

No. 683,770.

Patented Oct. 1, 1901.

T. E. JONES.
ANIMAL SHACKLE.

(Application filed Mar. 21, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

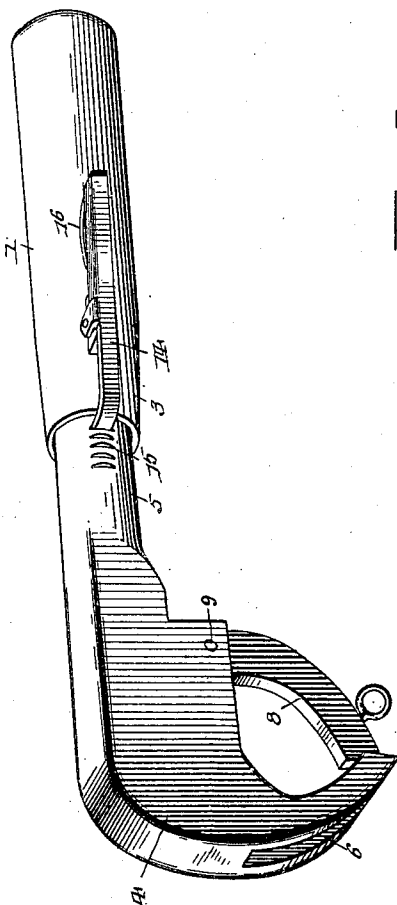
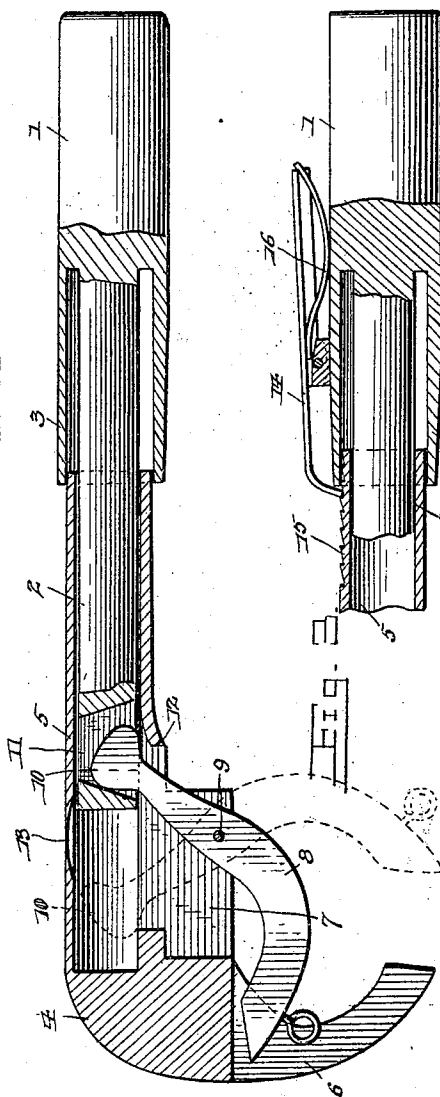


Fig. 2.



