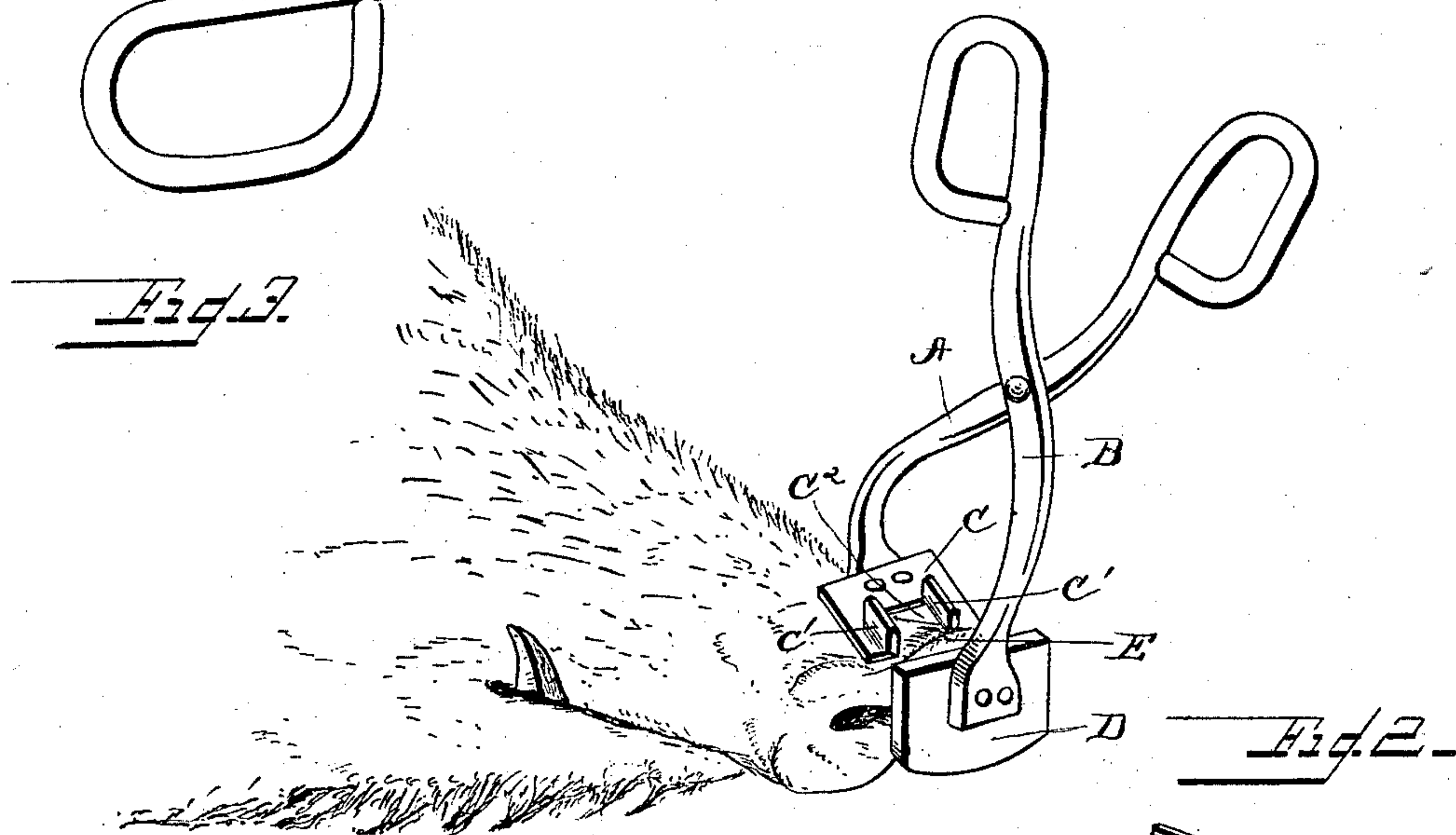
