

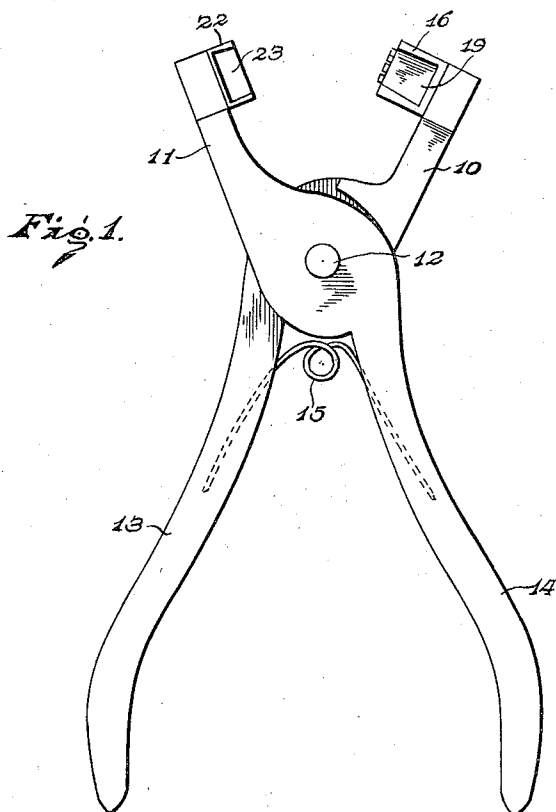
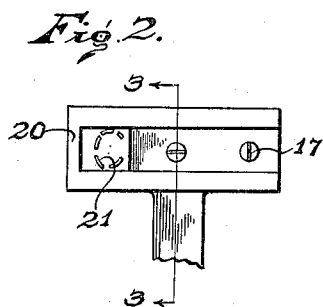
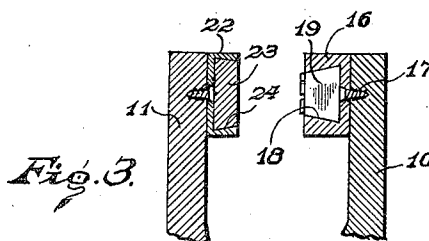
Nov. 11, 1924.

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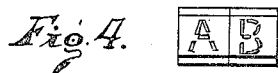
C. P. JENSEN

MARKING INSTRUMENT

Filed June 10, 1924



Inventor



C. P. Jensen.

By

Lucy D. Lacy, Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLIE P. JENSEN, OF TESCOTT, KANSAS.

MARKING INSTRUMENT.

Application filed June 10, 1924. Serial No. 719,183.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLIE P. JENSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Tescott, in the county of Ottawa and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Marking Instruments, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a tool intended for marking poultry but which is also applicable for marking cattle and other animals.

The tool is made in the shape of a pair of tongs or pliers and is provided with opposing jaws, one of which is adapted to take one or more types and the other having a comparatively soft cushion against which the parts are pressed.

One embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and Figure 1 is a side elevation of the instrument;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of a portion of the jaw;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary section on the line 3-3 of Fig. 2, and

Fig. 4 is a plan view of some letter types.

In the drawing, the reference numeral 10 represents one of the jaws and 11 the opposing jaw which are pivoted together on a pin 12. Each jaw has a rearwardly extending shank 13 and 14, respectively, furnishing handles for the instrument. The jaws are normally kept open by a spring 15 preferably inserted between the two shanks 13 and 14.

On the inner face of the jaw 10 is attached a shoe 16 by means of screws 17. This shoe has a transversely running groove 18 preferably of dovetail shape in which one or more types 19 may be inserted by sliding along the groove until abutting against the rear partition 20. The types are provided with letters, as at 21, which are preferably shaped like an interrupted sharp edge in order to penetrate the skin of the poultry to be marked.

The other jaw 11 is likewise provided with a shoe 22 formed in the same manner to receive a block 23 of comparatively soft material, such as wood or lead, to prevent the injuring of the letters on the type 19 when the jaws are brought together. The block 23 is also held in position by a dovetail groove 24, as best seen in Fig. 3.

When the instrument is to be used, the type letters are inserted in the groove 18 of the shoe 16 on the marking jaw 10 and ink applied to the sharp pointed edges of the letters. The portion of the skin of the fowl to be marked is then inserted between the jaws and pressure applied to the handles 13 and 14 so that the sharp edges 21 of the letters penetrate the skin leaving some of the ink in the wound which will make a permanent marking after the wound has healed. If the fowl to which the mark is applied has very thin skin, the sharp pointed letter will penetrate through the same but will be prevented from becoming dull by pressing against the soft block 23.

It is evident that more complicated letters will have more cutting edges than the letters of simpler form. This is illustrated in Figure 4 indicating the manner in which the types of letters A and B may be made.

Having thus described the invention, I claim:

A marking instrument comprising two pivotally connected members each having a jaw at one side of the pivot and a handle at the other side thereof, shoes secured rigidly at the free ends of the jaws on the opposed faces thereof, each shoe having a dovetailed groove open at one end and having a stop partition at the opposite end, a dovetailed type engaged in the groove of one shoe through the open end of the groove, and an anvil block of softer material than the type engaged in the groove of the other shoe.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLIE F. JENSEN. [L. s.]