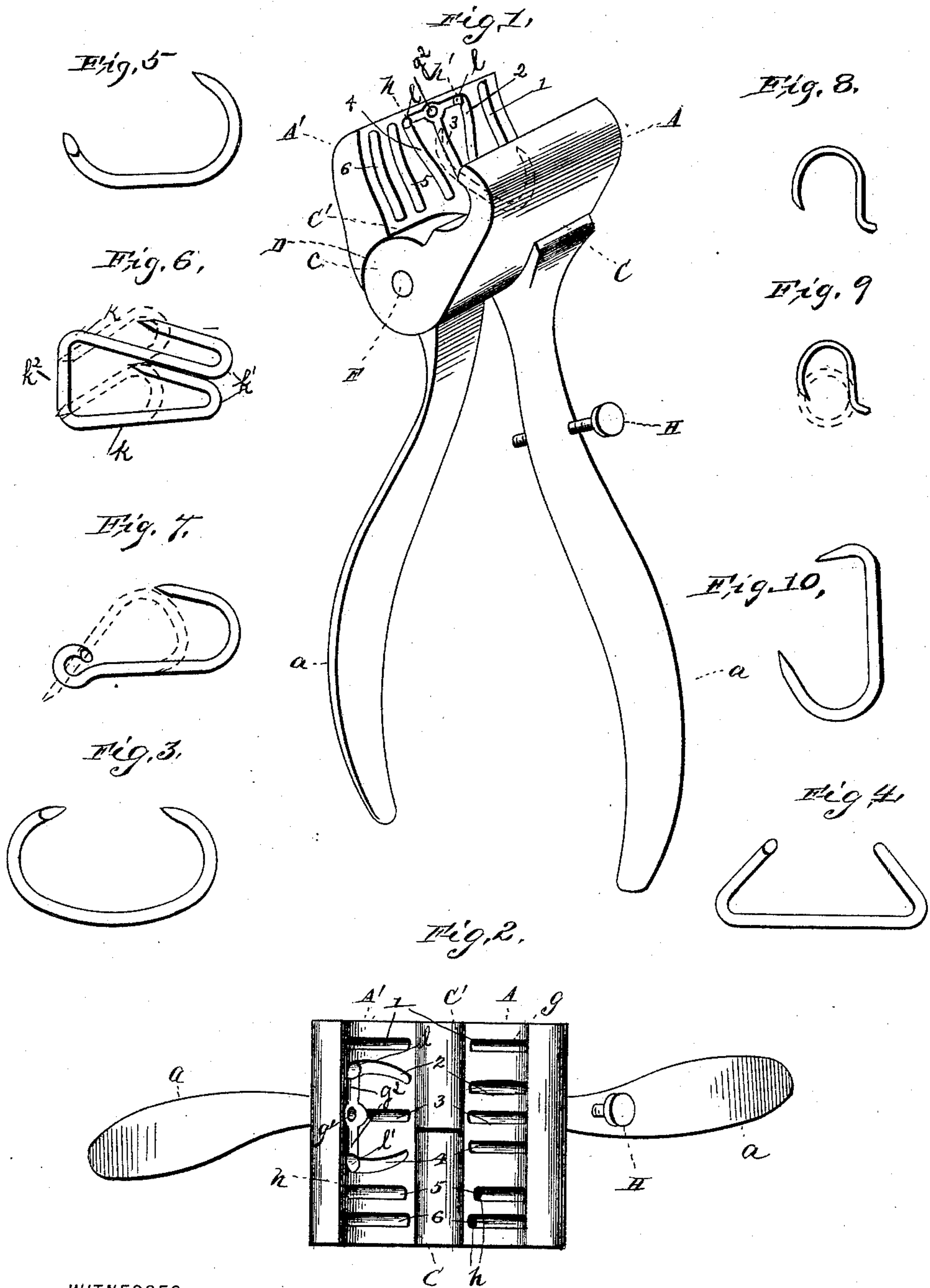


(No Model.)

C. H. MARSHALL.
NOSE RINGING TOOL.

No. 467,422.

Patented Jan. 19, 1892.



