

(No Model.)

W. L. CALDWELL.

HOG RING.

No. 339,852.

Patented Apr. 13, 1886.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

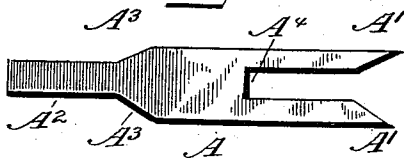


Fig. 3.

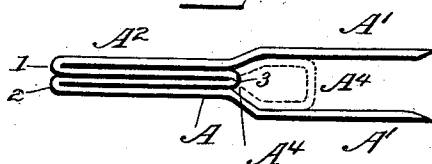


Fig. 4.

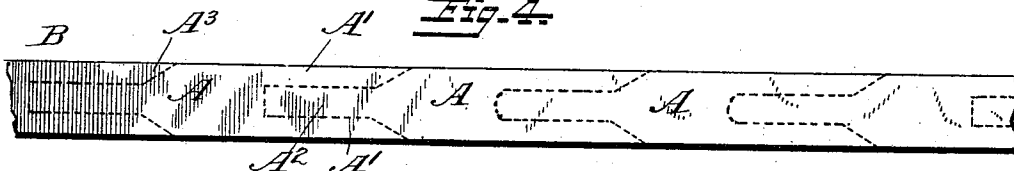


Fig. 5.

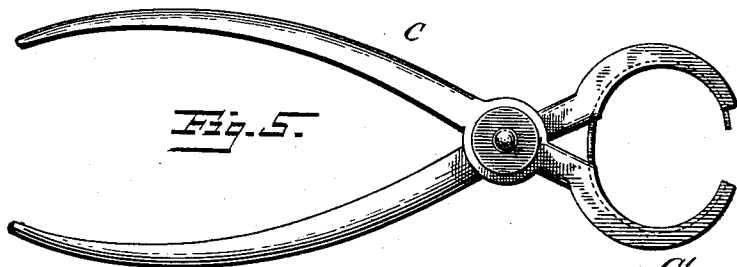


Fig. 6.

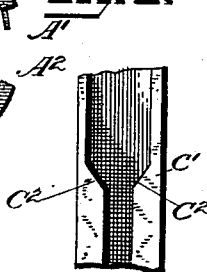


Fig. 7.

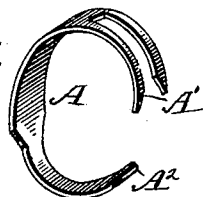
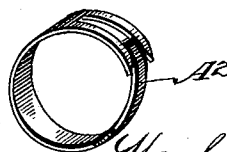


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

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HOG-RING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 339,852, dated April 13, 1886.

Application filed June 12, 1885. Serial No. 168,185. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM L. CALDWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Upper Sandusky, in the county of Wyandot and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hog-Rings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to hog-rings; and it has for its object the production of a ring without waste of metal, and one having such peculiar form that it can be readily inserted into the nose of a hog without requiring exact nicety in the operation of a hog-ringing tool or perfect quiet upon the part of the animal at the time the ring is inserted, and one which, when once inserted, will remain in a position to prevent the hog from rooting, and one which will not be capable of being turned from side to side out of the desired position.

The invention consists in certain features of construction hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 represents the head of a hog, in the nose of which is inserted a ring constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan of a blank made of sheet metal, and Fig. 3 a similar plan of the blank made of wire. Fig. 4 is a plan of a strip of metal, the dotted lines on which indicate the manner of cutting my blanks without waste of material. Fig. 5 is a side elevation, and Fig. 6 a detail, of the under jaw of a ringing-tool constructed for inserting my ring. Fig. 7 is a perspective of the ring open, and Fig. 8 a similar view of the same closed.

Like letters indicate like parts in all the figures.

My ring A consists of a body portion terminating at one end and at opposite sides thereof in insertible prongs A', which are separated from each other, and at the opposite end terminating in a strip, A², of a width adapted to enter between the prongs A'.

Although not essential to the operation of my invention, as hereinafter described, the outline of the body portion where it merges into the strip A² is inwardly inclined, as at A³, so that when cutting blanks from a strip of metal, as B, Fig. 4, said inclined portions A³ serve to produce the bevel of the prongs A', the strip A² being formed from the material

between the prongs A'. The end of the strip A² may be either square or rounded, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. 4. Now, if desired, I may construct a blank and a ring of wire by forming the prongs A' separated from each other, and bending the wire, as at 1, 2, and 3, so as to form a strip, A², of a width a trifle less than the distance that the prongs A' are from each other, and, as shown in dotted lines, Fig. 3, I may extend the bend 3 farther in between the prongs and outwardly against their inner surfaces. I prefer to make the sheet-metal blanks and rings from sheet-steel, though other metal or material in sheet form may be substituted therefor. After the blanks are produced in the form shown in Figs. 2 or 3, they are by any suitable mechanism bent to the form shown in Fig. 7, when they are ready for use.

Referring to Fig. 5, each jaw of the ringer C is recessed to receive the ring, the lower jaw, C', having its recess narrower, as at C², to conform to the strip A² of the ring. The ring being inserted in the ringer, as shown at Fig. 5, with the points A' and the strip A² more or less projecting, or preferably not projecting, the ringer, with the ring therein, is inserted over the point of the animal's nose and the handles compressed together, which forces the prongs A' through the nose and the strip A² between the prongs. Now, it will be seen that the end of the strip A² prevents an upward rotation of the ring, movement, withdrawal, or removal of the prongs from the holes or slits, (which they make when inserted,) while the connecting bar or portion A' between the prongs prevents a downward rotation of the ring or undue movement or further advance of the prongs in said holes or slits, and the spacing of the prongs apart from each other prevents lateral displacement of the ring, so that it is constantly presented directly in front of the nose of the animal, and completely serves its purpose of preventing the animal from rooting. The prongs being inserted and passed entirely through the flesh, there are no points remaining in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness.

Having described my invention and its operation, what I claim is—

1. A hog-ring comprising a body portion terminating at one end with insertible prongs separated by a bar, and at the other end in a

strip of a width substantially equal to the space between the prongs, substantially as specified.

2. A hog-ring formed of sheet metal and having insertible prongs A', separated, as at A⁴, at one end, and a centrally-disposed strip, as A², at the other end, substantially as specified.

3. The hog-ring A, comprising the insertible prongs A', separated, as at A⁴, and a strip, A², merged into the body portion on inclined lines, as at A³, substantially as shown and described.

4. A hog-ring comprising insertible prongs and an oppositely-disposed strip arranged to enter between the prongs and prevent their withdrawal, substantially as specified.

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

WILLIAM L. CALDWELL.

Witnesses:

ELZA CARTER,

H. W. PETERS.