

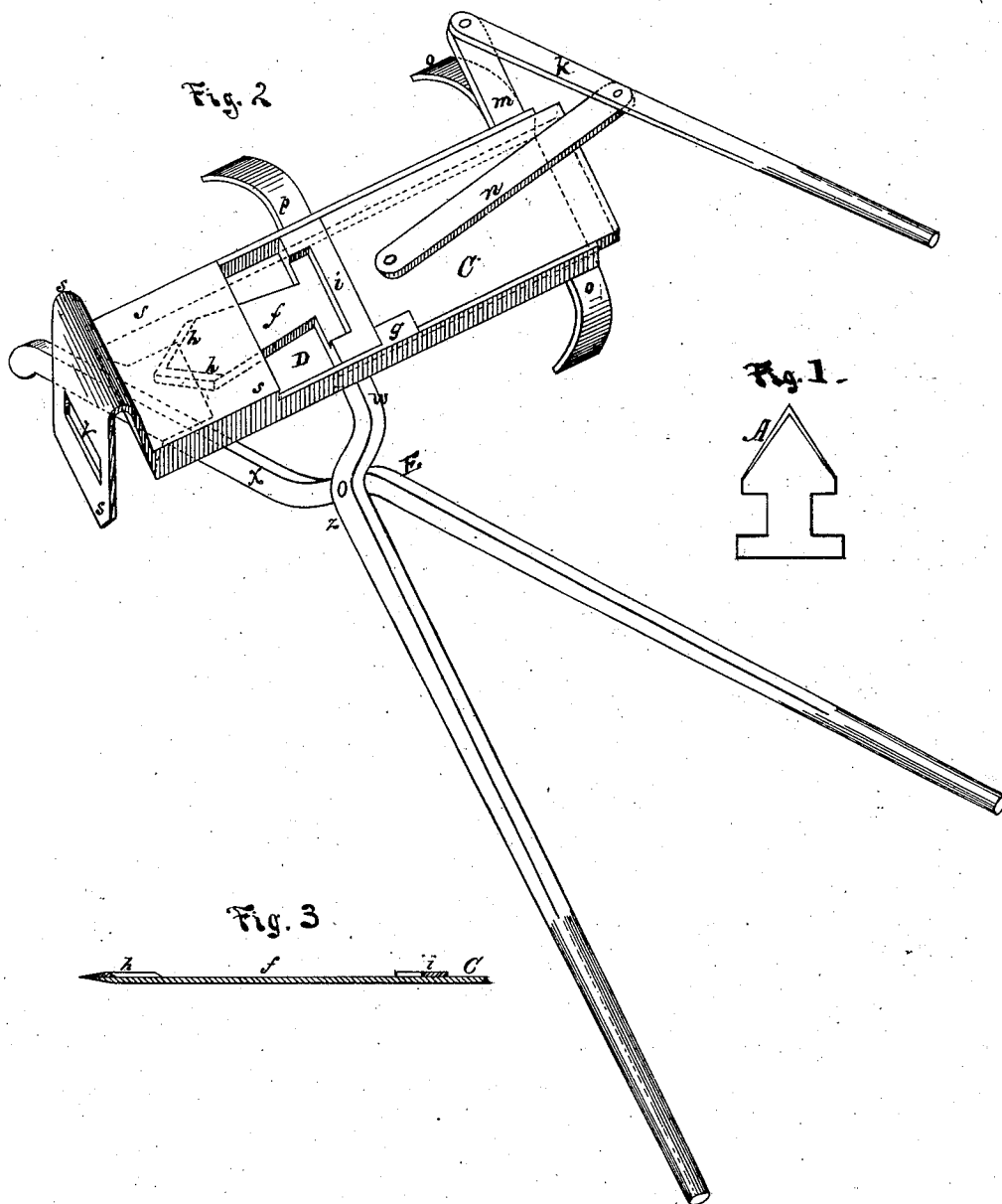
(No Model.)

W. H. WHITTLESEY & J. C. COOK.

HOG RINGING TOOL.

No. 259,067.

Patented June 6, 1882.



WITNESSES

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HOG-RINGING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,067, dated June 6, 1882.

Application filed May 31, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM H. WHITTLESEY and JOHN C. COOK, citizens of the United States, residing at Russell, in the county of Lucas and State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hog-Ringing Tools; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention is a snout-piercing instrument which embraces the following principal features. Being constructed entirely of metal, it is composed of an upper or sliding plate, to which is attached a spear-headed chisel for piercing and a lever to move it, and an under or bed plate, upon which said chisel-plate slides, and to which is fixedly attached the fulcrum-lug of the sliding-plate lever, the curved clamps for inclosing the animal's upper jaw, the hook-shaped and slotted snout-piece for confining the "rooter" of the snout and the clamping-tongs, by which the whole instrument is firmly placed in position upon the animal when in use, all of which and their purposes are hereinafter more fully described, and illustrated by the accompanying drawings, in which the same letters designate identical parts of our invention, in the different figures respectively, of which—

Figure 1 is a top view of a rooting-preventer device, lettered A, showing the chisel-edges of its spear-head and the rectangular recesses on each side of the shank formed by and between the shoulders of the spear-head and the base of the device, all made to fit upon the chisel-plate of our snouting-instrument. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of our snout confining and piercing instrument. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the chisel-plate separated from the instrument.