WITNESSES:

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CHARLES H. MARSHALL, OF WOOD RIVER, NEBRASKA.

NOSE-RINGING TOOL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,422, dated January 19, 1892.

Application filed March 26, 1891. Serial No. 386,506. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Wood River, in the county of Hall and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hog-Ringers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of the invention and is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a top plan view showing the jaws opened. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are detail views of the rings.

This invention has relation to tools for ringing hogs; and it consists in the novel construction thereof, as hereinafter specified.

With the devices for this purpose heretofore in use it has been necessary for the farmer or user to purchase a separate tool for almost every style of ring found in the market, for it frequently happens that his dealer is not able to supply him with the particular ring which he is accustomed to use and for which the tool he may already have is adapted. Being compelled to take another style of ring, it is necessary that he purchase a new tool of special construction for use therewith.

The object of this invention is to provide a nose-ringing device of simple construction, which is adapted for use with all the styles of rings found in the market, so that if the user is not able to purchase one style he can use another equally well with the same tool.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, the letters A A' designate, respectively, the two jaws of the tool, having the same general outline or form and having each the curved-handle portion α . The jaws on their opposite sides are cut away laterally to form the shoulders C C', respectively, said shoulders each having the convex bearing-surface c, adapted to engage and bear in the concaved or hollowed forward wall D of the cut-away portion of the opposite jaw.

The shoulder portions C C' of the two jaws when placed together interlock, as shown, the convex shoulder portion of one jaw engaging the concave portion of the other, and vice versa, and are held by and turn on a pivot-pin F. The forward inner surface of the jaw A is of concave form, as shown, and is provided with a series g of transverse arcuate grooves 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, each of different length or form, as shown.

The jaw A' is slightly longer than the jaw A, and is also concave on its inner face, but in a less degree. Said jaw A' is also provided with a series h of transverse grooves or depressions corresponding in number to those of the jaw A, but differing therefrom in form and location. For convenience of description the corresponding grooves in the two jaws which form the seat for one ring are designated by the same numeral. These grooves are adapted to receive and hold the nose-rings employed, and are of different form and size to allow the tool to be used for any of the different styles of rings commonly employed. Inasmuch as the rings found in the market are provided with peculiarly-shaped points, as shown in the drawings, it is necessary to provide some of the grooves with additional seats to receive such points, as designated by the letters h' and g^2 in Figs. 1 and 2.

The grooves 1 1 of the jaws are adapted to hold the rings shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, and grooves 2 2 and 3 3 the rings shown in Fig. 6, seats g^2 being adapted to receive the point of the ring when closed and the bow portions. The grooves 4 4 are adapted to hold the rings shown in Figs. 7 and 10, and the grooves 5 5 and 6 6 the rings shown in Figs. 8 and 9.

In the case of the ring shown in Fig. 6, one of its side portions k is held in each of the grooves 5 and 6 on the jaw A' and the bow portions k' in the corresponding straight grooves 5 and 6 on the opposite jaw A. The transverse portion k^2 is held in the seat g^2 . As the jaws are brought together the ring will assume the position shown in dotted lines in said figure, the points entering the depressions 1. It is thought that the manner in which the rest of the rings shown are held in their respective slots, as above referred to,

will be apparent without detailed description of the position of each in said grooves.

A set-screw H in one of the handles a is designed to regulate the jaws to receive different sizes of rings.

I do not desire to limit myself to the exact form and location of the grooves as herein shown and described, as it is obvious that they may be slightly modified in form and location without departing from the spirit of this invention.

I am aware that tools of this character have heretofore been provided which were adapted for use with two different sizes of rings of the same contour; but I am not aware that such a tool has ever been provided capable of being used with manifold forms of rings, which may also be of different sizes.

Having thus described my invention, what I

claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The nose - ringing device described and shown and adapted for use with the various forms of rings found in the market, said device comprising the pivoted elongated jaws A A', each of which is formed with a concave inner face and each having therein a series of transverse arcuate grooves or depressions, each of said depressions being of different form and adapted to a different style of nose-ring, as herein shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL.

Witnesses:

F. M. HOLLISTER,
HENRY CHAMBERLIN.