

J. Heesen, G. Heesen and H. Nyland.
Instrument for ringing Hogs.

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Fig. 1

PATENTED JUN 27 1871

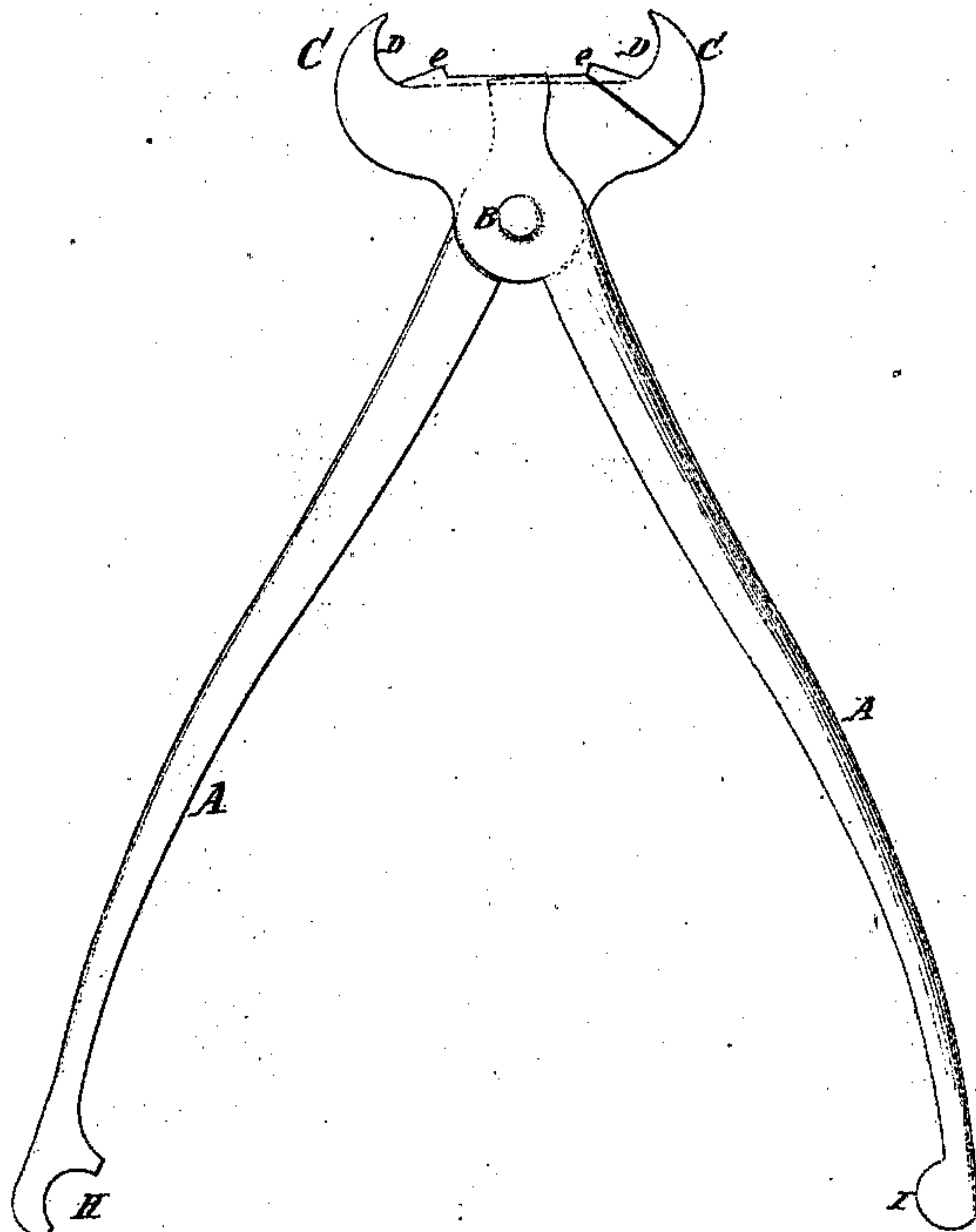


Fig. 2



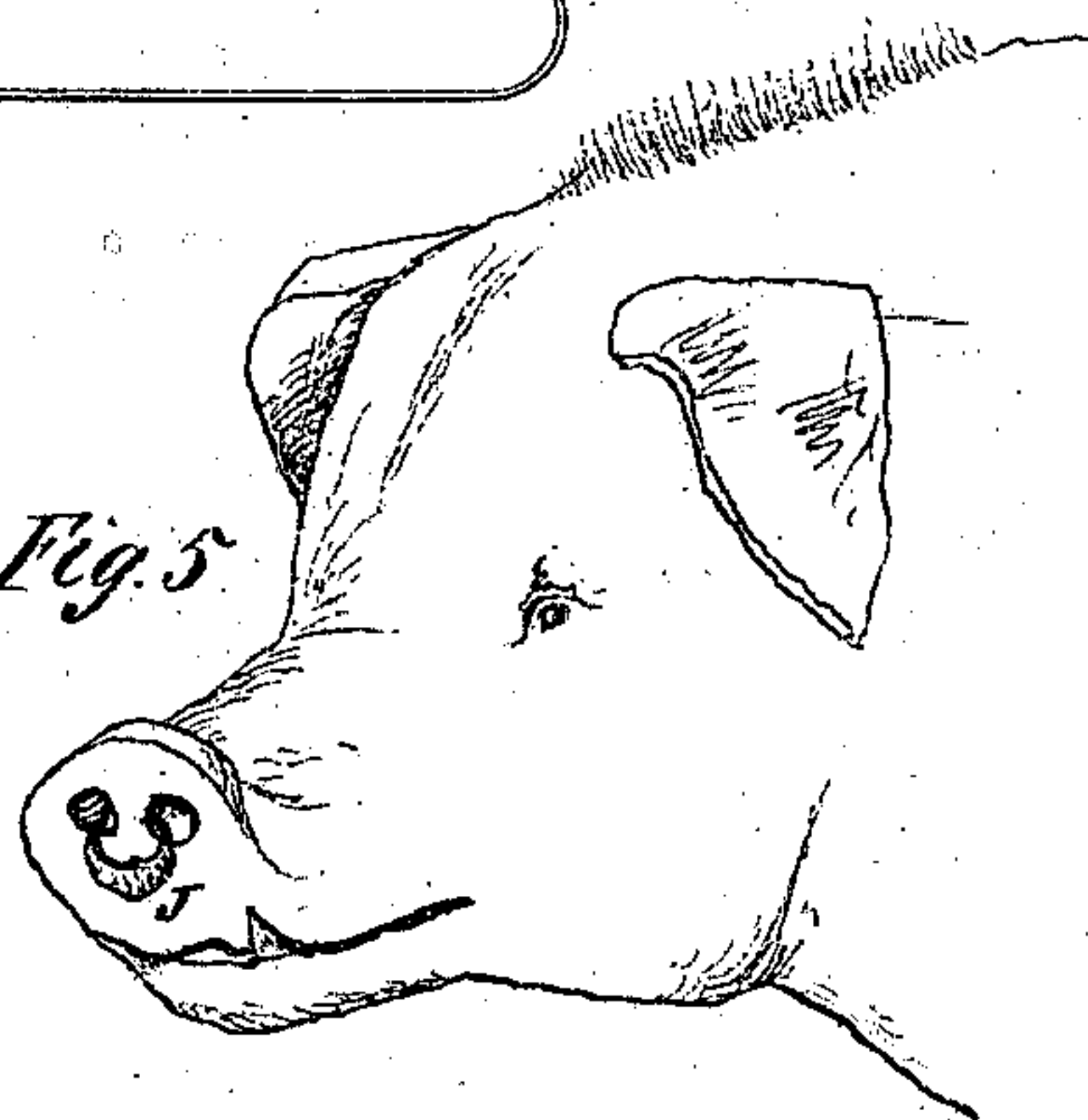
Fig. 4



Fig. 3



Fig. 5



Witnesses:

A. W. Almqvist
Wm. H. L. Smith.

Inventors:

J. Heesen.
G. Heesen.
H. Nyland.

PER

Wm. H. L. Smith
 Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HEESSEN, GEORGE HEESSEN, AND HENRY NYLAND, OF TECUMSEH, MICH.

IMPROVEMENT IN INSTRUMENTS FOR RINGING HOGS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,440, dated June 27, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN HEESSEN, GEORGE HEESSEN, and HENRY NYLAND, of Tecumseh, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Instruments for Ringing Hogs; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

The invention consists in the means for applying sheet-metal rings to hogs' noses, which will be hereinafter fully described and subsequently pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents the instrument with the jaws extended. Fig. 2 represents the piece of sheet metal of which the ring is formed. Fig. 3 is an edge view of the piece with the ends turned. Fig. 4 shows the ring formed. Fig. 5 shows it applied.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A A are the levers or handles, which are joined together by the fulcrum-pin B after the manner of pinchers. C C are the jaws, with their extremities curved, as seen at D D. *e e* are flanges, one on each side of each jaw, thus forming a recess for confining the piece of sheet metal F which is to be coiled up to form the ring, Fig. 4. The long ends of the levers or handles A A are formed to give the first bend to the ends of the plate F, of which the ring G is formed. It will be observed that the jaws do not close entirely, but are stopped by the flanges *e e* before they meet. This is necessary to permit the ends of the ring to lap and be secured against the possibility of sufficient pressure apart to allow it to be removed by the animal. Hence, these flanges *e e* perform two im-

