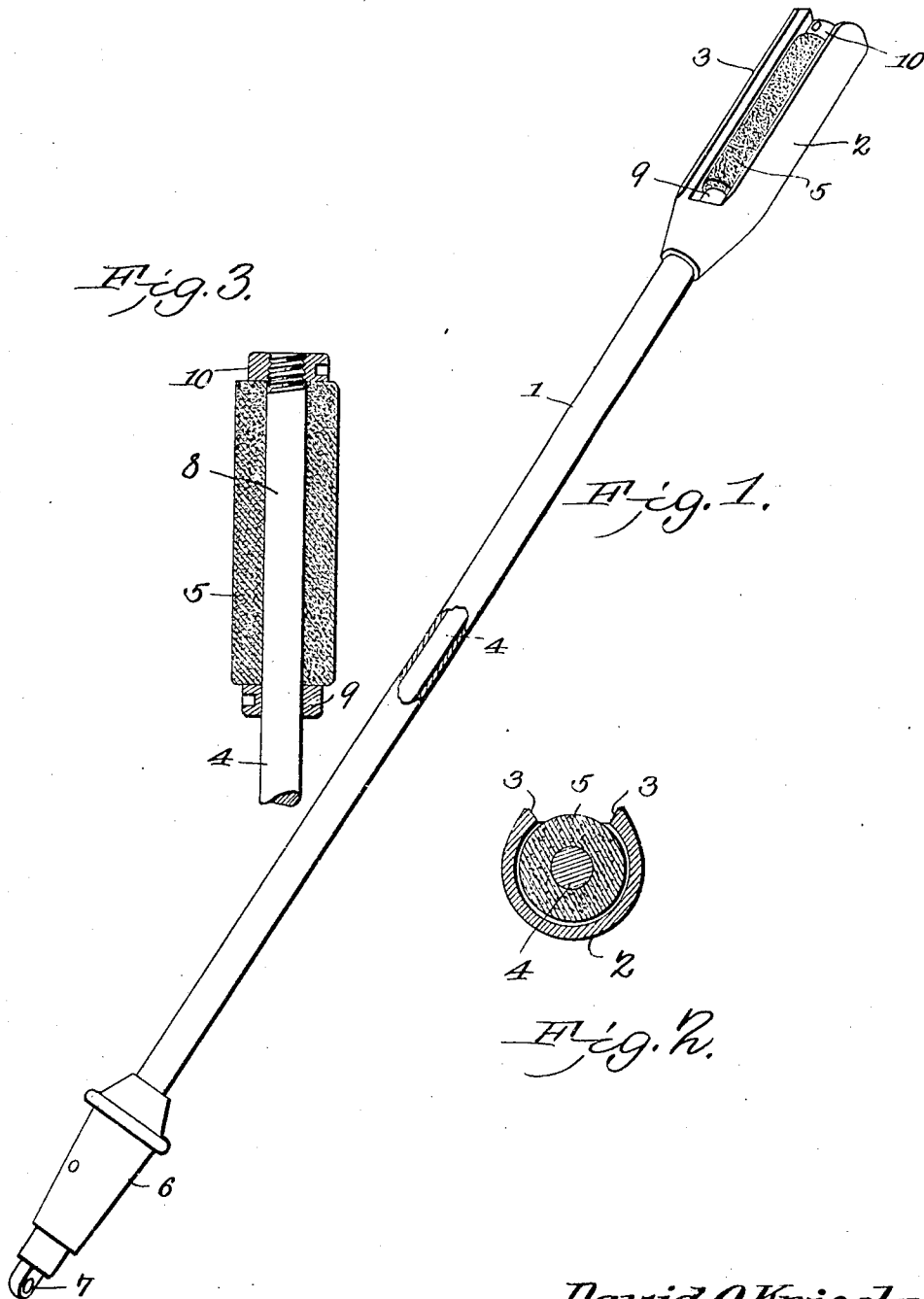


No. 875,824.

PATENTED JAN. 7, 1908.

D. O. KNISELY.
VETERINARY FLOAT.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 26, 1906.



WITNESSES:

E. J. Harnett
R. M. Elliott

David A. Knisely,
INVENTOR.

By *C. A. Snow & Co.*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID O. KNISELY, OF TOPEKA, KANSAS.

VETERINARY FLOAT.

No. 875,824.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 7, 1908.

Application filed January 26, 1906. Serial No. 298,012.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID O. KNISELY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Topeka, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Veterinary Float, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to veterinary floats.

The object of the invention is to provide a float which will in a novel and rapid manner and without danger of lacerating the jaws of the animal grind away teeth with equal facility in any part of the mouth or in either jaw.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of a veterinary float, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts:—Figure 1 is a view in perspective, partly in section of a float constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a view in transverse section through the head of the float. Fig. 3 is a detailed sectional view of the grinding element.

The float constitutes a tubular shank 1, at one end of which is secured a hollow head 2 provided with spaced lateral guards 3 extending longitudinally of the head and operating in the well known manner to prevent the flesh of an animal's jaw from coming in contact with the grinding element.

Housed in the shank is a shaft 4 one end of which carries a grinding element 5, and the other end of which projects through a journal box 6, the projecting end of the shaft being provided with an orifice 7 by which it can be connected with an ordinary flexible drive shaft not necessary to be shown.

As shown in Fig. 2, the guards 3 define a channel through which projects the grinding element 5 but the periphery of the latter occupies a plane below the edges of the guards so that danger of laceration of the flesh will be reduced to a minimum.

The grinding element which constitutes one of the essential features of the present invention is constructed of carborundum and

is in the form of a cylinder and is mounted upon the outer terminal 8 of the shaft that lies within the head and is held against movement thereon by a collar 9, rigid with the shaft and which operates to prevent the shaft from having any endwise movement, and a nut 10 screwed upon the outer terminal of the shaft, but lying within the head, thus to be held out of contact with the fleshy parts of an animal's jaw.

It will be observed by reference to Fig. 1 that the terminals of the grinder are inset from the ends of the head. The object of this arrangement is to permit the grinding off of sharp corners by the said terminals that are not accessible to the other portion of the grinder and under such conditions the implement will have to be rocked, with the tooth as a pivot, and when this operation is observed, the guards operate as guides to hold the grinder in engagement with the portions of the tooth to be removed.

The advantage of carborundum as a grinding element over an ordinary file, such as is commonly employed, is that there will be no jumping and jarring when the element strikes a hard part of a tooth or a projecting portion thereof, which inevitably results where a file is used, and which not only causes discomfort to the animal, but is also attended by rough breaks or chips of the tooth and thus the presentation of sharp corners, which cut the jaws and tongue of the animal. Owing to its extreme hardness, the grinding element 5 will not be perceptibly effected by the enamel of the teeth, so that, barring breakage, one grinding element may be used for an extended period, whereas the ordinary file soon dulls and is thus rendered worthless.

While the improvements herein defined are simple in character, they will be found to result in the production of an implement having the highest cutting qualities and one that may be used for an extended period without danger of derangement or breakage.

I claim:—

A float comprising a hollow head provided with spaced longitudinally disposed guards, a cylindrical carborundum grinder housed by the head and having its circumference lying within the edges of the guards and its termi-

nals inset from the ends of the head to permit the guards to act as guides when the implement is rocked in rounding off rough corners, a shank rigid with the head, and a shaft
5 rotatable within the shank and secured to the grinder.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID O. KNISELY.

Witnesses:

GEO. C. PRITCHARD,
FRED. REINKE.