

S. & J. W. SPARKS.  
Hog-Ringing Apparatus.

No. 165,266.

Patented July 6, 1875.

Fig. 1

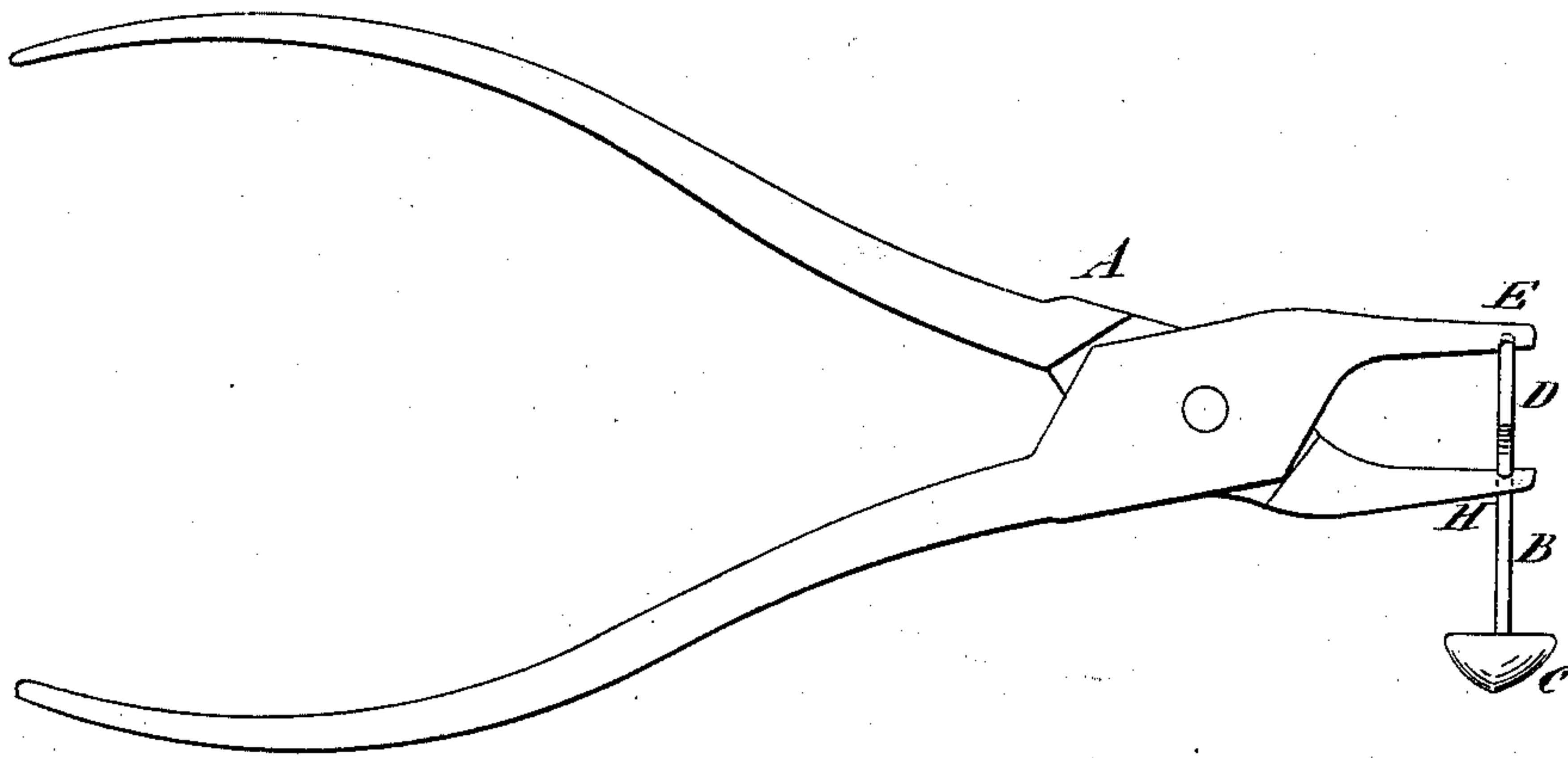


Fig. 2

