

(No Model.)

J. C. POOR.

BULL TAMER.

No. 330,150.

Patented Nov. 10, 1885.

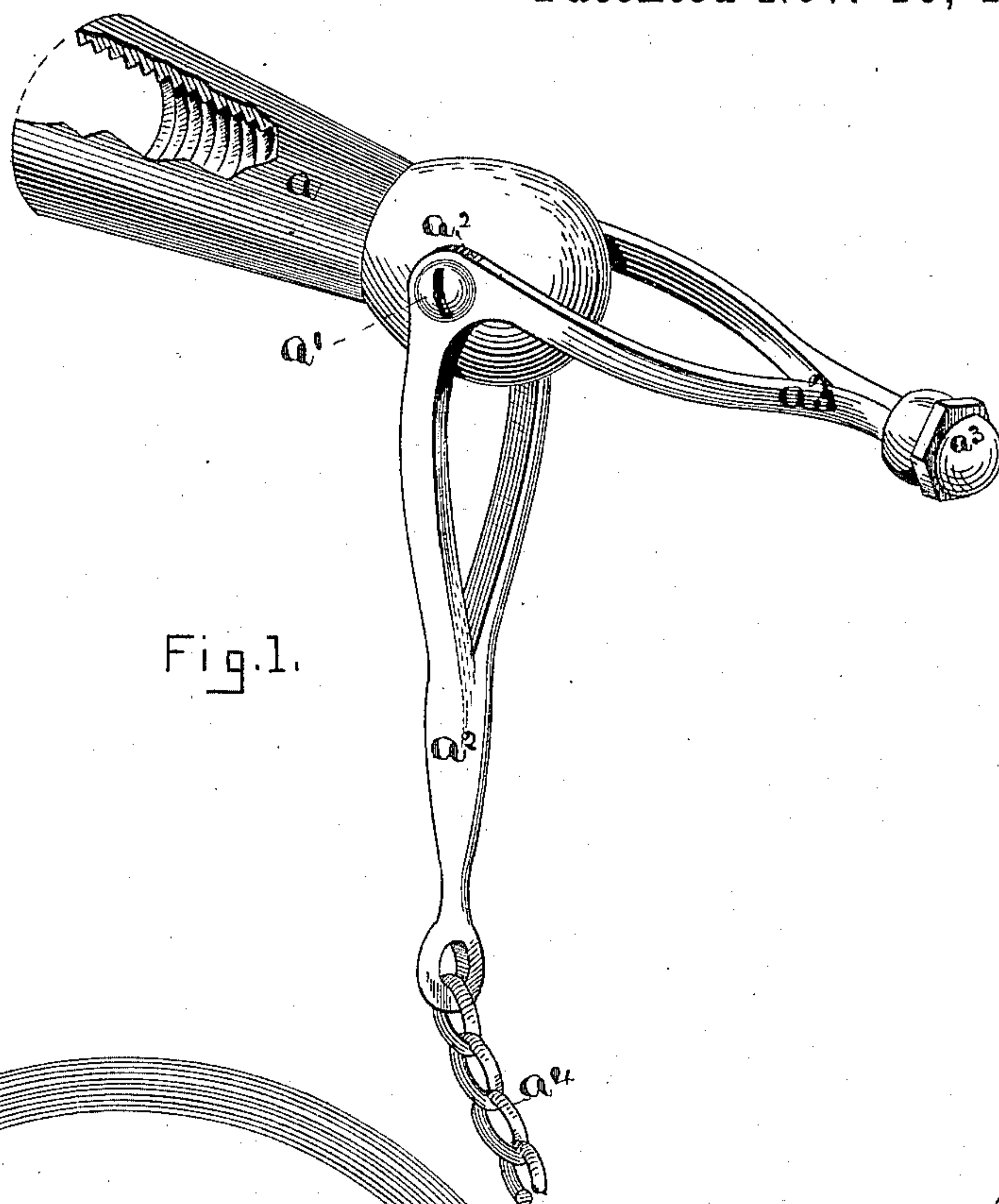


Fig. 1.

