

W. L. CHAMBERS.
HOG RING.
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1,170,413.

Patented Feb. 1, 1916.

Fig. 1.

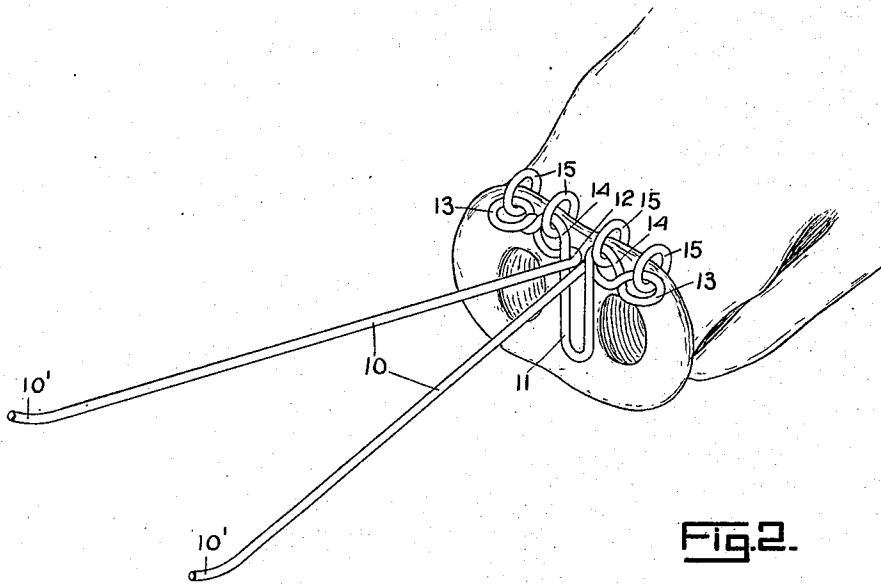
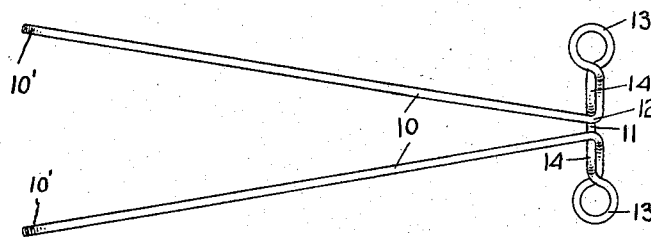


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES
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WILLIAM LOREN CHAMBERS, OF BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.

HOG-RING.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM LOREN CHAMBERS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brookville, in the county of Franklin and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Hog-Ring, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to the care of live stock and has particular reference to appliances attached to hogs' noses for various purposes.

Among the objects of this invention, in addition to providing means to prevent a hog from rooting and interfering with fences or the like, is to provide a means to prevent a hog from catching and killing chickens and to break a hog from the habit of catching chickens.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the arrangement and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed, and while the invention is not restricted to the exact details of construction disclosed herein, still for the purpose of illustrating a practical embodiment thereof reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which like reference characters designate the same parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view indicating the device in the normal position secured to a hog's nose; and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the device detached.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, I show the improvement as formed from a single piece of wire bent to desired form, although I wish it to be understood that the device may be otherwise constructed than from malleable wire.

As shown, the device comprises a pair of forwardly projecting prongs 10 each of which is practically straight throughout its entire length except at the extreme end where it is bent upwardly slightly at 10', but the two prongs are arranged to diverge from each other toward the front at an acute angle. The middle portion of the metal is formed into a downwardly projecting tongue 11 shown in the form of a U-shaped loop and adapted to lie substantially flatly against the end of the hog's nose between his nostrils, the plane of the tongue being substantially at right angles to the plane of the prongs. The tongue

furthermore embraces the inner or rear ends of the prongs, as shown at 12. Each half of the device between the tongue 11 and the prong 10 is formed into a pair of open loops 13 and 14 each of substantially circular form and the two loops of each part being arranged in planes substantially at right angles to each other. The loops 13 are horizontal or substantially in the same plane as the prongs 10, while the loops 14 are vertical or in the same plane as the tongue 11.

By reason of the loops 13 and 14, the device is adapted to be fastened to the upper portion of the end of the hog's nose as by means of rings 15 of a common and well known form, and because of the manner of connection through the rings 15, the device is freely pivoted to swing around a horizontal axis and hence it will always be carried in the position shown in Fig. 1. In other words, it is impossible for the device to be thrown upward and backward into a position where the prongs will not project forwardly.

A hog carrying a device of this character cannot lower his nose to the ground while walking or running, but may lower his nose freely to the ground for eating or drinking while he is standing still. Since it is impossible for a hog to catch a chicken without lowering his nose to the ground and he cannot so lower his nose while running, it is impossible for him to catch the chicken. If an attempt is made to catch a chicken, the prongs will engage the ground, causing the tongue 11 to bear forcibly against the hog's nose and causing him to stop and experience great pain. Hence, after a few attempts of this character, a chicken-catching hog will soon learn that such an attempt is futile and so the habit will shortly be broken. The prongs, furthermore, serve as protectors or guards to keep the chickens out of reach of the hog's mouth. They also serve as means to cause pain due to the pressure of the tongue 11 against the hog's nose when an attempt is made to destroy or disturb a fence, thus resulting in preventing the hog from jumping over or working his way through the fence.

I claim:

In a device of the character set forth, the combination of a pair of forwardly projecting prongs having free ends spaced from

each other, the inner ends of the prongs being adjacent each other; an intermediate U-shaped downwardly projecting tongue embracing the inner ends of the prongs, 5 those portions of the device connecting the prongs and the tongue being bent into pairs of loops arranged in planes perpendicular to each other, providing means for supporting the same for movement around an axis transverse to the vertical axis of the tongue. 10

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Witnesses:

HARRY H. ANSPACH,
WILLIAM A. RIKER.

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