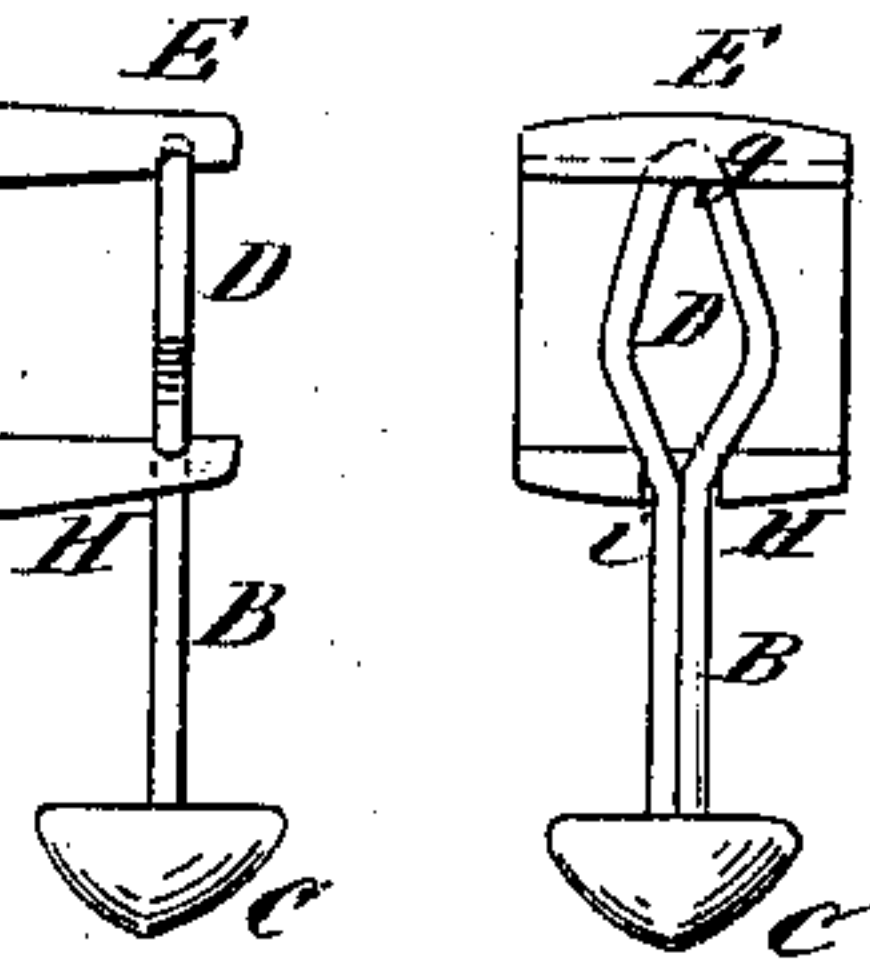


Fig. 3

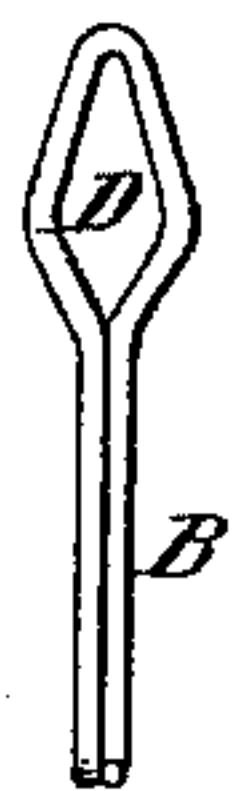


Fig. 4

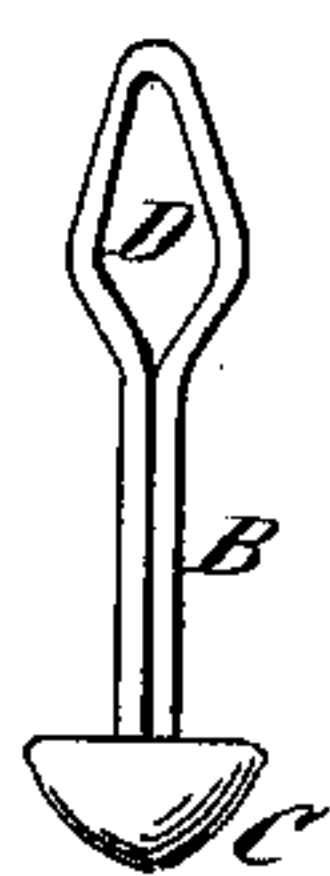


