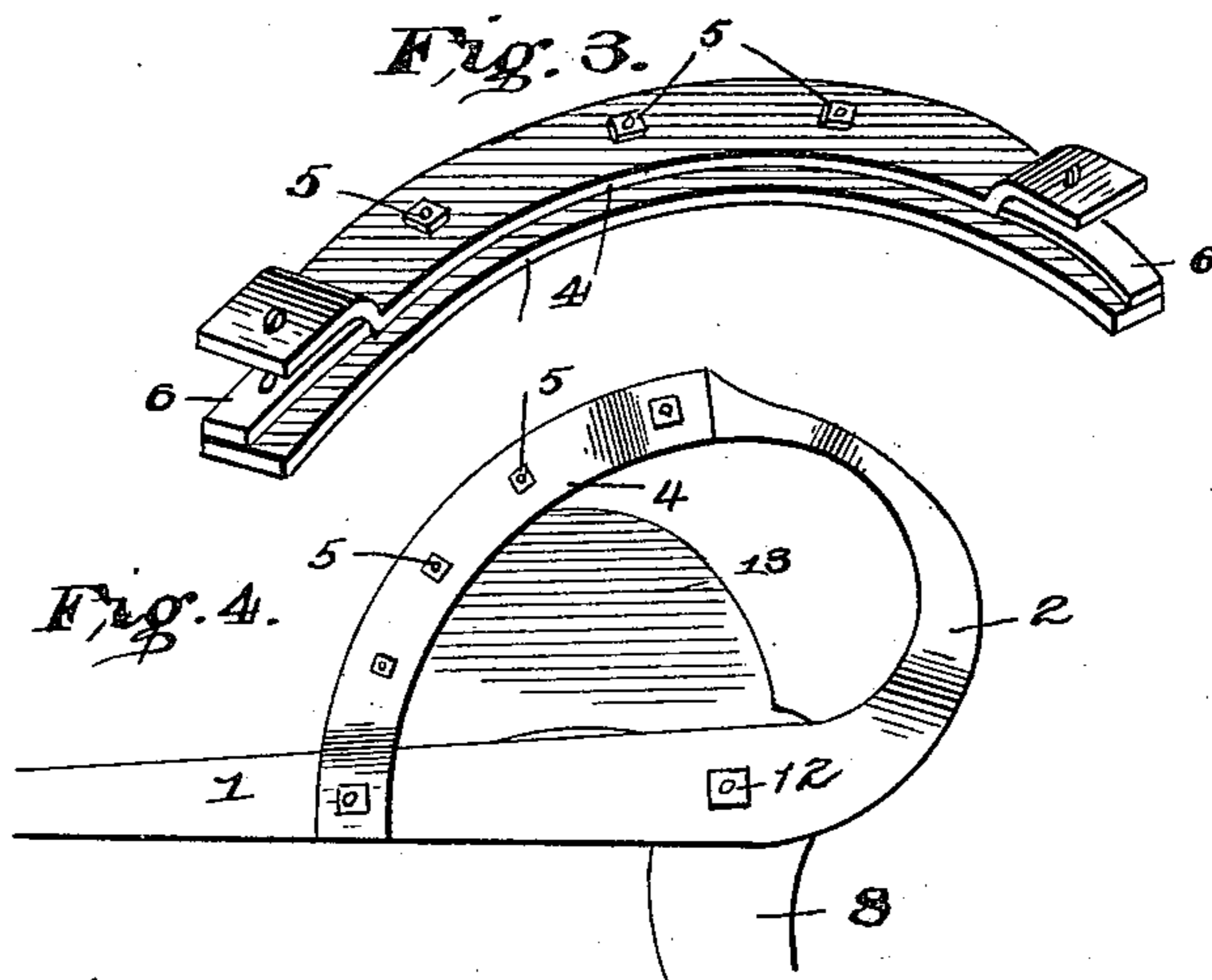
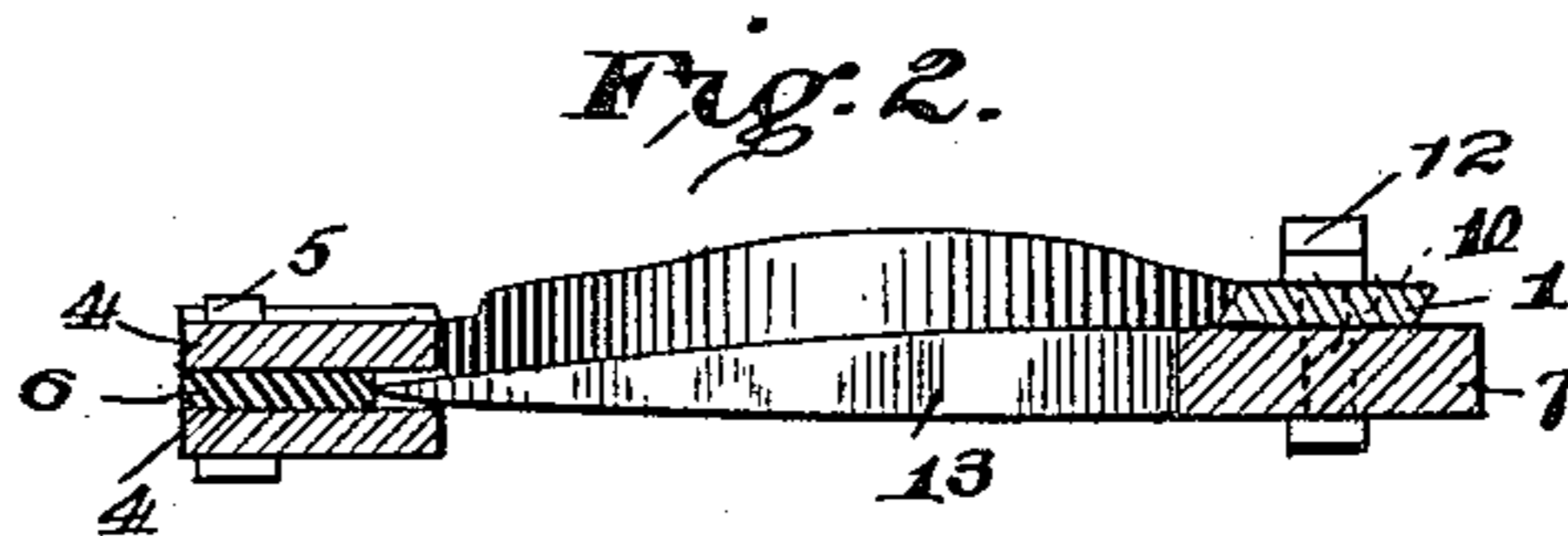