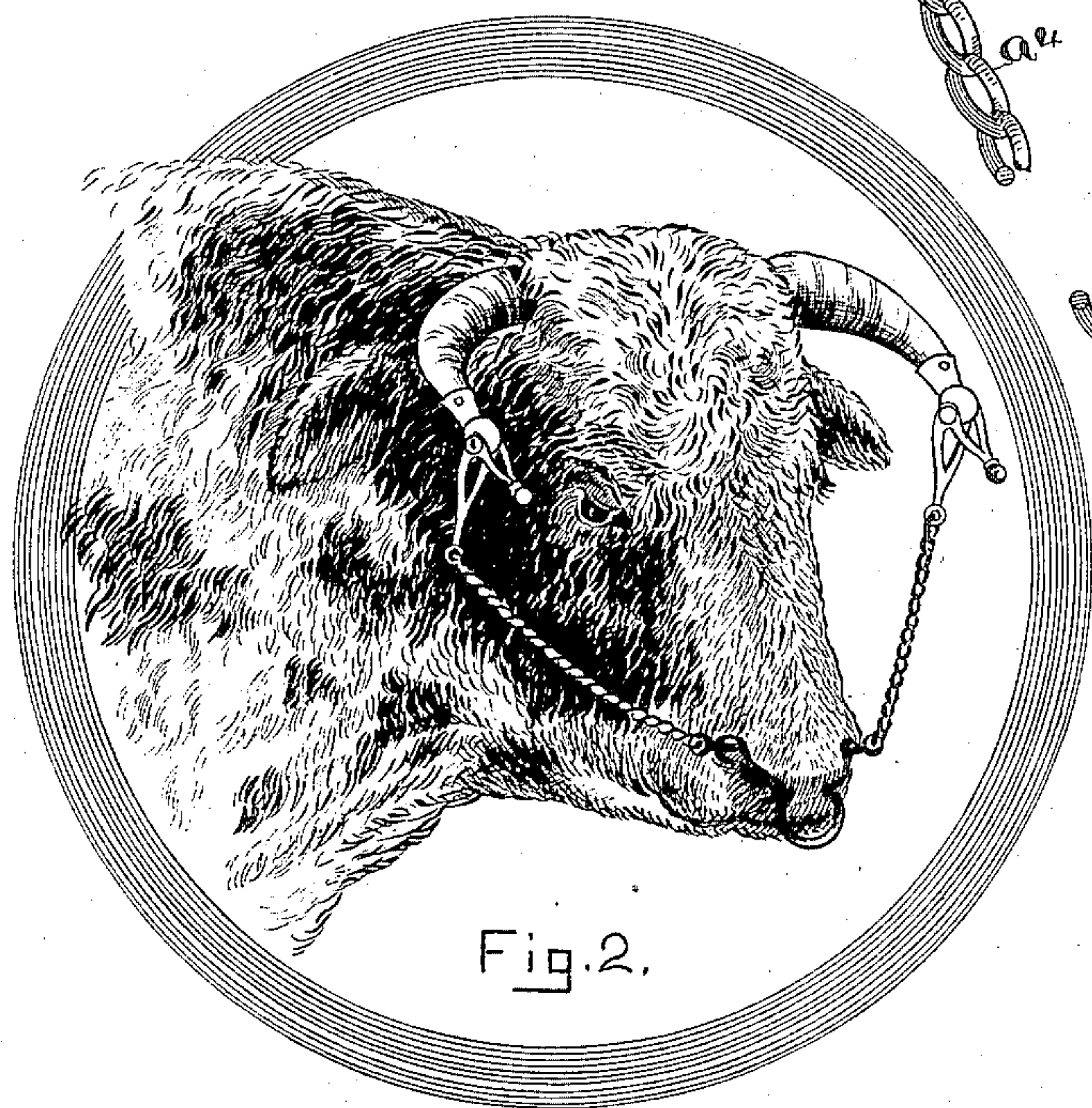


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CLINTON POOR, OF NORTH ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS.

BULL-TAMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 330,150, dated November 10, 1885.