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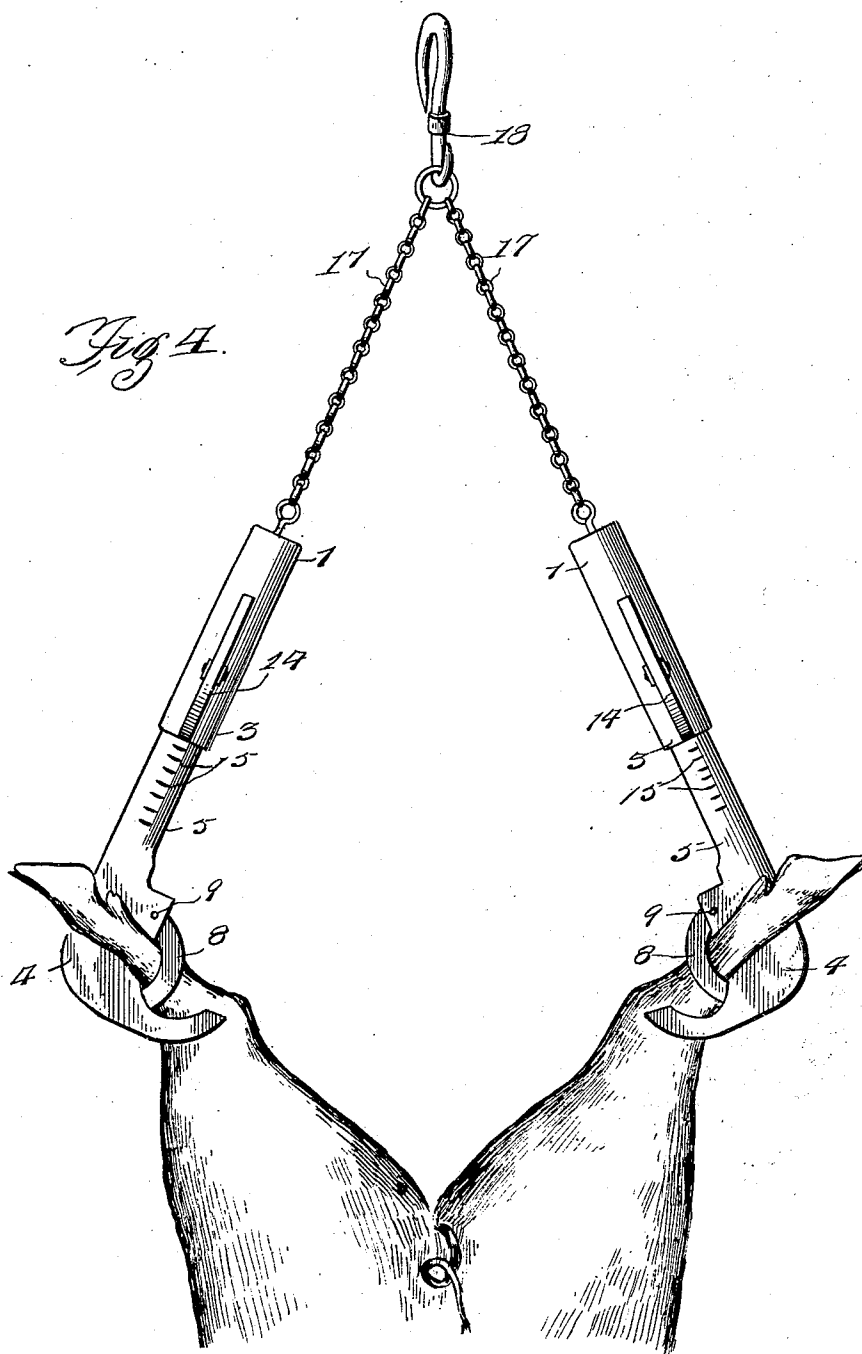
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS E. JONES, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ANIMAL-SHACKLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 683,770, dated October 1, 1901.

Application filed March 21, 1901. Serial No. 52,209. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS E. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Animal-Shackle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shackles, and has for its objects to provide an improved device of this class which is especially designed for catching and holding hogs and similar animals. It is furthermore designed to arrange for facilitating the manipulation of the device by providing for an automatic locking of the device when applied to an animal and also to facilitate the release of the shackle.

With these and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the shackle constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view taken through the adjustable connection between the handle and the slidable head of the device. Fig. 4 is a view showing a pair of shackles employed for suspending an animal.

Like characters of reference designate corresponding parts in all of the figures of the drawings.

In carrying out the present invention there is provided a handle 1, having a longitudinal stem or shank 2 projected at one end thereof and a sleeve 3, embracing the base portion of the shank and spaced a suitable distance therefrom, so as to form an annular socket or recess about the base of the shank. These parts are preferably formed integral, as indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.

A slidable head 4 is provided with a tubular shank portion 5, which slidably embraces the stem 2 and is designed to be received into

the socket of the handle, the base or back of the socket forming a stop for engagement with the tubular shank, and thereby limiting the movement of the head inwardly upon the handle. The outer end of the head is provided with a bifurcated fixed jaw 6, which is in the form of a curved hook. The inner side of the head next to the jaw is provided with a longitudinal slot 7, into which is projected the inner end of a movable hook-shaped jaw 8, which is arranged reversely to the fixed jaw and designed to have its outer free end work in the bifurcation of the fixed jaw. This movable jaw is mounted intermediate of its ends upon a transverse pivot-pin 9, which extends across the slotted portion of the head and has its inner end enlarged, as at 10, and projected into a transverse opening 11, so that by reciprocating the shank or stem 2 the movable jaw may be swung upon its intermediate pivot to throw the free end of the jaw into and out of the bifurcation of the fixed jaw. The outer arm or portion of the movable jaw coöperates with the fixed jaw, and the inner portion or arm extends into the tubular shank. It will be observed that the outer end 12 of the slot in which the movable jaw works forms a stop for engagement by the enlarged inner end of the jaw, so as to limit the outward movement of the stem 2, and thereby prevent separation of the stem and the movable jaw. The opening in the stem extends entirely through the same, and the back part of the tubular shank is provided with a recess or socket 13 in transverse alinement with the pivot-pin 9, so as to prevent the inner end of the jaw binding upon the shank should it project at the opposite side of the stem.