The letter C represents the upper or chisel plate, having formed out of its front end a piercing-blade, *f*, with a spear-shaped head, as shown, the front edges of which are made like that of a chisel, being beveled from the bottom. Just back of said chisel-edges, on the upper side, and exactly parallel with them, are

raised flanges *h*, meeting at an acute angle just behind the point of the chisel and on a level with the top of the squarely-recessed flange *i*, raised at the base of said chisel, as shown. These two sets of flanges, *h* and *i*, are for the purpose of holding closely inside them the aforesaid evenly-flat device shown by Fig. 1, and prevent it from slipping off the top of said chisel when about to be thrust into the slit made through the snout-rooter by the said cutting-edges just in front. The said chisel-plate C slides upon a bed-plate, D, and is moved forward and backward by the lever *k*, which is hinged to the fulcrum-bar *m*, projecting horizontally outward from the outer edge of said bed-plate, and conveys by means of the connecting-rod *n* a free and horizontal reciprocation to said sliding plate. The bed-plate D is an oblong smooth metallic plane, upon the top and inside the flanged and guiding edges of which the smooth-bottomed chisel-plate slides. Just below the fulcrum-bar *m*, at the rear end of said bed-plate D, there project downward beyond its flanged edges the curved arms *o*, which serve the purpose of clamping the top of the upper jaws of swine and preventing the instrument from slipping aside when in operation. There is another similarly-curved arm, *p*, extending from the end of the upper shaft or tongue of the clamping-tongs E, for still further steadying the whole instrument directly over and along the median line of the said upper jaw.

At the front or lower end of the bed-plate D is firmly attached the snout hook or flange *s*, curved and shaped as in the drawings, for the purpose of closely confining the said rooter of the snout, so that when the chisel *f* is thrust out and through the purposely-made rectangular slot *v*, as shown—which slot allows the operator to see where to pierce the slit, while the said snout-piece covers the rooter and nostrils—the said slit can be quickly and certainly made. The reciprocation of the sliding plate C is limited forward by the front end of said plate being unable to pass the slot *v* after the chisel, and backward by the horizontally-projecting check-plate *g*, against which the flange *i* then impinges. Said check-plate also stays the sliding plate in place upon its bed-plate.

The clamping-tongs E, made in the shape

shown by the drawings, is provided with suitable handles, and has its upper tongue fixed to and under the middle of the bed-plate D, and its lower tongue, *x*, is left free to oscillate upon its connecting-pin and provided with a probe-point, so as not to stick when thrust across the animal's mouth.

The operation of the said instrument is as follows: Having caught the animal and laid it on its right side, leaving its head free, seize the handle of the tongue *x* of the clamping-tongs E with the left hand and the handle of the chisel-plate lever *k* with the right hand, being careful to keep the lever extended to the right. Thrust the probe-pointed tongue *x* across the mouth of the animal between the jaws until the instrument above is fairly over the upper jaw and the snout-piece *s* directly over the breathing-holes of the snout. Then press down the bed-plate D upon the top of the jaw, carefully inclosing it between the curved clamps *o* and *p* and the snout within the snout-piece *s*, where, by closing together the handles of the said clamping-tongs, the instrument is properly in position for placing the preventer, as follows: Having properly laid one of said devices upon the chisel *f*, inside the flanges *h* and *i*, and made sure that the slot *v* is not below the inside base of the rooster, move the handle of the lever *k* quickly to the left, which causes the said chisel to pierce a slit, and pass said device through said rooster to its second shoulders, when, by the muscular contraction of the said slit within the recesses and the withdrawal of the chisel,

the device is left fixed in its proper position and condition. Finally remove the instrument and free the animal by raising the bed-plate D and withdrawing the tongue *x*.

Having thus described our invention, what claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. The instrument for fixing the device A into swine-snouts, which consists of the sliding plate C, having the spear-headed chisel *f*, provided with the recessed flanges *h* and *i* and the sliding-plate lever *k*, and of the bed-plate D and the thereto rigidly-attached fulcrum-lug *m*, the curved clamps *o* and *p*, the slotted snout-piece *s*, and the clamping-tongs E, the lower tongue, *x*, of which is free and provided with a probe-point, all as and for the purposes herein specified.

2. In the instrument herein described, the clamping-tongs E, the bed-plate D, and its curved clamps *o* and *p*, in combination with the sliding plate C, its chisel *f*, and lever *k*, as and for the purposes herein specified.

3. In the instrument herein described, the chisel *f* and its recessed flanges *h* and *i*, in combination with the sliding plate, lever *k* and the slotted snout-piece *s*, as and for the purposes herein specified.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. WHITTLESEY.

JOHN C. COOK.

Witnesses:

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