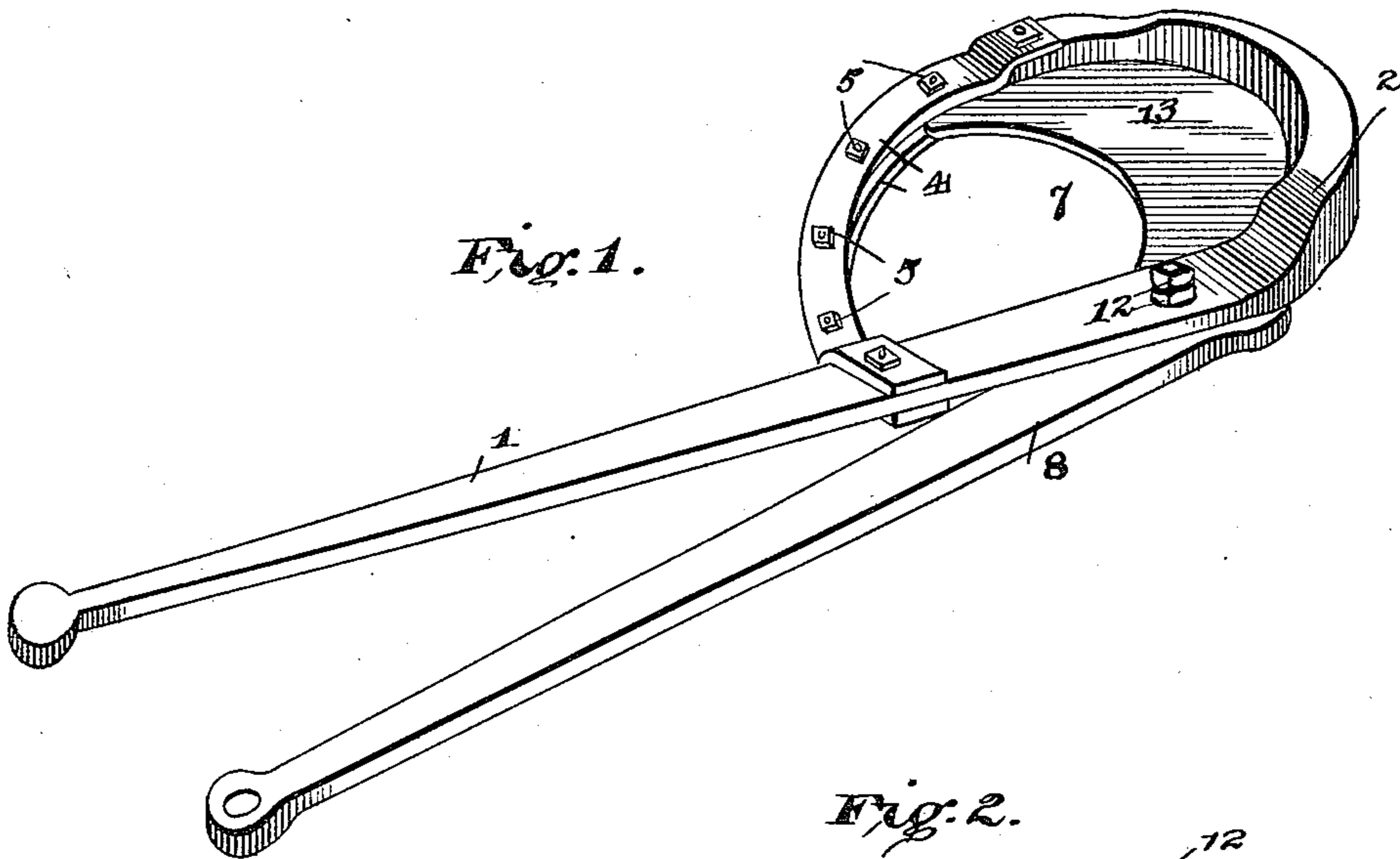