To interlock the handle and the relatively-fixed jaw from being pushed inwardly upon each other, there is provided a ratchet-dog 14, fulcrumed intermediate of its ends upon the handle and having its forward end bent inwardly, so as to lie across the inner end of the handle and engage the ratchet-teeth 15 upon the exterior of the tubular shank 5, there being a suitable spring 16 interposed between the opposite outer end of the dog and the handle, so as to yieldingly hold the dog in engagement with the ratchet-teeth.

These teeth are disposed so as to lock the members against inward movement, but permit of the handle being drawn quickly outward to throw the free end of the movable jaw into the bifurcation of the relatively-fixed jaw.

In the manipulation of the device the handle is first thrust inwardly to its innermost limit, so as to open the pivotal jaw to its outer limit, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, thereby providing a lateral entrance-opening between the extremities of the two jaws. The device is then manipulated so as to receive the leg of an animal laterally through the entrance-opening between the two jaws, and the handle is then quickly drawn outwardly, whereby the fixed jaw is held relatively fixed by the leg of the animal, and the movable jaw is swung inwardly into the bifurcation of the fixed jaw, whereby both jaws of the shackle snugly embrace the leg, and the greater the strain upon the device the tighter the movable jaw is forced toward the fixed jaw. It will now be apparent that the ratchet locking device that holds the members from mutual inward movement prevents the movable jaw from being swung away from the fixed jaw, and thus effectively locks the shackle. To release the device, it is merely necessary to release the ratchet and push the handle inwardly upon the tubular shank, thereby swinging the movable jaw away from the fixed jaw and permitting of the shackle being removed laterally.

It will be observed that the outer end of the movable jaw does not project outwardly beyond the outer side of the fixed jaw, and the bifurcated portion of the latter effectively braces the movable jaw against strain.

In using the present device for hoisting hogs and other small animals, as in Fig. 4, it is contemplated to use a pair of shackles for engagement with the respective hind legs of the animal, the handles of the shackles being connected by a chain 17 with a swiveled hook 18, connected to the middle portion of the chain. By this arrangement the weight of the animal is distributed equally upon two legs instead of one leg, whereby bruising and injuring of the joints are in a great measure obviated.

It will be observed that the slidable handle completely incloses the outer end of the shank of the fixed jaw and forms the sole means whereby the shackle may be manipulated and the sole portion by which the device may be suspended, thereby bringing the weight of the suspended body upon the movable jaw to insure the closing of the latter

against the fixed jaw, thus effectually preventing the movable jaw from becoming loose.

What is claimed is—

1. A shackle comprising a tubular shank provided at its outer end with a hook-shaped fixed jaw arranged to engage the leg of an animal, the transversely-disposed movable jaw pivoted between its ends at one side of the tubular shank and having its outer arm cooperating with the said fixed jaw, the inner arm or portion of the movable jaw being extended into the shank, and a handle arranged at the inner end of the tubular shank and provided with a stem extending into the tubular shank and terminating short of the outer ends of the same and connected with the inner arm or portion of the movable jaw, substantially as described.

2. A shackle, comprising a longitudinally-bifurcated fixed jaw, having a tubular shank, provided with a longitudinal slot, a movable jaw pivoted intermediate of its ends within the slot, there being ratchet-teeth upon the shank, a slidable handle having its inner end made hollow and telescopically receiving the shank, a stem projected longitudinally from the hollow end of the handle and working in the tubular shank, the outer end of the stem having a transverse opening receiving the inner end of the movable jaw, whereby the latter and the stem are operatively connected, and a spring-actuated ratchet device carried by the handle and in operative relation to the ratchet-teeth of the shank.

3. A shackle, comprising a relatively-fixed tubular shank, which is open at one end, and is provided at its opposite end with a fixed laterally-projected jaw, there being a longitudinal slot formed in the inner side of the shank, a movable jaw cooperating with the fixed jaw, projected in opposite directions through the slot in the shank, and pivoted intermediate of its ends upon opposite walls of the slot, and a handle, having a reduced longitudinal stem slidably projected into the open end of the tubular shank and operatively connected to the inner end of the pivotal jaw, the inner end of the handle having a marginal socket surrounding the base of the stem and telescopically receiving the adjacent end portion of the shank.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS E. JONES.

Witnesses:

N. CRAMER,
D. COHNS.