

No. 672,997.

G. W. WOOTAN.  
CASTRATING TOOL.

Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

(Application filed July 17, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

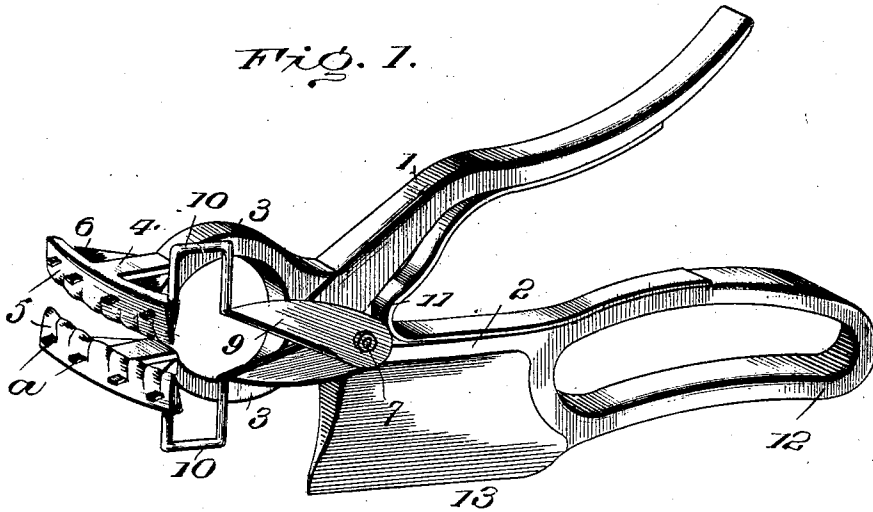


Fig. 2.

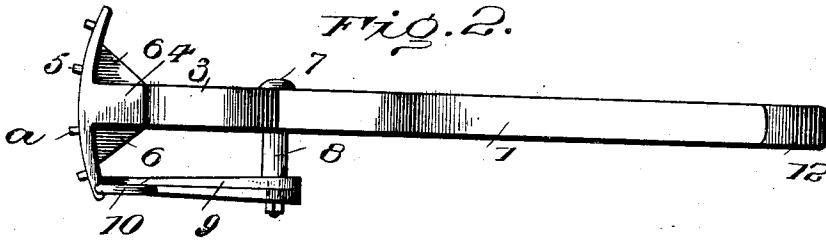
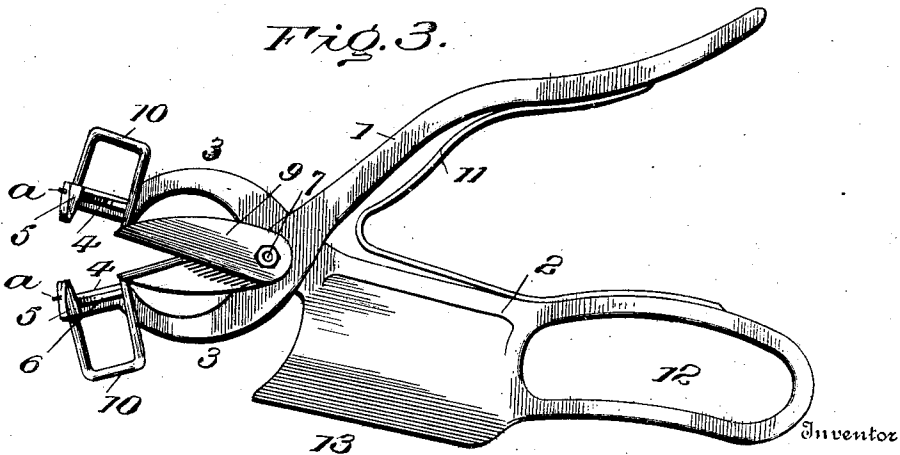


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

*per Anne*  
*Glady L. Thompson*

George W. Wootan

By

*W. A. Lacey* his Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. WOOTAN, OF OLA, IDAHO.

## CASTRATING-TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 672,997, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed July 17, 1900. Serial No. 23,933. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. WOOTAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ola, in the county of Boise and State of Idaho, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Veterinary Surgical Instruments; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the  
10 art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention aims to facilitate the work of the gelder and lessen the attendant danger to the animal and operator. In this construction the instrument comprises jaws for taking  
15 hold of the part to be removed and separating the venereal cord by a contused cut which prevents hemorrhage, a knife for gaining access to the part to be extracted, and a pair  
20 of shears for clipping and earmarking, whereby the operation of marking and castrating can be quickly performed without requiring the operator to change instruments or lay down one instrument and pick up another.

25 For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and drawings hereto attached.

30 While the essential and characteristic features of the invention are necessarily susceptible of modification, still the preferred embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

35 Figure 1 is a perspective view of an instrument specially designed for attaining the objects of the invention. Fig. 2 is a top plan view. Fig. 3 is a side elevation.