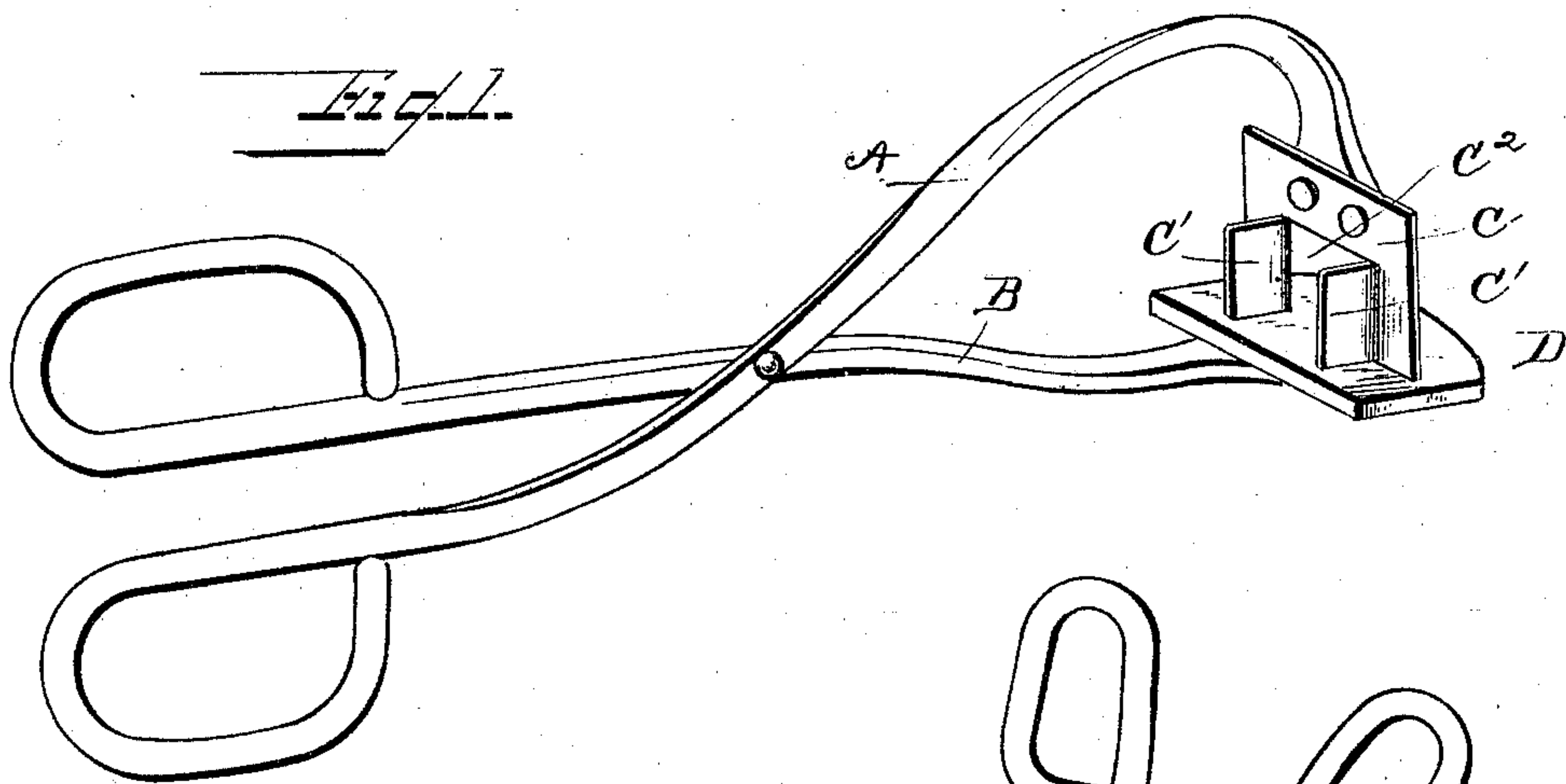


