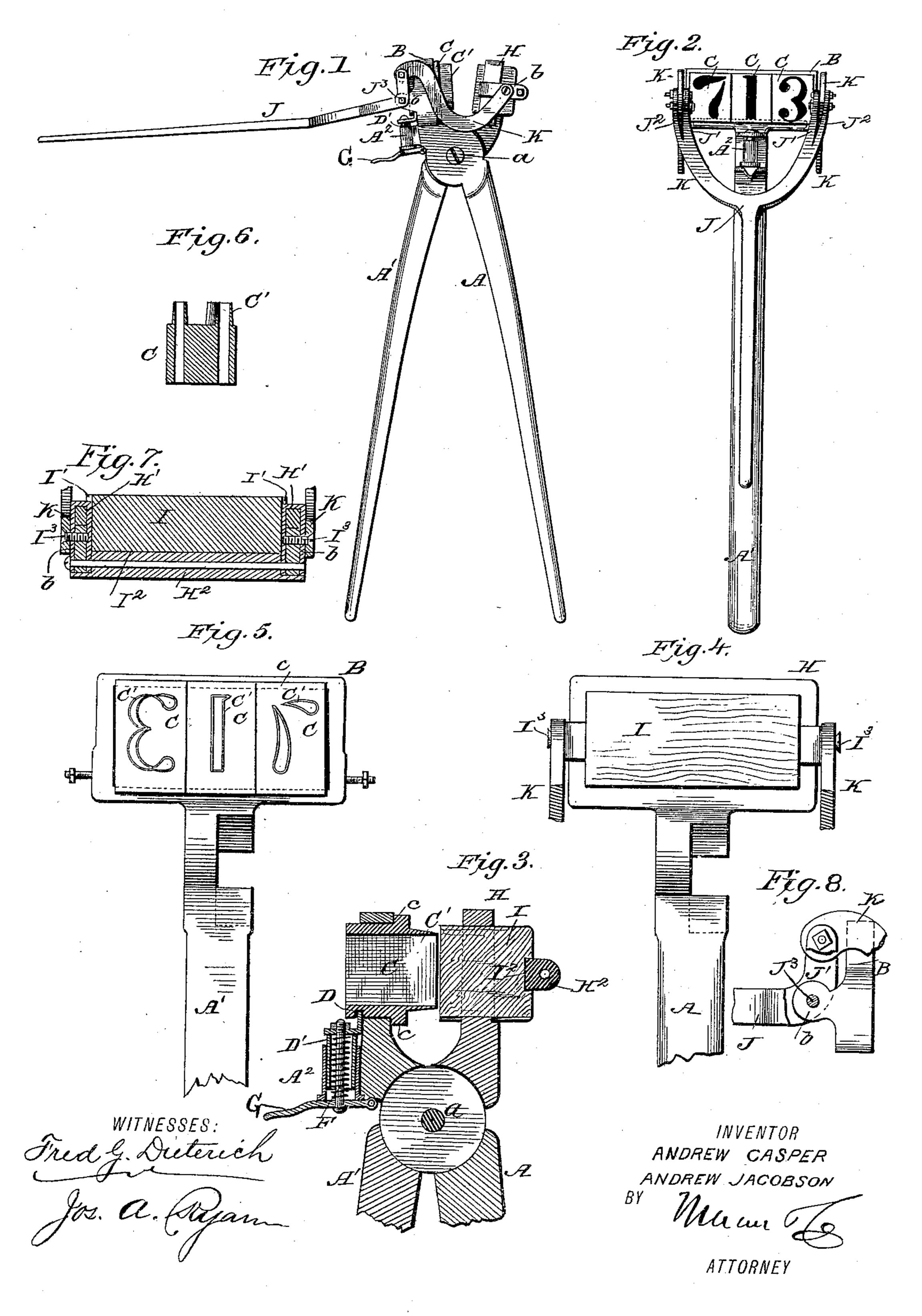
(No Model.)

## A. CASPER & A. JACOBSON. LIVE STOCK MARKER.

No. 410,782.

Patented Sept. 10, 1889.



## United States Patent Office.

ANDREW CASPER, OF ARGO, AND ANDREW JACOBSON, OF OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

## LIVE-STOCK MARKER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 410,782, dated September 10, 1889.

Application filed April 12, 1888. Serial No.270,498. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ANDREW CASPER, of Argo, county of Burt, in the State of Nebraska, and Andrew Jacobson, of Omaha, 5 county of Douglas, in the State of Nebraska, have invented a Live-Stock Marker, (which is a new and useful machine for the purpose of marking domestic animals in order to denote their ownership,) of which the following is a 10 specification.

