

J. C. SCHOETTLE.
Hog-Ringing Pincers.

No. 144,867.

Patented Nov. 25, 1873.

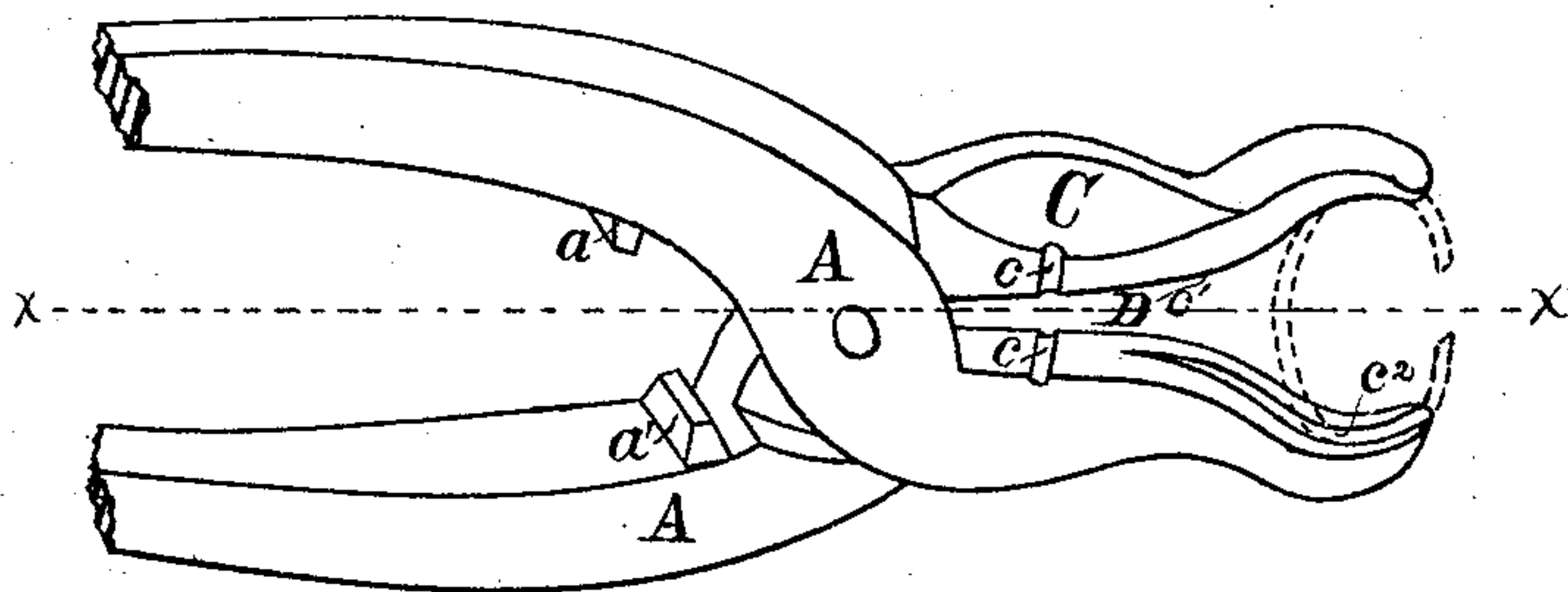


Fig. 1.