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

The instrument comprises pivoted members  
45 1 and 2, having their forward ends oppositely curved, as shown at 3, and extending forwardly, as shown at 4, and terminating in curved jaws 5, which are somewhat blunted to effect the separation of the cord by a con-  
50 tused cut. Braces 6 connect the outer ends of the jaws 5 with the body portion of the respective members to strengthen the said

jaws and enable them to be made of a minimum amount of metal. The pivot-fastening  
7, connecting the members 1 and 2, is ex- 55 tended at one end, as shown at 8, and shear-blades 9 are mounted thereon to extend forwardly and are spaced laterally from the corresponding end portions 3 of the said members. Arch-shaped connections 10 connect  
60 the points or front ends of the shear-blades 9 with the contiguous ends of the jaws 5, whereby said blades are operated upon pressing the rear ends of the members 1 and 2 together. By having the shear-blades spaced laterally  
65 from the forward ends 3 of the pivoted members and terminating a short distance in the rear of the adjacent ends of the jaws 5 they are enabled to operate independently of the  
70 jaws without interference therewith and the jaws can be used without interference by their operation by the shear-blades. A spring 11 is interposed between the rear ends of the members 1 and 2 to hold them separated and the jaws 5 and the shear-blades 9 open. This  
75 spring may be of any form and disposition so long as it subserves the desired purpose.

It will be observed that the rear ends of the members 1 and 2 constitute handles for the  
80 jaws 5 and the shear-blades 9, and the part 8 is common to the two sets of pivoted elements. This disposition of the parts results in a simple and compact construction and in the provision of an instrument combining parts closely allied, so that either can be used  
85 independently of the other and for different operations upon the same part or upon different parts without requiring the operator to change instruments.

One of the members, as 2, has its rear end 90 portion formed into a loop 12 to receive several fingers of the hand, thereby enabling the operator to secure a firm grip upon the instrument and at the same time leaving the thumb of the hand holding the instrument free to be  
95 used in the operation, which is desirable, as will be readily appreciated. A knife-blade 13 is also formed with the member 2 and is located in advance of the looped portion 12 and in the rear of the pivot-fastening 8. This  
100 knife-blade is used preliminarily to the operation of the jaws 5 and opens the way for access to the part to be removed by the subsequent use of the jaws. After the part has

been opened it is not necessary for the operator to lay down the knife and pick up a different instrument for extracting the part after exposure; but by having the knife and jaws in one instrument the two operations can be successively performed with such despatch as to diminish the resultant danger and with perfect safety and cleanliness to the operator.

10 The jaws have their inner or biting edges formed to approximate the shape of the human teeth and operate in a similar manner, the parts to be removed being grasped thereby and extracted in the usual way, as practiced  
15 by the human teeth.

Fenders *a* project forwardly from the jaws and are spring-fingers adapted to yield in the plane of motion to the jaws. These fenders pick up the sack and raise it as the jaws of  
20 the instrument advance to a position to take hold of the parts. They also serve to prevent the jaws catching the sack when closing upon the parts to be extracted.

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

1. In an instrument of the character described, pivoted members terminating at their front ends in jaws, shear-blades mounted upon the same pivot-fastening connecting the mem-  
30 bers and spaced transversely therefrom, and connections between the outer terminals of the shear-blades independently and the adjacent ends of corresponding jaws of the pivoted members, substantially as set forth.

35 2. In an instrument of the character described, pivoted members terminating at their front ends in jaws, shear-blades mounted upon the same pivot-fastening connecting the said

members, and oppositely-disposed arched connections between the outer ends of the shear-  
40 blades and the corresponding jaws of the pivoted members, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. In an instrument of the character described, pivoted members terminating at their front ends in coöperating jaws, one of the  
45 members having a loop at its rear end to receive fingers of the hand and having the portion between the said loop and pivot widened and formed into a knife-blade, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The herein-described veterinary surgical instrument comprising pivoted members normally held separated by an interposed spring and provided at their front ends with later-  
50 ally-curved jaws, one of said members being provided with a knife-blade, shear-blades mounted upon the same pivot-fastening connecting the members, and oppositely-disposed arched connections between the outer ends  
60 of the shear-blades and the adjacent ends of the laterally-curved jaws, substantially as set forth.

5. In a veterinary surgical instrument, pivoted members comprising jaws, and fenders projected outwardly from each of the said  
65 jaws, substantially as described.

6. In a veterinary surgical instrument, pivoted members comprising jaws, and spring-fingers projected outwardly from the said  
70 jaws, substantially as described.

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

GEORGE W. WOOTAN. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

S. C. BADLEY,

EDWIN BADLEY.