Our invention consists in a new and improved live-stock marker, which will be here-

inafter fully described and claimed.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, 15 Figure 1 is a side view of our live-stock marker, showing the same in its open position. Fig. 2 is a rear view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal central sectional view. Fig.4 is a detail view of the inner side of the lower block. 20 Fig. 5 is a similar view of the frame carrying the die-blocks. Fig. 6 is a central sectional view of one of the die-blocks. Fig. 7 is a horizontal sectional view taken on line x x of Fig. 4, and Fig. 8 is an enlarged detail view. The same letters of reference indicate cor-

responding parts in all the figures. Referring to the several parts by letter, A A'indicate the handles of the machine, which are pivoted together at a. The outer end of 30 handle A is formed with a rectangular frame B, in which the die-blocks C are held. These die-blocks, one of which is shown in detail in Fig. 6, are all of the same shape, so as to be interchangeable, and are formed with the stencil-35 cutting dies C' of numbers or figures, as may be desired. The die-blocks C are placed in the frame B from the inner side thereof, being slipped in until the bottom and top shoulders c c of the blocks bear against the 40 frame B. The blocks are then locked in position in the frame by a spring-actuated locking-plate D, which is pressed upward by its spring so that its upper edge fits up in a recess C', formed in the bottom of each die-45 block. This plate D, which slides against the recessed back of the frame B, has a central rear sleeve D', which projects down into a small cylindrical casing A, on the back of handle A at that end, a coiled spring E

50 within the casing and sleeve serving to nor-

mally press and hold the plate Dup. A small rod F is secured at its upper end to the top of sleeve D' and its lower end passes through the bottom of the cylinder A<sup>2</sup> and is secured

in a small hinged thumb-piece G.

To remove the die-blocks C from the frame B, the thumb-piece is pressed down by the thumb, thus drawing down the locking-plate D clear of the blocks, when they can be readily removed from the frame, or other blocks 6c placed in the frame, when by freeing the thumb-piece from pressure the spring E will force the locking-plate D up until its upper edge enters the bottom recess C' of the dieblocks, thus securely locking them in the 65 handle-frame, yet so that a pressure of the thumb will release the blocks when desired. The upper ends of the blocks may be slightly shouldered at c to prevent any movement of their upper ends in the frame B.

The outer end of the handle A' is provided with a frame H, in which is seated and secured a block I, of wood or any suitable material, which is recessed to fit the frame, being formed with the horizontal end recesses I' I' 75 and a longitudinal rear recess I2, in which recesses the horizontal end pieces H'H' and longitudinal rear bar H<sup>2</sup> of the frame H fit, respectively. The recessed block I is secured

in the frame H by screws I<sup>3</sup>.

In operation the ear of the animal to be marked or branded is placed between the jaws of the machine and the handles A A' pressed together, when the sharp-edged cutting-dies C' will cut down through the ear, 85 the flat inner face of the block I holding the ear until the dies cut through the ear to the block, puncturing the ear and leaving the numbers or letters clearly defined.

Between outwardly-projecting ears b b of 90 the frame B are pivoted the bifurcated ends of a supplementary lever J. Each of the upper ends of the bifurcated lever J are divided to form parallel arms J' J2. These arms are curved out at nearly right angles, 95 and the inner arms J' fit between the frameears b b at the point at which they are curved, and pivots J<sup>3</sup> pass through the ears b, through the inner arms J', and also through the outer arms J<sup>2</sup>. The arms J' and J<sup>2</sup> extend beyond 100

their pivotal points and have pivoted between them the ends of flat S-shaped links KK. The other ends of these links are pivoted to the ends of the frame H of the other 5 handle by the screws I. It will be seen by reference to the drawings that the links K curve downward at the ends of the frames B and H, and this curve is of such depth and width that the links K will never interfere 10 with the ear of the animal entering between the jaws of the machine. The construction and arrangement of the arms J' and J2 and the pivots J<sup>3</sup> and ears b are most clearly shown

in Fig. 8 of the drawings.

J, when so desired.

The function of the lever J and links K K is that after the handles A A' have been pressed together by pressing in the handle J an additional force can be brought to bear on the jaws when desired. We may construct 20 the machine without the links KK and lever

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat-

ent, is—

25 1. In a stock-marker, the combination of the handle having a rectangular frame at its end, the shouldered blocks formed with the cutting-dies and the bottom recess, and the spring-actuated locking-plate, substantially 30 as set forth.

2. In a stock-marker, the combination of the handle having the rectangular frame at its end and the cylindrical casing, the shouldered cutting-die blocks having the bottom recess, the locking-plate having the sleeve D', 35 the spiral spring, and the hinged thumbpiece connected by the rod to the lockingplate, substantially as set forth.

3. In a stock-marker, the combination, with a handle having cutting-dies at its upper 40 end, of a handle having the frame H at its upper end, and the block I, formed with the end recesses and the longitudinal rear recess and adapted to fit in said frame, substantially

as set forth.

4. In a stock-marker, the combination, with the pivoted handle A', carrying the block at its end, and the pivoted handle A, having at its end the frame B, containing the removable cutting-dies and formed with the ears b, of 50 the curved pivoted S-shaped links K, the pivoted lever J, having the bifurcated upper end formed with the arms J' and J<sup>2</sup>, and the pivots  $J^3$ , passing through the ears b b and both arms J' J<sup>2</sup>, substantially as set forth.

ANDREW CASPER. ANDREW JACOBSON.

Witnesses:

E. M. STENBERG, CHAS. GERALD.