(No Model.)

A. W. HINDMAN.  
CATTLE DEHORNER.

No. 451,049.

Patented Apr. 28, 1891.



Witnesses:

*Isaac Dehrend*

Inventor

*Asa W. Hindman.*

By *his* Attorneys,

*W. S. Duval*

*C. A. Snow & Co.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASA W. HINDMAN, OF CHESTER, NEBRASKA.

## CATTLE-DEHORNER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 451,049, dated April 28, 1891.

Application filed January 20, 1891. Serial No. 378,434. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ASA W. HINDMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chester, in the county of Thayer and State of Nebraska, have invented a new and useful Cattle-Dehorner of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in cattle-dehorning devices; and the objects of the invention are to provide a device which by its peculiar shape and arrangement of parts is adapted to fit well down upon the horn of the animal, thus sever the same close to the head, to so operate as to obviate crushing the horn, and to sever the same by a shear cut made entirely through the horn.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective of a dehorner constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a transverse section on the line *xx* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail of the knife-guide. Fig. 4 is a top plan view showing the position of the blade before it is operated.

Like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

In practicing my invention I employ two members, which for the purpose of convenience I will designate as the "knife-guiding member" and the "cutting member," respectively.

The guiding member consists of a shank or handle 1, the upper end of which is reduced and bent to form a curved portion 2, the extremity of which is reduced, and between its extremity and the point at which the curvature begins the portion 2 is thickened to form an abutment against which the cutter in the manner hereinafter described operates. The extremity of the curved portion 2 is connected to the member at a point below the beginning of its curvature by means of a pair of curved plates 4, connected to each other by a series of bolts 5, and also to the member 1 at the points specified. Between the plates 4 there is interposed a soft elastic packing 6, preferably of leather, and upon the same the plates are clamped, the bolts 5 passing through the leather as well as the plates. The leather is somewhat narrower than the clamping-

plates, so that the inner edge of the leather combines with the inner faces of the plates to form a curved track or groove.

The cutting member 7 is provided with a handle 8, and is pivoted near its upper end to the guiding member by means of a bolt 10, passing through the two members and eccentrically located with relation to the curved abutting end of the guiding member. The pivot-bolt has threaded on its outer end a pair of burrs or nuts 12, the flat inner faces of which bear against each other and the crowns of which are away from each other. Beyond the pivot-bolt the cutting member merges into a substantially crescent-shaped knife or cutter 13, beveled toward its outer or curved edge and mounted for movement between the clamping-plates and above or over the curved abutting portions of the guiding member.

In operation the handles of the two members are spread until they arrive at about a right angle to each other, and the frame formed by the abutting curved portion and the clamping-plates is passed over the horn. It is now simply necessary to bring the handles together by swinging the cutting member, and the horn resting against the curved abutment is acted upon first by the heel of the cutter, or that end thereof nearest the pivot of the cutting member, and by reason of said member being pivoted eccentrically with relation to the curved abutment and the knife the latter operates upon the horn in a shear-like manner. The cut thus made is clean and does not fracture or break the horn at either side of the cut—that is, at the beginning or end of the cut—and the same may be effected close to the head in a steady manner free from any sudden jerks calculated to injure the horn or the bones of the head.

It is desirable and highly important to maintain the flat face of the knife snugly in contact with the guide-frame which co-operates with the knife to form the cut, and for this purpose I provide the leather packing and curved clamping-plates heretofore described, by which I am enabled by operating the bolts of the plates to clamp the latter upon the packing, and thus compress the latter and decrease the width of the guide-slot and press the knife against the abutment.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

5 In a cattle-dehorner, the combination, with the guiding member, the inner end of which terminates in a handle, the upper end of which is laterally curved and thickened to form an abutment, a pair of clamping-plates connect-  
10 ing the curved end with the member below its curved portion, a yielding packing interposed between the two plates, and a series of ad-justing-bolts passed through the plates and packing, of the cutting member pivoted to the guiding member immediately below its curved end and eccentric with relation to

the curvature of said end, a crescent-shaped 15 knife extending from the cutting member at one end and riding at its outer end between the clamping-plates, and the inner end of the cutting member terminating in a handle, substantially as specified. 20

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

ASA W. HINDMAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN REDLINE,

H. E. BLANCHARD.