Application filed August 17, 1885. Serial No. 174,548. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES CLINTON POOR, of North Andover, in the county of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Automatic Bull-Tamer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means of rendering vicious and dangerous bulls harmless and safe to approach and handle, the object of it being to provide a simple device to be affixed to the horns and nose of a bull, whereby he will be automatically controlled by his own movements and prevented from striking, hooking, and goring; and it consists in a crank-lever affixed by a suitable metallic socket carrying a fulcrum for the lever to oscillate upon to the tip of each horn, and so hung upon the fulcrum that the upper arm of the crank-lever will be in a horizontal position in line with the horn, and the lower arm will hang vertically at right angles to the upper arm, a bar or bit of iron or steel, about six inches long, and about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, with a loop at each end, which is placed in the opening made through the cartilage between the nostrils of the bull for the ring as ordinarily used, and connecting-chains from both ends of the bit to the loops at the lower ends of the vertical arms of the crank-levers.

A ring in the nostrils of a bull, passing through the cartilage between them, is a very old device for leading and controlling unruly animals, and such rings have been connected with the tips of the horns by chains; but these have not been found in practice sufficient to restrain a vicious bull from doing injury to his attendant.

In the drawings annexed, Figure 1 shows the crank-lever furcated at its angle, its fulcrum and the socket to be affixed to the horn, by which the crank-lever is supported, the chain connecting the lower arm of the crank with the bit, and the bit. Fig. 2 shows a bull's head with the apparatus on.

a is the socket, which is screwed onto the horn, and is there secured by a rivet through it and the horn. It has a ball on its outer end, through the center of which is a screw-pin, which is the fulcrum on which the crank-lever vibrates. This I prefer to make of cast-brass, suitably finished.

a' is the screw-pin fulcrum of the crank-lever. This screws into a thread in the hole through the elbow of the lever, and can be withdrawn by unscrewing it. It is made of iron or steel.

a^2 is the crank-lever, which is furcated at the elbow, one prong on each side of the ball of the socket a engaging the screw-pin fulcrum by holes with a screw-thread in them. This I make of iron or steel, forged or cast.

a^3 is the upper and horizontal arm of the crank-lever. This is so made that it will naturally be in line with the central line of the horn, but will move upward or downward, as the case may be, whenever the motions of the bull bring it in contact with anything in front or on the side of his head. Its outer end is fitted with a round or oval or acorn-shaped cap, which may be made of brass or other suitable metal, and finished on the outside or not, and is screwed onto the end of the horizontal arm of the crank-lever. Any motion of a bull wearing this device to strike with his horns brings the cap on the horizontal lever to the point which otherwise would be struck with the horn and moves the lever on its fulcrum, which causes the lower arm of the lever to move correspondingly and draw by the chains upon the bit.

a^4 is an iron chain between and connecting the lower end of the vertical arms of the crank-levers with the bit.

a^5 is the bit, a bar of round iron or steel about six inches long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter, with a loop at each end, in which the chain a^4 is engaged. This bit is put into and through a hole punched to admit it and a ring through the cartilage between the nostrils of the bull. The ring will be put in the same hole with the bit and used, as heretofore, to lead the bull by. This bit, acted upon by the movement of the crank-lever, will control the bull and check any rush by him against other animals or against a man or fences, which it does in this way: When a bull equipped with this device attempts to strike a man or any object with his horns, the cap on the outer end of the horizontal arm of the crank-lever makes the contact and vibrates the lower or vertical arm of the crank-lever to which the chains are attached, correspondingly

drawing up the bit. The cartilage through which this bit passes is very sensitive, and the most vicious bull instantly yields and withdraws whenever the action of the crank-lever
5 draws upon the bit.

When the bull learns, which he does very quickly, that the apparatus is a fixture and cannot be got rid of or its effect avoided, he is humble and docile, and will carefully avoid
10 using his horns aggressively or defensively, and may be approached and handled with safety by any one.

It is obvious that this apparatus may be

affixed to steers, heifers, or any other vicious and dangerous horned animal. 15

What I claim as new and of my invention is—

The above-described improved bull-tamer, consisting of the furcated crank-levers a^2 , the fulcrum a' , and the sockets a , in combination 20 with the connecting-chains a^4 and the bit a^6 , all substantially as described.

JAMES CLINTON POOR.

Witnesses:

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