal or metallic compound.

The socket 19 is provided with an opening 23 and the point 17—18 is provided with a spring 24 to enter the opening when the parts are united and thus "lock" them together. The spring can readily be released by a suitable implement inserted into the opening when the device is to be removed.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A nose ring comprising pivotally united sections, the free end of one of which is provided with a tapered terminal adapted to enter a socket formed in the free end of the mating section, a spring locking member mounted on the tapered terminal and engaging a recess in one wall of the socket, and an auxiliary locking member piercing the walls of the socket and engaging said tapered terminal.

2. A nose ring comprising pivotally united sections, one of said sections having a longer radius than the other and having its free end provided with a tapered terminal adapted to enter a correspondingly tapered socket formed in the free end of the mating section, the tapered terminal and the walls of the socket being provided with registering apertures, a spring locking member mounted on the tapered terminal and adapted to enter a recess in one wall of the socket, and a locking screw extending through the registering apertures in the socket and tapered terminal, respectively.

3. A nose ring comprising pivotally united sections, one of which has a longer radius than the other and is provided with a tapered terminal adapted to enter a socket formed in the free end of the mating section, the lower wall of the socket being provided with a recess, there being transversely alined apertures formed in the side walls of the socket above said recess and adapted to register with a transverse aperture formed in the tapered terminal when the latter enters the socket, a spring locking member secured to the lower side of the tapered terminal and adapted to enter the recess in the socket, and a screw adapted to engage the registering apertures when the sections are in closed position.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLES B. WAGNER, JR. [L. S.]

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."