portant functions, namely, as stops to the jaws and lateral-limiting projections, and guides to the metal blank. H and E on the drawing are stops sometimes employed to prevent somewhat analogous instruments from being forced together with too great a pressure; but they can be entirely dispensed with in our device. The ends of the piece F are bent or curved, as seen in Fig. 3, by the hollow and round, as the first operation after the pieces are cut out. This piece, Fig. 3, is now placed in the recess between the jaws C C, the curved ends corresponding with the curves D D of the jaws. By forcing the jaws toward each other the piece of metal will be coiled into a ring, J, with the ends of the piece lapping by each other, as seen in the drawing. Instead of sheet metal wire may be used, with the ends sharpened; but we prefer the sheet-metal or flat ring. Now, when the piece is placed within the jaws, the nose of the hog is caught between the jaws, when a single gripe forces the sharp ends or points of the metal through the skin, completing the ring and securely fastening it in the nose.

In the use of this instrument we do not confine ourselves exclusively to ringing swine. It may be applied to inserting rings in leather or cloth. We therefore claim it for all the purposes for which it may be adapted.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The two pivoted concave jaws C D, combined with the flanges *e e*, acting as lateral guides to the metal blank and stops to the jaws, for the purpose specified.

JOHN HEESSEN.
GEORGE HEESSEN.
HENRY NYLAND.

Witnesses:
HIRAM WESTCOTT,
GEORGE SMITH.