(No Model.)

W. B. MEADER.
HOG NOSE TRIMMER.

No. 368,846.

Patented Aug. 23, 1887.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER B. MEADER, OF LEONARD, MISSOURI.

HOG-NOSE TRIMMER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 368,846, dated August 23, 1887.

Application filed May 24, 1887. Serial No. 239,182. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER B. MEADER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Leonard, in the county of Shelby and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hog-Nose Trimmers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved hog-nose trimmer. Fig. 2 is a detail view of the cutting-blade of the same. Fig. 3 shows my improved hog-nose trimmer in operation, and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the nose of a hog as it appears after it has been trimmed by my improved tool or implement.

The same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

My invention consists in an improved implement or tool for trimming the noses or snouts of hogs to prevent them from rooting; and my improved trimmer accomplishes this object most effectually, while dispensing entirely with the rings frequently employed and without slitting the nose of the hog, this latter practice being open to the objection that the slit or slits tear out. My improved hog-nose trimmer will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the several parts by letter, A and B indicate the handles or halves of my improved hog-nose trimmer, these handles or legs being centrally pivoted together, as shown. For convenience of reference, I shall denominate the leg A the "upper leg," as its free outer end is uppermost when the tool is in operation, and shall call the leg B the "lower leg," as its outer end is lowermost when the tool is in operation.

The outer free end of the upper leg, A, is curved around and down, as shown, and to its lower end is riveted or rigidly secured in any other suitable manner the cutting-blade C. This blade is preferably made of steel, while the remainder of the tool is preferably made of cast-iron. This blade is formed of a flat blank or piece of metal, which is cut from the

center of its lower edge up for about two-thirds of its height, and a second slot is then made at right angles across the top of the first and the sides turned up at right angles to the body, thus forming the two wings or auxiliary blades C' C', leaving the central lower opening in the said blade, as clearly shown. This blade is then riveted or otherwise rigidly secured at its upper part to the lower end of the downwardly-curved forward end of the top leg, A, so as to stand in a substantially vertical plane when the machine is in operation, each side of the lower operative part of the blade C being thus L-shaped in cross-section.

The forward lower end of the lower leg, B, extends out beneath the lower end of the upper leg, A, and to the said outer end of the lower leg is riveted or otherwise rigidly secured a small horizontal plate, D, which lies or extends immediately beneath the cutting-knife on the lower end of the upper leg.

In operation my improved hog-nose trimmer is held in the position shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the outer ends of the legs being spread apart, the horizontal plate D, secured on the lower free end of the lower leg, being held in front of the upper part of the hog's nose, while the free end of the upper leg, A, and the cutting-blade which it carries extends back of the protuberant cartilage on the end of the hog's nose, in the position shown in the said Fig. 3. The cartilage on the upper part of the extreme end of a hog's nose projects up so as to form a kind of lip, E, which the hog employs in rooting, and with which he does much mischief and damage.

My improved trimmer being held in the position shown in Fig. 3, with the cutting-blade immediately behind the protuberant cartilage on the end of the hog's nose, and with the space C² between the two wings C' of the blade registering with the central part of the said cartilage, the outer ends of the two centrally-pivoted legs A and B are pressed together by the hand of the operator, so as to force the cutting-blade forward while holding the plate D on the end of the lower leg firmly up against the front of the hog's nose and the cartilage E, and as the cutting-blade is thus pressed forward the lower cutting-edge of the blade proper and of its wings C' C' will cut clear through the upright

cartilage on the end of the hog's nose, cutting away a piece of the said cartilage clear on each side of the central part of the said cartilage, the space C² in the middle of the blade D leaving the central part of the cartilage untouched, so that after the trimming operation the hog's nose will present the appearance shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, the central part of the cartilage E being left standing up like a short horn, and it will be impossible for the hog to root with this remaining part of the cartilage, from which the sides have been severed by the one movement with my improved trimmer.

The blade D can be readily detached from the end of the upper leg and replaced with a new blade when worn or accidentally broken, or when a larger or smaller blade is required, and by this arrangement blades of any desired size may be employed.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction, operation, and advantages of my improved hog-nose trimmer will be readily understood. It is exceedingly simple and strong in construction and efficient in operation. It is also very economical, as it dispenses with the use of the rings commonly employed, and which are also liable to work out. It also dispenses with the practice of slitting the hog's nose, which is open to the serious objection that the slits tear out and in-

flict suffering and injury to the animal. By the use of my improved trimmer the trimming can be effected with great rapidity and thoroughness, and the trimming needs to be done but once.

Instead of the plate D, secured upon the forward end of the lower leg, the said end of the lower leg may be enlarged so as to serve as a plate, and thus dispense with a separate plate, thus lessening the cost of the trimmer.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

In a hog-nose trimmer, the combination, with the legs, the upper one of which is curved and the lower one extended out beyond the end of the upper leg, of a blade secured to the upper leg, the lower edge of which is provided with two wings bent at right angles thereto and having an opening in the blade between the wings, and a horizontal plate secured to the lower leg which extends immediately beneath the blade.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereunto affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER B. MEADER.

Witnesses:

P. B. DUNN,

W. A. DIMMITT.