No. 718,796. PATENTED JAN. 20, 1903.

S. I. ROSE.

HOOF TRIMMER.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 17, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

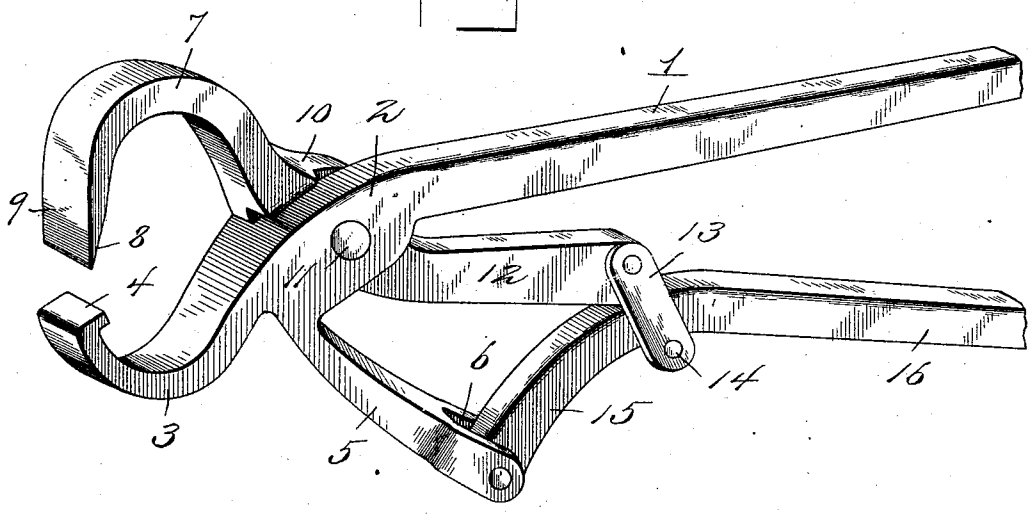
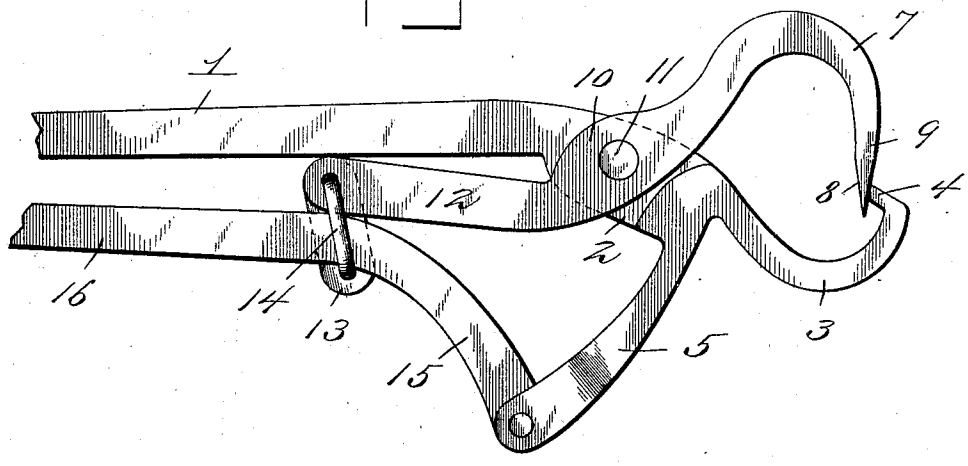


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

Harry L. Amer.

B. D. Link

Inventor

Samuel I. Rose.

By Victor J. Evans

Attorney

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL I. ROSE, OF MANCELONA, MICHIGAN.

HOOF-TRIMMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 718,796, dated January 20, 1903.

Application filed June 17, 1902. Serial No. 112,067. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL I. ROSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mancelona, in the county of Antrim and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hoof-Trimmers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hoof-trimmers or butterises; and the primary object of the same is to provide a simple and effective device for preparing hoofs for shoeing purposes and to obviate breaking or tearing the hoof during such operation and also to obtain an increased leverage as the cut progresses and the resistance increases without correspondingly increasing the applied force.