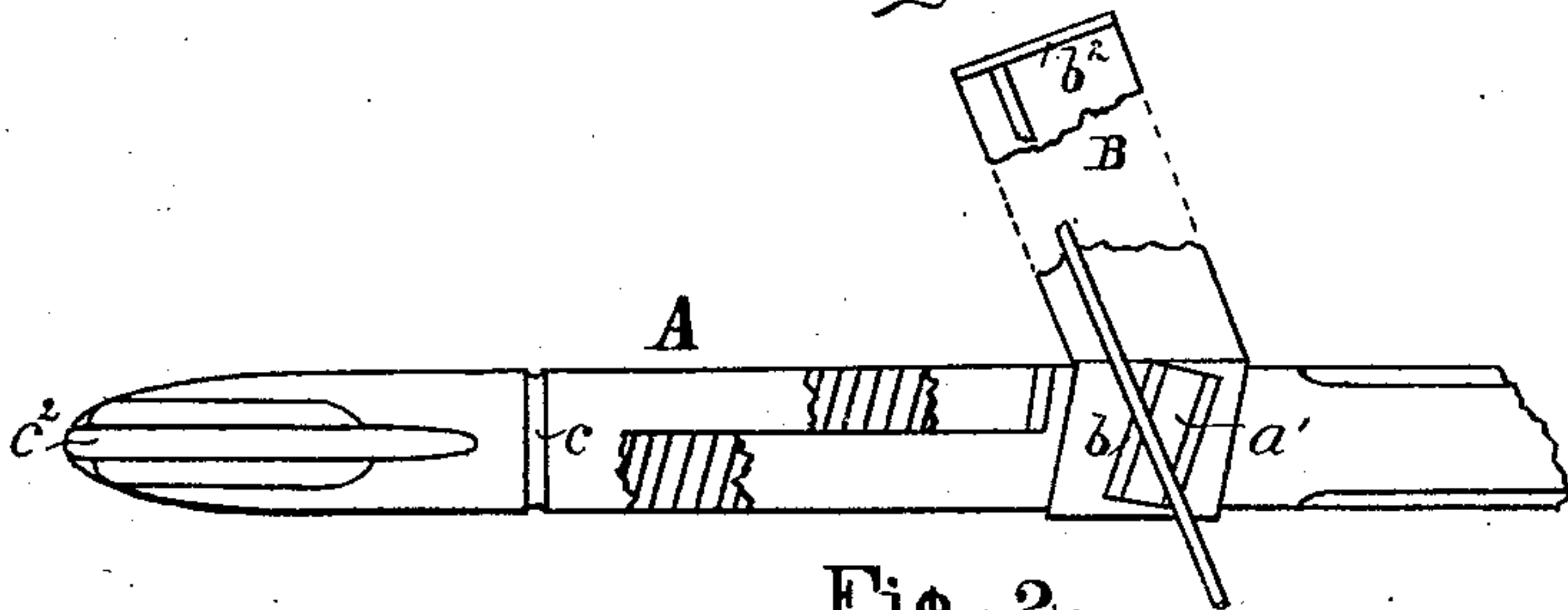


Fig. 2.

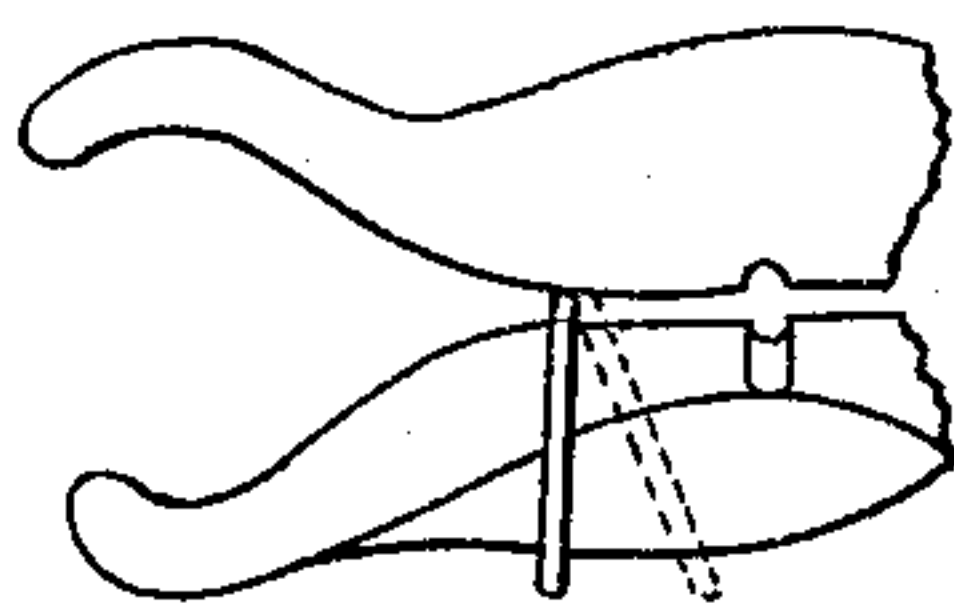


Fig. 3.

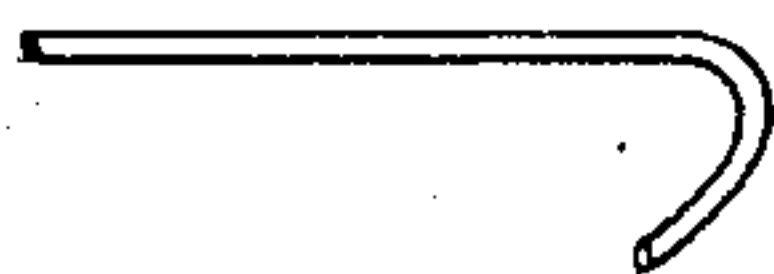


Fig. 4.