Fig. 5

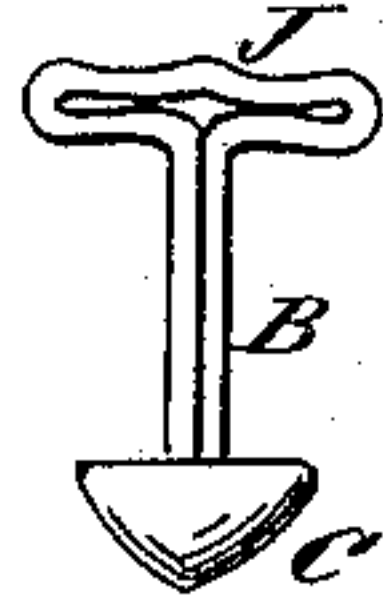


Fig. 6

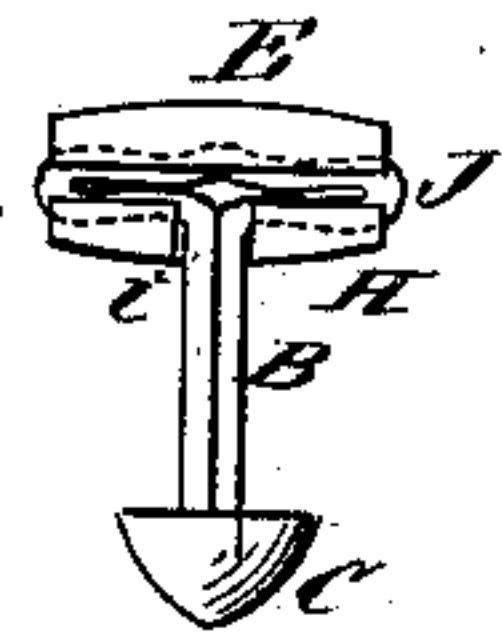
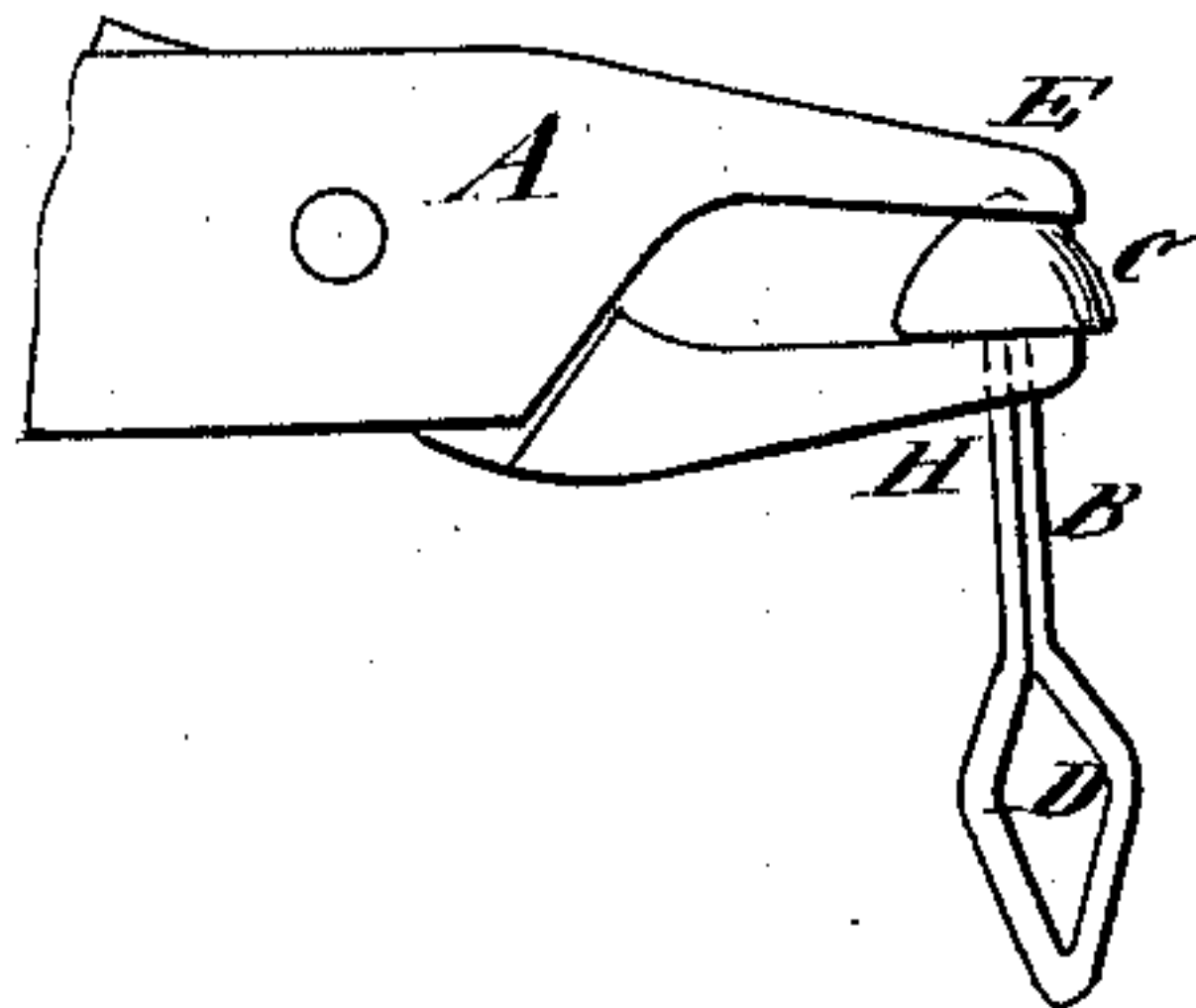