With these and other objects and advantages in view the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a hoof-trimmer embodying the features of the invention and showing the reins or handles partially broken off. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the improved device shown closed and looking toward the side opposite that illustrated by Fig. 1.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the views.

The numeral 1 designates a rein or handle which may be of any suitable length, and adjacent to one end is formed with a fulcrum enlargement 2, continuing into a downwardly-curved jaw 3, with an inwardly-extending angular nib or anvil 4. From the front terminal of the fulcrum enlargement 2 a fulcrum-arm 5 extends downwardly and rearwardly and has its rear end 6 bifurcated. Cooperating with the jaw 3 is an upwardly and downwardly curved jaw 7, terminating in a cutting edge 8, the front face 9 of the jaw adjacent to said cutting edge being vertically straight and adapted to move in close contact with the inner edge of the nib or anvil 4 of the lower jaw 3 when the two jaws are closed, as clearly shown by Fig. 2. The jaw 7 emanates or continues from a fulcrum enlargement 10, which is closely disposed in movable relation to the fulcrum enlargement 2, both enlargements being recessed in their contiguous sides and shouldered to limit the closing movement of the jaws, and through said enlargements a fulcrum-bolt or analogous device 11 is passed. Extending rearwardly from the enlargement 10 is a shank 12, and to the rear end of the latter a link 13 is pivotally attached by a metallic loop or staple 14, terminally secured in the link adjacent to opposite ends of the latter. A forwardly and downwardly curved front extremity 15 of a rein or handle 16 is loosely embraced or passed through the loop or staple 14 and has its lower terminal pivotally held in the rear bifurcated end of the fulcrum-arm 5, the said rein or handle 16 being preferably made as long as the rein or handle 1.

In the operation of opening the jaws 3 and 7 for application to a hoof the reins or handles 1 and 16 are separated by pulling downwardly on the latter rein or handle, thereby raising the jaw 7 through the medium of the front curved extremity 15, sliding through the loop or staple 14 and bearing simultaneously on the shank 12, the immovable relation of the arm 5 to the jaw 3 and rein or handle 1 establishing a fixed fulcrum for the rein or handle 16 during the opening and closing operations of the latter and at the same time increasing the leverage proportionately to the resistance offered to the cutting action of the jaw 7 without requiring a corresponding addition of applied power. To close the jaw 7 toward the jaw 3, the rein or handle 16 is drawn toward the rein or handle 1, and the rear end of the shank 12 rides on the upper curved edge of the extremity 15 of said rein or handle 1, and thereby causes a positive movement of the jaw 7 toward the said jaw 3. From the foregoing it will be seen that the effective operation of the improved device is largely due to the eccentric relation of the rein or handle 16 to the jaw 7 and its shank 12, and whereby an increased leverage is obtained.

In applying the improved device to a hoof the nib or anvil 4 is disposed at a suitable distance below the portion of the hoof to be cut or trimmed, the jaw 7 being open to arrive at this result, and after such arrangement the said jaw 7 is closed downwardly toward the nib or anvil by the mechanism heretofore explained. The improved device in its operation cuts smoothly without breaking or tear-

ing, and considerable purchase is obtained by locating the rein or handle 16 for actuating the cutting-jaw a proper distance back of the main pivot device 11, and this disposition of parts, in conjunction with the eccentric relation of the rein or handle 16 from a pivotal standpoint, renders the operation of the device both easy and effective.

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

In a hoof-trimmer, the combination of a lower jaw having a terminal anvil, a rearwardly-projecting rein and a downwardly and rearwardly extending integral fulcrum-arm, an upper cutting-jaw pivoted to the lower jaw and having a rearwardly-projecting short shank, a second rein having a front downwardly-curved extremity movably attached to the rear terminal of the said fulcrum-arm, and a link pivotally secured on the rear end of the said short shank and loosely embracing the said second rein, the latter being freely slidable through the link.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL I. ROSE.

Witnesses:
W. S. MESICK,
M. S. DOTY.