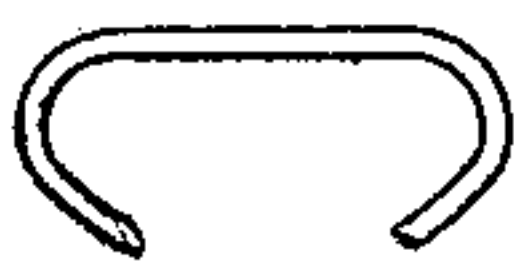


Fig. 5.

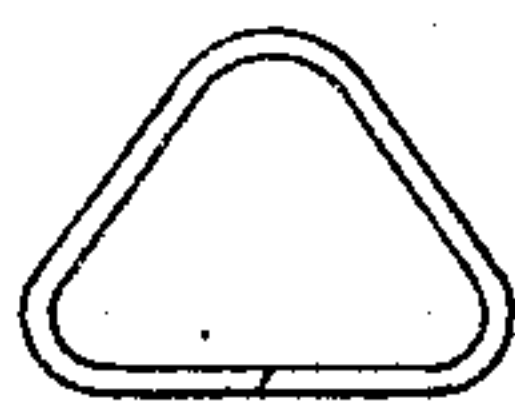


Fig. 6.

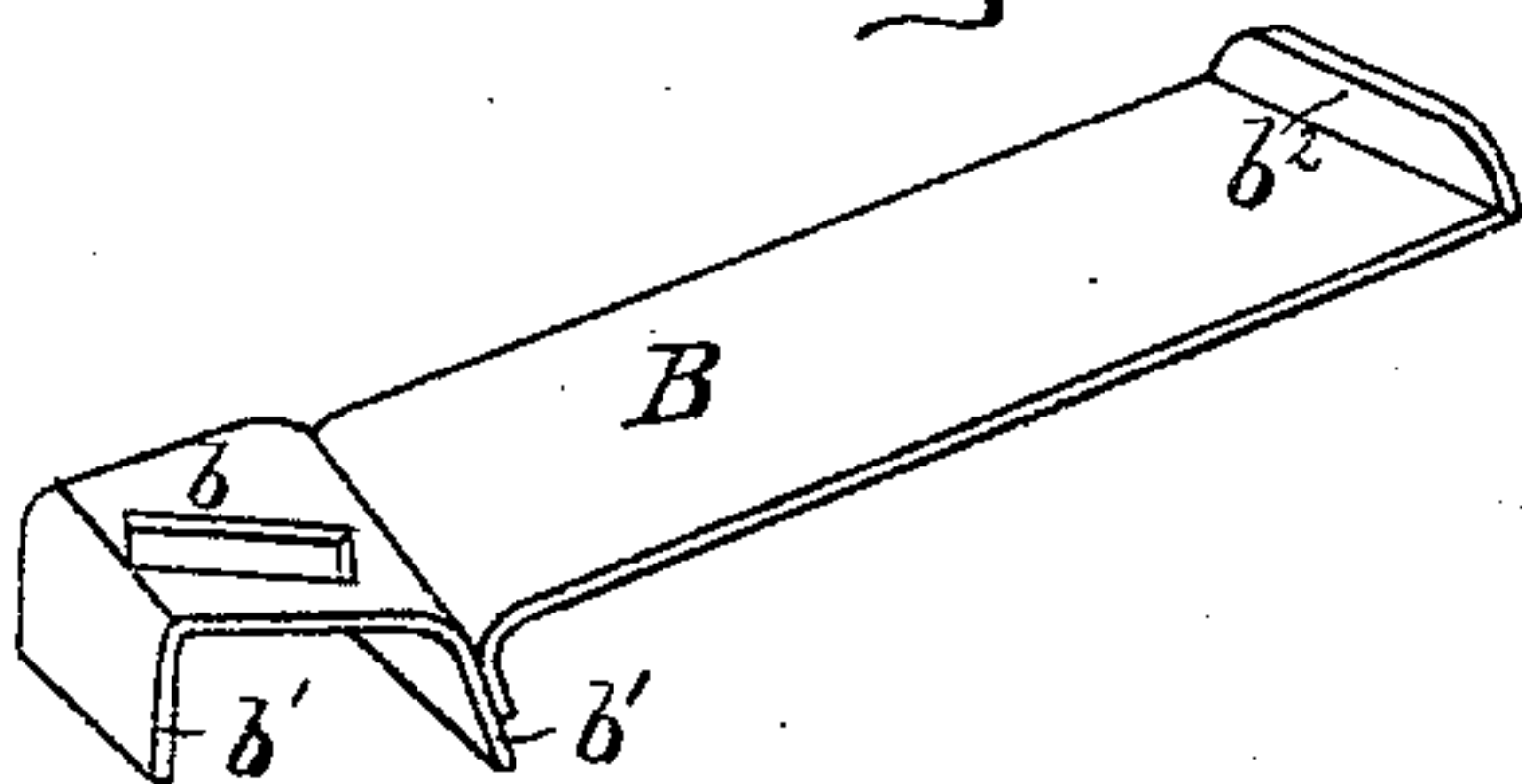


Fig. 7.

Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN C. SCHOETTLE, OF COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN HOG-RINGING PINCHERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 144,867, dated November 25, 1873; application filed June 9, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN CHRISTIAN SCHOETTLE, of Collinsville, Madison county, and State of Illinois, have invented an Improved Hog-Pinchers, of which the following is a specification:

This invention is an improvement on ordinary pinchers or devices for the formation and insertion of rings in the snouts of hogs, &c.

To accomplish the design of this invention it can be stated to consist in nature, first, to the devices provided for measuring and cutting the wire to make large or small rings; secondly, bending the ends of the cut wire into shape required previous to insertion into the jaws; thirdly, to the peculiar formation of jaws or pinchers for closing the made ring, as well as for straightening and otherwise reopening the ring for reapplication and uses; fourthly, to the pinchers made possessing the combined constructive features aforesaid; and, lastly, to certain detail construction of parts, all of which will now more fully appear.

Of the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my pinchers, part of the handles broken away. Fig. 2 is a bottom view or section at line *x x* of Fig. 1, showing also measuring device and wire when applied. Fig. 3 is a detail side view of jaws proper, showing manner of reopening and straightening a closed ring; Figs. 4, 5, and 6, the different formations made of the cut wire by the pinchers to make the ring for use, Fig. 7 being a perspective view simply of adjusting or measuring device.

A represents my improved pinchers. The pinchers A I provide with cutters *a a'*. These are positioned diagonally, so as to cut the wire to a point. I provide the pinchers A with a measuring device or gage to measure the length of wire to be cut, in order to suit the jaws. Hence B, Figs. 2 and 7, represent the measuring device.

As clearly shown in Fig. 7, the measure B has a slot, *b*, to engage the lower cutter, and also brackets *b¹*, to engage both sides of the pinchers. Further, its opposite end is bent up at *b²*, to limit the length of wire. Therefore, to cut the wire the required length, the same is placed between the cutters *a a'*, so that its end abuts against the flange *b²* of gage B.

(See Fig. 2.) The wire thus cut, its ends are next bent into required shape to fit the jaws. Hence I form one of each of the opposite sides of jaws of pinchers to have a bevel, C, Figs. 1 and 3. Further, I provide the jaws with upper and lower cross-grooves, *c*, Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The one end of the wire is placed between the grooves *c*, and by hand the other end is bent round the bevel side C of jaw, which operation gives the shape of wire. (Shown in Fig. 4.) Similarly, the other or straight end of wire is thus inserted or bent, producing the curved shape of ring, as shown in Fig. 5. In this condition the bent wire, Fig. 5, is placed between the jaws of pinchers when opened. To receive and hold the wire, the jaws at their extreme end are curved outwardly and provided with upper and lower grooves, *c¹ c²*, as clearly shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The ends of the wire being yet apart, the wire, by means of pinchers, is snapped into the hog's snout, and, by closing action of pinchers, the ring is closed in form shown in Fig. 6.

The constructive shape of the jaws of the pinchers A has the further feature of closing entirely together the length measured by the distance from its fulcrum to where the jaws take their outward curve, (more clearly indicated in Fig. 3,) the object of this straightened closing bearing at D being to reopen the closed ring, Fig. 6, for repetition of uses. Hence the ring, Fig. 6, is slipped over any one of the jaws, and placed between the bearings at D, Fig. 3. As the ring at *d*, Fig. 6, is angled, the bearing D of jaws, closing, causes the ends of said wire or ring to open or part outwardly. Otherwise, the said wire can be placed in various positions (see dotted line, Fig. 3) along the bearings D to effect the full opening of the ring, or reassume its former shape, as in Fig. 5.

My improvements thus combinedly make the rings and adapt same for the purpose, and close same into the snout of the animal; also, readapt the old rings, prevent the necessity of purchasing, as ordinarily done, the rings, and otherwise possess advantages readily apparent.

I claim—

1. The measuring device B, having slot *b*

and flanges $b^1 b^2$, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of cutters $a a'$, measuring device B, and pinchers A, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The upper and lower grooves, c , and bevels C, for the purpose of bending the ends of the cut wire, as set forth.

4. The combination of pinchers A, cutters

$a a'$, measuring device B, grooves $c c^1$, bearing D, and bevels C, all constructed to operate as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony of said invention I have hereunto set my hand.

JOHN CHR. SCHOETTLE.

Witnesses:

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