Fig. 7



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SILAS SPARKS AND JOHN W. SPARKS, OF BOWENSVILLE, OHIO.

## IMPROVEMENT IN HOG-RINGING APPARATUS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,266**, dated July 6, 1875; application filed May 15, 1875.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, SILAS SPARKS and JOHN W. SPARKS, of Bowensville, in the county of Green and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Hog-Ringing Apparatus, of which the following is a specification:

This invention relates to apparatus for ringing hogs, and consists in the ring and in grooves and slot in the pliers used.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view of the pliers used, having a hog-jewel attached, as when it is about to be crushed down after being inserted. Fig. 2 is a front view of the jaws, showing the slots and grooves therein. Fig. 3 is a wire bent as for use without jewel. Fig. 4 shows the wire and jewel attached together. Fig. 5 shows the wire crushed down, and Fig. 6 shows the end of the pliers with the wire crushed between them. Fig. 7 shows the manner of holding the jewel to introduce the wire into the hog's snout or nose.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

A represents the pliers. B is the double wire, to the ends of which is attached a small piece of metal in the form of an inverted cone, B, (or other convenient shape.) The wire is doubled, and the metallic cone or pieces C is attached to the ends. At the other end of the double wire is an opening, D. The jaw E of the pliers has a groove, *f*, (indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2, and seen in cross-sections in Fig. 1,) having an indentation, *g*, in its center, in which the end of the wire is placed, as seen in Fig. 2. In the other jaw, H, is a slot, *i*, which receives the

double wire at the other end of the opening. This slot is also seen in Fig. 2. There is a groove in each direction from the slot *g*. (Seen in dotted lines in Fig. 6.) A slit is made through the hog's nose with a narrow blade of any suitable kind, and the wire B is inserted.

To insert the wire the cone or jewel is held in the pliers, as seen in Fig. 7. When the wire has been passed through the slit, so that the double wire between the opening and the cone C is confined in the slit, the pliers then take hold of the wire, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2, and the jaws of the pliers are brought together, and the wire which forms the opening is crushed, as seen in Figs. 5 and 6, which securely fastens the wire, as the inverted cone C prevents its withdrawal in one direction, and the top J of the tie in the other direction. With this inverted cone, or similar piece of metal, on the wire, as described, the hog is not inclined to root for a living, but is compelled to seek other means to prolong his existence.

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

An apparatus consisting of a pliers, the jaws of which are grooved and slotted, as described, and a doubled wire having an inverted cone, C, (or other-shaped piece of metal,) at one end, and an opening, D, at the other, substantially as described, for ringing hogs, as set forth.

SILAS SPARKS.  
JOHN W. SPARKS.

Witnesses:

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T. S. PERKINS.