

M. KINGMAN.

Nose-Jewels and Animal-Markers.

No. 149,485.

Patented April 7, 1874.

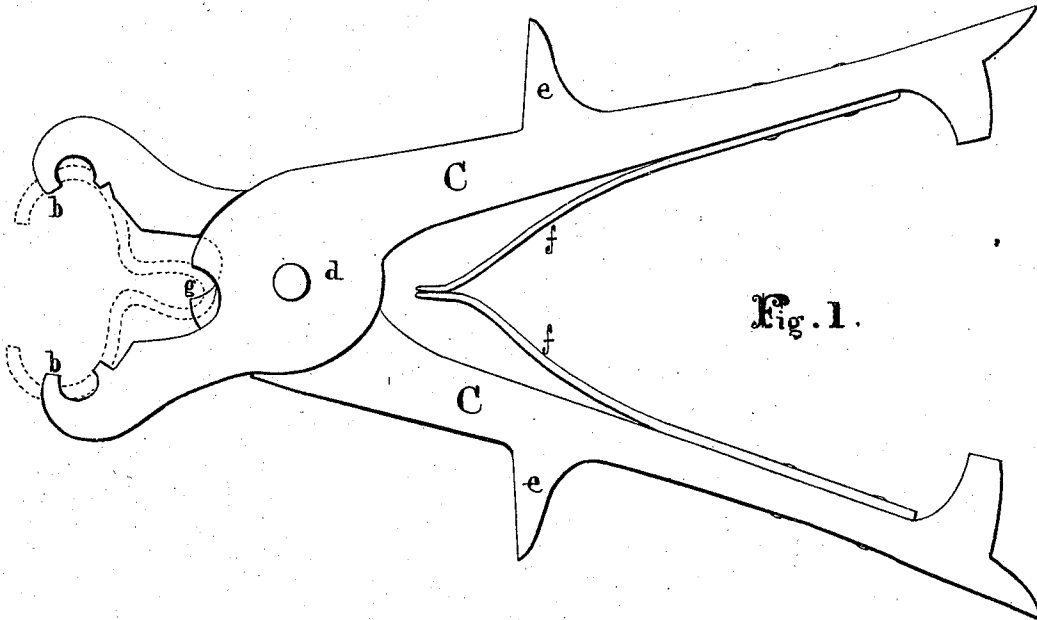


Fig. 1.

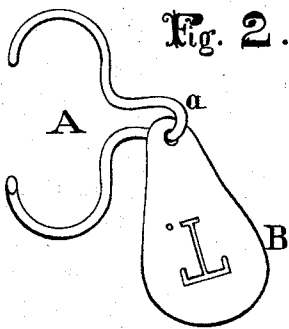


Fig. 2.

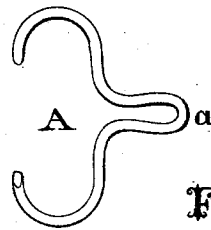


Fig. 4.

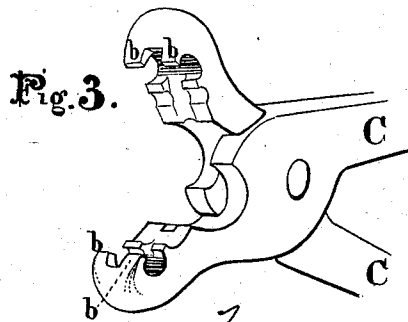


Fig. 3.

Witnesses
James Morse
Henry W. Wells.

Martin Kingman

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN KINGMAN, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN NOSE-JEWELS AND ANIMAL-MARKERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 149,485, dated April 7, 1874; application filed August 27, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN KINGMAN, of the city of Peoria, in the county of Peoria and in the State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Nose-Jewel and Animal-Marker; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which like letters of reference refer to like parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of the pinchers used to "close" the ring, either for the snout or for marking an animal; Fig. 2, profile of "tag" and ring for marking animals; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the jaws of the pinchers; Fig. 4, a profile of the snout-ring, the loop *a* being to fit it either for tag-bearing or for an extra addition toward the prevention of the "rooting" of the hog.

The object of this invention is to prevent hogs from rooting, and also to enable the animal to be identified by means of a wire ring formed with a loop to receive a metallic label or tag bearing the owner's mark, the device being inserted in the nose of the hog by pliers suitably constructed for the purpose, as will be hereinafter more fully explained, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, A represents the ring before insertion, and consists of a bi-segmental wire, united by a loop, *a*, or circumflexion of said wire, which may be about half an inch in length as to the loop; the ring may be about one and a half inch in its extreme extent. The loop *a* acts efficiently as an additional safeguard against rooting instincts of the hog, as it offers, when pressed against the soil, a leverage, which reacts upon the snout with evident effect. B is a tag or small metal plate, bearing the name of the owner of the animal to be marked, or other memorandums, and having an eye on the edge to receive the end of the ring A, whence it is slipped into the loop *a*, which secures the tag when the ring is closed in the act of attaching it to an animal's ear, or elsewhere. C C represent the pinchers for inserting the ring A, or ring and tag A B, and has a hand-stop, *ee*, or projecting arm on the outer side of either handle, to pre-

vent the hand of the operator from slipping too near the jaws of the same or the pivot *d*. A spring, *ff*, singly or in pairs, attached to the inner sides or side of the handles or handle, unites in keeping open the pinchers until the jaws grasp the ring A. The jaws of the pinchers are each bifurcated at their points into the teeth *bb*, to form a recess between each pair of teeth of the same size or diameter of the wire which forms the ring A, and the throat of the jaws is recessed far enough to admit the point of the loop *a*.

The operation of the ring, ringer, and animal-marker is as follows: In ringing hogs, the segments of the ring A are placed one within either bifurcation *bb* of the ringer C C, the loop *a* extending into the throat of the pinchers at the same time, and the points of the segments of the ring placed on either side of the terminal cartilage of the hog's snout, when the pinchers are closed so as to bring the before-separated points of the ring together, as in the insertion of other rings of this nature. For marking animals, the tag A, bearing the owner's name or mark, or other memorandums, is first attached to the loop *a*, and the same process is pursued in attaching the open ends of the ring to an animal's ear or other cartilage as that practiced for ringing a hog, by making the ends of the open ring meet through the same, thus closing the loop *a*, and securing the tag B at the farthest distance from the animal's skin allowable by the diameter of the ring and extent of the loop, to avoid annoying the animal by its dangling or rubbing against the skin.

What I claim as my invention is—

The nose ring and animal-marker A, having a loop, *a*, to carry the tag B, constructed and applied substantially in the manner and for the purposes described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing ringer, ring, and animal-marker combined I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of August, 1873.

MARTIN KINGMAN.

Witnesses:

LEVI A. LAPHAM,
JAMES M. MORSE.